

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature

900 Drops

Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Health. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac Simile Signatures of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

35 Doses

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

WORLD OF SHIPPING

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Day	Rises	Sets	High	Low
11-Mon	4:53	8:03	2:16	4:42
12-Tue	4:51	8:03	2:16	4:42
13-Wed	4:50	8:04	2:16	4:42
14-Thurs	4:49	8:04	2:16	4:42
15-Fri	4:48	8:03	2:16	4:42
16-Sat	4:47	8:02	2:16	4:42

The time used is Atlantic Standard.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

Barfly, 1599, Philadelphia, July 9.
Bitterley, 1979, Honolulu, June.
Eldredge, 1793, chartered.
Indrani, 2330, Glasgow, June 3.
Manchester Corporation, 3667, Manchester, July 8.
Rinjano, 3435, chartered.
Westonby, 2475, at Rio Janeiro, June 17.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived Saturday.
Stm Dominion, 2581, Norcott, from Louisburg, P.P. & W.F. Starr, coal.
Arrived Sunday.
Stm Yola, 147, Penzance, from Bermuda, Windward Islands and Demerara, Wm Thomson & Co. mails, pass and mail.
Sailed Saturday.
Stm Teedale, 126, Edwards, for Brown Head, for orders.
Sailed Sunday.
Stm Orator, 2283, Westport, for Brown Head, for orders.
Stm Minnie Slayton (Am.), 271, Murphy, for City Island, for orders.

DOMINION PORTS.

Yarmouth, NS, July 9-Ard, stmr Fran Arbutnot.
Ctd-Bark, Stranger, Conception; schr Annie, Boston.
Dorchester, NB, July 8-Ard 7th, stmr Ragnarok, from Norfolk (Va.), Paulsen, Oak, Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Amherst.
St. John, July 6-Schr Hattie Muriel, Salem, for orders, lumber from C.S. Hickman.
St. John, July 6-Schr Yonuba, Waterford (Ire).
Halifax, July 10-Ard, stmr Amzinda (Nor), Jamaica.
St. John, July 9-Schr Estonia, Bristol; Tabasco, Liverpool via St. John (NF); schr Karoo, New York.
St. John, July 9-Schr Estonia, Bristol; Tabasco, Liverpool via St. John (NF); schr Karoo, New York.

BRITISH PORTS.

Manchester, July 8-Sd, stmr Manchester Trader, Montreal.
Quebec, July 10-Sd, stmr Cedric, New York; stmr Louisiana, New York.
Liverpool, July 9-Sd, stmr Megantic, Montreal.
Glasgow, July 9-Sd, stmr Hesperian, Montreal.
Liverpool, July 8-Ard, stmr Gasky, Pughwash (NS).
Barrow, July 8-Ard, stmr Wandsworth, Parralero (NS).
Glasgow, July 9-Ard, stmr Orithia, St. John.
London, July 9-Sd, stmr Kanawha, Halifax.
London, July 9-Sd, stmr Cicilian, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

City Island, July 9-Bound south, schr Arizona, Bridgewater for New York.
Bound east-Stm Borna, New York for Halifax and St. John (NF); Dnaa, Newburg for Windsor (NS).
Vineyard Haven, July 9-Ard and ald, schr Greta, Guttenberg (for Campbellton); John G. Walter, Port Reading (for Amherst).
Ard-Schr Pacific, New York for Charlottetown; H. H. Kitchener, South Amboy for Shelburne (NS).
Sd-Schr Lucia Porter (from St. John) New York.
Philadelphia, July 10-Ard, schr Rocheas, Bridgewater (NS).
Antwerp, July 6-Sd, stmr Mount Temple, Moore, Montreal.
New York, July 7-Cld, stmr Diana (Nor), Sorbo, Windsor (Me.); schr Na valise, Colby, Londonderry (NS); Lanza, Inness, Halifax.
Barry, July 6-Sd, stmr Michael, Outchouff (Do), Habas, Miramichi.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE
THE WORLD'S ADVANCING CIVILIZATION
By GULIANA A. GROW

From a speech in the U. S. house of representatives on the national policy in the Philippine islands, December 10, 1911.

THE American republic has in the fortunes of war a destiny to perform in Asia, greater than its mission to Japan half a century ago. Of all the nations it is the one best fitted to extend free representative institutions to the inhabitants of eastern Asia. As a world power, this nation seeks no extended dominion. Its mission, its manifest destiny, is to promote the peace of the world and so far as possible, by precept, example and influence, to secure civil and religious liberty for all mankind. There was a time when the world's advancing civilization gathered around the Mediterranean sea. The world's historic events were there along the Nile, the Aegean and the Tiber. Egypt, Greece, Rome and Carthage were the great actors. At that time the English language was nowhere heard save among the few Anglo-Celts scattered over the British isles. It is spoken by 140,000,000 people, more than half of whom dwell in the United States of America, representing in their birthplaces all the nationalities of the earth, and to whose children the Anglo-American language will be their mother tongue. In the long struggle between the Indo-Germanic and the Semitic races of mankind for the dominion of the world, vast armies of Asiatic hordes, at intervals long or short, invaded eastern Europe. The little republic of Greece, from its geographic position, was for a long time the vanguard of European civilization. Five hundred years before the Christian era, 11,000 Grecian soldiers at Marathon turned back Darius' army, gathered from all parts of the great empire founded by Cyrus, and which then extended from the Ganges to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. This victory saved Europe from Asiatic civilization and Asiatic barbarism, its enslavement of man, and cruel degradation and vassalage of woman. Had Darius' army triumphed at Marathon, there was then no power west of Greece that could have offered any effectual opposition to its triumphant march over eastern Europe.

At a later period Atila, with his vast army of Huns invading western Europe was defeated at Chalons, in southeastern France, thus saving infant Christianity from disaster and European civilization from probable overthrow. As a still later period the Saracens, having overrun Syria, Persia, Arabia, Egypt and Spain, were in their intended conquest of Europe defeated at Tours by Charles Martel. This victory, in the language of an eminent historian, gave a decided check to the career of Arab conquest in western Europe, rescued Christendom from Islam, preserved the relics of an ancient and the germs of modern civilization, and reestablished the old supremacy of the Indo-European over the Semitic family of mankind.

Though the sermon on the mount, the beginning of Christian civilization, and the teachings of the Saviour of mankind on the sea shore and along the highways of Judaea, were in the western confines of Asia, yet they had little influence upon Asiatic civilization. Though Alexander carried Grecian arms in triumph to the walls of Babylon, "the oldest seat of earthly empire," yet Grecian arts and Grecian civilization made no lasting impress upon the civilization of the Persian empire. For two thousand years civilization has been moving westward from the western confines of Asia, and today the American republic holds the torch of the world's advancing civilization, having carried it westward across the Pacific ocean and planted it on the eastern confines of Asia where its illuminating rays light up with the brightness of a morning sun the Chinese sky, which comprises one-third the population of the globe. In this overhanging future no prophet can now foretell what will be its noonday splendors if the American people, true to their manifest destiny marked out by the mighty events of four hundred years, shall faithfully discharge their responsibilities to liberty and the rights of a common humanity in the onward progress of the race to a higher and better civilization.

as its "representative" and, when he succeeded, M. Clemenceau, old parliamentary hands said that he knew the tricks of the Palais Bourbon game sufficiently well to hold on to the office for a twelvemonth or so. By that time, continued their promoters, he would have alienated one or more sections of groups of his supporters, and he would fall as forty-odd years ago, a victim of the same political fall before him—a victim of parliamentary coalition.

Mr. Briand has been premier for more than a year, and this week he won the most signal victory over just that sort of parliamentary coalition which it was expected would bring about his downfall. More than that, he is standing out against such combinations. He has declared open war on them. They are the base and the bugbear of French political life, a condition which has trained the nation of France in the mud and made the names of her politicians a reproach and a byword.

France, he declared, wanted not a policy of petty compromise and self-satisfaction, but a national policy. This was the other day at the conclusion of a three weeks' debate, in the course of which it frequently seemed as if the government ship must founder, with M. Briand's fortunes. The various elements of the opposition were leagued against the premier, and the leader, M. Berthelot, on Tuesday plainly intimated that he would not vote for him. M. Briand went into the tribune and reiterated the declaration that he had made to the country—that he was determined to govern France as a whole, to keep the executive, judicial and legislative spheres in their respective spheres, and to change the traditional system, which consisted in placing both the executive and legislative powers in the hands of a minority who chanced to have established themselves in office, and who insisted on the maintenance of the status quo.

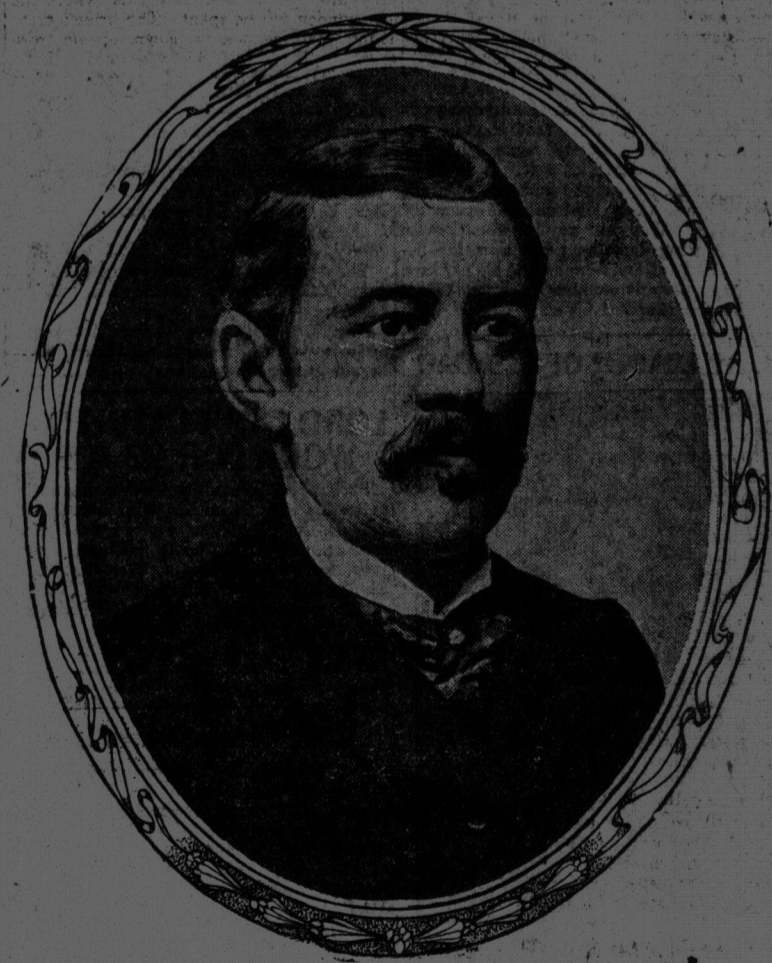
Although he did not say it in so many words, he plainly intimated that parliamentarism was nowadays "The Enemy," just as Gambetta once said, "Clemenceau, there is the enemy." (The country at the recent elections had shown that it was holding the reins of government in its own hands and wanted a policy of reasonable reform, the extension of liberty to every citizen, and the end of petty persecutions of political motives. On that platform he would stand or fall. His government had a plain, straightforward programme ready to lay before the Chambers, and he would rely upon the support of the Republican party as a whole. On no account would he revert to the old system and make pacts with one or another group in order to rebuild the government on a narrow base. M. Briand's eloquence converted into rout the rebuff already inflicted upon the Radical programme by the Chamber. M. Briand obtained a majority, the composition of which was the result of a national vote over factions and the interests of certain tyrannical political groups.

Such a result is an auspicious sign, and the opening of a new epoch. It is so complete that there is not at present a single minister in the cabinet who has not been elected by the people, and the government to carry through its programme.

Electoral reform is the chief feature of that programme. The bill is generally agreed by the most responsible papers to be the best that can be devised, and is being carried at least some of the problems which most French men are satisfied will have to be solved. It is a part of a duty which the existing parliamentary regime is to be eliminated, and the details of the complex measure. In the rough three fundamental changes are made in the present electoral system, which is called the "Serrin d'arrondissement," and according to which each elector votes for one member, and each candidate must declare himself for a given constituency before election and can accept the votes of no other. By the new measure single-member constituencies are abandoned in favor of large areas, returning a number of members. These members are to be elected for six years, one-third of the total members being re-elected every two years.

FRENCH PREMIER HAS CARRIED BATTLE TO SUCCESSFUL ISSUE

Mr. Briand Has Succeeded in Breaking Coalitions—Opposes Parliamentarism—He Declares That France Needs a Broad, Liberal, National Policy



M. Briand, Premier of France

Paris, July 10.—A strong man has arisen in France and has come to grips with the old-fashioned monarch who for upwards of a generation has been fattening on the nation's life blood, growing in strength and evil will it seemed that none could affront it and live.

M. Aristide Briand, the present premier, has dared to encounter it. He has broken the monster with both hands, and for the time, at least, has shaken the life out of its body. He is already hailed as a liberator, and his bold action is declared to mark the opening of a new epoch in the history of the republic.

When a little more than a year ago M. Briand became president of the council, the highest praise bestowed on him was that he was a parliamentary Socialist. Now Clemenceau has sailed for South America on a lecture tour, declaring with characteristic criticism that he at least had not grown wealthy in politics, and M. Briand remains to struggle with that parliamentary system which proved too strong for his predecessor.

M. Georges Clemenceau attained, as a destructive politician, to a pinnacle which he never reached as a constructive statesman. M. Briand has just climbed to the heights of constructive statesmanship, where he stands, compelling the attention not only of France, but of the world.

In France, the Temps declares, he has won the battle which Gambetta lost thirty years ago. Journals throughout Europe say that Briand, hitherto regarded as an able and energetic politician, now seems capable of proving himself the statesman for whom France has been looking since 1872.

To the world at large M. Briand is perhaps best known as the man who completed the work begun by Waldeck-Rousseau and backed by Dr. Combes of the Separation of Church and State in France. When he became premier in the summer of 1909 he had already won reputation as a broad-minded man and a brilliant parliamentarian. In his younger days he had been strongly tainted with Socialism. He had cultivated oratory even in his teens. His rhetorical style is modeled on that of Gambetta. "In fact, and I believe when he was a boy his father used to have him read every evening extracts from Gambetta's speeches and articles in the 'Republique Francaise.'"

M. Georges Clemenceau's tendencies—like those of M. Clemenceau, like those of Millerand—disappeared with the responsibilities of office. M. Briand's capacity as a parliamentary debater was, shown by his handling of the church and state bill

CANADIAN NEWS

Strike Probable on the Grand Trunk—Montreal Will See Fight Pictures—Dr. Pugsley Off to Winnipeg

Ottawa, July 10.—(Special)—Captain J. E. Bernier, of the Canadian government, will sail for Montreal on Thursday on a two months' cruise of northern waters, with Hon. L. P. Brown, minister of marine and fisheries, from Father Point, as follows:

"I regret that your duties prevented you from coming here, as you had intended to see your good wishes, the agent, Mr. Bland, kindly transmitted them, and on behalf of the crew and myself I thank you. Be assured that I will endeavor to follow to the fullest degree the instructions which you have given."

Ottawa, July 10.—Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, left today for Winnipeg to attend the opening of St. Andrew's lake on the Red River. The ceremony takes place on Thursday.

Truro, N. S., July 10.—(Special)—The Macdougall residence, Bible Hill, Truro, was broken into last night, and the Chief of Police and Officer Crabbe were put on the case and headed two young men, David Grant and Angus Macdonald. Some of the stolen property was found in their rooms.

Montreal, July 10.—An uncompromising stand has been taken by the general committee of the railway trainmen and conductors against every proposition made by President Hays, of the Grand Trunk, and which practically amounts to a strike vote will be taken by the 4,500 men of the Grand Trunk system during the coming week.

Montreal, July 10.—Mayor Guerin stated yesterday that he would make no move toward reviving the moving picture of the Jeffrey-Johnson prize fight being exhibited in the city. He said that as long as there was no general law prohibiting prize fight films he saw no reason for signing out this special affair, which was chiefly a wrestling match, for such action. In fact, his worship intimated that a lot of pictures were being exhibited with an immoral tendency which might cause infinitely more harm than any fight presentation.

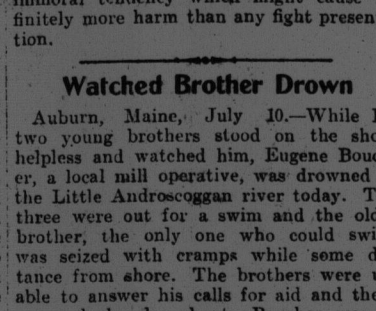
Watched Brother Drown

Auburn, Maine, July 10.—While his two young brothers stood on the shore helpless and watched him, Eugene Boucher, a local mill operative, was drowned in the Little Androscoggin river today. The three were out for a swim and the older brother, the only one who could swim, was seized with cramps while some distance from shore. The brothers were unable to answer his calls for aid and there was nobody else about. Boucher was 22 years of age.

Policemen Shoots Four Men

Boston, July 10.—Assaulted by a crowd of men returning from an outing in Chelsea, one of whom he was trying to chase away, for drunkenness, Patrolman Dennis of station 15, in Charlestown, was forced to draw his revolver to protect himself tonight, shooting four of the men, one of whom will probably die.

The Times Daily Puzzle Picture



Aaron Burr, vice-president, mortally wounded Alexander Hamilton in a duel at Weehawken, N. J., July 11, 1804.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE
Upside down in fog.

Great Bargains in Shirts and Half Hose

Men's Negligee Shirts, Reliable Makes in Summer Weight, Madras and Percales, Neat Patterns 63c.

Men's Half Hose, in black, 2 pr. for 25c.

CORBET'S
196 Union St.

LAURIER WARMLY GREETED IN WEST

Says There Will Be No Election This Year—Object of the Tour is to See Needs of the West

Port William, Ont., July 10.—"I come to you, I greet you; not as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, not as prime minister of Canada, not as a politician, not as a statesman, as you have flatteringly designated me, I come to you, good people of the great west, as Wilfrid Laurier, man, your fellow citizen, fellow Canadian. This title to me has a value greater far than all the badges and trappings of office. Let me move among you all as fellow citizen, and let us reason together for the common good of our common country."

"What is the object of our tour? It is a plain and simple one. I give it freely in order to remove doubt and speculation, with which some would surround it. I am eager, my colleagues and friends are eager, that we should become better acquainted with the new and rapidly progressing western country. That we should visit the various cities, towns, villages and communities springing into being as if by magic. We want to see the progress of the west, to see the new citizens, who have come from Europe and the United States to make their country their country, to become Canadians and to make Canada a country of which we will be still more proud."

"We come to ascertain the wants and requirements of our common country, to perform the duty and responsibility devolving upon us, who have been entrusted with its government and expansion. This is our object, nothing more, and nothing less. It is a part of a duty which we owe to our fellow citizens who conferred upon us their confidence."

Such was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's message to the mammoth meeting of residents of the town of Port Arthur, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has been entrusted with the reins of the latter last night. The great gathering was an auspicious sign, in that it testified to the growing disaffection of the west, and the capacity of the Conservative press of Ontario and Quebec to proclaim the tour to be the harbinger of an autumn election, and alluding to the government's intention to take advantage of the disaffection and disorganization of their political opponents.

"They do not read us right," said Sir Wilfrid. "The party I have the honor to lead, exists for the country, and not the country for the party. There will be no election this fall. In the true spirit of constitutional government we will go to the country only upon some big question which demands a verdict of the people, or until the time comes for it, according to the terms of the constitution."

Tracing the course of traffic from Lake Superior, the premier pointed out how much drawing eighteen feet, with 250,000 bushels capacity, were compelled to discharge at Buffalo. "We do not want them to do this," said he "and our only remedy is to deepen the Welland canal to twenty-two feet. (Applause). This is one of the first things to which we have to apply ourselves."

"But this is not all. If you look at the map you will see that grain which leaves here with a cargo of wheat for Montreal must go south until it is opposite Windsor, and thence again northward, traveling, so to speak, over two sides of a triangle. Study the map again and you will find there is another route by the Ottawa river, Mattawa river, Lake Nipissing, the French river and Georgian Bay almost in line, between here and Montreal, and many miles shorter. This was the route of the old fur traders of the past. What has replaced fur, and it is for us to make

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

Upside down in fog.