

Our Clearance Bargain Sale

For the next 15 days we will offer
MEN'S AND BOYS' READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING
at half its value

Read this Adv -- Then see the Goods

MEN'S TWEED SUITS Worth 10.00 Sale Price \$5.98	Boys' Fancy Stripe all-wool Suits Worth 6.50 Sale Price \$3.98
Men's 2-piece Fancy Outing Suits Worth 11.00 Sale Price \$6.50	Boys' 2-Piece Suits Worth 4.00 Sale Price \$1.98
Men's Fancy Worsted Suits Worth 12.00 Sale Price \$6.78	Youths' 3-Piece Suits in Tweed and Serge Worth 9.00 Sale Price \$5.50
Men's Fancy Worsted Suits Best quality, equal to custom made. Worth 18.00 Sale Price \$10.78	
100 Single Coats D, B. and S. B. Size from 36 to 40. Worth 6.50. Sale price \$2.98	

MEN'S PANTS

350 pairs Men's Pants, solid worsted. Styles, spring bottom and peg top. Worth from 3.00 to 4.50
Sale price \$2.78

If it's Clothing you want at Bargains we have it.
Come now while the stock is full.
Remember these prices are only good this month.
ALL OUR MEN'S FURNISHINGS AT BARGAIN PRICE.

CLARKE & CO., Cash Bargain Sale

POTATOES

Fine Dry Potatoes at
GEO. STABLES

Only 15c per pail

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
HAVE YOU SEEN THIS ADV?

It is only a notice that I have opened a shop where you can get your clothes cleaned, pressed and repaired; but it is just what you have been wanting; for you can get your work done right and will not be kept waiting unnecessarily. Leave your orders at the Pleasant Street shop.

O. A. COTO

FLYNN BUILDING PLEASANT STREET

VIOLINS

Extra Values at \$2.50 to \$10.00

Strings, Bows; Tailpieces, Pegs and Rosin. Complete lines—all qualities and prices.

Special Silver Wound Bass String at 25c

This is a regular 50c string—try one

H. WILLISTON & CO.

HOW LONDON PEOPLE LIVE.

Seven Millions of Hungry Beings
Dependant Upon Outside Sources
For Food.

COULD EASILY BE STARVED

A Close Siege Would Bring The
City to Terms Almost
At Once.

LONDON, Friday.—Never in the world's history before has there been a huge community of between six and seven millions of people living crowded together upon a small area and dependant for their food-upon supplies from outside that area.

London, which with its outer rings and including also the enormous number of visitors, has a present total of close on seven millions of inhabitants, produces nothing in the way of food-stuffs itself. If it were possible for London to be besieged as Paris was in 1871, and cut off from free communication with the outside world, starvation would begin to make its pains felt at once.

Everything that London eats has to be brought into the metropolis. Millions of people all over the world are engaged in growing the grain, and raising the cattle, and catching the fish, and looking after the poultry, and tending to the fruit and vegetables which the people consume day by day.

Most Londoners do not even know that to hither for their hot rolls at breakfast was made from corn which last year made golden the rich prairies of Western Canada; that the milk and cream came yesterday from Somerset; that the rolled oats for porridge were imported from the United States; the bacon is Dutch; the butter Norman; the fish were caught in the North Sea; the coffee ripened in an Indian plantation; the oranges for the marmalade grew under the burning sun of Spain.

Sometimes as you drive home late from supping after the play you have seen in Piccadilly or along Kensington Grove, huge carts, towering high with their burdens of baskets, pacing slowly, their drivers probably snoring, towards town. You sleepily recognize these for market gardeners carts, laden with cabbages, potatoes, spinach, strawberries or salad. If you told your driver to turn the horses' heads and to go to Covent Garden, you would find it already busy at 3 a. m. The carts you saw are coming in one after another, and their drivers, still half asleep are getting down to put on the horses' nose bags. But these are only a small proportion of London's daily requirements. Most of the produce now comes by train. The market gardens around London have long ceased to be able to supply a tenth part of the needs of the seven millions.

Of the amount of produce which passes daily through Covent Garden there are unfortunately, no records kept. The market is the property of the Duke of Bedford, and although the London County Council have asked several times for particulars, none can be supplied. But it has been calculated that London eats between two and three thousand tons of potatoes a day, three quarters of a million cabbages, and in the season ten thousand pecks of peas and beans. As to the quantity of milk used in London, no one will risk giving even an estimate. All the railways have thousands of milk cans. Most of them run special milk trains. But there is no central market for milk. It is consigned direct to the retailers; their carts meet the trains at the station and take it straight to the shops. A quarter of a million gallons at least must be poured daily down London's immeasurable throat.

Milk is handled all day long, but bread which must be equally fresh, is a dark-hour trade. Through the night in thousands of bakehouses, some vast and mechanical, others small and worked entirely by hand, London's bread is kneaded and moulded and baked. What would you guess the daily output of loaves to be? Between three and four millions is a bag baker's calculation. That is probably rather below the mark.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

It's early, but for the benefit of out-of-town customers, we wish to announce that we will be ready for School opening with the full line of school supplies from a pen point to a leather book bag.

The Provincial Government have asked us to allow our name to be placed on the list of vendors. Whether you "endor" or not, we are "in it" same as usual.

Follansbee & Co., Public Square NEWCASTLE

The Tercentenary Celebration.

History of Canada's Beginning Being
Lived Over Again on the Plains
of Abraham.

French and British Troops Fraternizing Where Their Ancestors
Fought to the Death.

QUEBEC, Friday.—Two centuries and a quarter of Canadian history, covering the French regime, were illustrated on the plains of Abraham this week in a drama of unparalleled magnificence. The new world, scanty of history, with eyes turned ever to the future, and, if anything, too forgetful of the past, has been slow to seize the historical pageant idea. Among those who witnessed the scenes enacted at Quebec there can be only opinion; that the country holding in its three centuries of history such a wealth of adventure, such a medley of life and such records of heroism owes it to its people to present those dramas for the uplifting and enlightenment of future generations.

A Wonderful Spectacle.
No city in any country in the world could afford such a drama on such a stage as was witnessed on the Plains this afternoon. The all-encompassing play covered the incidents of a century and a half, from the simplicity of the days of Jacques Cartier, on through the increasing splendor and, alas, the profligacy of succeeding French Governors, until the courtly society of the old Regime gave place to the more prosaic colonizers from across the English Channel. Over four thousand players wore the costumes of this bygone age, and in marches and dances and Indian warfare and pantomime enacted the life of the all but forgotten past.

Unfolded the Drama.
Briefly now let us survey the history of the Old Regime as re-enacted on the Plains of Abraham to-day. At the moment when the curtain may be supposed to rise the stage is occupied by two or three scattered Indian teepees, where live the only remnants of the white man. Mounted heralds, dressed in quaint, richly-colored costumes, ride out and announce the coming pageants. An Indian Chief, presently outlined on the brow of the hill. As he gazes down the river he is the most striking link with the past, for he sees the ships of Jacques Cartier approaching in the first move to take possession of the red man's country. He calls his companions, and with wild forest song they troop down the hill to meet the newcomers. Presently he returns, followed by singing sailors, led by the undaunted Cartier, dressed in a dark costume following the pictures of him with which we are all familiar. As Cartier crosses the plain the Indians start about him, touching his odd-looking clothing, and gesticulating excitedly. Cartier's visit is received kindly, and ends with the erection of a great wooden cross (which, of course, was actually performed by St. Charles, in 1534), is addressed to the Indians, and the embarking of Donatona, the Indian chief, and a few others for France.

Other interesting scenes are portrayed in historic order until the final act is concluded, thus bringing to a close the most complete production of historic events ever presented to spectators.

The Naval Ball.
The first great social event of the Quebec commemoration was the naval ball in the Parliament buildings, given by Vice-Admiral Sir Ashton G. Curzon-Howe and his officers of the British fleet. Eight hundred invitations were issued, and almost that many guests were in attendance.

Sailors from the fleet were busy all day, and the result of their endeavors was the complete transformation of the interior of the buildings. At the main entrance were four twelve-pounder field guns for use by landing parties from one of the warships, with the various flags of Britain, France and the United States being prominent, intertwined amidst a profusion of plants, ferns and flowers. At the stair landings were trophies of swords, bayonets and cutlasses from the ships, fan-shaped like maple leaves and surmounted by warheads, which bear a resemblance to the familiar pictures of head coverings worn by the knights of olden times when they went forth to battle. At one side of these trophies stood a marine in landing rig, and on the other a Jack tar. The galleries of the Council chamber, used as the ball-room, had as part of their decorations gaily-painted lifebuoys, each bearing the name of one of the British ships in the harbor. The

table decorations in the supper room included the silver cups, shields and ornaments won by the crew of the various ships for prowess in gunnery, rowing and athletics. These were greatly admired by the guests. The band of the battleship Exmouth provided music for dancing, while an orchestra from the Albemarle played selections in the supper room. The bright lights, the rich colors of the decorations, the scarlet and gold and rifle green and dark blue and green of the army and navy uniforms and the handsome dresses of the beautiful ladies—and Quebec has more of them than usual just now—contained in making an ensemble of which the eye never tired, while outside the building was a blaze of vari-colored electric lights in appropriate mottoes and designs.

A Magnificent Effort.
These are a part of the general scheme of a decoration of public buildings. One's attention was held on approaching the buildings, so that the beauty of its interior was not an absolute surprise, but expressions of delight and admiration for the latter could not be restrained, even by those who have attended brilliant gatherings in older lands than Canada.

QUEBEC, Friday.—The Plains of Abraham were gay today with an army almost twice as numerous as the combined forces of the opposing armies which, in 1759, met there to decide the future destinies of Canada. But this time there were British and French forces met to celebrate in a friendly fashion events both before and since that fateful day as well as to preserve forever to the Canadian nation and the British Crown, the scene of that epochal contest. There was a strong detachment of sailors from the United States, as an additional reminder that not only had an end of the centuries between the British and French become matters of history, but that the nations of the future, who are the nation's guests, were given places of honor at the head of the parade. There were thus nearly 18,000 men on the field with 2,495 horses and 26 guns. Probably the arrival and departure of the troops was witnessed by not less than 75,000 people.

Shortly after ten o'clock the gun-but that the people of the United States were also joined in celebration. Never before in the history of Canada has so vast a force of armed men met in friendly array, nor have so many distinguished warriors, representatives of princely houses and other men of international fame, been gathered together on Canadian soil. Prominent among these was Lord Roberts with whose appearance people never seem to lose interest and who was cheered wherever he was noticed, particularly when he headed the parade of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, of which regiment he is Honorary Colonel.

There were 12,422 officers and men of the Canadian permanent forces and militia on parade, which array was increased by 5,000 marines and blue jackets from British fleet, and strong detachment from the French and Irish. Prince had started for the battlefields and as he drove in state through the narrow streets he was greatly cheered.

On his way to the parade H. R. H. deposited a superb wreath at Monument 'Aux Braves' on the Ste. Foye road, and at the monument which marks the spot where Wolfe fell.

During all this time regiment after regiment had been swinging over the plain and taking position facing Grand Allee until by half past ten there was a solid array of regiments nearly three quarters of a mile in length. The Highlanders were given the place of honor immediately opposite the royal box, while at the extreme right were visiting sailors, and cavalry and artillery and British naval brigades, while flanking them to the extreme and of the heights were infantry regiments. Brigadier General Otter was in command of the troops and the Prince rode around the entire army on a tour of inspection.

On returning the Prince mounted the royal box and cordially greeted Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona.

(Continued on Page 8.)

ELEVENTH SESSION

Kent-Northumberland Sons of
Temperance Hold Quarterly
Meeting at Bass River.

559 MEMBERS.

N. B. Temperance Federation Endorsed, and Pledge to Prohibition Again Demanded.

The eleventh session of Kent-Northumberland District Division, Sons of Temperance, convened in Bass River, Kent County, Public Hall, on the afternoon of July 27th, 1908.

The following officers were present: Rev. R. H. Staver, District Worthy Patriarch, Harcourt.

H. H. Stuart, District Scribe, Newcastle.

H. W. B. Smith, District Treasurer, Grangeville.

R. W. Beers, District Conductor, Richibucto.

The delegates were: Bass River Division, No. 441—Mason, Wilson, Isaacs, Howell, Henry Campbell, Mrs. Alex. Firth, and Misses Nellie Rogers, Katie Ward, and Katie Murphy.

Richibucto, No. 42—Rev. F. W. M. Bacon, Principal, L. R. Hetherington and Allan Haines.

Grangeville, No. 440—Allan Haines, Mrs. H. W. B. Smith, Mrs. F. B. Seelye, and Misses Katie Jona, and Laella Jones.

Besides, there were a large number of visiting members from Bass River and several from Grangeville.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$1.81. It was received and adopted.

The Committee on the State of the Order—H. W. B. Smith, Allan Haines, (Richibucto) Donald McK. Murphy and Mrs. James Thompson—showed that in membership the Divisions of the District stand as follows:

	March 31,	June 30,
Harcourt.	97	96
Grangeville.	65	63
Richibucto.	39	61
Bass River.	28	60

Total for Kent Co., 239

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. Mar. 31 June 30

Bay View (Bay du Vin) 79 77

Newcastle 60 60

Caledonia (Douglasstown) 46 48

Silver Stream (Loggieville) 32 39

Miramichi (Rogers Church) 28 28

Nelson (Derby) 21 21

Total for North'd. Co., 272 279

Total for District 518 559

Gain during quarter, 21.

The following divisions have been dormant for some time:

Kent Co.—Rosefield at McLaughlin Road; and Riverside at Coates Mills.

Northumberland Co.—Northumberland, No. 37, Chatham; New Era, at Nelson; Good Hope at New Jersey; and Maple Leaf, at Tabusintac.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL ACTION.

The Committee on Political Action reported as follows:

"Bass River, N. B., July 27, 1908. Officers and members of Kent-Northumberland District Division, Sons of Temperance:

"Your committee on Political Action recommends:

"(1) That this District Division reaffirm its position on the liquor question taken at Richibucto, May 7th, 1908, and demand that without further unnecessary delay the Provincial Government submit to the electorate the question of Provincial Prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

"(2) That this District Division pledge its support to the New Brunswick Temperance Federation in the latter's efforts to obtain improvements in Temperance legislation.

"(3) That the Ten Dollars (\$10.00) now due this District Division from the Grand Division of N. B. be handed over to the Secretary of the said N. B. Temperance Federation to be used in their work.

"Submitted in L. P. and F.

H. H. Stuart, Con.

Robt. W. Beers, Com.

G. A. Jona, Com.

Mason Wilson, Com.

L. R. Hetherington, Com.

The report was considered section by section. An amendment to section 1 substituting the word "urge" for "demand" was lost, no one voting for it but the mover and seconder. The other sections, after vigorous discussion passed unanimously and the report was adopted as a whole.

It was decided to hold next District Division at Loggieville at 8 p. m. on the second Thursday of October next. Adjourned.

EVENING MEETING.

A public meeting was held in the evening. The program, which was well carried out, was as follows:

Chorus—Friends of Freedom.

Reading—Mrs. Alex. Firth.

Solo—Miss Kate Ward.

Speech—H. W. B. Smith.

Recitation—Miss Edith Jona.

Solo—Miss Emma Starrak.

Reading—Miss Lucy Campbell.

Speech—H. H. Stuart.

Reading—Miss F. B. Seelye.

Solo—Mrs. Alex. Brown.

Recitation—Miss Nellie Rogers.

Recitation—Miss Laella Jones.

Recitation—Miss Katie Murphy.

Speech—Rev. R. H. Staver.

A vote of thanks was tendered Bass River Division by visiting brethren.