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THE STANDARD, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JULY 21, 1913

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Important Opening Announcement

THE GATLIN INSTITUTE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND RELIABLE 3 DAY LIQUOR CURE

Owing to the success met with by the 67 Gatlin Institutes in Canada and the United States, and the business the company has been doing throughout the Lower Provinces, more particularly the home treatment, a branch has been opened in St. John, N. B.

Patients can now take this wonderful cure for the Liquor Habit, under careful supervision, the Gatlin Institute having Superintendent, Doctor and Certificated Nurse in attendance.

Intending patients are cautioned to investigate carefully before taking any other treatment.

A Written Guarantee to effect Cure in 3 Days is given each patient before treatment commences
If treatment is not positive and satisfactory at the end of 3 days money is promptly refunded

Endorsed by Doctors, Lawyers, Bankers, &c.

The Company has on file in its offices, written testimonials of this 3 Day Liquor Cure, from prominent Doctors, Lawyers, Bankers and others. Many years after taking the cure, upon investigation it is found patients have not taken a single drop of liquor, and retain an abhorrence for liquor in any form.

Men of Business

Business Men, which includes Lawyers, Doctors, Managers of Corporations and higher salaried men, Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, who drink Liquor FAIL sooner or later. Each one of them will charge his failure to HARD LUCK. But that charge is false. The loss of executive ability, WEAKENED MENTALITY, impaired judgment, gross neglect to WHISKY DOING THE THINKING are direct effects of charging the system with the cumulative poison of alcohol, and the CAUSE of their business troubles.

The Gatlin Treatment, will in THREE DAYS, remove every trace of alcoholic poison from your system, without any inconvenience whatever to yourself. In THREE DAYS it will take you right back to the condition you were in the first day you ever took a drink of liquor, with no more craving for or desire to drink it than you had on that day. What Liquor Drinker, who had vestige of his brain left, is there in this world who would not eagerly return to that day? What one, with the experience he has had in Liquor drinking, would take that first drink if he could but go back to the first day?

The Gatlin Institute is now open and doing business at 46 Crown Street, Cor. King Street, St. John, N. B. REMEMBER this is the only original and reliable Liquor Cure in the world. Note well the address and telephone number. For the Home Treatment Certificated Nurse can be sent within a reasonable distance of St. John without extra charge.

WRITE, CALL OR TELEPHONE TODAY FOR FREE BOOKLET AND FULL PARTICULARS

THE GATLIN INSTITUTE CO. LTD.

46 Crown Street, Corner King Street, St. John, N. B.

893 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal.

428 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

HON. MR. FLEMMING'S TRIBUTE TO SIR JOHN MACDONALD AT UNVEILING OF MONUMENT

In the Name and on Behalf of the Province of New Brunswick, the Premier Placed Floral Wreath on Monument Erected in Queen's Park, Toronto — Tells of Great Work Done, in Eloquent Address.

At the recent unveiling of the monument to Sir John Macdonald in Queen's Park, Toronto, Hon. J. K. Fleming was present in behalf of New Brunswick and in the course of an eloquent address paid a high tribute to Canada's greatest statesman. Hon. Mr. Fleming spoke of the great work of Confederation and was listened to with intense interest. The address was as follows:

It affords me much pleasure to be present on this occasion and take some part in this service. I am pleased in the name and on behalf of the Province of New Brunswick to place a little floral tribute upon the monument erected here in memory of Canada's great statesman, Sir John Macdonald.

It is meet and proper that a gathering such as this should be held to pay honor and tribute to one who for so long a time and in so marked and conspicuous and successful a manner served the interests of his country. I would not trespass upon your time this afternoon to make any extended references to his political career. The history of Sir John Macdonald is really the history of Canada for nearly half a century. He was a prominent man years before Confederation, he was the leading factor in the government of Canada for many years thereafter.

Sufficient time has elapsed since his death to permit a proper appreciation of the work he accomplished, and a full realization of the self-sacrificing life of this great man. The troublesome time of 1837 had passed but a few years when John A. Macdonald began to figure in public affairs in Canada, Ontario and Quebec at that time being united by the legislative union enacted in 1841. He struggled manfully with the difficulties during the early years of the struggle between Upper and Lower Canada, and during that period the difficulties which were so continuously before him in connection with the administration of affairs between Upper and Lower Canada created the desire for the larger and greater scheme of the union of all British North America. Out of the harassing and unsatisfactory conditions prevailing during this period came the new scheme, promising more stable government and promising a more successful future than seemed possible under existing conditions.

Sir John A. Macdonald, always and ever progressive, saw the advantage of the scheme of Confederation, and in nothing was his breadth of character more perfectly portrayed than his willingness to bury personal feelings, to lay aside political prejudices and to join the leading men of both political parties, who had previously been in bitterest conflict, for the purpose of carrying out the great project of Confederation. Thus we find Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. George Brown, leaders of the two political parties in Ontario, uniting for the time being to bring about Confederation.

In New Brunswick, Sir Leonard Tilley, the leader of the Liberal party, and Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Conservatives in Nova Scotia, both entering actively into the plan, bring about Confederation. In Quebec Cartier proved a tower of strength in the provinces at Quebec, the passing of the Quebec Resolutions, the London Conference following, the passage of the British North America Act by the Imperial government, and the Proclamation of Confederation, taking effect July 1, 1867.

The first administration was composed of six Conservatives and six Liberals, and from that time has been known as the Liberal-Conservative party.

Many Difficulties.

With the commerce of Canada having passed the billion dollar mark last year, with our railway mileage nearly thirty thousand and increasing with wonderful rapidity, with nine progressive provinces, firmly knit together by the strongest bond of union, we can hardly at this day comprehend even the conditions upon which the government in 1867 found itself surrounded.

There was the Act of Federation, but the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had little in common with the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. There was little inter-provincial trade; there was the poorest kind of inter-provincial communication; there was no national sentiment for there was no Canadian nation to get sentimental over.

Prince Edward Island was to be brought in, Manitoba and British Columbia were still to come in, the great western country owned by the Hudson Bay Company had still to be acquired; railways and canals had to be built, industrial centres created, population

attained and retained, and the many other things which together makes the like of a nation.

This stupendous task confronted the Government of Canada in 1867. Today we can look back and give the fullest measure of credit to the man who was instrumental in laying foundations, broad and deep, upon which the structure has been and is being built.

Bore Splendid Fruit.

Before Sir John Macdonald passed away he saw all of British North America firmly cemented in the Confederation. He had watched for many years the growing of the industrial life of this country as a result of his national policy, inaugurated in 1873. He saw the Canadian Pacific Railway completed from ocean to ocean. He saw sufficient that he could surely at a ripe old age, having served long and faithfully, say "It is enough," and be satisfied that his life's work had been splendidly fulfilled.

The progress since has been more rapid than during the earlier years, but it is only fair to say that that progress which we have enjoyed in the last two decades is in large measure the result of wise planning and wise legislation during the years that Sir John Macdonald was the master mind in the government of the country.

Looking back upon his life let us note two or three things and try and learn some lessons from them. First, he was an unselfish man, he gave freely of his talents, he gave all of his time; at no period did he consult his own personal interests, but he was in the fullest measure of the term the great servant of the people.

He was broad minded, and for that reason successful. When we think of how successfully he co-operated with other great men, such as Sir George E. Cartier, representing the Province of Quebec and the great French people of Canada, how thoroughly they were in sympathy one with the other, how earnest and effectively they worked together for the common good, we get a glimpse of the breadth of the great statesman.

Aided by Cartier.

After Confederation, though in the public mind Sir John was the leading figure, yet with characteristic fairness and generosity he publicly declared that "without Cartier there would have been no Confederation," and he was ready to place the credit for the carrying of the project very largely to his great co-worker, Cartier of Quebec. But the one characteristic which stands out more prominently than any other in the life of Sir John was his strong imperialism. Amidst the difficulties with which he was surrounded in the fifties and the early sixties he saw the possibility of a union of all

of British North America. At Confederation he was able to look down through the vista of years and see in a fuller measure and a greater degree than any other the possibilities of the new Confederation. With this strong faith in the development which he felt was sure to come, his government was willing to assume obligations and embark on undertakings that seemed to be greater than it was prudent to assume as conditions were at that time.

His Policy Justified.

How thoroughly his policy was justified we can see today, for most of us have seen a little ability in looking backward, even if we have none in looking forward. With his eye that was almost prophetic he saw the possibilities of the development of Canada, and the important link that it would likely be in the great Imperial chain of nations that compose the British Empire.

The consuming passion of his life we find expressed in the sentiment in his last manifesto to the people of Canada. "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." Standing today in the shadow of this monument erected to his memory what should we say in regard to coming years and in regard to our duty as Canadian citizens? First, we should today consecrate ourselves anew to the cause of increasing the national spirit and the great feeling of national unity existing in this country. Nothing is more needed for the future than to strengthen the ties that bind the Provinces of Canada together. It is an unworthy and ridiculous policy, and it is an unworthy individual, be he high or low, who would seek to create in this country the impression that there are interests in one section antagonistic to the interests of another, so that in the years to come the West and the East may grow apart and a chasm be created.

A Perfect Unity.

There will be no such growing apart, there will be no such chasm, but each year the East will need the West more and the West will need the East in great measure, and I venture today, and here, the prediction that the sentiment of national unity shall grow stronger and stronger as years go by. Our difficulties as they appear from time to time will be met, and met in the right spirit, and settled in each a way that East and West and Centre will all grow more and more proud of the great national edifice we are building.

We should today renew our pledge that Canada shall not only remain for all time a part of the British Empire, but that Canada shall do her share in fighting the battles of the Empire. Her strength is our safety, her able way, and wherever the foe may assert itself, and wherever the arm is raised to strike a blow, let Canada with her effort be there to act in unison with the rest of the Empire.

There must be no halting or hesitation. The might of Canada must mingle and co-operate with the might of Britain and the power and prestige of her flag maintained. A united Em-

ANNUAL MISSIONARY SUMMER CONFERENCE

Opens at Wolfville July 29th, Under Auspices of Missionary Education Movement.

The second annual missionary conference under the direction of the Missionary Education Movement for the Maritime Provinces will be held at Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S., July 22-29. This conference is inter-denominational and leaders, missionaries, pastors and delegates from all denominations are expected to be present. A number of delegates will leave St. John Tuesday morning by the D. A. R. Among the leaders and speakers will be Harry Wade Hicks, New York, general secretary of the Missionary Education Movement, who will preside at the conference; Rev. P. F. Falcater, Pittsford, N. Y., college, Halifax, who will conduct the Bible study period each morning; Rev. G. B. Cullen, president Acadia university, Wolfville; G. A. Lawacoff, Montreal, who will conduct the prayer services; K. J. Beaton, secretary Missionary Education Movement for Canada; Rev. M. E. Fletcher, secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Board; Rev. E. C. Hemminger, Japan; Revs. H. Y. Corey and W. S. Tedford of India, Rev. D. Macdonald of Moncton and others.

The purpose of the conference is to train leaders for all departments of church service in young people's societies, Sunday schools and other church organizations; to deepen the prayer life of those who must lead in missionary work; to inspire to more effective missionary service by association with, and messages from missionaries and other leaders.

ON HIS FIRST VISIT.

Berlin, July 19.—Prince Albert of Monaco, owner of the gambling casino at Monte Carlo, is to visit the city with a set of oceanographic apparatus. It will be his first visit to America. The object of his trip will be scientific. The Hirondele is equipped with a set of oceanographic apparatus.

THIRTY ITALIANS DEPORTED.

Quebec, July 19.—Thirty Italians, who arrived here on the Allan steamer Pomeranian, were detained by the local immigration authorities for not complying with certain regulations of the immigration department. They are waiting deportation next week on the steamer Pomeranian.

one, and indivisible, shall ere long be supreme in her strength, the great advocate of peace and harmony among the nations.

MANY AID TO FIGHT GREAT WHITE PLAGUE

Large Collection Made During Months of May and June — Report for June Shows Work Done.

The St. John Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis acknowledges the following collections for May and June:

James T. Robertson \$100.00
T. H. Estabrooks 25.00
John P. MacIntyre 10.00
W. H. Morne 10.00
Raymond and Doherty 5.00
A. H. Hamilton 5.00
S. Kerr 5.00
I. Isaacs 2.00
W. A. Ewing 2.00
Mrs. W. H. Harrison 1.00
J. R. Armstrong 1.00
Jas. E. White 1.00
Wm. Brodie 1.00
P. Nell Brodie 1.00
Mrs. J. Isaacs 1.00
Dr. Pratt 1.00
Dr. Frank Hogan 1.00
Dr. C. M. Kelley 1.00
Rev. M. O'Brien 1.00
Mrs. J. H. McRobbie 1.00
Jas. McDade 1.00

Dispensary Report, June, 1913.

On 1st June 30 24 58 82
Dispensary—
Days open for 4 9 13
Attendances 15 36 61
Prescriptions filled 12 36 48
Prescriptions given 0 2 2
Patients—
Old 25 61 86
New 1 5 6
Phthisis Pulmonary 3 26 29
Under observation 21 22 53
Discharged 4 0 4
Total, 129.
Patients receiving milk—
A. SUTHERLAND, Nurse.

ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY.

Rev. Benj. Lecavalier has been re-appointed president of St. Joseph's university, with Rev. Dr. L. Guertin, D. D., Ph. D., as director of studies. Rev. Father F. X. Brault, former professor of French literature, becomes chaplain of St. Joseph's shrine near Montreal, and Rev. D. LeBlanc, formerly of Moncton, is added to the teaching staff of the Faculty of Arts. Brother Edward remains director of the business department. Rev. Dr. F. McBride is also reappointed director of English studies.

HEAT WAVE IN STATES.

Chicago, July 19.—More than 20 deaths were caused by the heat wave yesterday in the Middle States. At Louisville the thermometer registered 104 degrees.

HAVING DELIGHTFUL TRIP.

A letter received from Judge Forbes who, accompanied by Miss Homer, is travelling in Scotland, says that they are having a delightful trip. At the time of writing they had been through the Highlands, Oban, Iona, Staffa, and the Trossachs. His Honor was feeling much better. They left Edinburgh on July 8 for the Lake country, York, Shakespeare country, Oxford, Windsor and London, where they will spend most of the time, sailing for home about Sept. 10.

TWO NEW CABLES.

Lisbon, Portugal, July 10.—Two new telegraph cables, connecting the United States and England by way of the Azores, are to be laid. A contract has been signed between the Portuguese government and the European and Azores Telegraph company.

TWO MORE BIG TRIPS.

Starting July 1st, 1913.
Drawing takes place Dec. 31st, 1913.
1st PRIZE: A RETURN TRIP TO NEW YORK, including three days hotel accommodation in Boston and the same in New York, or \$25 IN GOLD.
2nd PRIZE: A RETURN TRIP TO BOSTON.

Prize winners in the last contest will be announced shortly. Same conditions will prevail as in the former contests.
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DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.
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