

The Freeman

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916

NO. 51

TRAVEL

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS

FROM MARITIME PROVINCES TO WESTERN CANADA

EVERY WEDNESDAY

WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY, EDMONTON, ETC.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER.

FRONTIER LINE

ST. ANDREWS

Leave Eastport Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews, Johnstown and Calais. Return Calais Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m. for Robinson, St. Andrews and Eastport.

INTERNATIONAL LINE

S. CALVIN AUSTIN AND GOVERNOR COBB

Leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m. Eastport at 2.30 p. m. for Lubec, Portland and Boston. Return, leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 p. m. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Direct between Portland and New York S. S. NORTH LAND AND NORTH STAR

Leaves Portland, Thursdays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 p. m. Also Mondays at 10.30 a. m. June 9th to Sept. 11th, inc.

METROPOLITAN LINE

Direct between Portland and New York 134 Hours

Route via Cape Cod Canal

EXPRESS STEEL STEAMSHIPS

MASSACHUSETTS AND BUNAWAY HILL

Leave North Side India Wharf, Boston, Week Days and Sundays at 6 p. m. Same Service returning from Pier 18, North River, Fort of Murray St., New York City.

Eastern Standard Time

P. E. CHADWICK, Agent, Calais, Me. A. H. LEHLEY, Supt., Eastport, Me.

CHANGE OF TIME

Grand Manan S. S. Company

Grand Manan Route - Season 1915-16

Commencing May 8th, 1916, and until further notice, while steamer Grand Manan is undergoing her annual repairs, the service will be maintained as follows: Mail boat "Harvey and Ralph" will leave Grand Manan at 7 a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for St. Andrews. Returning leave from St. Andrews at noon Tuesday and Friday for Grand Manan. Both ways via Campbell and Raleigh.

Atlantic Standard Time

L. C. GUTTLER, Manager Grand Manan.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

On March 3, and until further notice, the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows:

Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co. on Saturday, 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Lewis, Deer Island, Ship Store, St. George's. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Lewis, Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

AGENT - Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B.

Phone 2581; manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B.

This company is not responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the Company or Captain of the steamer.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:

County Court: Tuesday, May 9, 1916; Justice Barry; Tuesday, October 3, 1916; Chief Justice K. B. D. Landry.

County Court: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

Judge Carleton.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE.

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during office hours.

Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5-cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp.

Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post card must have a one-cent "War Tax" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each to other countries. The two-cent card do not require the "War Tax" stamp.

Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.

ARRIVES: 12.10 a. m. CLOSES: 5.10 p. m.

All matter for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of ordinary mail.

VOL. XXVII

SPEED THE PLOUGH: A COUNTRY SON

As I was a-walking on Chilton Down
I saw an old farmer there driving to town,
A-jogging to market behind his old grey,
So I jumped up beside him, and thus he did say:—
"My boy he be fightin', a fine strappin' lad,
I gave him to England, the one boy I had;
My boy he be fightin' out over the foam,
An' here be I frettin' an' mooin' at home."
But if there be times when 'tis just about hard
With his strong arm in the field an' the yard,
Why, I plucks no old heart up an' flicks the old grey,
An' this is the tune 'at her heels seem to say:—
"Oh the hoof an' the horn, the roots an' the corn,
The flock in the fold an' the pigs in the pen,
Rye grass an' clover an' barns brimmin' over,
They feed the King's horses an' feed the King's men!"
Then I looks at my furrows to see the corn spring
Like little green sword-blades all drawn for the King;
An' 'tis the same old Bess, there be plenty to
See 'em chop the me an' old Bess like a pie.
"My boy be in Flanders, he's young an' he's bold,
But they will not have we, last, for we be too old,
So step it out lively an' keep up your heart,
For you an' me, Bess, be a-doing our part—
"W' the shocks an' the sheaves, the lambs an' the bees,
The ducks an' the geese an' the good speckled hen,
The cattle all lowin', the crops all agrowin',
To feed the King's horses and feed the King's men."

—Funch

SOMEWHERE IN ONTARIO:

TWENTY YEARS AFTER

By JOHN NELSON, Publisher Vancouver World

THIRTY, forty, perhaps fifty years ago, that generation of Canadians which is in the main, doing the work of the world to-day, conned its primary lessons from a small text-book, whose simple rhymes persist in the memory long after more pretentious verses are forgotten.

From its pages they learned the tender story of one who had

"Wandered in the village, Tom,
And sat beneath the tree,
Upon the schoolhouse playing ground
That sheltered you and me."

And read with an eager sympathy unappreciated by years of hard battling in an unromantic world, that

"None were there to greet me, Tom,
And few were left to know,
Who played with us upon the green
Just twenty years ago."

Thousands of these old boys—yets, and girls, too—have recalled the simple lines as returning after long years of absence, they have found again the old school, the old village, the old haunts, but have looked in vain for the faces and forms of so many who have sought other worlds, and have outgrown the shadow of this night.

One such returned a few weeks ago to Ontario, and herewith endeavors, at the suggestion of the editor of *The Globe*, to set down some impressions and sentiments which, in these days of unwelcome division on some things among the Canadian people, may, let us hope, form some medium of understanding between her sons and daughters in the distant West. This is the only time when such a comparison as is here attempted, covering a score of years, could be fairly undertaken. The recollection of boyhood in Ontario in October, or in its midwinter, is not so different from that of Ontario in the springtime, with the magic of the revival of nature in bud, and leaf, and flower—that is the annual miracle that haunts the soul of the Ontario boy to whom distance denies its delirium. And, so, when occasion arose to return he hurried his arrangements so that he might not miss the first awakening life in the sopping spring woods, or fail to catch the first frail, delicate spray of hepatica pushing its dainty and fragrant head through its pillow of snow.

The mountains were still embosomed in their winter legacy, and the plains, yellow with the stubble of last year's grain, and black with the upturned mould for this, were flooded by belated rains. But one morning in northern Ontario, when the train sped southward, he woke to know he was too late. Behind the snake heads he caught glimpses of the Ontario flanking its white and crimson head, and he knew by an old instinct of barefoot days that its bloom followed the passing of the Mayflower. But the falling petals of the hepatica still remained there, and like an Irish emigrant, with his beloved shanachie, he dug its roots from its woodland bank for transplanting in a new home.

There remained another hope. For twenty years he had recalled, three thousand miles away, with each recurring spring, the wizardry which in a night in boyhood had clothed the black twigs with gold, had called up a carpet of green and had flung orchard and woodland and meadow with life and beauty. Was it all an illusion? Was it but a youthful fancy stimulated or suggested by long and wistful years of exile from its joys? For a time it seemed so, for nature struggling from its long confinement seemed unable beneath dull and chilly skies, to throw off the garments of the sterner season.

He was fortunately detained in the city during an interval of some days and thus experienced the keener enjoyment which a sudden revelation brings. For later, as the city was left behind, and the glory of the fields and woods burst upon him, he realized that no fancy is so truly, no imagination too vivid to picture the miracle of an Ontario spring in the May woods.

Is there anything more beautiful or wonderful in the world? Whether it is the fields with their rich verdure, the trees with their new growths of green in varied tones, whether it is the orchestra of the hedges, or the ravishing fragrance of the Balm of Gilead groves, they all combine to produce a beauty and charm, appreciate least, perhaps, by those most familiar with it.

Do eastern Canadians realize what a

NO MORE GERMAN RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

"The trustees of the will of Cecil Rhodes intend to apply to Parliament this Session for a Bill to abolish the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford allotted to German subjects. In his will Rhodes thus refers to the German scholarships:—

"I note the German Emperor has made provision in English compulsory in German schools. I leave five yearly scholarships at Oxford of £250 per annum to students of German Birth, the scholars to be nominated by the German Emperor for the time being. Each scholarship is to continue for three years, so that each year after the first three there will be 15 scholars.

Rhodes explains that his hope is that an understanding between the three Great Powers, America, and Germany will render war impossible, and educational relations make the strongest tie.

"The trustees of the will, Lord Rosebery, Lord Grey, Lord Milner, Sir Robert Bunsen, and Sir L. L. Mitchell, propose to establish new scholarships for places within the British Empire in substitution for the German scholarships.—*The Times*, London.

DR. SOLF AND GERMAN COLONIES

Dr. Solf, German Secretary for the Colonies, has just returned from a tour of inspection of the German colonies in the future is unthinkable.

"On my first voyage to China in 1902 I sailed on the German steamer *Prinzess Alice*, which was captained by the middle of September Dr. Solf, then Governor of Samoa, joined the steamer at Singapore, and we were followed by passengers from that port to Shanghai, where we arrived on the 10th of October. Dr. Solf is a tall, fine-looking man, of most pleasing manners, and extremely affable. He has a perfect command of the English language, which he speaks without a trace of any foreign accent. He knows the German colonies in relation to British colonies and colonial administration. Ever since my meeting Dr. Solf in 1902 I have noted my reference to his name in the newspapers, and when I read that he had been appointed to succeed Dr. Dernburg as German Colonial Secretary I knew that the Kaiser had chosen a man of exceptional fitness for that office.

"It is pathetic to hear of Dr. Solf now speaking of 'an active colonial policy' being the absolute essential of Germany in the future, when every colony of Germany has been taken from her, except the small islands of Africa which are being attacked on all sides by the Entente Allies and must soon surrender to them. If Germany had pursued a 'sure and peaceful development' instead of building up a great and powerful empire, she would have been able to acquire colonial possessions.

"Her sighs and sounds; dreams happy as a day;
And laughter learnt of friends; and gentleness
In hearts as peace."

ONE.—*Toronto Globe*, June 3.

Widow Hennessy—"Ah! Mr. O'Flaherty, when my old man died, it left a big hole in my heart." O'Flaherty "Mrs. Hennessy, would ye mind patchin' it wid a bit o' mine?"

RECRUITING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The official report of the result of recruiting in the Province of New Brunswick for overseas service, for the week ending June 10, is as follows:

For 145th Battalion	5
For 115th Battalion	3
For 140th Battalion	1
For 237th Battalion	1
For 4th Pioneer Battalion	1
For 3rd Regiment, C. G. A.	6
For 67th Regiment	18
Restigouche—	
For 132nd Battalion	3
For 65th Battery	1
For 165th Battalion	17
Westmorland—	
For 145th Battery	1
For 145th Battalion	11
For 165th Battalion	13
Albert—	
For 145th Battalion	12
Madawaska—	
For 145th Battalion	11
For 165th Battalion	12
Victoria—	
For 145th Battalion	1
For 115th Battalion	3
For 140th Battalion	3
For Detention Force, Amherst	3
York—	
For 115th	3
For 140th Battalion	1
For 145th Battalion	3
Carleton—	
For 65th Battery	6
Northumberland—	
For 132nd Battalion	4
For 4th Divisional Train	1
Queens and Sunbury—	
For 115th Battalion	1
For 145th Battalion	3
For Composite Battery	5
Charlotte—	
For 145th Battery	2
For 140 Battalion	1
For 237th Battalion	1
Kent—	
For 145th Battalion	2
Gloucester—	
For 165th Battalion	1
Kings—	
Total	112

"Can you come to the jeweller's with me to-morrow, dearest? I'd like you to choose the ring yourself." "In that case perhaps you'd better save up a little longer, darling."—*Life*.

THE GERMAN DRUG-PERIL

War has raised the cost of medicines not only by cutting off the supply from Germany, but also by reducing the home output. Even such necessary things as calomel, carbolic acid, and cod liver oil are from two and a half to 11 times the price.

German coal-tar derivatives like phenacetin, antipyrin, could no doubt, be produced at home if all the coal-tar were not needed for high explosives; and all these things are necessary for the war effort. The German proprietary drug Sanatogen is being replaced by Sanagen, made in Tipperary. The published analysis shows this to be even richer in phosphorus than its German competitor.

"The above item is interesting to Canadians for one thing, it points out that Sanatogen is now being replaced in Great Britain by Sanagen, a superior article, at a lower price than the German article, it replaces. In Canada Sanatogen is still sold, and those advertising it claim that it is made in England. The advertisement is false. In English papers tell the truth. Sanatogen is German owned, and is not now made in Great Britain at all. Canadians should not trade with the enemy, and should stick to British products. Canadian newspapers advertising Sanatogen should investigate the matter, and make sure they are not aiding the enemy.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE

The Methodist Conference closed its Sessions at Summerside, P. E. I., on Tuesday evening 13th inst.

Eighteen Hundred and something, a substantial increase in all the benevolent enterprises of the year. The membership roll has shown a gain of 1,000 members, making a total of 14,828. On Sabbath morning five young men were regularly ordained.

Christian ministry, four of whom have already entered and are awaiting the call to the ministry. A sermon was delivered by Dr. Birney, Dean of Boston University of Theology, which masterly addressed the source of great inspiration to the conference. Over 1,200 members and delegates were present. The annual conference raised for all purposes is \$211,800.00, an increase of \$14,301.00. The Conference raised for the purpose of erecting a splendid stone structure, now almost completed, will replace the building destroyed by fire some months ago.

News in Brief

—Athens, June 8.—King Constantine to-day signed the order demobilizing twelve classes of the army, amounting to 150,000 men.

—Athens, Greece, June 12.—King Constantine decided to-day to order the complete demobilization of the Greek army.

The demobilization of the Greek army follows the blockade of the ports of Greece by the Allies and the placing of an embargo on Greek ships in British and French ports.

The steps were taken as a result of the occupation of Greek fortresses in Macedonia by Bulgaria at the end of May. The Allies were aroused by negotiations which were opened with Bulgaria and Germany by Premier Skouliadous and on June 6th the British government announced that steps would be taken to prevent Greece from providing the Central Powers with supplies. The blockade was the result and on June 10 King Constantine ordered the twelve senior classes of the army to be demobilized.

—London, June 14.—Silvanus Phillips Thompson died here yesterday. He was a noted authority on physics and was at one time professor of applied physics at the University of London. He was born in 1851.

—London, June 10.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegram Company from Peking states that the eldest son of Yuan Shikai committed suicide after the death of his father, who was President of the Republic.

—Rome, June 12.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received Antonio Salandra, the retiring premier, who presented the resignation of the cabinet.

The resignation of the ministry, which was made known yesterday, was officially announced to-day in the senate and the chamber of deputies, upon which both houses of parliament adjourned.

—London, June 12.—Yesterday's official casualty list, covering the casualties suffered on all fronts during the past week, gives the number of officers at 73, of whom 131 were killed, and that of men at 6,704, of whom 1,085 were killed. This makes a total of the week's casualties amounting to 7,527, of whom 2,116 were killed.

—London, June 13.—A Petrograd dispatch to the *Daily Chronicle* says: "Rumanians show an excited interest in the Russian progress. Pro-Ally papers profess to consider Rumanian intervention in the war as inevitable."

The *Rumanian* says: "It is obvious from the course of the Russian advance that the Quadruple Entente reveals to us the moment when we can realize our national ideals."

—New York, June 12.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to a news agency here to-day says:

Hipolito Irigoyen was chosen president of the Argentine republic to-day by the electoral college, being the first Radical ever to reach the Argentine presidency. Pelagía Luna was chosen for the vice-presidency.

The election of Senor Irigoyen follows the bitter political struggle in the history of the Argentine republic.

—Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, June 14.—The senate to-day decided to elect Gen. Juan de Castro president of the republic, in succession to President Jimenez. His name was sent to the chamber of deputies for approval. The chamber last month took a vote for provisional president, but Gen. Juan de Castro, in command of the American forces of occupation, requested that the election be postponed until quiet was restored throughout the republic.

Capt. Frederick W. H. Murrell, whose rescue of 733 passengers and crew of the steamer *Danmark* in 1889, was the subject of the painting by the English artist, Hemy, and Every Soul Was Saved, died June 9 in Baltimore, Md. Capt. Murrell was fifty-four years of age. He was in command of the steamship *Massowit*, which left London March 28, 1889, for Baltimore. On April 5 the steamer *Danmark*, from Copenhagen in distress, was sighted. When she started to sink Capt. Murrell threw his cargo into the sea and every one of the 733 passengers and crew of the *Danmark* was taken aboard.

—London, June 9.—General Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, is in London. He attended an official conference at the foreign office to-day with Paul Cambon, the French ambassador; Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and the members of the War Council.

The following official statement was given out here to-day:

"Premier Briand, General Rogues, French Minister of War; M. Clemenceau, Minister of Commerce; General Joffre and Denis Cochon, Minister without portfolio, accompanied by Messieurs De Margery, Director of Political Affairs of the French Republic; De Lestaynes and Figuera, and Captain Lachenot, Lieutenant-Col. Billotti and Commandant Thouzelier, arrived in London this morning to confer with the British ministers and their military advisers."

CANADIAN NEWS

—Fredericton, June 12.—Telegraphic advice received by Chief of Police McCollum this morning from Minto stated that five Austrians, prisoners of war who had been interned and released to work in the mines of the Minto Coal Company, and two Germans had escaped during the week-end. The local police were requested to aid in apprehending the foreigners.

—Ottawa, June 12.—It is officially announced, through the chief press censors' office, that the following troops have arrived safely in England: 38th battalion, Ottawa; 88th battalion, Victoria; 89th battalion, Winnipeg; 96th battalion, Toronto; 99th battalion, London; 7th New Brunswick Siege Battery, St. John, draft and details.

News of the Sea

—Muiden, Netherlands, June 12.—Fifteen members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer *Bur*, 1,942 tons, have been landed here. They report that their ship was sunk by either a mine or a torpedo.

—Paris, June 13.—A Salonika dispatch to the Radio Agency says that the Allied fleet are bombarding the southern Bulgarian coast from Porto Lagon to Deleagehatch. The population is fleeing inland, the dispatch says.

—London, June 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Malmö, Sweden, says that the Swedish steamer *Emmy* had been destroyed by a mine, off Falsterbo. The dispatch says that one of the crew was killed by the explosion and four others were drowned. The *Emmy* was a vessel of 496 tons, built in 1872.

—London, June 13.—An Admiralty report says: "On Thursday morning a British patrol force composed of monitors and torpedo-boat destroyers engaged, off Zebrugg, torpedo-boat destroyers of the enemy, which on being fired at by the monitors, returned into port. There were no casualties. No damage was sustained by any of our ships."

—London, June 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that a trawler has brought to port thirty-two sailors, the crew of the Norwegian steamer *Ethindal*, which was sunk by a mine. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says the Swedish bark *Heidi* has been sunk by a mine. The crew was saved.

—Marseilles, June 11.—The passengers and crew of the Norwegian steamer *Rauma*, which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean May 30, have arrived here.

A dispatch from London June 2, reported that the *Rauma* had been sunk in the Mediterranean, but did not specify the agent of her destruction. Survivors were picked up and taken to Bona, Algeria. The *Rauma* was a vessel of 3,048 tons. Her home port was Bergen.

—London, June 8.—A naval officer of high rank who has just returned from a visit to the battle cruiser fleet informed the Associated Press to-day that particularly in the North Sea battle estimate the total German losses as follows: Two battle cruisers, three battleships, five light cruisers, eight or nine destroyers, and one submarine.

The officer said he was convinced, from evidence he had obtained, that the unidentified battle cruiser said to have been sunk was the *Hindenburg*.

—London, June 14.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says that the Danish warship in the North Sea and taken to Hamburg. The *Askov* was recently built by a Dutch company for Danish ship owners and was on her way to Denmark under the Danish flag, and with a Danish crew aboard when captured. She carried no cargo.

The Swedish schooner *Eva*, on her way to England with pit props, has been captured in the Sound by a German warship and taken to Swinemunde.

—London, June 10.—An official statement says: "Admiral Jellicoe states that the *Hampshire* was mined. The vessel was accompanied by two destroyers until the *Hampshire* was compelled to detach them, on account of the heavy seas, an hour before the explosion. Survivors say the *Hampshire* sank in ten minutes.

Destroyers and patrol vessels hurried to the scene. Search parties were sent in motor cars along the coast. Four boats were seen to leave the ship. Admiral Jellicoe concludes that all were wrecked on the lee shore. Twelve survivors landed from a raft. All have been abandoned for the others."

—Rome, June 10.—The Italian transport *Principe Umberto* has been torpedoed and sunk in the Lower Adriatic with a loss of a large number of soldiers, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty yesterday.

The steamer, accompanied by two other transports conveying troops and war materials, and escorted by destroyers, was attacked by two Austrian submarines. The *Principe Umberto* sank in a few minutes after being struck, and although prompt help was rendered by the other ships, it is believed half the troops on board have perished. The exact loss has not yet been estimated.

—The two-masted schooner *York*, bound from Machias, Me., for New York, was wrecked on Plum Island on Friday afternoon and will be a total loss. Capt. Mitchell and his crew were rescued by the cutter *Albatross*, which was on duty at Plum Island Coast Guard Station, near which the wreck had occurred.

The two-masted schooner *Virginian*, from Clementsport, Nova Scotia, was driven ashore at Salisbury Beach Friday evening after efforts to work her out of the bay had failed. The wind blew a gale from the northeast and a high sea was running. The *Virginian* struck near the light Dennis. So high were the waves that she was carried to about 72 feet of high water mark.

The *Virginian* was loaded with cordwood for Lynn, much of which was washed overboard. She is valued at \$3,500, and was insured for \$10,000. It is believed the vessel will be a total loss.—*St. John Standard*, June 13.

Paddy—"I'll not have conscription." Premier—"That's alright. You're left out of it." Paddy—"Is it lave me out of it?" Another injustice to th'ould country!"—*Punch*.

He—"Of course you understand, Betty, that our engagement must be kept secret." She—"Oh, yes, dear, I'll be sure and tell everybody that."—*Boston Transcript*.

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Just as important as the purity of Food, is its proper preservation and protection from dirt, moldiness and disease germs, by means of

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Which will keep your Food cool and fresh for the longest possible time, at the lowest cost for ice. It is this type of Refrigerator which we offer you, in many sizes, with opal glass, metal and other linings.

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A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS.
Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats.
All Rooms Steam Heated and supplied with Hot and Cold Running Water.
RATES—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. Special rates by the week.

THE ROYAL HOTEL

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THE RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD.
200 Rooms, 75 with Private Bath. Elevator and All Modern Conveniences. Rate, American Plan, \$3.50 a Day. Room and Private Bath \$1.00 Extra.
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For the SPRING TRADE, and would gladly have you call in if wanting anything in this line

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