

## TORTURING SKIN DISEASE Afflicted this bright little girl

Mrs. F. Miner, of 311 Suffolk Street, Guelph, Ont., says: "A year since, while living in Oshawa, Ont., my little daughter Lorinda, six years of age contracted a skin disease on the upper part of her body. This first broke out like tiny water blisters, afterwards taking the form of dry scales. These would disappear for a short time and then reappear worse than ever. The clothes coming in contact with the skin set up such a severe irritation that it was impossible to keep her from scratching. We tried various preparations yet obtained no good results until we began using Zam-Buk. With each application the irritation and soreness was greatly relieved, and the child rested easier. This continued until the eruptions and scales fast disappeared and in a short space of time the skin was completely cleared from the disease. It is now some months since we used Zam-Buk, and as there are no signs of any more eruptions breaking out on her body, we believe Zam-Buk has worked a complete cure."

**Zam-Buk** Cures all skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, dandruff, itching, etc. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. It is the only preparation that will cure the most stubborn skin diseases. It is sold in 1/2 oz. and 1 oz. tins. Price, 25c. and 50c. respectively. Send for a trial box. Enclosed coupon and 10c. stamp, address, Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 3Ka



LITTLE LORINDA MINER, GUELPH

## TERRIBLE PLIGHT OF SAILORS.

Days Alone In An Open Boat  
With Only One  
Oar.

ONE DIED.

Three Are Rescued And  
Tell An Awful  
Story.

SEATTLE, Wn., Thursday.—A dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer from Neah Bay says: The crew of the little six-ton sloop Teckla, lying at anchor here, was startled last night, by a feeble hail from a steel lifeboat drawing up slowly in the light breeze. In the boat were the forms of four men—three living and one dead—survivors of the American ship Emily Reed, wrecked off the mouth of the Nehalem river, on the coast of Oregon, 200 miles from Neah Bay.

The men in the boat were First Mate Fred Zube, Seaman Ewald Abildstad, Seaman Arthur Jakunke, ship's cook, name unknown. The dead man was the ship's cook.

The three survivors were in a frightful condition. Their tongues were swollen from thirst, so that at first they could scarcely speak. They had no food since last Sunday night, nor water since they left the wreck.

Mr. Zube said: "Almost the instant the Reed struck the beach she began to break up. In a twinkling of an eye one of the lifeboats was smashed by a big wave, and the decks were so deep in the boiling water that there was no chance to get aft where the captain and his wife with some of the other members of the crew were stationed. We jumped into the remaining lifeboat and cut the lashings. Before we had completed this job a big sea broke over the wreck and carried us clear of the decks.

"A strong current swept up toward the stern of the wreck, where we could see Capt. Kessel and the rest of the ship's crew clinging to the roof of the aft house. We yelled to them to throw us a line as we went under the stern, and some one threw one but it fell short of our boat. My arm had been broken where the wreckage from the galley dropped on us, and there was only one good oar, as the other had been broken and the spare oars washed away. We did our best to get back to the wreck, but the set of the undertow carried us away.

"We tried to head for Tillamook Head, but we had no compass to steer by. When morning broke I found we were standing far out to sea. I thought I best to keep the boat well out, but it fell into the path of steamships. With this hope I set the course northward along the coast.

"The second night out we saw lights but it was too dark to venture in. There was neither food nor water and we suffered terribly from thirst during Saturday. Towards evening the cook decided he could stand it no longer and took a drink of sea water. He soon became delirious.

"At about 2 o'clock Sunday morning we saw a big steamer. She stopped near us, and we all believed we would be saved. But the vessel got under way again and left us. The cook gave up the fight then. He laid down in the bottom of the boat and in a few minutes he was dead.

"About 2 o'clock Sunday morning we made out Tatoosh Island. We were all too tired to manage the boat very well, but along towards Sunday afternoon I got her headed back towards Neah Bay. Sunday seemed the worst day we were out. I kept seeing all sorts of vessels passing back and forth, but none of them would answer our calls. We were generally too far off to be made out plainly."

NEW C. P. R. MANAGER.

J. W. Leonard Succeeds McNichol on March 1st.

MONTREAL, Thursday.—J. W. Leonard, assistant general manager, has been appointed to succeed Mr. McNichol as general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. McNichol remains 1st Vice-President of the company, but his duties as general manager pass to Mr. Leonard. Mr. Leonard will assume his new duties on March 1st.

## THE GARTER.

Insignia of the Most Coveted of All English Orders.

Although the most coveted of English orders, the origin of the Garter is really a mystery.

Conflicting authorities assign the foundation of the order either to the 23d of April, St. George's day, 1344, or to the same festival five years later, while the popular anecdote associated with it is that at a court ceremony a lady—either the queen, the Countess of Salisbury or the Countess of Kent—happened to drop her garter, which was picked up by King Edward III., who, observing a disposition to laugh among the bystanders, exclaimed in his royal displeasure, "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (disgraced be who thinks ill of it).

The reigning monarch is, of course, ex officio the sovereign of the Order of the Garter.

At first the garter was made of light blue silk, but that which is now given is made of dark blue velvet. It is worn on the left leg a little below the knee.

The Order of the Garter as an order of chivalry has a very deep religious significance. It is, or should be, attended by religious ceremonies of a very precise and ornate character, and it was reported in Victoria's reign that a certain nobleman hesitated as to accepting the honor on account of its having been conferred on an oriental potentate.

## CAME TO STAY.

Return of the Prodigal With Money and a Large Check.

Old home week had come, and the returned sons and grandsons were gathered together. One after another they rose and told with pardonable pride their achievements in the great world, impressing their importance on the stay at home. At length Mr. Jameson spoke:

"I went away from here twenty years ago a poor young man, with only one solitary dollar in my pocket. I walked the four miles from my father's farm to the station, and there I begged a ride to Boston on a freight car. Last night I drove into town behind a spirited pair of horses, and my purse—guess how much my purse holds in money today, besides a large check, and Mr. Jameson looked about him with a smile.

"Fifty dollars!"  
"Seventy-five!"  
"A hundred!" shouted the boys, filled with admiration.  
"No," said Mr. Jameson, drawing a large, flat purse from his pocket when the clamor had subsided, "none of you has guessed right. When I had paid the 25 cents to Oxy Rogers for my refreshing drive in the coach I had, besides my trunk check (which I retained for financial reasons), exactly 4 cents. I have come back, my friends, to stay. Any little jobs of sawing and splitting will be gratefully received."

## MEXICAN CARRIERS.

The Cargadores Can Carry Enormous Loads on Their Shoulders.

Just as one finds the rickshaw everywhere in India, so one finds the cargador in Mexico. He is a beast of burden. In general he is a comparatively small man, with broad shoulders and stout arms and legs. To look at him one would not think he would be able to carry heavy burdens. But the weight he can carry is surprising. You have a trunk you can scarcely move, for instance. You send for a cargador. He gets it upon his back, high up on the shoulders, and he marches off with it as easily as though it were a plaything. A life dedicated to carrying heavy burdens has made this work easy for him. A slightly built Mexican will carry over 500 pounds on his shoulders for short distances.

## Children Enjoy It

"I have used Coltsfoot's Expecto-rant with the greatest satisfaction with my children. It is a wonderful cure for colds and sore throat. I believe it saved the life of my little son, who was very sick from a protracted cold on his lungs."

MRS. ANNIE BRAMBLER, Orangeville, March 15, 1907.  
"I am greatly pleased with the good results we got from Coltsfoot's Expecto-rant. I get great comfort with it for my children."

MRS. WALTER HAMMOND, 171 Argyle St., Toronto.

Coltsfoot's Expecto-rant is the greatest home prescription for all throat and chest troubles in the world. No home should be one hour without it. You can have free sample by sending name to Dr. T. A. Sloum, Ltd., Toronto. All good druggists keep it. Price, 25c. Send for Free Sample To-day.

## NEW POLITICAL PARTY FOR U. S. A.

W. R. Hearst's Independence  
League Becomes a National  
Organization.

ADVANCED PRINCIPLES.

A Revolutionary Platform That  
Should Cut Into The Two  
Old Parties' Ranks.

CHICAGO, Thursday.—The object of the Independence League, Hearst's new national party, are to conserve for the citizens of the United States the rights and liberties won for them by the founders of this government, says the platform, and, to perpetuate the principles and policies upon which the nation's greatness has been built.

Cardinal Principles Enunciated.

The cardinal policies enunciated in the declaration are:  
Direct nominations by the people of all candidates of office. This, it is declared, will eliminate bossism in politics.

Legislation against corrupt practices at elections, including the prohibition of the use of money except for hall rent, literature, etc.

The election of United States senators and judges by the people.

An income tax.  
The application of the principle of the referendum to national, state and municipal government, no franchise grant to be given unless approved by the people.

The right of the people to recall public officials from public service.

The extension of the principle of public ownership of public utilities to the national field as fast as the government demonstrates its ability to operate them. The immediate government ownership of the telegraph lines is advocated.

Overcapitalization of corporation is denounced as being as harmful as the dishonesty of individuals.

Emergency currency shall be issued only by the government.

Eight Hour Day; Better Wages.  
An eight hour day for workmen. Better wages for public employees. An employees' liability law.

The stamping out of child labor by the national government.

Trial by jury for persons charged with contempt of court.

Law making blacklisting illegal.

An interstate commerce code to enforce the rulings of the interstate commerce commission.

State and national incorporation laws and the application of the prison penalties of anti-trust laws.

The revision of the tariff, not by the friends of the tariff but by the friends of the people.

A ship subsidy for the development of commerce.

Improved waterways and the ship canal from Chicago to the Gulf.

National postal savings banks.

The platform declares that trusts are beneficial whenever the people participate in their advantages. Otherwise the trusts should be regarded as monopolies restraining trade.

Hearst Makes Address.

Mr. Hearst delivered a short address to the conference at its opening declaring that the first purpose of the league's platform is to "restore the power of government to the people, to make their will supreme in the control of public officials after they have been elected."

Mr. Hearst asserted that it should be the task of the league to correct some of the evils of high finance and to frame constructive legislation which will encourage all legitimate business enterprises. He said:

"I plead for a new national party devoted to the old American ideals. I plead for a permanent party wholly and harmoniously committed to the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln."

"I define a party as a collection of individuals devoted to certain definite principles and active in politics to promote these principles, and I declare that according to that definition there is no national party in the United States today."

"Let us inaugurate a party that is founded on fundamental American principles that will be a national party in the true sense of the word, and let us call it the national party if you wish."

## THE DEADLY HOUSE FLY.

Worst Known Disseminator of Disease Germs.

The common house fly is one of the greatest enemies of man. He is one of the worst disseminators of disease known. In spreading evil he so far surpasses the mosquito as to render the needle-beaked insect a negligible quantity by comparison. He thrives where the mosquito would die of inanition. He is omnipresent, and the amount of danger that he can spread over a city absolutely staggers the imagination. With one kick of a hind leg, for instance, he can distribute among men, women and children one hundred thousand disease-laden germs.

Medical men have long known that typhoid and other intestinal diseases are due to a germ which arises from fecal matter, but they have been at a loss to know how these germs have been disseminated. New York health officials claim to have solved the puzzle. They have traced the crime home to the house fly, have caught him with the goods on.

This is how the fly was unmasked. Under the direction of Dr. Daniel D. Jackson, fly-traps were placed this summer on 1000 piers, under piers one block from the city hall, and around the waterfront in the various boroughs. Inspectors were detailed to gather the captive flies, which were taken to the laboratory, and daily records made of their numbers and the material on their body, mouth and legs of the insects examined. To prove by experiment, captured flies were thoroughly cleaned and then allowed to walk over infected material. They were again examined and the material which they carried was analyzed. In one instance, a fly captured on South street this summer was found to be carrying 100,000 fecal bacteria, showing the affinity to dangerous germs of this active medium of dissemination.

Dr. Jackson, who made most of the experiments, declares solemnly that the fly is responsible for 5,000 of the 7,000 deaths annually in New York from typhoid and other intestinal diseases.

## DEAD FOOD FOR SNAKES.

Successful Attempts to Cultivate Reptiles In the Zoo.

"Can the snakes in the zoo be civilized?" It is a vital problem, especially to the ravens and vultures that swallow their food while it is alive and kicking. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, the secretary of the Zoological Society, London, and Mr. R. I. Pocock, the superintendent of the gardens, have been raising the question of the reptilian palate by a series of interesting experiments, says The Daily News.

These experiments were made in the reptile house at feeding time. After carefully noting the way in which the reptiles ate and the manner in which they approached their prey, they came to the conclusion that all the snakes would swallow warm, freshly-killed food, and that small animals and birds, which are generally the favorite diet of captive snakes, were not frightened when put into the cage. Even the great python, which thought nothing in the old days of swallowing a live goat, a couple of rabbits and several pigeons, was satisfied with the same menu when served "dead."

One of the results of these experiments is that a motion will be brought forward at the next meeting of the society recommending the council to discontinue the feeding of the snakes with live animals. There are still one or two fastidious reptiles in the zoo that will not take their food dead, but the civilizing influence of the snake being brought to bear upon them. It is contended by those who wish to see the live diet continued that a python or a boa constrictor can kill its prey more humanely than most people who visit the reptile are capable of—that it is killed more neatly and with greater suddenness. There are others who contend that dead food is not a natural diet. In spite of this, Dr. Hornaday of New York was successful in inducing venomous snakes to swallow freshly-killed food.

## Fox-Hunting Curates.

To The London Times a correspondent writes: "Once when a duke of Grafton was thrown into a ditch by a young curate, who had been closely competing with him for pride of place, shouted, 'Lie still, your grace,' and cleared him and his hunter and the fence at a bound. So pleased was the duke with the performance that he declared he would give the young divine his first vacant living, and not long afterward carried out the promise, vowing that if the curate had stopped to pull him out of the ditch he would never have mentioned him. 'Sporting persons' are still to be found in almost every county to-day who can hold their own in the first flight when hounds run hard, and some of the keenest fox hunters in all times have been supplied from the ranks of the clergy. Even the warning against their 'hawkyng, huntynge and danyng', in the reign of Henry VI., appears to have had very little effect."

"It is difficult, indeed, to understand why riding to hounds should be considered an unclerical practice, for if skill with bat and ball is commendable in a curate it seems somewhat illogical to condemn the love of field sports in a vicar, and men of the stamp of Rev. Jack Russell or Rev. Charles Kingsley, were not the worse clergymen for being ardent fox hunters. But reverend masters of hounds are becoming scarce."

## Dodging the Rules.

After being conducted through an old church by the vergers a visitor was so pleased with the official's courtesy and information that he insisted on giving him half a crown. The man shook his head sadly.

"Thank you, sir," he said, "but it's quite against the rules."

"I am sorry for that," said the visitor, about to return the half crown to his pocket.

"But," added the vergers, "if I were to find a coin lying on the floor it would not be against the rules for me to pick it up!"

## A Blended Flour

(of Ontario and Manitoba Wheat)

Makes the WHITEST BREAD

" " " LIGHTEST BISCUITS

" " " TASTIEST PASTRY

" " " DAINTIEST CAKES

BLENDED FLOURS are TWO flours in one.

The famous Bread and Pastry making qualities of Ontario fall wheat—are combined with Manitoba spring wheat, which adds strength and nutriment.

BLENDED FLOURS are not only the best for all home baking—they are also the MOST ECONOMICAL. They yield MORE bread, cake and pastry to the pound than any other

Try it, and you will use no other.

"Made in Ontario"

This is the sign  
of a  
Blended  
Flour



Look for it  
whenever  
you  
buy.

Every chocolate whereon you find engraved the word "Moir's" is coated with the smoothest, richest chocolate, made from pure cacao beans, selected and ground by ourselves.

The centers, whether they be the delicious creamy kind, the dainty jellies or the tasty nuts of our XXX Chocolates, or the honey-sweet taffy of our Chocolate Chips, consist of the finest and purest ingredients.

Purity is exemplified in its most delicious form in Moir's Chocolates.

MOIRS, Limited Halifax, N. S.

## PRINTED STATIONERY.

It is as important that you use neatly printed stationery as it is that you dress well. Many People with whom you correspond judge you by the business paper you use.

WE HAVE THE MOST CORRECT STYLES.

The Advocate Publishing Company,  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

## STOVES, Steel Ranges, Cast Ranges and Cooking Stoves

of all kinds.  
Heating stoves for soft and hard coal or wood  
at lowest prices—

J. H. PHINNEY, Telephone No. 97

## The Advocate

From Now Until  
Jan. 1st, 1909,

50 CENTS.