

Children Cry for Fletcher's

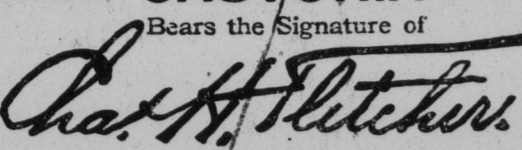
CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under its personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Feething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of



The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

LONG LIVED LEGEND OF DEMON BARBER

Sweeney Todd's Fictitious Deeds in Fleet Street—Historic House Filled Down

It is more than likely that the gruesome story of Sweeney Todd, the horrible barber of Fleet street, will cling to the famous London thoroughfare long after every one of the supposed scenes of his atrocities has been completely cleared away.

The actual building in which Sweeney Todd was supposed to have carried on his murderous trade was recently demolished, and once again the legend—for legend it is from beginning to end—was revived.

The house referred to was 185 Fleet street, next door to the famous old church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West. Here Sweeney Todd, as the legend has it, was wont to pose to the unsuspecting world as a harmless and even useful, necessary barber.

His barber's chair was supposed to have been fixed over a trap-door, and no sooner had the customer taken his seat and lain back confidently for the "clean shave" guaranteed by Sweeney Todd, than the trap-door would fall, the customer would disappear beneath the floor, and down below the work of darkness would be completed with a blow on the head.

Sweeney Todd was not a man—the legend would have us believe—who would take great care of any money or jewels on the persons of his victims, but even their bodies were made to serve the ends of his demon machinations. What was more likely to such a creature, than that the flesh should be served up next door as pies!

Such was the legend. The truth as searched out not many years ago showed that Sweeney Todd should really be classed with Mrs. Harris—there was no such person. No barber was ever known, in Fleet street who treated his customers with other than courtesy, and with all despatch though of a different kind from that meted out by the "demon barber."

So completely had this story got hold of the public that even Charlie Dickens makes use of it in "Martin Chuzzlewit." And when, in some excavations on the spot, a pile of human bones was dug up, it seemed that the seal of complete proof was set upon the story of the barber's butcheries. Nobody seemed to see that the bones were, of course, those of persons long buried and forgotten in the churchyard of St. Dunstan.

By some curious means this legend arose out of a true story from Paris. In this there was a barber, and there was a pie-maker, but it is not supposed that they joined forces in the manner suggested by the Sweeney Todd story. An ingenious writer was responsible for bringing the story over the Channel, and fixing it—apparently for ever—on Fleet street. A play was even written round the story.

PUNCH'S HUNCH

Tumor in the Brain is Cause of Eccentric Growth Says Professor

According to Professor W. Stirling, who lectured at the Royal Institution London, that eccentric individual "Punchinello" is an acromegalic. This description is applied to persons with certain parts of the body developed in gigantic proportions. Their state was brought about by a tumor in the brain, and as this enlarged so the person grew.

Describing the disease, the professor stated that an acromegalic in most cases could be identified by his large hands and feet and jaw. In some cases a person's tongue grew so much that it became too large for the mouth. Acromegaly did not affect all its victims in the same way, however, for giants abnormal in every proportion had lived at different times.

It was a curious fact, added the professor, that the bones of all such giants remained in their infantile state till their usually early death. It very often happened that, after reaching a certain state of abnormal growth, they became hunch-backed and had a protruding chest. Hence the description of "Punch" as an acromegalic.

The "A" in Coconut

How an error led to the accepted spelling of coconut was explained by Sir Everard im Thurn, in the course of an address to the members of the Royal Horticultural Society at London.

He said that in the course of its growth the nut which was now known as the coconut was similar to the face of a monkey, and so the Spanish and Portuguese word "coco," meaning a grin or grimace, was attached to it.

When Dr. Johnson was compiling his famous dictionary he had an article on the "coco nut," but a careless proof reader passed a mistake in the spelling of the word, the compositor having inserted an "a," and the word appeared as "cocoanut," a spelling which has been used ever since.

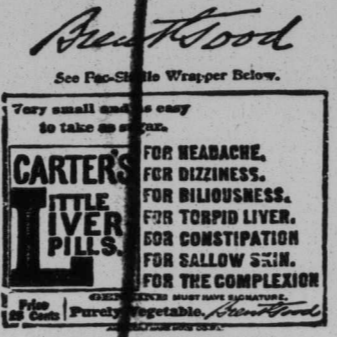
EVERY WOMAN

ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, send for it to the writer, 37 West 4th Street, New York, N. Y. Send stamp for illustrated book—value 10c. Full particulars and directions for use in ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ATTACK ON CANADA IN WALL STREET

American Financial Papers Co-operate to Discredit Country's Economic Position

There has been no change in Canadian industrial conditions to warrant the unprecedented slump in Canadian Pacific Railway shares. The stock may have been too high when it got up towards 300, but there appears to be a great deal in the contention that a certain Wall Street crowd have made it the chief object of attack during the last few weeks.

The operators in question are said to be the same man who for two or three years past have boomed all things Canadian, and boasted "C.P.R." as high as it would go. Having thus made a lot of money on the bull side they saw in world market conditions an unusual opportunity to do the same thing on the bear side.

So the story is that they inspired the adverse articles regarding Canadian, and especially Canadian Pacific Railway prospects that have appeared in certain American newspapers. Accompanying this publicity movement has been a series of persistent bear raids on the issue. Unsettled market conditions abroad have facilitated the campaign, but we may rest assured that when the operators have made all the money they can on the bear side they will turn around and "bull" the stock and things Canadian for all and perhaps more than they are worth, and thus obtain more profits on the rise.

One thing is certain. If the stock was ever warranted in selling anywhere near 300 it is not far around 200. The security has behind it the greatest transportation franchise and property in the world. The company's land holdings are very valuable, and it has abundant cash reserves. The main highway across a rapidly-developing continent, and the chief route between Europe and Asia the road is bound to increase its business enormously in the next few years. Meantime Canadians should not over-emphasize the significance of what has evidently been a partly manipulated decline in the country's premier security and chief advertisement.

Money has been tight all over the world but the process of recuperation is well under way. For months banks in Europe and the United States, as well as in Canada, have compelled their customers to get along with less accommodation than they thought they needed, and as a result one hears of a growing accumulation of capital that will in the long run be tempted from its hiding places by perhaps somewhat higher rates of interest. A few months more may be required to restore the equilibrium, but there is no reason for counsels of gloom.

Especially is this so in a new and wealthy country like Canada, which is receiving hundreds of thousands of immigrants every year and rapidly extending its production of real wealth from inexhaustible natural resources.

WITCH'S LOVE CHARM

Four women were condemned to six months' imprisonment each at Lucera Assizes, Italy, for body-stealing and witchcraft.

It appears that Signora Antonia Nardella, living at Lesina, was determined that a railway signalman should marry her only daughter, and decided that the best way to bring this about would be to bewitch him. For this purpose she paid a couple of women to steal a corpse from a neighboring cemetery.

MANY LONDONERS VICTIMS OF OPIUM

Gilded Palaces Bring in Huge Sums to Their Proprietors—Luxurious Dens in West End

A newspaperman accompanied by an ex-inspector of Scotland Yard, dressed in the plainest of plain clothes, spent several days, and nights in exploring the fashionable haunts where many Englishmen imitate the habit of the Chinese, and their researches proved that, without a doubt, the opium den is as well, if not better, patronized by the fashionable "Wes Enders" as it is by his more humble and poverty-stricken brother in the east end of London.

In the East end the Chinaman of his opium-drugged English brother lies in an open cubicle upon a narrow clean mattress. For the privilege of paying a few pence he is allowed to squat in a grimy hole, where he rolls his opium into his beloved pipe, lights it at the flame, plugs it into his pipe, and sucks until he is literally wafted into the opium mania's heaven. But the difference between an east end and a west end opium den is almost as vast as the area which divides the North Pole from the South.

In a so-called fashionable West End den some sort of introduction is essential before a visitor is allowed within the sacred precincts of the "exclusive circle." Indeed it is safe to say that rarely, if ever, has a casual visitor effected an entrance on his own footing.

However, the detective stated that there are, not a hundred miles from Piccadilly, numbers of tents who act in the capacity of "introducing agents" to the proprietors of these opium palaces. Those who are familiar with the haunts of Englishmen infected with an insatiable taste for luxury would, indeed, be amazed at the opium and elaborate upholstery which characterizes the West End headquarters of the opium fiend. Everything breathes of comfort. The most elaborate Eastern hangings adorn the walls, while Turkey carpets into which the feet sink almost ankle deep cover the floors.

In various parts of the room divans, couches, and settees are scattered around, it would be almost impossible to imagine any Eastern palace more luxurious in every detail. Morning, noon, and night, there is always a staff of waiters ready to administer to the wants of privileged patrons, whose requirements are faithfully carried out in every detail. For the proprietor of a fashionable opium den amasses a small fortune in a very short time, and, therefore, it pays him well to study the whims of those who come to him to satisfy their cravings.

"The most curious thing about opium dens in London," said the Scotland Yard man, "is the rapidity with which they spring up and flourish. Indeed, they seem to become widely known almost as soon as they are founded. Your opium den runner, strangely enough, has no need to advertise his sign. He needs no advertisement; give him a couple of customers and, sure enough, in less than a week his clients will increase and multiply as rapidly as the grass.

Perhaps the most striking feature of London's opium dens is their indescribable art of secreting themselves. Indeed, it is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of people pass by these "havens of rest" daily, and yet not one person in a thousand would believe that this respectable-looking house" is an opium den.

King George was an interested spectator at Aldershot of trials with a new service rifle, slightly longer than the one generally in use and having as an additional feature an aperture sight. The King thus saw a firing squad at work with the new rifle at 600 yards. The targets used were a foot square, made of solid steel, three-eighths of an inch thick. One of them which had been in use was shown to the King and Queen. It had four bullet-holes in it, perfectly drilled as if the metal had been punched out with a machine tool.

Eight men of the Suffolk Regiment, who had been drawn from the same company, and were not picked marksmen, fired with the new rifle at twenty-four targets. Each man had twenty rounds, and when their ammunition was exhausted all but one of the targets had been brought down.

It was stated at a meeting at the London Bankruptcy Court of the creditors of Miss Cecilia Georgina Susan Lennox, of East Pallant House, Chichester, that in three years the lady had lost \$100,000 in Stock Exchange dealings. Of her losses in speculation she had paid \$75,000. Miss Lennox is a daughter of the late General Sir Wilbraham Oates Lennox, V.C., who died in 1897 and of Lady Lennox-Sinclair. She is a great-granddaughter of the Fourth Duke of Richmond.

usually gets the worst of the bargain. The man who is anxious to buy

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
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Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they did not know what a wreck I was.

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedy. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, N.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female illness such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

IN BRITAIN

Small Wages and National Labor Unrest

A London, England, cable to the Toronto Star (Liberal) reads:—"The outbreak of small strikes in the Midlands has assumed proportions and the character of an epidemic. The most striking feature is the rapidity with which unrest springs up among the unskilled serfs of the black country. Whole masses of the poorest class of laborers, male and female, are out, and more are following daily. Their condition may be inferred from the fact of their having demanded a minimum wage of \$5.75 a week, which means an advance of \$1.25 over the present standard. The trouble is likely to spread further, for there has recently been a large but imperfectly known mushroom growth of trade unions among unskilled and unorganized workers. The truth is that some amelioration in the condition of this class is long overdue. Only poverty and lack of combination has delayed the agitation for it so long."

Sir Robert Perks, the prominent English Methodist and contractor, who has paid many business visits to Canada was interviewed recently on his return to the Old Land. He denied that the tariff had unduly raised the cost of living in the Dominion and declared that it had certainly improved the wages of workmen.

Six books have been placed upon the Index at Rome, including the life of the ex-Jesuit priest, Rev. George Tyrrell, England, written by Miss Petre of London, Eng.

Ontario and New Brunswick also have embargos on raw pulpwod practically compelling foreign capital to sink their money on this side of the international border and thus build up and enrich Canada. Our protective tariff has served a similar purpose by causing the transfer of many other classes of United States industries to this side of the line as many Eastern and Western towns know to their own advantage.

MILLS AND PLANTS COMING TO CANADA

Result of Well-proved Provincial and Federal Protective Policies Applied to Pulpwood

According to a Montreal despatch to the Toronto Globe no industry in Quebec shows such phenomenal growth as the pulp and paper trade. It is only, however, within the past three or four years that this industry got upon its feet and received any attention from the business world. Previous to that time all the big mills on the continent were located south of the border, and the smaller Canadian mills operating in a less remunerative field, were unable to make much headway. Careless methods of cutting and the heavy demands made upon the American forests practically exhausted their available supplies of pulpwood and they turned to Canada. For years American millowners were allowed to take out pulpwood from Quebec without let or hindrance. Some two or three years ago Sir Lomer Gouin put into force a measure prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood cut from Crown lands, which proved to be the beginning of the wonderful expansion of this industry. American manufacturers, knowing that they could not get pulpwood from Quebec Crown lands crossed the border, bought up limits and located their mills on this side of the line. In one year following the passing of the measure no less than nineteen pulp, paper and lumber companies were incorporated in Quebec, with a total capitalization of \$41,709,000. This capital came largely from the United States, Great Britain and France, although Canadians contributed a considerable amount. Last year several of the newly-incorporated mills commenced production, while during 1913 a large number of others will commence active manufacturing.

A gratifying feature of the statistics in regard to the consumption of pulpwood shows during the past year a total of 1,846,910 cords of pulpwood cut in Canada, 866,042 of which were manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills, while 980,868 cords were exported in the raw or unmanufactured state. The total cut for 1912 shows an increase of 21 1/2 per cent. over the figures for 1911, while the increase in the manufacture of pulpwood in Canada amounted to nearly 29 per cent., as compared with an increase in our exports of raw pulpwood of less than 17 per cent.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry to Canada is shown by the following table, which gives a total of 85 pulp and paper mills in Canada and Newfoundland, of which 83 are located in Canada. The table follows:

Firms	Can.	Nfld.	Total
Mills:	83	2	85
Paper	3	1	4
Pulp	70	2	72
Groundwood	45	2	47
Sulphite	17	1	18
Soda Pulp	5	0	5
Sulphate	3	0	3

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ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER Eastern Steamship Corporation

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, sole daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties: Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. Duties: Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. COLBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. P. —Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY AND CONVEYANCER

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Newcastle Steam Ferry TIME TABLE

(Every day except Sundays)

Leave Newcastle—A. M.—6.50, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00

P. M.—1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 10.00

Leave Chatham Head—A. M.—7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45

P. M.—12.15, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.15

SUNDAY TIME TABLE

Leave Newcastle—A. M.—9.00, 9.40, 10.20, 11.20

P. M.—12.30, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.20, 8.40, 9.25

Leave Chatham Head—A. M.—9.20, 10.0, 10.40, 11.40

P. M.—12.40, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.20, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.45

during the months of May, June, July, August and unless previous notice of a change be given! September and up to and including the 15th day of October.

After the 15th October the last boat will leave Newcastle at 8.45 unless otherwise advertised. If more boats are waiting on wharf than boat can take in one trip, it will return for them immediately.

D. MORRISON, Managing Director

Finger spots on varnished furniture may be removed by rubbing the spot with sweet oil.

Principal.