

## BATHURST NOTES.

Visit of His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti.

BACHELOR'S CLAM BAKE.

Personal and Other Items from the Gloucester County Seat.

His excellency Mgr. Sbarretti, the Apostolic delegate to Canada, is expected here Saturday evening and will officiate at a Pontifical Mass in the Sacred Heart Church, Bathurst, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. A meeting is being held tonight to arrange for a cordial welcome to the distinguished prelate.

Mr. R. A. Sutton has been appointed a delegate to attend the C. M. B. A. convention at Toronto, Ont., in the interests of Branch 130 at Bathurst. The Convention will meet on Wednesday, August 24th.

The Bachelor's Annual Clam Bake was held at Caron Point on Tuesday night, August 2nd. A very large number were present including our celebrated trick performers contortionists who jollied the crowd till luncheon was announced, when ample justice was done toward the eatables by those in attendance. The whole affair was a decided success.

Mrs. Arthur Berry of Campbellton is visiting at her home in Bathurst.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Melanson have taken a cottage at the Points for the month of August.

The guides are now at work fitting up their camps preparatory to their fall hunts and those who have just returned from the wilds report having seen plenty of large game.

The weather looks a little more settled and consequently the farmers are making a rush at haying and the humming of the mower can be heard in the distance from dawn till twilight. If there are no showers this week a large quantity of hay will be well saved.

Mrs. John McKinnon of Montreal accompanied by two of her children is visiting her people here. It is stated that she is negotiating to sell out their Bathurst property before returning to Montreal.

Mr. Sam McKenna of Montreal who is always a welcome visitor here, is in town for a few weeks renewing acquaintances.

Messrs. McKenna Bros. have purchased the corner lot on Water St. opposite Adams, Burns & Co.'s establishment. It was formerly the site where the "handsome" residence of the late Senator Burns stood previous to the fire of February, 1899.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup is the genuine—the original—is the best.

## BATHURST MARKET.

(Corrected each week by W. J. Kent & Co.)

Butter.....	16
Eggs.....	15
Potatoes.....	1.25
Port (Salt).....	12
Turnips.....	75c
Hay.....	2.12
Oats.....	45c
Wool.....	2.20
Tallow.....	5c
Hides.....	5c

## Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1859

THOMAS R. KENNY, President  
EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager.

Capital Paid Up	\$3,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,192,705
Total Assets	25,166,736

Branches in Canada extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific

General Banking Business Transacted

## Savings Bank Department

Interest allowed on deposits of One Dollar and upwards at the highest current rate and computed half-yearly

## DALHOUSIE Branch.

W. A. R. CRAGG, Man.

## BATHURST Branch.

A. G. BISHOP, Man.

## PERCE

The weather during the past week has been fine and warm, we had several rain showers which were very welcome.

The hay crop is fair but not near as heavy as last year.

Potatoes, turnips and gardens generally are looking well.

Not much doing at Cod fishing, fish are reported plentiful but there is no bait to catch them with. The dog fish have arrived also.

Mr. Francis Gihault of Paspébiac is visiting relatives at the Park.

Mr. Edward Volpe left on Thursday by Admiral for Quebec. He has gone to take a position as clerk, his many friends wish him success.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Buntin and family are spending a few weeks at Farm Hill, Mr. Buntin has been away in the States for nearly seven years.

The annual feast of St. Anne took place on Tuesday. A large number of people were present, and although the weather was very hot a great many of them went up to the top of Mount Anne.

Miss Lapp of Barabois is visiting friends in Red Head and Perce.

Messrs. Wm. Newbury and J. Bossy of Pados were visiting in Perce on Sunday.

Miss Katie Pidgeon of Montreal is spending the summer at her home here.

Miss Lena Pidgeon left by Admiral on Wednesday to spend a few days in Point St. Peter.

Mrs. Henry and Miss Eva Baker of Cape Cove were in town on Saturday.

Mr. Geo. Caldwell has gone to his home in New Carlisle to spend a few weeks.

Mr. Philip Butler and family of Bonaventure Island have moved over to Perce, they have rooms at Miss Buntins while their new house is being built.

Mr. George Cobb representing N. D. Stroud and Sons of Montreal, and Mr. J. F. Sears of the Amherst Boot and shoe Co. passed through here last week.

Miss M. B. Sheehan of Breche-A-Mann attended St. Anne's here.

## CARLETON.

A very pretty wedding took place in Carleton on Monday, the contracting parties being Mr. Joseph Bugli's shoe-maker, to Miss Alma Lantry. The nuptial knot was blessed by Rev. Father Le Jeune, O. M. I., of Ottawa, relieving Rev. J. H. LaVoie. Costly and handsome presents were given to the happy couple.

Miss Amanda Essiembre of Campbellton who has been visiting friends and relatives in Carleton returned home on Sunday by the S. S. Florence.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. E. Martin of Dulhuise were in Carleton on Sunday visiting the guests of Dr. Martin.

Mr. C. N. Armstrong left here on Monday's train for Montreal.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. J. A. Allard's child. Dr. Martin is attending him.

Farmers are busy at their hay crop which is reported to be very poor this year.

The A. & L. S. Railway changed time on Wednesday. East bound trains pass here at 11:26 and West train at 12:26. This is a better opportunity of reaching Campbellton via Cross Point earlier than the former time.

## Lumbermen Meet Government.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 2.—The local government tonight held a meeting with Tweedie, Lablouis, Farris and Sweeney present and received a large delegation of representative lumbermen who requested a reduction of the stumpage from \$8 to \$4. The existing depression in the lumber market was urged as the reason for the proposed reduction. Among those present were Henry Hilyard, Kilgour Shives, David Curran, T. M. Burns, Frank Curran, W. B. Snowball, Allan Ritchie, J. D. Irving, Hon. J. P. Burchill, S. H. White and C. T. White. The delegation was given an attentive hearing and the government promised careful consideration. Several of the delegates this afternoon expressed themselves well pleased with the conference and seemed assured that the government would accede to their wishes.

## When the Mercury Goes Up.

Drink Sovereign Lime Juice and keep cool.

## Card of Thanks

Mrs. Ronald Currie wishes to thank the Independent Order of Foresters for prompt payment of insurance held by her late husband and also her many friends for their expressions of sympathy and kindness in her late bereavement.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

## THE HUMAN ELEMENT.

A Suggestion to Canadians in the Preservation of Historical Data.

Lord Rosebery, in his address to the Scottish History Society the other day, urged strongly a matter which Canadians might do well to consider in regard to the preservation of what he calls the "human element in historical records."

He laid stress upon the necessity of a society which would not only keep record of ancient charters and official documents, but which would take the greatest pains to educate people generally to believe that old diaries, account books and private letters were the best possible records of the society of the period, in which they were written. Now, I do not know how it appears to other Canadians, but I do know that from a personal standpoint, writes Lally Bernard, The Globe's London correspondent, I have found it almost impossible to preserve what reason tells me will be valuable documents from the point of view of the social historian.

Our modern Canadian houses are very deficient in attic, store rooms, and one cannot with any satisfaction keep letters or papers in a cellar, again, and as we are so busy as "rubbish" what is in truth valuable material for the scribe of the future, and this tendency is growing rather than diminishing in Canada. The younger generation find but little interest in the correspondence of their forefathers, whom they know little about—for ten to one their parents have migrated from the old land to the new, and in the rapid march of events about them closely written epistles in faded ink represent but little to the modern iconoclast.

There are, of course, still in existence families who are endowed with that form of ecstacy which enables them to see the accumulation of a family correspondence in the light of historical record, but they are few and far between. We write and receive many scraps of letters, which we deem of no possible importance, and doubtless waste paper baskets were unheard of things in the days when postage was enormous and lucifer matches a luxury, so the paper on which the letters were written was preserved to be used for "spilling" to light candles with, or else the letters went the round of the family circle before they were tucked away in one of those roomy, old-fashioned desks which were the treasure chests of many a writer in the beginning of the century.

Everyone is very anxious to know what has become of Lord Howton's collection of "Dizzy's" letters. These are, of course, priceless from an historical point of view. But they are doubtless told the world, which delights in characteristic touches, much less in the letters of a statesman, or even of a man of letters, who writes of some Eton boy of that period to his relatives and friends. Canadian may remember the letters of an English interpreter student from Pekin at the time of the Boxer troubles. One or two were published in The Times and the parents of young Townsend, the boy in question, after the sad death of their son from typhoid, published for private circulation the whole series of letters written to them from the time the lad went to China, via Vancouver, until that last and letter, received after the trouble was over and he was on his way to Japan, where he died. It was very difficult to have access to that little volume, I sincerely hope that it may one day be given as a record of boyish heroisms and pluck to the "boy world" at large.

If Lord Rosebery could see that book I fancy he would deem it of extraordinary value as a bit for preservation in the archives of historical material. Even to-day, when the peroration has been one of months, rather than years, one feels their graphic, lucid power, in contrast to official reports.

The Canadian Historical Society has an educational work of great magnitude to perform in incultivating among all classes of Canadians some method of keeping letters of all sorts and kinds, and in having that advantage to say which is worthy of preservation.

"Operations of 'The Shiners'." The lumber industry along the Upper Ottawa was developed very rapidly during the thirties and early forties, and there was much competition among the operators to secure the finest pines and those most accessible to the streams and lakes. In those days the only patent to a timber limit necessary was a gang of fighting men, and the operator who had the most formidable men got the timber. It was in 1868 that the "Shiners" became the terror of all lumbermen and lodge-keepers, who were not on friendly terms with their employer, Walter Beckett. Beckett was then the chief lumberman along the Muskrat, and had evidently determined to retain the status. At Bytown he employed a man named Gillespie, a redoubtable bully, to hire his men, and before a man was engaged he was obliged to fight Gillespie, who was thus enabled to judge the portly little man of his applicant. Only once was Gillespie known to have been thrashed, when he met his Waterloo at the hands of James Reilly, a strapping young Irishman, whom he at once engaged, and who afterwards became the boss bully of the Beckett gang. The operations of the "Shiners" did not long continue; civilization and the strong arm of the law were close at their heels, and they were soon forced to abandon their tactics. Many of them afterwards settled and became good citizens.

Powerful Argument. Kate—You know Nellie has always said that she would never marry Tom, and yet when he brought around that solitary diamond ring that she is wearing now she accepted him right away.

Mildred—Yes, she told me the next day that his argument that he had had a very convincing ring.

## THE SCHEFFER BROS. CO.

THE MAIL ORDER STORE.

Campbellton, August 4, 1904.

Half the people that read this column live out of town. We want their trade just as much as though they lived next door. The mails are so quick and so convenient now-a-days, anyone can shop by post at this store. These Specials for this and next week can be ordered by mail with good satisfaction.

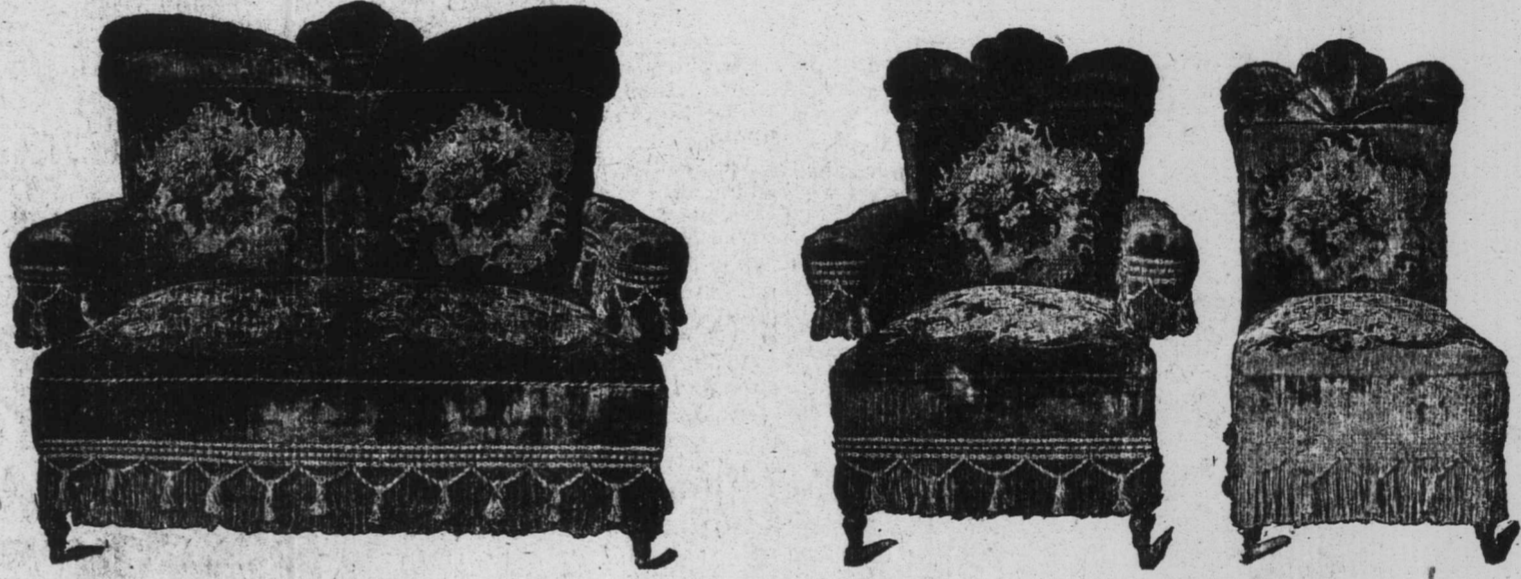
## Something Quite New in Ladies' Waists.

Shirt Waists made of fine lawn with deep collar of pretty open-work lace, giving the fashionable shawl effect, full sleeves, with lace collar and cuffs. Price \$1.40 (all sizes).

## Boys' Blouses.

We have a few pretty styles in Boys' Blouses, which we will offer you at a low price. These blouses are just the thing for boys. Made of White and Colored Duck. Price 45c.

## Handsome Parlor Suits.



We are offering some magnificent Parlor Suits at very low figures. Wool Rug Parlor Suit, (as cut) 5 pieces, strongly-made.

Regular \$48.00,

Reduced to \$38.50.

Others from \$15.00 upwards.

## THE SCHEFFER BROS. CO.

Branch Store DALHOUSIE, N. B.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

## EXCHANGING BANK PAPER.

How It Is Done in the New Toronto Clearing House Which Was Recently Opened in That City.

The New Toronto Clearing House in the building of the Bank of British North America, corner of Yonge and Wellington streets, was opened for business on a recent morning in the last month of 1903. The clearing house is situated on the first floor above the ground floor, and is a handsome, spacious apartment 49 by 45 feet. The room is well lighted by large windows and the furnishings are all done in finely polished quarter-oak, the wall panelings being of oak, and green and red plaster, and the floor of polished wood. In a semi-circle round the room are arranged the desks for the various banks, while near the centre is the desk for the manager, Mr. G. W. Yarker. Provision has been made for twenty-four banks, but at present only nineteen of these desks are in use, as there are only that number of banks in the city.

Four massive pillars, fifteen feet high, support the ceiling; and the carving of the woodwork above the entry, and of the panelings, is very artistic.

Here is how the system is worked: Each bank is represented by two clerks—one, a messenger, who brings with him the cheques, drafts, etc., that his bank has received the day previous on the other bank, which are called the "exchange," and are assorted for each bank and placed in envelopes. The messengers take their places in a line outside of the semi-circle of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while on the opposite side of each desk is a clerk of the bank represented by that desk.

The hour for making the exchange or general delivery is 10 a.m. Just previous to that time the manager takes his position at an elevated desk near the centre of the chamber and calls the "outs to order." At the stroke of 10 each messenger moves forward to the desk next his own and delivers the envelopes containing the cheques, etc., for the bank represented by that desk to the clerk on the inside. The messenger immediately passes to the next desk, delivering the exchanges for the bank represented by that desk, and so on until he has made the circuit of the room, and reached his own desk, the starting point, having delivered to each bank the exchanges he had for it, and consequently delivering his entire exchange for all the banks. Every other messenger does the same, the whole moving on at the same time. In other words, each messenger has visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank has received the day previous from it, consequently the entire exchanges are delivered, while each clerk on the inside has, of course, received from every other bank the amounts each had against his bank.

Besides the time saved by the clearing house method over the old system, each bank is enabled to know the exact balance for or against it at once, as the clerks after receiving the envelopes containing the cheques, etc., make an entry of the aggregate amount from each bank, the difference between the total amount they have received, and the total amount brought by them being the balance either due to or from the clearing house to each bank.

Few men in the Province know north British Columbia better than Mr. James Findlay, and he only claims to have a surface knowledge, so vast is the country. He inclines to the belief that Kitimat would make the best terminus for the G. T. F. Railway. Owing to the readiness with which it can be approached, both by rail and water, it seems to him a better site than Port Simpson, moreover, it is farther away from those now famous United States islands in Portland Canal. At present the chief thing about Kitimat is its Indian reserve.

Mr. Findlay has been told that a line could be put through from Kitimat Arm to the rich Bulkley Valley, without heavy grades. The valley is a beautiful one, well timbered and easily adaptable for agricultural purposes. The Bulkley Valley is, says Mr. Findlay, well mineralized in copper and gold. Intending settlers have been about Kitimat for a long time, and a good deal of land there

within the past few years. From Bella Coola a fine valley runs up into the famous gold country, comprehensively called Omineca, while farther on is the celebrated Chilcotin ranching country. For a railway the grade would be easy. The chief settlement has been by a colony of Norwegians, who were taken there during Col. Baker's incumbency of the Provincial Secretaryship. They have already broken considerable ground, and are raising cattle and grain.

Principal Story in Montreal. Montreal many years ago had a tall, handsome young Scotchman as assistant minister of St. Andrew's Church. His name was Robert Story. To-day he is Principal Story, of Glasgow University, and the other day he was telling the young lady students of the commercial capital of Scotland that their mental culture will not expand over reading the novels of Anne Swan and Mrs. Henry Wood. He is equally famed in Scotland for his acid wit and the presence, full, white bearded, with handsome flashing black eyes, the Principal carries himself with the mien of an old-time cardinal. In debate in the Established General Assembly he is feared for the keenness of his replies, couched in irony which no member can equal. An example of his withering retort may be given. An officer in the suite of the Lord High Commissioner had, in the lobby of the Assembly, accidentally entangled his spur in the Principal's robe and tore it. Profuse apologies followed, but the Principal was not to be placated. Starting at the delinquent with his haughtiest gaze, Principal Story jolly remarked: "An officer of Volunteers, I presume?"

How Cigar Dealers Lose Custom. "This may be a good cigar," said a man as he puffed at it, standing for a moment in the shop, "but I don't seem to relish it. Guess my stomach's a trifle off."

"That's just the way it is," remarked the philosophic tobacconist. "About 200 persons come into this store every day. Some of them spend \$10 a week with me for cigars, and others don't spend \$2. I lose a certain amount of this trade every week not because I keep

inferior goods, but when smokers get a bit out of condition and the cigars don't taste as good as usual they will blame the cigars, and off they go to another shop.

"But it works about the same way with all. My dissatisfied customers go to some other man's store, and other men's dissatisfied customers come to me. So it even up in the end. Out of every ten strangers who drop in here for the first time to buy a cigar I know by experience that I can count on one or two of them becoming regulars."

To Lose Flesh. To reduce the flesh one must have the fortune to give up a number of the pleasant things of life, for a time at least, and many of them for good and all. One must, first of all, become an early riser and not sleep longer than seven hours. Before finishing the morning toilet exercise for twenty minutes with Indian clubs, dumbbells or wands. For breakfast take no cereal, coffee or milk, but tea, not too strong, fruit and toast. Sugar is a fat producer; so also are bread and all farinaceous dishes. Not more than half a glass of liquid should be taken at any meal. For luncheon partake of stewed or raw fruit, a salad dressed with vinegar and oil, green vegetables and a chop. For dinner the bill of fare can comprise fish, mutton, lamb, lean beef, vegetables, especially tomatoes and beans, stale bread and a light dessert.

A Real London Fog. A recent example of London fog was the cause of some queer blunders. A Baywater bus got nearly as far as Camden Town when the driver thought he was headed for Portland Station. Horace knew their way better.

A wagon drawn by two horses belonging to a firm of grocers in Coventry was left by the man in charge just outside Rugby, ten miles from their destination. The animals started off and were quickly lost to sight in the fog. They reached home without mishap, although the fog was so thick that objects could not be distinguished a few yards away. The driver, who had to find his way on foot, did not arrive until five hours later.