

AUGUST SALE

AT

CLARKE BROS.

Radical reductions in many lines of
DRY GOODS,
WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS,
LACE CURTAINS, WALL PAPER,
WHITE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
CARPET SAMPLES, Etc.

QUICK SELLING is the order. Let all attend.
Sale begins Friday, August 1st and will continue until
September 15th, 1913

A BIG BUSINESS during April, May, June and July has left us with many broken lines, which we do not want to carry over. We are determined to keep our stock FRESH AND GOOD. We believe it pays. To do this we are occasionally compelled to sell some lines at a loss, but we don't feel badly about it for it enables our friends to secure some excellent bargains. This is the reason for this sale and the motive that prompted the unusual price reductions quoted below.

Wash Dress Goods

The best WASH GOODS opportunity this store ever presented. Linen, finish wash fabric, self pattern, satin stripe, a splendid wearer. Colors in stock: Navy, Tan, Reseda, Lavender and Pearl Grey.
 Regular Price 25c Sale Price 15c

Dress Linens

COLORED POLKA DOT. Colors: Lavender, Rose and Catawba.
 Regular Price 25c Sale Price 15c

Balcourt Suitings

MERCERIZED POPLIN WEAVE, a splendid wearer. Colors: Pale Blue, Saxe Blue, Champagne, Tan, Lavender, Grey, Reseda and Cream.
 Regular Price 32c Sale Price 18c

Tobralco Suitings

Of all Tub Dress Goods this is ABSOLUTELY THE BEST. Colors: Pale Blue, Champagne, Grey, Lavender and Navy.
 Regular Price 35c Sale Price 27c per yd

Colored Cotton Foulard Suitings

Colors: Saxe Blue, Grey, Navy, Black and Royal Blue.
 Regular Price 25c Sale Price 17c per yd
 Regular Price 37c Sale Price 27c per yd

Marquisesettes Plain and Colored

Colors: Pale Blue, Catawba and Lavender.
 Regular Price 25c Sale Price 18c per yd
 Regular Price 35c Sale Price 27c per yd

Silk Muslins

Colors: Brown, Pale Blue, Nile, Tan, Lavender, Reseda and Saxe Blue.
 Regular Price 40c Sale Price 33c per yd

Silk Striped Poplins

Fine, even weave, with silk stripe. Colors: Navy, Pale Blue and White, Cream and Brown, Mustard and White, Tan and Blue, Black and White.
 Regular Price 40c Sale Price 33c per yd
 Regular Price 56c Sale Price 43c per yd

Dress Muslins

A nice assortment of patterns in floral and striped designs.
 Prices: 8c to 25c per yd Sale Price: 20 per cent off

Wool Dress Goods

British Broad Cloths \$1.00 to \$2.00 per yard
 British Dress Serges 50 to 1.35
 Wool Poplins 60 to 1.75
 Fancy Worsteds 50 to 1.25
 Venetian Cloths 1.40
 French Duchess Cloth 1.35
 Victoria Cloths25 to .75
 Shepherds Checks25 to .75

EVERY WEDNESDAY we will give you a special five per cent CASH DISCOUNT on any ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS purchase you make at our store.

Ginghams

We have many nice patterns left in plaids and stripes.
 Prices 10c to 25c per yard Sale price 10 p. c. off

MAIL ORDERS

Customers who live out of town can order by mail with every assurance of satisfaction. MAIL ORDERS are filled with as much care as though the customer was personally selecting the merchandise. If your purchase amounts to \$10.00 or upwards we will pay the freight to your nearest railway station.

CLARKE BROS., Bear River, N. S.

Bear River

Mr. E. E. Rice is on the sick list. Miss Florence Vroom arrived home on Saturday last.

Mrs. Arthur W. Dunn is visiting friends in Clementsport.

Rev. I. A. and Mrs. Corbitt visited their friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cox and daughter returned from Boston on Monday last.

Wm. Willis went to Boston Saturday last, where he will undergo treatment at a hospital.

S. S. Granville was in port Thursday with about four hundred excursionists from Annapolis and Granville.

Mrs. V. T. Hardwick arrived home from Lake Annis last week, her daughter, Mrs. Harold Lovitt, accompanying her.

Mrs. Howard Kelley and daughter Irene, of Somerville, Mass., arrived on Saturday to occupy her summer home here. She was accompanied by Mrs. Eliza Kelley.

James Mullen passed away on Monday, July 28, aged seventy years, after a lingering illness. Beside his wife he leaves three children, Mrs. Janie Ray, Mrs. R. A. Harris and Miss Lina to mourn their loss. The funeral took place on Wednesday with interment in Mt. Hogg Cemetery. Rev. Mr. Crandall, assisted by Rev. T. G. Ruggles, conducted the service.

PRINCE DALE

Princedale, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Leslie Baird and two children, and Mr. David B. Wright of Clementsport, Messrs. Earl and Reginald Wier of Deep Brook, were guests at Elder Fraser's, Sunday.

Mr. Furman Wright and daughter spent Thursday at Bear River.

Messrs. Elder Fraser and Millidge Wright spent Thursday in Annapolis. Frank Miller has opened a general store in addition to his tonorial room.

Mrs. Georgie Peters of Nasqua, N. H., is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. F. Wright.

Misses Lena and Onessa Wright went on Thursday, to work at the Colonial Arms Hotel, Deep Brook.

Mr. Truman Wright, who has been enjoying his vacation here for the last four weeks, returned to his work at Jamaica Plains, Mass., Thursday.

HOW THE ERMINE IS CAUGHT.

"The Cruelties of Trapping," is a ten-page pamphlet, published by the American Humane Education Society which tells the cost of furs in torture and death. As an illustration of how the white ermine is caught, the following conversation between a fur dealer and a prospective buyer is taken from the New York Tribune:

"This stole of imperial ermine is worth \$1000," said the dealer. "Just consider how the animals comprised in it were caught!"

"In the first place they were caught in a winter of extreme cold, for it is only in such a winter that the weasel or ermine turns from tawny to snow white. In normal winters the ermine turns only to a greenish white—like this \$400 greenish white stole here."

"In the second place, the ermines were caught young, for when fully developed their coats are coarse and stiff—as in this \$250 stole—and to catch them young the tongue trap must be used. Any other trap would tear the delicate fur."

"The tongue trap is a knife—an ordinary hunting-knife—smeared with grease, that hunter lays in the snow. The little ermine sees the blade, which it mistakes for ice. Ice it loves to lick—and so it licks the knife-blade and is caught fast, its tongue in that zero weather frozen to the steel."

Yes, sir, when you see a stole like this, don't begrudge a good price for it, for every ermine in it was tongue-trapped in sub-zero weather—mighty slow and painful hand process."

FROM RUINS OF OVERALL FACTORY.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 24.—Thirteen bodies, burned beyond recognition, were recovered from the ruins at the overall department of the Binghamton Clothing Factory. It is still impossible to accurately estimate the number of dead; at least fifty, probably more, are believed to have perished in the flames. Scores of laborers, many of them volunteers labored throughout the day and far into the night in search of bodies buried beneath tons of brick and steel. Crowds of relatives and friends silently watched the search continued.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Wood Buffalo Herds

Many Bands Still Range North Alberta Wilds.

There are yet vast areas in northern Canada consisting of stunted and open grasslands and muskeg, of which practically nothing is known save what can be gathered from the stories of trappers and explorers, who have penetrated this northern wilderness. Such a country exists on the extreme northern boundary of Alberta to the West of the Slave River and from this country have come rumors of large bands of wild buffalo, the only remnant not in captivity of the great herds which once ranged the western plains.

To verify these rumors and to take steps to prevent the extinction of these herds, the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Government sent out an investigation party, working under the direction of Mr. A. J. Bell, the Government Agent at Fort Smith in the North West Territories. The report sent in reads like a book of adventure and will be contained in the Annual Report of the Director of Forestry which will shortly go to press.

The existence of at least three herds of buffalo was proved, each herd consisting of bulls, cows and yearlings to the number of about forty five. In appearance they closely resemble the plains buffalo, of which they are the remnants, but, being forced by necessity to live in the hilly wooded regions remote from settlement, they have changed their habits somewhat, and are fleet of foot and more agile than their ancestors of the plains. In summer they may be found in twos and threes roaming through the birch woodlands, but in winter they travel in large bands for greater security against the wolves. In winter, when passing from one feeding ground to another, they travel in single file through the snow, making a narrow trail on which the snow is packed as hard as a rock. When they come to a grass-grown slough or meadow they stay there until all the feed is exhausted and the whole area is compactly trampled down. Unlike the western herds, which paw the snow away with their front feet, the buffalo uses its huge head as a shovel and scatters the snow in clouds in order to reach the grass beneath. When alarmed the old bulls stand on guard in the rear, while the cows and yearlings make good their escape.

Several pictures of the wood-buffalo were obtained. The Indian Chief, Pierre Squitrel, who accompanied the party and who is most familiar with that region, estimated the number of the buffalo there to be at least two hundred. Their worst enemy, at present, is the furtive wolf and attempts will be made to exterminate this destroyer, by raising the bounty in this region.

OIL FOR WARSHIPS.

One of the chief problems of the British navy is the supply of fuel for vessels when going a long distance from home. To meet the requirements of this service, coaling stations have been established at convenient places in all parts of the world. The enormous amount of coal which these vessels require to carry, and the inconvenience of the large smoke stacks have led to successful experiments to obtain a substitute for this old form of fuel. It has been found that oil is a more suitable fuel than coal on the battle ships, that it increases the efficiency of the fleet by enabling better and easier management of great ships, giving an extra turn of speed and abolishing the stokehole. This discovery is likely to revolutionize the propelling power of the navy. The first battleship to be driven by oil—the super-treadnought Queen Elizabeth—is now being built at Portsmouth, England, and four other powerful ships are being constructed to burn oil fuel. In view of the new requirements of her navy, Great Britain will develop the oil fields in Borneo, Borneo, Egypt, and Trinidad, and large reserve stores will be kept at Halifax, Vancouver and other naval centres of the empire. Great Britain will thus be independent of the rest of the world for her fuel supply.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

cure many common ailments which are very different, but which all arise from the same cause—a system clogged with impurities. The Pills cause the bowels to move regularly, strengthen and stimulate the kidneys and open up the pores of the skin. These organs immediately throw off the accumulated impurities, and Biliousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney Troubles, Headaches, Rheumatism and similar ailments vanish. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Save Doctors' Bills

Uses for Sawdust

Former Waste Products Now Extensively Employed.

Not so very long ago about the only real use anyone had for sawdust was for packing ice. That was when small local saw mills were more common, and the amount of this form of waste wood was, at any rate, appeared, comparatively small. Now, when the tendency is to consolidate these into large mills with a capacity of several hundred thousand feet of lumber per day, the daily waste in sawdust is seen to be enormous and much experimenting is being done to discover new methods of utilizing it.

Perhaps the most promising in sawdust utilization in this country is the manufacture of ethyl (or grain) alcohol. The sawdust is treated with sulphuric acid under suitable conditions, resulting in the formation of sugar, which is then fermented to produce alcohol. Several plants have been erected to produce alcohol from wood in this manner, and, though there are some difficulties still to be overcome, the ultimate success of the process on a commercial scale is assured.

Sawdust has been successfully manufactured into briquets for fuel for a considerable time. In Europe by a very simple process. The shavings and sawdust are first steam-dried, the water contained in the wood being thus evaporated and the resin almost liquified. The sawdust is then compressed under heat into briquets of the desired size, the contained resin acting as a binder. A firm in Vancouver is engaged in a similar line of manufacture, the sawdust being compressed into a cylindrical tube where it is cut into short lengths by a revolving knife, emerging in the form of small round briquets leaving only sugar and fibre to handle, easy to kindle, and leave very little ash.

In England sugar is manufactured on a commercial scale by treating sawdust in closed retorts with weak sulphurous acid under high pressure. In Austin, Texas, also a plant is being built to manufacture stock food from sawdust, by a somewhat similar process. The tar, pitch and turpentine are removed from the sawdust leaving only sugar and fibre to which is added forty per cent of cottonseed meal. The mixture is sold for fattening cattle.

Two and one-half parts of clean sawdust mixed with two parts sand and one part cement make a warm long-wearing and sound-proof floor, and which has the advantage over a cement floor in being more elastic. These qualities should win an extensive use for this form of flooring, that it can be stained to harmonize with interior finishings by the addition of color to the mixture while in a semi-liquid state.

The sawdust of certain kinds of wood is used in considerable quantities by manufacturers for metal polish, for packing, for meat curing, for making safety explosives, and composition novelties, and for fibre and pulp manufacture. Patent cleaning powders for use on carpets and rugs consist, principally of sawdust, lightly moistened by some cheap mineral oil.

NAPOLEON'S HAT SOLD.

A cosmopolitan crowd of buyers attended the sale of Napoleon's relics at Sotheby's, in London the other day, yet while duly authenticated, they brought only \$7,000.

Spink paid \$1,750 for a portrait in oils of Napoleon by Rene-Theodore Berthou, a pupil of David; \$950 for a colossal marble bust of Napoleon by Chaudet, sculptured by order of Napoleon, who presented it to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch; \$420 for a marble bust of Napoleon as Emperor and \$425 for Napoleon's hat worn when he was First Consul, with an original document certifying its genuineness.

Permain paid \$675 for Napoleon's gun, a flint-lock sporting rifle, which belonged for many years to Eggs, the famous gunmaker, and \$145 for an engraving, "Napoleon Premier, Empereur des Français et Roi d'Italie," by Cazenove, after P. Vandervall, in colors.

Some Nelson relics were offered, too. The christening shirt worn by Lord Nelson sold for \$150. It was fully authenticated by Mrs. Garret, to whose husband it was given at the time of their marriage. He was nephew of Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, first cousin to Lady Nelson, the great admiral's sister-in-law.

"Were all medicines as meritorious as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the world would be much better off and the percentage of suffering greatly decreased," writes Lindsay Scott, of Temple, Ind. For sale by all dealers.