

# POSTER DOCUMENT

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THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 1909

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### ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 16, 1909.

### RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The action of Postmaster General Hitchcock in ordering an inquiry into the cost of carrying the mails over the railways of the United States offers a suggestion that might be worth the consideration of the Postmaster General of Canada. Railways are pretty much the same on either side of the line and conditions that invite investigation in the United States may be regarded as at least open to suspicion in Canada. The inquiry referred to has been ordered without any allegation being made that the government is being overcharged by the railways. On the contrary, the railways have for some time been complaining that they were not getting enough for this class of business and the postal department intimates that the inquiry will give the railways an excellent opportunity to prove that they are being underpaid, if such is the case. Circulars have been sent to all the carriers, asking that data be submitted showing the actual cost of handling the mails, including the maintenance of the cars, the cost of hauling, the services of extra employees, the cost of additional facilities and anything else that can be shown to influence the rates charged. As the department seems willing to depend almost entirely on the railways for their information the inquiry is hardly likely to be as valuable as it might be, but it will at any rate give some grounds for comparing the cost of the service and the rates charged for it. As the government has always paid rental for the use of the mail cars and also paid for each pound of mail matter carried, it is not likely that the railways have suffered any serious loss by carrying the mails. This is especially probable as the rates charged for the government are considerably in excess of those received from any other class of business. For some mysterious reason, however, it always seems to be more expensive to do business for the government than for anyone else. The charges that the railways of the United States were getting fat on their mail contracts were brought to public attention in a spectacular manner a few years ago when a western newspaper owner and capitalist offered to take over the post office system of the country, promising to cut all postal rates in half and declaring that at the half rates he could make a handsome profit. Of course he was not given the opportunity to prove his opinions but the fact that few seemed to doubt that he could do so showed the prevailing state of public opinion with regard to post office matters.

The suggestion that the government should own its own cars and simply pay the railways a regular rate per mile, like some other corporations do, has often been made, but the railways have not encouraged the idea. Neither have the politicians seemed to care about it. If, however, the post office department ever decides to run its affairs on an ordinary business basis it is quite possible that the saving effected would be almost beyond belief.

### NEWSPAPERS AND CRIME.

The cry is often heard from pulp and from platform and through the printed page of other mediums that the daily newspapers of this continent are devoting too much of their space to scandal and crime. While it is true that a certain amount of space is given to these subjects, it is not given the bulk most people largely in columns of most papers than to purely sensational stories. Proof of this is supplied by Arthur I. Street, for sixteen years a professional indexer of current literature, who read all the leading newspapers of this continent last year for the purpose of compiling comparative statistics of news items. Mr. Street's total records cover 35,000 items of news, only those being considered which were given prominence in big type or were placed in positions where they would attract the eyes of the readers. Mr. Street's report shows that:

There were six times as many items referring to public leaders and important business men as all the notorious crimes and scandals, including the cases of Thaw, Halse, Sagan, Guinness, Earle, black-hand outrages, bank robberies, etc.

The Thaw case appeared in the leading papers 139 times. Germany and Great Britain were mentioned more than 200 times. Russia, 235 times; Japan, 283; France, 143; and China, 123. A little over 1500 crimes and scandals were given prominent position. In the same position appeared 357 educational and scientific items; 263 relating to medicine and surgery; 296 concerning

religious topics; 695 having to do with the government affairs of the two largest cities and six typical states; 442 covering the improvements in business and 629 on labor subjects. Outside of politics and governmental fields the men most written about were Harriman, Morgan, Gompers, Rockefeller, John Mitchell and Chancellor Day.

These figures give an excellent idea of the subjects in which people are most interested and no paper will go out of its way to print matter which will not command the attention of a fairly large proportion of its readers.

Owen Sound is the first city in Canada to drop street names and to adopt the system of numbering their thoroughfares and calling those running in one direction "avenues," and the others "avenues." It is an excellent system and saves a lot of time ordinarily spent by a stranger trying to locate a street by its name. It would work very well in certain sections of St. John, but one can hardly imagine the pitiable plight of any coming stranger who attempted to locate a street in some of our outlying districts by any system of consecutive numbers that has yet been invented.

### THE PLIGHT OF SANTA CLAUS.

(By H. T. Craven.)  
What's to become of Santa Claus—Good old Santa, children's friend? There's the respect must give us pause, Where is this Arctic thing to end?

All well enough to find the pole—Where all was peace, and naught went wrong. And yet what is that good old soul, Jolly St. Nicholas, to do?

Where shall those wondrous joys now come?—To kiddles throughout the world—Where shall be made the doll and drum.

Now that the Yankee flag's unfurled, Over the spot where was the shop. Where all the Christmas presents Must St. Nicholas business stop?

How, in the world, can he put through? Cook, with sextant, taking the sun—Peering watch the northern star; Dogs and Eskimos on the run—Don't you feel that the sight must jar.

Dear old Chris, who's been working there Ever since time began to tick? Cannot you see him red his hair? Don't you think it must make him sick.

To have his cozy, private nook, Where all was peace, and naught went wrong. Invaded by a Doctor Cook? With "Perry" coming right along?

Oh, children, dear, this planet o'er—Where'er you dwell wherever you roam, This situation sore—St. Nicholas has got no home!

Can't big subscription funds be found Whereby you'll take him, shop and all. To remote Arctic regions far, Beyond the present human call?

There let him work, in peace serene, On Christmas things the whole year through. And when he wouldn't let it mean Should this pole be discovered, too!

Uncle (helping Harold to write to athletic outitters for an air-gun): And now, how are you going to end up—Yours affectionately, "Harold." No, I know better than that; this is a business letter. I'm going to say, "Yours to hand."

An angler was trying the water near a strange object floating down the river. As he neared him he saw, to his great astonishment, that it was a man, nearly submerged beneath the water. "Hi," he shouted, "what are you doing there?"—"She's all," came the reply. "Don't touch me; I'm a submarine!"

Critic (as the composer plays his last piece): Very nice. But what is that passage which makes the cold chills run down the back?—Composer: That is where the wanderer has the hotel bill brought to him.

Highbrow (boastfully): I get twenty cents a word for my stuff. I'm a word writer. "But Dorothy's hair fell when I'd gone to the grocery!"

"Are you a friend to the prisoner?" Magistrate O'Connor asked a burly woman witness in the Central street police station court yesterday.

"No, I'm his mother-in-law," replied the woman, without any particular show of feeling.

Judge—"Are you married?" Prisoner—"No, sir." Policeman—"Beg your pardon, Judge, he's wrong. When we searched him we found in his pocket a ring for curing croup, a sample of silk and two letters in a woman's handwriting, a week old."

In consequence of their determination to accept none of the advantages conferred by rank and wealth, these young men pass unnoticed by the general public of Montreal, and amusing incidents result from their insignificance.

The other day two privates got into a cab and told the driver to take them to their camp. He roundly refused, saying that he only drove officers. The young men, roaring with laughter, sat in the cab while the indignant policeman expressed his opinion of their presumption in terms more forcible than polite.

The joke was spoiled by an acquaintance of their own rank of life, who hailed them by name, whereupon the driver, astounded, implied he permitted to drive the gentlemen's horses to the end of the world, if only they would pardon his conduct toward such noble seniors. They were the Duke of Zaragoza and the Marquis of Valle Cerrato.

In a small village in Switzerland is a comfortable old inn much frequented by English and American travellers. The genial, fat proprietor does all he can to please his foreign visitors, and his menu always contains at least one dish which he considers typically British or Yankee.

Though the orthography is peculiar

## GOSSIP OF THE OLD WORLD CAPITALS IN READABLE FORM

Prof. Boni is reported to have made an important discovery in the course of his excavations in the Forum. While exploring some underground passages near the north rostra of Caesar he found in twelve small rooms or galleries traces of a former system of elevators.

In each room there are unmistakable traces of grooves through which ropes passed and supports for wooden poles that were fixed vertically inside the passages. The professor is convinced that the plans installed in these rooms served to raise to the surface the gladiators and wild beasts that participated in the circus games and that hence they were nothing else but elevators or lifts. Thus what until recently was considered a modern invention was used by the Romans under the republic. There are no traces of similar elevators in buildings belonging to the imperial period and in all likelihood no attempt was made to improve the movable platforms in later times.

The Cologne Gazette publishes some startling statements of the results of postal intercourse between German girls of good social standing and negro youths in the Congo colony. It appears from the examples cited in the paper that numbers of young women started serving in the Congo colony in a manner which no white woman would tolerate. Some girls, even sent their dusky admirers photographs of themselves with endearing dedications, and one, a young girl of Dresden, made her colored correspondent, supposed to be a native prince, an offer of marriage.

The Gazette severely condemns this practice, which it says is more enslaving than is generally realized. It reminds the romantic Germans of the scandalous connections of the German navy with the black "princes" in Germany not long ago when the authorities had to stop by force the floating expeditions. One system, the lecturer explained, was based on the process known as "stereotyping," or the utilization of the human faculty to take in a large field of vision with both eyes.

The latest European method of land surveying from airships was discussed in a paper read before the Frankfurt Physical Society. The lecturer, a member of the jury of the Frankfurt International Exposition, explained that the method was based on the process known as "stereotyping," or the utilization of the human faculty to take in a large field of vision with both eyes.

Two cameras are fixed at the end of a long bar horizontally attached to an airship. The plates simultaneously taken are then placed side by side in a plastic picture of the landscape which can be accurately measured by means of specially constructed instruments. This method can only be followed when a long airship such as Zeppelin's is available, and then only at a limited height. Another process which adapts itself to airships or balloons of smaller size is the method of the Schenker-Hofmann, who says that the higher the elevation the better the results. The method of the certain panoramic negatives a complete and accurate map can be constructed. The inventor declares that he has been using this method since he began his work, and that his system is far cheaper and quicker than any other. As an example, he says, that he has taken a map of the Marquis de Valle Cerrato, a small town in the south of France, in three and a half years at a cost of \$20,000.

Gentlemen rankers of Spain's blood and bone names have lately voluntarily joined the forces at Melilla, after having obtained exemption from military service by purchasing their way out. Among them are the three young brothers of Don Carlos de Bourbon, King Alfonso's brother, Prince Juan, who is second in age, is prince of a naval cadet on the cruiser Numancia, but his brothers are in the ranks, together with his brother, Don Carlos, Marquis de Medina de Rioseco, the Marquis de Cayo del Rey, de Valle Cerrato and de Montijo (a great-nephew of the Empress Eugenie, the widow of Napoleon III), de Borja, de Quirós and de Pardo Bazan (a son of the Countess of Pardo Bazan, the novelist), the son of Senor Sanchez Guerra, the Minister of Public Works, Leopoldo Mexas and Tomas Blanco, sons of South American millionaires, and many other young men of position, all of whom eat, sleep and fight undisturbed from their brother privates.

In consequence of their determination to accept none of the advantages conferred by rank and wealth, these young men pass unnoticed by the general public of Montreal, and amusing incidents result from their insignificance. The other day two privates got into a cab and told the driver to take them to their camp. He roundly refused, saying that he only drove officers. The young men, roaring with laughter, sat in the cab while the indignant policeman expressed his opinion of their presumption in terms more forcible than polite.

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Though the orthography is peculiar

the meaning is generally obvious, as for example, "roast bit rot" or "rumble-stew." This summer, however, on the bill of fare was named a dish which puzzled all the visitors and they called the proprietor to tell them what it was. "Arithmou de mouton" he had carefully written down and he gleefully informed them it was one of their national dishes.

He could not describe it, but when it was served it proved to be an excellent Irish stew. "Arithmou" the Swiss innkeeper's attempt to render phonetically the two words which he had heard.

Some one recently expressed surprise that George Bernard Shaw was not, as he had always supposed, a consummate master of the Italian language. Shaw himself, ever ready in the sacred cause of truth to emerge from the scholarly seclusion for which his modesty craved, comes forward with the explanation of his undervalued reputation for Italian scholarship.

"Once I was in Milan," he says, "with a party of English folk. We were dining at the railway restaurant and our waiter knew no language other than his own. When the moment came to pay and rush for the train we were unable to make him understand that we wanted not one bill but twenty-four separate bills."

"My friends insisted that I must know Italian, so to act as interpreter I racked my memory for chips from the language of Dante, but in vain. All of a sudden a line from the opera, 'The Huguenots' flashed to the brain—'Gugueno per se, per tutti il ciel' (Every man for himself and Heaven for all). I declared it with triumphant success. 'The army of waiters were doubled with up with laughter, my friends applauded wildly, and my fame as an Italian scholar has been on the increase ever since.'"

Of all the many clubs in the West End of London it is safe to say that none except the National Club in Whitehall and the National Club in London are so religiously observed. Two rules bear upon the question of prayers in the constitution of the club. No member of the household shall attend the reading of the Word of God and prayers every morning in the committee room. The club is open to all who are members of the club and who are of the Christian faith.

The club was founded in 1846 upon the basis of the doctrines and principles of the Reformed faith as revealed in Holy Scripture, asserted the information of the club. The club is open to all who are members of the club and who are of the Christian faith.

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## PAINS

in the back indicate Kidney Trouble. If you have any such pains there's relief for you in our

**Litha Tablets**  
Invest if troubled.  
25c Per Bottle

**FRANK E. PORTER,**  
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST  
Cor. Union and St. Patrick Sts.

**Callahan Peers, Boat Cook**  
All other seasonable Fruit of best quality at lowest prices at 37 Waterloo Street.  
O. L. JENKINS, Phone 1856-61  
We make our own fruit.

## THE BURGOMASTER

The management of the Opera House takes pardonable pride in announcing the extra special engagement of Pixley and Lander's greatest musical success, "The Burgomaster," for Oct. 7, 8, 9. Manager Wm. P. Cullen has been especially careful in the organization of his present company, engaging as many of the original members of the cast as was possible, and he has been eminently successful in doing so. Besides the star, Mr. Hermen, a local favorite, the company includes Leo Kendall, who will be seen as Doodle Von Kull, the burgomaster's secretary; Robert W. Albright, the Harlem Spider; Joe P. Rooney, Terence O'Refferty; Geo. McKissick, as Blue Feather, the Indian Chief; Wm. Richards, Captain Spuyten; and Fred W. Miller, who created such an impression as E. Boyd Tarkington, the actor. Marie Brandage, who besides being pretty is gifted with a splendid voice, has been engaged for the part of Catherine Vanderbeck, while Marian Black has the role of Phoebe Kummigan, the Phil woman. These clever little southerners—Daphne Lockhart, and Sylvia DeFranklin—have prominent parts. Rita Lockhart as Daisy, a roof garden favorite, and Phanie Lockhart, the part of Willie Van Antwerp, are also of the cast. "The Burgomaster," is particularly strong, especially in its rendition of "Dear Old College Days," while the female portion has been engaged especially for their part. There are some very witty old gems in "The Burgomaster," each of the whistling variety, and the present production has been given a sumptuous mounting by Manager Wm. P. Cullen.

## LOCAL NEWS.

A good thing. Rub it in. Bentley's Liniment.

Miss De Forest has returned from Boston and New York, where she attended the military opening.

A social meeting of the King's Daughters will be held on Friday evening at the Guild hall. The program will be given by the members of the present and arrangements made for the convention which will be held Oct. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

A large and representative congregation heard an eloquent sermon by Rev. George Jackson of Toronto in Centennial church last evening. The subject of the sermon was "The Kingdom of God is within you."

The very latest and of the smart Parisienne is the sand bath, which she finds invigorating and beautifying. A few bushels of fine sand and a broom are all that is needed to make a sand bath. The sand is spread out on a wide sheet. An energetic maid rubs the body all over with sand paper, turning her attention particularly to knees and elbows, which easily become roughened. After this process of rubbing the sand is massaged into the skin.

Then the bather stands in the middle of the sheet and takes up handfuls of the sand she rubs it over her body till she is glowing with the friction. Then she lies at full length on the sheet, and the ends of which are folded over her, and rests several moments before rising over and over as to become completely immersed in the sand.

Following this comes the hardest process of the sand bath. It is called the blow bath and corresponds somewhat to the shower of a Turkish bath. From a sort of fan shaped blower sand is whirled out briskly so as to strike the body as forcibly as the bathers can stand it. The effect is said to be wonderfully stimulating, and the stinging is not unlike that produced by electricity. The sand is blown over the body easily and simply. The feeling of cleanliness and freshness following the bath is declared to excel the faster effects of any water bath.

A citizen of culture and poetic taste went to a public library and asked for Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound."

He was taken aback when the librarian replied with great hauteur: "We don't keep any unbound books in this library."

Among the visitors to the city yesterday was Dr. Joseph Coffin, of Plaster Rock. He says there has been a great deal of sickness up the line and the epidemic prevailing at Grand Falls, Andover and Perth, struck Plaster Rock first. It was at first thought to be typhoid, but it lacked some of the symptoms, and has been successfully treated as a combination of bilious fever and grippe. In Plaster Rock there have been about sixty or seventy cases since the middle of July and now is the disease beginning to die out. Dr. Coffin says the Italian Polio, in a rather better class than most of the imported laborers, and seemed to be quite popular among the men. As regards Gorman's death, it was scarcely to be expected that the man would recover; his chances were slim from the start. Gorman made no statement before his death.

One Packet of  
**WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
Has actually killed a Bushel of Flies  
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

## THE NEW 1909 ANNEX

Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd., Throth  
Open Their Magnificent Building to the Public—Wonderful Displays of Seasonable Merchandise to be Exhibited in All Departments

With the opening of their new 1909 Annex, Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Ltd., have completed another link in the long chain of additions to their rapidly growing establishment and have brought to a successful culmination one more important event added to the many difficult problems which have been met and mastered in the overall career of this enterprising concern.

To advance step by step and always with that excellent judgment which has marked the steady and sure advance of this great business, from a modest thirteen foot frontage a little more than two score years ago to the unduplicated lead as the largest and most important mercantile establishment in Eastern Canada should be a matter of universal satisfaction to the citizens of St. John, giving as it does to this city a special distinction and a feeling of security and pride in the possession of such a huge enterprise contributing its quota to the development and advancement of the city which save it birth and nurtured it by liberal and untiring patronage to the proud position of a predominating factor in the dry goods trade of the city.

On April 5, 1908, Messrs. Manchester, Robertson and Allison threw open the doors of their new dry goods store to the public in the old Emma and Gardner building, Prince William St., on the site now occupied by the Canada Life Building. It was not long, however, before increasing business necessitated larger quarters and the young firm moved to Market Square in a building which stood on a part of the site of their present Furniture Warehouse. They very soon outgrew these premises and moved to 27 and 29 King St., the present Main Store and after a short time moved to Gorman St., when the Carpet and Housefurnishings departments were added fronting on the thoroughfare. Later the Daniel and Boyd properties on Market Square and Chipman Hill were taken over and here at the mammoth Furniture Department with its ten ample floors was established.

The important move in the onward march was the acquiring of the T. B. Barker and Sons building, 35 and 37 King St., for the new extensive Men's and Boys' Department, and last but not least the completion of the magnificent 1909 Annex, which, with its new glass frontage and handsome architecture has materially enhanced the appearance of the adjoining buildings of the firm and produced an effect in its entirety of which King St., and the city will be proud.

The new annex, which is a masterpiece of modern architecture and is a masterpiece of modern architecture and is a masterpiece of modern architecture.

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## Day and Night Restaurant

75 GERMA STREET.  
Meals, 3 Cents.  
Open from 8.30 a. m. to 2 a. m.  
HAM LEE & HUNTER,  
Proprietors

## CANADIAN ORDO FORESTERS

Assessment system, Fraternal Insurance and  
**MONTH OF MERTH CITY COURTS**  
COUNT ST. JOHN, No. 410—Orange  
Hall, Gorman st., 1st Friday in month.  
COURT UNION, No. 440—Orange  
Hall, Gorman st., 1st Friday in month.  
COURT NORTH EN, No. 467—Orange  
Hall, Simonds street Third Wednesday.  
COURT HIAWATHA, No. 78—Temperance Hall, Mark Building, 1st Wednesday.  
Offices of the order  
**FALMERS' CHIMBERS**  
4 Prince st. east.  
**R. W. WIGMORE,**  
District Deputy.  
**D. R. KENNEDY,**  
District Organiser.

## Lasting Quality

Lasting beauty and quality are characteristics of "1847 ROGERS BROS." Years of honest work prove the inherent value of kins, forks, spoons, etc., bearing the name. See the gold, silver, etc., we stand for. MERIDEN BROS. CO. Sold by leading dealers. "Silver Plated the World"

ment is reached by another archway at the rear of the room, this section of the business is most interesting to even the fair sex, for here are the Boys' clothing in greater amplitude, in natter styles and more reasonably priced than is commonly found.

The Opening of M. R. A. 1909 Annex tomorrow will be an event of more than usual interest, not only in the presentation of stocks in reater immensity, variety and in a very sense of newness and extra novelty, but in the fact that everything in this immense establishment will be taken from the original packages and placed on display. Dainty, delicate and delightful creations ordinarily kept in boxes and receptacles for protection will be shown in all their beauty, prominently displayed and tastefully arranged throughout the mammoth premises to add the fairland touch and indescribable magnificence to this eventful opening occasion.

## HONEY DROP CAKES

First, has your honey sugar? If so, place the vessel containing it in hot water till you can pour it out like syrup. It is then on griddle coals. It gives puddings a fine flavor and instead of sugar. You will find the following recipe for drop cakes excellent: One half cup cold water, into which put one teaspoonful (even) salt. Add one teaspoonful ginger, one teaspoonful cassia, one teaspoonful lemon extract, little salt. Flour enough to make a cake batter. Add one egg before baking. Bake in moderate oven. Honey is also excellent used with lemon and cassia (the latter being steeped for a couple of hours in water before using). It is delicious, besides acting as a laxative.

David B. Wilbur, U. S. consul at Halifax, has been promoted to consul-general at Kobe, Japan, and will be succeeded by James W. Ragdale, of Canada.

## REMEMBER!

when buying biscuit to ask for the  
**BEST 10c VALUE**  
—THE—  
**Village Biscuit**

## BIRTHS.

ROBIN—To Annie Louise, wife of Bruce S. Robb, a son, Sept. 16.  
COWAN—At 121 Paradise Row, on Sept. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cowan, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

PETERS-HILYARD—At the residence of Henry Hilyard, 222 Douglas Avenue, by Rev. R. P. McKim, on Sept. 15th, Arthur Shirley Peters to Violet M. Hilyard, daughter of Herbert A. Hilyard of Dalhousie.

## DEATHS.

LEITCH—In this city, on the 15th instant, Gertrude Jean, only daughter of Elder A. and the late John Leitch, in the 20th year of her age. Funeral from her mother's residence, 185 Princess street, Friday, at 2.30 o'clock. Friends invited to attend. (Scottish and Frederician papers please copy.)

SPRAGUE—In this city, on the 14th inst. Mrs. Mary J., widow of Asa D. Sprague, in the 69th year of her age, leaving three daughters and two grandmothers and one son. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBB—Infant son of Annie Louise and Bruce S. Robb, Sept. 16.  
Funeral private.