

The Union Advocate

Public Works
Provincial Dept 4 Sept 14

VOL. XLVIII

NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3 1915

NO. 10

Reduce Your Electric Light Bill

By throwing away those old carbons and putting on 'Sunbeam Mazda' Lamps. "Sunbeam Mazda" only use about one-third as much current as the old carbon, so therefore they will give the same light for one-third the cost, or three times as much light for the same cost.

Why Not Use "Sunbeam Mazda"?

D. W. STOTHART, Newcastle

Clearance Sale

All China and Fancy Goods left from our Christmas stock will be sold at a big reduction. We have a number of odds and ends in Toilet Articles, Perfume in Baskets, Books and Writing Paper, which we have marked at 25c. to clear. BRASS GOODS all reduced in price for this week.

A. E. SHAW, Druggist

THE "PENSLAR" STORE

Penlar Compound White Pine and Spruce Balsam

In the later stages of bronchitis, the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract often becomes inflamed and thickened, the secretion of mucus is abundant and cough excessive. In this early stage this compound White Pine and Spruce Gum meets its best indications.

IN SIZES 25 TO 50 CENTS

THE "PENSLAR" STORE, E. J. MORRIS, Prop.

During the long winter evenings is just the time you and your family would enjoy a



PIANO or ORGAN

We sell BELL PIANO AND ORGAN CO'S Goods. More than 100,000 of their instruments are in use to-day. We would be glad to talk QUALITY, PRICES and TERMS with you.

WE ARE SELLING OUR

SLEIGHS and FUR GOODS

At greatly reduced prices. Call and get quotations.

If you will call at our office we will give you a nice 1915 calendar.

MIRAMICHI FARM IMPLEMENT CO. LIMITED

Newcastle Tracadie Neguac Rogersville.

ST. MARY'S HONOR ROLL

Sensor Department—Ailie Campbell, Margaret Callahan, Kathleen Callahan, Gertrude Ryan, Kathleen McCarron, Agnes McCabe, Cleora McLaughlin, Marion Keenertly, Geraldine Keough, Bernetta Keating, May Dolan, Helon Buckley, Florence Gallagher, Helen Neff, Nellie Creamer, May Donovan, Yvonne Pineau, Jeanne Landry, Agnes Lawlor.

Pupils of Sensor Department who made 75 per cent. in examinations during the month are: Alice Campbell 99, Margaret Callahan 89.9, Cleora McLaughlin 86.2, Gertrude Ryan 77.7, May Dolan 90.2, Doris Buckley 83.6, Bernetta Keating 88.2, Florence Gallagher 87.3.

Those making 75 per cent. in French are: Alice Campbell 97, Kathleen Mearns 95, Margaret Callahan 83, Bernetta Keating 89, Helen Neff 75, Cleora McLaughlin 76, May Donovan 75.

Commercial Department—Florence Newman, Corlone Lawlor, Mabel Miller, Inez Copp, Edna Clarke, Grace McCarron, Bessie Jeffrey, Audrey Doyle, Susie Murphy, Bessie Murray, Mildie Wynn, Katie Black, Mary Goodfellow, Lorena Goodfellow.

Intermediate Department—Annie Murphy, Louise Murphy, Marie Coughlan, Elean Gaudet, Florine Wright, Bessie Creamer, Helen Lawlor, Cecelia McGrath, May McEvoy, Mona McWilliam, Estelle Theriault, Isabelle Long, Juliette Aubut, Opheelia St. Onge, Mary L. Aboussafy, Mary A. Cahill, Lila Sullivan, Carmel McCarron, Bernetta Dolan, Lenore Ryan, Mabel Scott, Lizzie Bandit.

Junior Department—Lenzie Stewart, Margaret Campbell, Helena Gallagher, Gertrude Hall, Jeannie Doré, Irene Doucette, Annie McGowan, Bessie Hachee, May Dunn, Georgina Dolan, Rose Cassovi, Bertha McGowan, Bessie Thibodeau, Harriet Fagan, Helen Donovan, Ella Bernard,

Irene Gallah, Ade'e Parrah, Ida Mullins, Laura Black, Helen Dunn, Annie Gormeley.

Primary Department—Helen Black, Bridget McLean, Mary Hall, Jessie Keating, Irene Stewart, Elizabeth Fy'lon, Veronica Fogar, Joelle Regan, Helena Daughney, May Mullins, Dorothy Ryan, Margaret Buckley, Eileen Dutcher, Alma Paulin, Gladys Donnan, Maggie Fallon, Helea Fraser, Alice McEvoy, Virginia Hayes, Mary Sauntry, Gladys Hogan.

Music Department, associate grade—Elizabeth Hayden, Yvonne Pineau; **Senior Grade**—Blanche Dubs, Helen Neff; **Intermediate Grade**—Margaret Callahan, Eliane Gaudet, May Dolan, May McEvoy, Marion Conneally, Florine Wright, Bessie Jeffrey, Jeanne Landry; **Junior Grade**—Geraldine Keough, Kathleen Mearns, Doris Buckley, Jeanne Dore, Rose Cassovi, Estelle Theriault, Isabelle Long; **Elementary Grade**—Mary L. Aboussafy, Marion Cahoon.

Social Service Field

Secretary Visits Newcastle

Advocates Better Conditions, Better Laws and Equal Opportunity for All

Rev. W. J. Smith of Montreal, Field Secretary of the Methodist Department of Social Service and Evangelism, spoke in the Newcastle Methodist Church last night on The Coming of the Kingdom of God or the Application of the Principles of Jesus to the Affairs of Everyday Life. An audience twice the size of last year's greeted him and he held the undivided attention of his hearers for a full hour and a half.

Preliminary devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Harrison, chairman, assisted by Rev. M. S. Richards.

Rev. Mr. Smith said in part: The Church, which too long thought of the Kingdom of God as not attainable on earth but as something to be realized and enjoyed only in Heaven, is now taking up the social application of her Gospel. She is now trying to secure altered laws and altered conditions of Society as a result of the conviction in men's minds and hearts of the truth and power of the Gospel of Christ! Jesus taught that the Kingdom of God was to come upon the earth, where men sin and suffer and battle and die. There is no justice in Heaven, but on earth it is with the most difficulty that men can be brought to consent to take away steps to have acknowledged the real value of a human life.

The present war is a horrible catastrophe, but it apparently had to come, for the spirit of democracy which had particularly developed in most every country during the last 25 years was opposed to an autocratic power working for its destruction. The clash between these two ideals had to come to a head some time. In fighting Prussian Militarism we are not opposing Christianity for it is no more Christian than the ultra paganism of bye-gone ages.

The Kingdom of God was the slogan of Jesus, and the church today is teaching that that kingdom must come on earth—when no man shall consider himself superior rank—when men shall all be brothers—when they shall realize that the stronger owe service to the weaker. The spirit of the World has always enslaved the weak and has taught that the strong may peel the lives of the weak for their own selfish benefit.

The Kingdom of God will stop this exploitation of the weak by the strong.

The Kingdom of God will come into the community through its establishment in the lives of individuals and its overflow from them into public life. God reveals himself to men through their putting forth their own moral energy. Prayer helps because it is Man's supreme moral effort.

All serviceable work is co-operation with God. If we understand its meaning it is worshipful. The genius useful to God and man is the genius that finds a useful job and does it. The world is full of idle dreamers who plan but never work out their plans, but what it needs is men who both think and work.

The Kingdom of God is of no use in the heart of man unless it leads to the improvement of the community. It is part of the Christian's job to see that slums are cleaned up, that open sewers are closed, that people stop killing their own children. Unjust conditions will not right themselves.

The "good" people of His time called Jesus crazy, but Jesus always had a Gospel for the poor. Poverty is not necessary in a land of plenty. Taking advantage of the weak is no more Christian because our laws allow it to be done. Superiority of intellect gives only a larger obligation to help others, not the right to rob them.

One man's opportunity for receiving and dispensing good should be as great as that of any other. In the Kingdom of God nothing will be allowed that will put a premium on one's ability to take from another.

On the train that day he had heard of an employer who owed a man \$100 but would not pay. The employer had won a judgment in two courts, but the employer had carried it to a third, and the poor man had to drop the case because of the expense. Such a thing will be legally impossible in the Kingdom of God. All men should have equality of op-

portunity. It is just for the undoing of things that are working against the Kingdom that the social service departments of the Methodist church (Rev. T. Albert Moore, Secretary) and Presbyterian church (Rev. J. G. Shearer, secretary) are organized.

These two departments are sworn foes of the using of alcohol as a beverage. Alcoholism lessens the value of a man in all ways. The temperance legislation now being introduced into a western province was agreed upon in conference between the Provincial Premier and Rev. T. Albert Moore.

Working hand in hand with each other and with organizations of other churches and with the W. C. T. U. and Labor organizations they had secured severe legislation in 1913 against the White Slave traffic. As a result that traffic in Canada is decreasing, yet a young lady graduate of Mt. Allison was spirited away by the foul traffic last fall and kept for a month until detectives got on the trail.

By the law of 1913 the penalty for the first conviction for White Slavery is imprisonment from two to five years, second, imprisonment and the lash. Owners of disorderly houses can be fined and imprisoned for continuing, after warning, to rent their houses for immoral purposes. He knew of a church trustee who had so rented a house. Shame on the church that had such a Trustee. They should punish him double.

But what of the well-to-do business men, members of good society, who visit bad houses and demand fresh clean victims? When the public commission is aroused the White Slaver will get the same punishment as the murderer. The patron of disorderly houses should also be hanged. The legislation of 1913 puts the fallen man on same plane as the fallen woman. It will not shield him. It will not allow any one to live off the hire of immorality.

These evil conditions need not always be. The crop of blind children and imbeciles which result from beastly men's lust must stop. We can breed a race of men as clean as we expect our women to be. There is only one standard for the sexes, although Society acts as if there were two. Boys should be taught to be as clean as girls.

Before the war the Methodist Department had planned four rescue homes for fallen girls—at St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Edmonton. The last had been opened.

The Methodists and Presbyterians had combined to establish a Maritime home at Truro. Each church was paying into it equally. The government support was insufficient. It has now 24 girls—5 more would fill it. Girls under 16 could be sent there by Stipendiary magistrates. While there they were helped and taught.

The Methodist and Presbyterian departments have surveyed 8 or 10 cities and 2 rural districts. They work on behalf of little people, lost children, to protect women, etc.

\$5000 a year is needed by the Methodist department.

Rev. Dr. Harrison—Cannot something be done about the Liquor traffic in this town? Conditions are wretchedly bad.

Rev. Mr. Smith—The time has gone when we can keep silent about things that ravage our homes. He had had an experience in a little town in Nova Scotia last year. The doctor there had asked him if something could not be done. There were street walkers, and half a dozen boys in a short time had come to him to be treated for venereal disease. He and the doctor had gone to the Mayor. The latter wanted the magistrates to clean up the Town. He told the Mayor that he (the Mayor) was the man to do it. What had he been elected for? When you get a Mayor with only a cotton cord for a spinal cord you have an unclear town. You must work for a good council and keep working every year. Good men are not elected by chance. He had met one of the councillors of that town with the same result. He next went to the Stipendiary. The latter told him that the law about sending girls to the Truro Home or the Roman Catholic Home in Halifax could not be enforced in that county

Red Cross Society

Continues Good Work

Treasurer's Report Given Below, Also List of Donations Which Were Shipped on Tuesday

During the month of February the local Branch Red Cross Society, have been doing a very successful work. Besides the 7 cases sent to Queen Mary's Gift, 3 boxes have been sent to the Dept at St. John; fifty dollars sent to Head Office at Toronto as a donation to Lord Kitchener's Fund; a donation of surgical supplies were made and forwarded March 2nd to the McGill Hospital now going to the front.

The Treasurer's report as below shows a balance on hand of \$310.89.

RECEIPTS	
Previously acknowledged	\$1322.99
Contributions:	
Miss Dunnett	2.00
Miss Falconer	.50
Miss Margaret Stables	.25
Supper, Douglstown Dance	23.30
Baird & Peters' Lottery	101.00
Valentine Dance	57.00
Sale of cream (Mrs. E. H. Sinclair)	4.00
Auction of Sleigh	26.00
Fees	.50
Sale of Pies	3.25
Total	\$1540.79
EXPENDITURES	
September—Gum and Chocolates (boys at Valcourt)	\$3.00
Moody & Co.	14.74
October—Isaac Mitchell	\$9.99
John Brander	18.30
D. W. Stothart	1.25
Belgian Relief Fund	300.00
J. A. Humphrey & Sons	12.60
Moody & Co.	33.99
K. J. F. Hartz	5.97
J. D. Creaghan Co., Ltd.	62.00
Total	\$444.10
November—J. Brander	\$63.53
Dominion Express	2.00
Canadian Express	2.05
Laundry	1.00
Leader Office	1.00
J. D. Creaghan Co.	47.36
Moody & Co.	18.12
John Brander	28.57
Canadian Red Cross	115.00
Total	\$278.63
December—Little's Woolen Mills	\$53.00
Canadian Express	1.25
Dominion Express	2.00
Freight	.90
J. & A. McMillan	5.10
Moody & Co.	3.35
John Brander	61.65
Laundry	1.00
J. D. Creaghan Co.	23.82
D. & J. Ritchie	102.00
Total	\$254.07
January—Book	\$.50
Can. Red Cross (surgical supplies)	25.00
Can. Express	1.80
Dom. Express	1.60
Express (wool)	1.00
J. D. Creaghan Co., Ltd.	17.80
P. Hennessy	10.30
John Brander	8.45
Total	\$66.45
February—New Brunswick Hospital Bed	\$10.00
Can. Red Cross (surgical supplies)	25.00
J. D. Creaghan Co.	.50
D. Sadler, Chatham	14.35
D. W. Stothart	.45
T. Eaton, Toronto	22.15
Freight	.80
Can. Red Cross (Lord Kitchener's Fund)	50.00
John Brander	9.37
J. D. Creaghan Co.	32.49
Advocate Office	2.15
Can. Express	1.00
Dominion Express	.60
Total	\$1229.90
Receipts	\$1540.79
Expenditures	1229.90
Bal. Cash on Hand	\$310.89

The following donations were received by the Red Cross Society March 2nd, and forwarded to the McGill University.

Red Cross Donation—42 hospital shirts, 40 suits pyjamas, 19 crash towels, 47 huckaback towels, 5 hot water bags.

Dickson & Troy—1 box gauze bandage, 4 boxes wrist gauge, 6 boxes absorbent cotton, 3 boxes absorbent lint, 2 boxes adhesive plaster, 4 packages absorbent gauze.

Mrs. McCurdy—1 dozen 3 in. bandages, 4 lbs. absorbent cotton, 6 boxes wrist gauze.

Dr. McGrath—1 bottle Benzine, 1 bottle Iodine.

Mr. Shaw—6 boxes Footcase, 1 doz. gauze bandages, 1 doz. Iron-ox Tablets, 6 packages headache wafers, 6 boxes Mentholatum.

Mrs. Burchill—Hot Water Bottle.

Mrs. Josephine Sargeant—8 dozen gauze handkerchiefs.

Mrs. Sinclair—1 doz. cans cocoa.

Mrs. C. C. Hamilton—8 handkerchiefs.

Miss Creaghan—Piece gauze.

W. J. Durick—3 4in. cotton bandages, 7 gauze bandages, 2 packages gauze, 3 packages absorbent lint, 6 packages absorbent cotton, 1 box Germicidal Soap.

E. J. Morris—1 Hypodermic syringe, 1 roll adhesive plaster, 3 rolls absorbent cotton.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Miss Adelaide Stables, Secretary of the local branch of the Red Cross Society, from Mrs. Plumptre, Superintendent of Supplies, at Toronto, and which she has asked should be sent to the several Branches throughout the Province:

Dear Madam:

I have just received a letter from Col. Hodgetts, the Commissioner in London, England, for the Canadian Red Cross Society. He says in part: "As to the Red Cross Supplies I would say that of those sent with the Contingent which have been used, you will have received Col. MacLaren's report" (Col. MacLaren has written this office most cordially thanking us for the supplies we sent with the Contingent) "If it had not been for these stores the Bulford Hospital would have been in sore distress."

"Canadian supplies are very similar to those I saw in the Storcs House of the British Red Cross."

"In reply to your enquiry re Cholera Belt, by all means send forward the woven ones of different sizes. They are far more satisfactory than the hand-knitted, and the latter are not acceptable to the men."

"I am in close touch with the British Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association, and I attend the meetings of both Committees."

"Will you kindly convey to the people of Canada my thanks for the generous support they are giving the work I have to administer here. Like Kitchener I want more money and more supplies and still more money and more supplies (for no grander work could be done than through the Red Cross.)"

"Do not forget the Duchess of Cornwallight Canadian Red Cross Hospital. If we get the support necessary it will be increased in size, I want it to be the best Red Cross Hospital in England. The site is ideal."

PERSONAL

Mr. W. S. Cale, the Advocate's representative, left on Monday for Fredericton, on an extended trip in the interest of this paper.

Mrs. Geo. D. Christie and Miss Anderson were among the Chatham visitors who attended last night's carnival.

Mrs. James Robinson of Millerton, left on Tuesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Holmes A. Frank, of New York City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Russell & Morrison . . . Ladies Hosiery

MacMillan's . . . Men's Boots

J. D. Creaghan Co. . . . Carpets

John Ferguson & Sons . . . Footwear

H. W. Brightman . . . Apples

Happy Hour . . . Feature Pictures

John O'Brien . . . Spring Suits

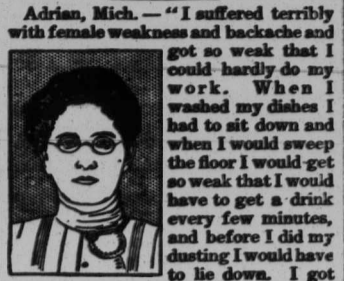
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NORHTUMBERLAND COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1914.

1915		1914	
Date	Description	Date	Description
Jan. 2	Dr. W. Anglin, admission to asylum	Jan. 6	From Provincial Government
5	Interest on Bonds	Jan. 13	To Balance due
	Jail Light	24	Cash paid L. Doyle
	Court House light		L. Doyle, Sect.
	Jail water	Feb. 10	Dr. Swartz
	Court House water	11	J. W. Vanderbeck
8	Wm Irving, taking Wm. Ryan to asylum	13	E. J. Morris
	Interest on Bonds	16	J. D. B. F. McKenzie
9	Secretary-Treasurer, 1 month's salary		D. J. Hickey
	Interest on Bonds		Hugh Cameron
11	W. S. Loggie Co., Belgian Relief	18	Alfred Mercereau
	Interest on Bonds		Dr. Hayes
	Dutch Cleanser	May 25	John Forsythe
12	Harry Broecker, taking Strang to asylum	26	Arthur Doran
	Interest on Bonds	July 7	John W. Vanderbeck
13	J. W. Robertson, costs King vs Rbichaud	27	Dr. Desmond
	N. B. Telephone Co.	Aug. 29	Dr. Wallace
15	Rev. J. Ives, Reg. B. D. and M.	20	Dickson & Try
	Rev. S. J. MacArthur, Reg. B. D. and M.	Dec. 9	N. B. Telephone Co.
	Rent of lock-up, Chatham		Board of Health
	Interest on Bonds		Balance
	Interest on current account		
Jan. 27	Thos. Walsh, default list, Hardwick, No. 2	1914	CR.
31	Thos. King, Chatham No. 1	1914	CR.
Feb. 4	Samuel Martin, Alnwick, No. 1	July 21	By cash from Provincial Government
	Jas. Hayes, Blackville, No. 2	Aug. 12	By cash from Provincial Government
	Error in Interest		By cash from F. P. Richard, Rogersville, 1912
11	Ed. Dalton, old Court House		
19	Samuel Martin, default list, Alnwick No. 1	1915	\$2500.22
Apr. 25	Angus Fraser, default list, Alnwick No. 2	1914	CR.
May 4	Thos. Lynch, default list, Nelson No. 1	July 21	By cash from Provincial Government
22	Alex. Campbell, default list, Chatham No. 2	Aug. 12	By cash from Provincial Government
July 9	Alex. Campbell, default list, Chatham No. 3		By cash from F. P. Richard, Rogersville, 1912
Aug. 9	Alex. Campbell, default list, Chatham No. 2		
	Wm. Goggin, default list, Nelson No. 3	1915	\$2500.22
28	F. P. Richard, default list, Rogersville	Jan. 18	By Balance on hand
Oct. 23	Wm. Goggin, default list, Nelson No. 3		\$1201.37
Nov. 12	Hiram Harris default list, North Esk No. 3	1914	CR.
Dec. 21	J. J. Matchett, default list, North Esk No. 2	Jan. 23	To cash paid P. McIntyre, Town Clerk, Chatham
26	Geo. Sutherland, default list, South Esk No. 1		C. E. Fish, assessing Newcastle
28	Daniel Silliker default list, South Esk No. 2		J. L. Stewart, printing notices, Chatham
29	J. J. Burchill, default list, Alnwick No. 3		Arch Alcorn, Parish Clerk, Blackville
30	Henry Legere default list, Alnwick No. 4		Thomas Barnett, Parish Clerk, Newcastle
31	Wm. Hyland default list, South Esk No. 3		Fidelle Richard, Parish Clerk, Rogersville
1915			John McKay, Parish Clerk, Ludlow
Jan. 2	Peter O'Neil, default list, Nelson No. 2		Thos. Lynch, jr., Parish Clerk, Nelson
	Jos. J. Matchett (J. Parks) North Esk No. 3 default list		John Sullivan, District Clerk, Nelson
5	Wm. Goggin, default list, Nelson No. 2		J. L. Stewart, printing notices, Nelson
	Sam. Martin, default list, Alnwick No. 1		Alex. Dick, Parish Clerk, Glenelg
	M. Watling, default list, Glenelg		M. W. McNaughton, District Clerk, Glenelg
9	F. P. Richard, default list, Rogersville		Patrick Phelan, District Clerk, Glenelg
13	D. S. Gordon, default list, North Esk No. 4		Enoch Godfrey, District Clerk, Glenelg
	Thos. Lynch, default list, Nelson No. 1		Wm. Taylor, District Clerk, South Esk
14	Thos. King, default list, Chatham No. 1		Wm. Scmcrs, District Clerk, South Esk
	Miles Fox default list, Newcastle No. 3		John Keys, Parish Clerk, South Esk
16	F. P. Richard, default list, Rogersville		Fred Whitney, Parish Clerk, North Esk
	Sam. Martin, default list, Alnwick No. 1		Joseph Sobey, District Clerk, North Esk
18	Myles Fox, default list, Newcastle No. 3		Allan Tozer, District Clerk, North Esk
	Clifford Parker default list, North Esk No. 1		Joseph Hoesford, District Clerk, North Esk
19	Isaac Durcl, default list, Hardwick No. 2		John Stymiest, Jr., District Clerk, Alnwick
	Joseph's Williston default list, Hardwick		J. B. Roussele, District Clerk, Alnwick
	Arch Alcorn default list, Blackville		Thos. Savoy, District Clerk, Alnwick
Jan. 15	To and by amounts brought forward		Wm. McKinley, District Clerk, Nelson
	By collections from Parishes, Alnwick		Thos. Sargeant, District Clerk, Hardwick
	Blackville		John Mills, Parish Clerk, Hardwick
	Blissfield		Geo. B. Vanderbeck, Parish Clerk, Derby
	Chatham town		Mir. Pub. Co., printing notices, Newcastle
	Chatham parish		W. J. Simpson, Parish Clerk, Alnwick
	Derby		Wardwick Gilks, Parish Clerk, Blissfield
	Glenelg		Constable and rent, Alnwick No. 1
	Hardwick		
	Ludlow		
	Nelson		
	Newcastle town		
	Newcastle parish		
	North Esk		
	South Esk		
	Rogersville		
	\$15409.23		
To Balance			
Jan. 19	By Balance on hand		
	E. P. Williston, Secretary-Treasurer, in account with		
	THE SCHOOL FUND		
1914			
To amount of drafts paid			
Commission 1 per cent.			
Balance			
	\$19843.11		
By Balance on hand			
Collections from Parishes			
	\$10297.74		
1915			
Jan. 19	By Balance on hand		
	E. P. Williston, Secretary-Treasurer, in account with		
	THE ALMS HOUSE		
To drafts paid			
Balance			
	3616.52		
1914			
Jan. 17	By Balance on hand		
Apr. 22	Cash from D. P. MacLachlan		
Nov. 2	Collections from Parishes		
	\$5617.25		
1915			
Jan. 19	By Balance on hand		
	E. P. Williston, Secretary-Treasurer, in account with		
	THE JURY FUND		
1914			
Mar. 28	To cash paid Jurors, January term 1914 N. C. C.		
Apr. 9	April term, 1914 N. C. C.		
June 1	May Circuit 1914		
Sept. 14	July Term 1914 N. C. C.		
Oct. 20	October Term, 1914 N. C. C.		
Dec. 19	December Circuit		
	\$415.20		
June 2	By Jury fees George Stewart, Administrator, etc. vs		
	Domination Pulp Co.		
	Christie Crocker vs Storry		
	Provincial Government		
9	Provincial Government		
July 18	Provincial Government		
Nov. 6	Provincial Government		
	Williams vs Amnde A. Boucher, Executrix		
	McIntosh vs Miramichi Lumber Co.		
	Miramichi Foundry and Machine Works vs		
	Lee McCullam		
	from Provincial Government		
	185.99		

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief in Novel Way.



Adrian, Mich.—"I suffered terribly with female weakness and headache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong."—Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.

REZISTOL

A safe and sure remedy in all cases of over-stimulation; also indicated in all cases of Brain Fatigue, Nervous Exhaustion caused by overwork or malnutrition, unequalled for nausea or general depression.

A general tonic and body builder
Mail orders filled by
Rezistol Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Newlywed Says:

"I find it so hard to economize but I must do so for a while."

Mrs. Wiseneighbor says:

"Why not do your own washing? It isn't hard if an EDDY washboard is part of your equipment. I have a 'household globe,' it's a wonder-worker—loosens the dirt so easily—and I never tear the clothes."

TRILBY SHOE CREAM



SELF OPENING
HINGED COVER TIN
No broken finger nails.
No knife or lever needed in opening this box.
PINCH IT TO OPEN
PINCH IT TO CLOSE
THAT'S ALL
ONLY 10c EVERYWHERE
Everett Barron Co.
Amherst, N. S.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath—Candy Cathartic.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get relief with Cascarets. They immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the intestines and bowels. A 10-cent box from your druggist will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet and head clear for months. They work while you sleep.

Something Original—that's the Cry of Every Buyer of Printing

If every print shop could or would work character into their product there wouldn't be such common place printing.

We'll be glad of an opportunity to prove to you that when your printing is placed with us, there will be character to it.

Our new type faces will do that alone, but there will be more than up-to-date type faces. There will be care taken in the arrangement of the type—good ink will be used—the proper paper for the work will be selected, and printed in the largest and most modern country printing office in the Maritime Provinces.

The Advocate Job Dept.
Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B.

HAVE YOU CALLED?

here recently to see our new stock of smart CLOTHES FOR MEN!

If not, we are anxious to have you come in and try on some of these attractive and becoming suits as soon as you can. Also all wool underwear and Henson sweaters, A Big Assortment. Give us a call.

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We have on hand a complete line of the following articles for daily use about the house. Cooking is made twice as easy by having what you require of these on hand. Make your good wife's work lighter and help her prepare a better meal by presenting her with the following:

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" COFFEE POTS
" TRAYS

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	\$178,316,180.29
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,476,000.19
Government and Municipal Securities	3,778,533.88
Railway and other Bonds Debentures and Stocks	12,622,217.20
Call Loans in Canada	9,189,279.16
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,660,229.65
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NEWCASTLE, N. B. BRANCH
E. A. McCurdy, Manager

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia MORE BUSINESS THAN USUAL

Straight Talks to Women

About the Home and Other Things

EDITED BY
Dorothy Richmond
FOR THE UNION ADVOCATE

Has it ever occurred to you that two of the deadliest diseases known are gotten by merely breathing the air which contains their germs? Tuberculosis and Diphtheria. These terrible germs are so light that they float in the air and when inhaled, lodge in the throat or lungs, are incubated in the sensitive and tender membranes, multiply and travel upon the blood—and then is the beginning of a long and wasteful life. If tuberculosis, or a quick and tragic death, if diphtheria. A person infected with the tubercular germs may spit on the street or sidewalk or other places, where other persons breathe the spores, freeing the germs, which then begin to float about and, sooner or later, are inhaled into the lungs of other persons. The odor or gases from a sink or garbage heap or other foul places may carry the germs of diphtheria. A child inhales the odors; the germ lodges in the throat, incubates within in the period of a few hours; a film or false membrane rapidly forms and, unless quick and skilled attendance is sought, this deadly film extends over the wind-pipe—and the poor child dies a dreadful and agonizing death, from suffocation. Nor is breathing the only means by which these deadly enemies are gotten into the body. Perhaps you have noticed that nearly all grocery, meat and vegetable shops expose their food stuffs in the open for display purposes. Fruits, meats, fish and bulk foods are placed along the counters, on table and everything hung outside the doors, and along the floors—where dirt and filth of every kind is skuffed up and, of course, lodges in great quantities on the foods. The shop is swept, the dust and dirt stirred up, the doors left open—so that more dirt gets in and nine times out of ten the food is handled with dirty hands. Add all this with sublime indifference (both seller and buyer) to the fatal consequences of such careless practices. True—many of these foods, which may be literally covered with germs, are rendered harmless in cooking—if cooked thoroughly; but think of the foods that are bought taken home and

eaten without even being washed. Fruits, tomatoes, bread, cakes, candies, raisins, figs, dates, biscuits and a dozen other foods. Your child complains of a headache or sore throat; a slight fever develops, the doctor comes in, notes its pulse, takes its temperature and writes a prescription. He does all that can be done. He is not expected to tell you WHERE or HOW your child got the germs. He can deal only with what he finds. Possible a few days later typhoid or diphtheria or scarlet fever develops. Possibly a few weeks later the frail body is carried away in a little white coffin. Perhaps you bought some apples from an open barrel. Perhaps the clerk had the germs on his hands, and perhaps you gave an apple to your child—without washing or peeling it. Perhaps an ordinary household (which breeds and hatches ONLY in filth) crawled across the child's bread and butter—leaving the germs from its always slimy feet or the butter. Perhaps you gave it a piece of candy which had been handled by infected hands or was sold from an uncovered bucket or dish. Practically all of the fatal diseases are caused by germs, and nearly all of the germs which we get into our bodies are taken in through the mouth. Therefore we are slowly beginning to realize the simple Truth that cleanliness of the body and cleanliness of what goes into it—Food, Air and Water—and an absolutely clean home to live in, is the right path, and the only path to Health, Happiness and the Joy of Living. Now let me give you my HOUSEHOLD CREED. No fly shall live within my home. No dirt shall accumulate there—in places, seen or unseen. No food shall be used that is not clean and pure. No night shall pass, without fresh air in every sleeping room. No day shall pass, without one hour in the out-of-doors. No evening shall pass, without effort toward the Mental and Spiritual uplift of Me and Mine. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Dear Miss Richmond: Please tell me what I can put on my hair to keep it from getting oily

so soon after it is washed. E. S. Answer:—Put in a scant teaspoonful of ammonia to each quart of water used. Dear Madam: Will you be so kind as to let me know if there is some way I can get thinner. I am too fat. Mrs. H. Answer:—Obesity is caused either by hereditary influences or by over-eating, too little exercise and improper diet. Take plenty of exercise in the open air, leave off starchy foods, also fats and sweets and eat only lean meats, fish, green vegetables, fruits and toast. Drink a glass of hot water three times a day—and don't be persuaded to take "Anti-Fat" drugs. And don't expect to get thin quickly, for you were a long time getting fat. Dear Miss Richmond: I read your straight talk about feeding children, and would like for you to give me a good recipe for making creamed cod fish and boiled custard. Mrs. W. D. Answer:—Soak cod fish in cold water overnight; drain off water in morning and boil in slightly salted water, until tender; drain and pick into flakes; re-heat in a rich white sauce, made as follows:—put two tablespoonsful of butter into a saucepan; stir until melted and bubbling; add two tablespoonsful of flour; salt and pepper to taste and stir until well mixed. Pour on one cupful of milk, gradually stirring, until well mixed and smooth and serve on hot toast. BOILED CUSTARD:—One pint of hot milk, the yolks of three eggs, 4 cup of sugar, a little salt, vanilla flavoring. Heat the eggs slightly, add sugar and salt, then the hot milk—stirring constantly. Cook in a double boiler until coating will adhere to spoon; strain, let cool, add the flavor, and serve. In asking for the two above recipes, you have shown excellent judgment, as both of them are highly nutritious foods for children. A CELLAR HELP If your cellar is dark and your coal shovel is hard to find—don't swear; just paint the handle white, and you can always find it. DOROTHY RICHMOND.

Target Tips and Hunting Helps

by Alfred P. Lane



Send questions to Mr. Lane care of this paper.

4 New Questions and Answers Department of Interest to Shooters

Readers are reminded that this column is open to questions which should be sent to me in care of the Sporting Editor, and to discussions by the readers on anything connected with hunting or target shooting.—A. P. L.

F. M. M., Chicago, Ill. I should very much appreciate any information you could supply relative to one's becoming proficient in marksmanship with a Colt's Police Positive .38 Special—whether it would be well to use shorts for target work, etc? The .38 short Colt's cartridge can be used in any revolver chambered for the .38 S. & W. Special cartridge, which is a rather powerful cartridge for use in the arm you mention. For target work I would suggest rather than use the .38 short Colt's cartridge, which is not long enough to fill the chamber, that you use the .38 S. & W. Special Mid-range cartridge. I should also like to know the law regarding the use of a revolver for target practice, both as to Chicago and outside of the city but in Illinois. I cannot seem to locate any information regarding the law covering the use of revolvers in Illinois. I would suggest that you write to the Illinois State Revolver Association, Secretary and Treasurer Capt. E. Bittel, No. 904 Elgin Ave., Forest Park, Ill. He will be able to give you the information desired. C. J. E., Hardwood, N. Y. Will you please tell me through the Column what you think about the Standard Gas Operated Rifle? I have just bought me a .35 calibre Standard for deer shooting

next fall. It is my impression—although I am not positive—that the Standard Gas Operated Rifle is no longer manufactured. I do not seem to be able to locate any information regarding it either favorable or otherwise. "Old Timer," Derry, N. H. 1. I have a Colt's special .38 4-in. barrel, also Ideal No. 6 powder measure. I use .38 special shell. What do you think of a 3-gr. primed No. 1 Dupont smokeless rest of black? Load FFG, Dead Shot black—bullets lead, solid or hollow base? I have plenty of Bull's Eye, but it is too violent and risky. This sounds like a good load. However, as no two combinations of powder produce the same results I should certainly suggest that you write to the manufacturers of powder and find out if this load is safe. Ordinarily, revolver shells are loaded with black powder of the FFG grade without the smokeless priming. Such a load if safe should work satisfactorily with solid or hollow base bullets. With regard to Bull's Eye powder when properly loaded this powder is hard to beat. Another smokeless powder of about the same quality is "RSQ." In loading Bull's Eye powder or any other dense powder, it is always well to check the powder measure frequently by means of actually weighing on a chemical balance.

2. I. Bull's Eye powder suitable to use with Ideal 35870 hollow base expansion bullet? Will this powder fuse the thin wall at base, lead barrel and affect accuracy? Bull's Eye powder gives best results with the solid base bullet. It does not generate sufficient heat to fuse the base of the hollow base bullets. 3. Why do not the cartridge factories load more Lesmok in C. F. shells larger than .22? Lesmok powder has not been found satisfactory for use in revolvers of larger than .22 cal. 4. Is it safe to shoot unrimmed cartridges in revolver cylinders? It is absolutely safe, but usually if the revolver is loaded with five or six cartridges the recoil starts the bullets from unrimmed cartridges, giving irregular results and sometimes jamming the arm if the bullet is jarred out far enough so that it protrudes from the end of the cylinder and interferes with its revolving. R. W. F., Spring Lake, Mich. Will a revolver chambered for .22 long rifle cartridges shoot .22 shorts as well without injuring the gun? A revolver chambered for .22 long rifle cartridges will shoot .22 shorts without injuring the arm although when they are used gas cutting may possibly occur which in time will prevent the use of

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Hundreds of People Have Found "Fruit-a-tives" Their Only Help

READ THIS LETTER

Superintendent of Sunday School in Toronto Tells How He Cured Himself of Chronic Rheumatism After Suffering for Years. 55 DOVERCOURT ROAD, Oct., 1st, 1913. "For a long time, I have thought of writing you regarding what I term a most remarkable cure effected by your remedy "Fruit-a-tives". I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I have spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" for 18 months now, and am pleased to tell you that I am cured. All the enlargement has not left my hands and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in 18 months." R. A. WAUGH

Rheumatism is no longer the dreaded disease it once was. Rheumatism is no longer one of the "incurable diseases". "Fruit-a-tives" has proved its marvellous powers over Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago—in fact, over all such diseases which arise from some derangement of stomach, bowels, kidneys or skin. "Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

22 long rifle cartridges. P. J. K., Davenport, Ia. What particular kind of a gun, pistol or automatic should I use for all round service, for home protection, self-protection, to carry with me both in the city, going back and forth to work at midnight and also in the jungles as at Panama? Should it be an automatic pistol or revolver? What size and what kind is the best manufactured of such kind on the market? Would there be any trouble purchasing same? It is quite impossible to select one particular revolver or automatic pistol which will be perfectly well adapted for all-round service, when all-round service is expected to include home protection, pocket use and holster work in the open. A .38 calibre is generally considered the nearest approach to an all-round size, although a revolver small enough for pocket use can hardly be considered large enough for backwoods work. As to the quality of the various makes, select from any reputable manufacturer and you will not be far wrong. W. L. W., Grayville, Ill. 1. Do self-loading shotguns shoot as hard as other shotguns of the same size using the same load? Is a self-loading shotgun as good as other kinds of guns for shooting quail, wild geese and wild ducks? Does a thirty-inch barrel shoot harder than a twenty-eight-inch barrel? Does a full choke bore shoot harder than a modified choke? Is the full choke bore that tapers from the breech of the gun to the muzzle better than the full choke that does not taper from the breech to the muzzle? Self-loading shotguns of the locked breech type (which is the only type manufactured in this country) shoot as hard as pump or double barrel guns rising the same load. The self-loading shotguns produce exactly the same pattern and penetration as the hand-operated styles and are therefore equally effective for shooting quail or wild fowl. A 30 inch barrel will not shoot any harder than a 28 inch barrel. A

full choke bored barrel shoots closely, i. e., the shot do not spread as much as with a modified choke, but the penetration is the same. There are no shotguns made which have a uniform taper from breech to muzzle, and if there were, no choking effect would be noticed—they would shoot no closer than cylinder bore guns, as the choke depends for its effect on the sudden jamming together of the shot as they leave the muzzle. 2. In shooting at wild geese, should the shooter aim just ahead of the goose or at the goose? In shooting at wild geese in flight, it is necessary to aim considerably ahead of the game, especially if the geese are flying rapidly. 3. Can we hunt wild geese and ducks in Illinois at this time of year? According to the Federal game law, the open season on wild geese and ducks in Illinois is September 1st to December 16th. You are, therefore, not permitted to shoot this game in Illinois at the present time. E. W., Phiensville, Wis. 1. What is the muzzle energy of each of the following cartridges, 38-40 and 44-40 high velocity and also when loaded with black powder? The muzzle energy of the 38-40 high velocity is 1159 foot pounds, that of the 44-40 high velocity is 1081 foot pounds. The black powder loads give 701 foot pounds and 752 foot pounds respectively. 2. What is the accurate range of each? The low power cartridges are more accurate than the high velocity cartridges. The low power smokeless 38-40 cartridge will give about three inch groups at 100 yards for ten shots.

W. J. DUNN

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CHURCH DIRECTORY

SUNDAY SERVICES

United Baptist Church

Rev. M. S. Richardson

Morning service, 11 a. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. Preaching service, Derby, 3 p. m. Evening service, Newcastle, 7 p. m. Mid-Week Service—Wednesday Prayer and testimony meeting 7:30 p. m. Seats free, all welcome.

St. Andrew's Church

(Anglican)

Rev. W. J. Bate

Holy Communion—1st Sunday in month at 11 a. m. 3rd Sunday in month at 8:30 a. m. Morning and Evening Prayer—Matsins at 11:00 (except 3rd Sunday in month). Evensong at 7:00. Wednesday Evensong, 7:30.

St. Mary's Church

(Catholic)

(During winter months from November to May.)

Early Mass with sermon, etc., 9:00 a. m. Late Mass with sermon, etc., 11:00 a. m. St. Aloysius Society for boys, 1:30. Children baptised, when there are baptisms, 2:00 p. m. Sunday School Classes, 2:30 p. m. Vespers, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, etc., 7:00 p. m.

Methodist Church

Rev. Dr. Harrison

Sunday Services 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Prayer and Praise Service, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

The Kirk

St. James Presbyterian Church

Rev. S. J. MacArthur, M. A., B. D.

Worship Sunday, 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School, 2:30 p. m.

Salvation Army

Capt. P. Forbes

Holiness Meeting—11 a. m. Praise and Testimony Meeting—3:00 p. m. Salvation Meeting—8 p. m. Public Meetings—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—8:00 p. m.

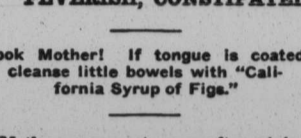
If the Minister is coming to dinner on Sunday

you'll want everything you bake to be particularly good. This is your opportunity to prove the quality of "Beaver" Flour. This famous blended flour never varies in strength, quality and flavor—it is the same today, next week, next month, next year—because the wheats, from which it is ground, are always blended in exactly the same proportions. Try it—your grocer should have it.

DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. 178 The T. H. Taylor Co. Limited, Chatham, Ont.

IF YOUR CHILD IS CROSS, FEVERISH, CONSTIPATED

Look Mother! If tongue is coated, cleanse little bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."



Mother can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

W. W. COEY

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. P. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF, HAIR STOPS FALLING

Save your Hair! Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine right now—Also stops itching scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair. Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store. You can surely have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Save your hair! Try it!

Hides and Fur

Do not let your Hides and Fur go Cheap. I am paying big prices GIVE ME A CALL.

JOHN O'BRIEN

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Eastern Steamship Corporation

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Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

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A girl familiar with general housework. Good wages paid for one who is thoroughly experienced. Apply to 360 MRS. E. A. McCURDY

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited. 15 years. Gentlemen—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years. Yours truly, J. B. LIVESQUE. St. Joseph, P. O., 18th Aug. 1900.

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BUY "MADE-IN-CANADA"

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KING COLE TEA

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35c, 40c, 45c, 50c Per Pound

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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 3RD, 1915

THE TACTICS OF
THE OPPOSITION

The debate on the Budget shows that however noisily the opposition members may protest their intention to support the measures taken by the Government to carry on Canada's participation in the war, they are considerably more exercised as to how to make the most party capital out of the present situation. Three weeks, or so ago, they could not find words to adequately point out the enormity of holding a general election while the war was on; to do so they declared would be needlessly stir up party feeling and rancour at a time when the country should show a unanimous and united front. They even went so far as to convey to the Government that if the latter had anything it would rather not have talked about, the opposition would keep mum, if the Government would give its undertaking not to call on an election this year—that seemed to be about going the limit.

In the twinkling of an eye however, all this was changed. The necessity for showing a united and patriotic front to the world suddenly lost its force, and just as violently as the opposition had previously declared against an election, they now as violently demand one. The reason for the change is that they don't think the country will stand for the increased taxation.

This right-about-face on the part of the Opposition indicates a very narrow view of the situation. It indicates too a sad lack of appreciation of the motives and feelings of the people of Canada at the present juncture. The opposition doctrine that Canada is not necessarily at war because Great Britain is, does not go down with the people in this country. The latter realize well enough that if Canada is to remain part of the Empire, she must stand up with the rest of it in maintaining its integrity. The cost has to be paid, and Canada must do her share. Sacrifices too have to be made, and the people of this country are willing enough to make them.

Among the other effects of the war, has been a slight falling off in the trade of this country. Exports and imports have declined in volume, the result of which is a depreciated revenue. This has to be met, and made up for from some other source, or if not, public expenditures will have to be cut down to the level of the decreased revenue. Now, ever since the war started, the sentiment throughout the whole country has been to keep business going as usual, let there be no curtailment of public works, no relaxation in manufacturing and industrial activity, nothing that would lessen employment or make money scarce. The result has been that comparatively speaking the effects of the war have been but slightly felt in any part of the country.

But with a falling revenue, due to outside causes, this happy condition of affairs cannot continue without the co-operation of the people. If business is to go on as usual, if there is to be no curtailment of industrial activity, the expenditure must be kept up as usual, and to provide for this expenditure, there must be sufficient revenue. To charge the government with being extravagant because it is doing its best to keep business going as usual, is the kind of thing that only a disappointed and desperate critic would fall back on, because every little thought brings about the realization that the country desires nothing else.

If the opposition is going to condemn the Government for its efforts to keep the volume of trade as great as possible, so that the effects of the war may not be unduly felt in this country, and to find fault with the patriotic motives which actuate the present administration in regard to Canada's participation in the war, the sooner a general election is called on, the better.

THE WAR

The impression seems to be gaining ground among British and French

military observers, that Germany is preparing for a fresh expenditure of energy along the western front. Notwithstanding the recent successes of the Germans in the East, they are apparently encountering just as stubborn resistance as at any time. The resiliency and recuperative powers of the Russian armies seems to have convinced the German General Staff that it is wisest to adopt the defensive in the Russian campaign, while delivering another blow in the West. Just at present, there appears to be "nothing doing."

If Germany should attempt any rushing tactics, the Allies will be well prepared to meet them. During the last few months, a decided change for the better has taken place in the forces of the Allies, what with reinforcements, bigger guns and more complete equipment, the lack of which was felt so keenly during the early stages of the war. In the Eastern war zone, Von Hindenburg, who is said to have lost 200,000 men in the last month, is reported to have concentrated all his forces for a smashing offensive but the Russians can get started on their offensive over the recent deadlocked battle ground west of Warsaw. The German troops seem to have been withdrawn from the Carpathians, where the Austrians are suffering somewhat severely.

The impression seems to be gaining ground that Holland will not be able to maintain her neutrality much longer; the Dutch Government war credit has just been increased \$8,000,000. The submarine blockade of the British coast has so far been more remarkable for what it has failed to do than anything else; and an intimation is given from London that the Admiralty is now in a position to make the task of the German submarines a highly dangerous undertaking.

WAGES OF FARM HELP

In recent years the wages of farm help have increased considerably, and they reached their highest point during the bumper harvest of 1913. But in 1914 the pendulum swung back, less labour being required on farms owing to lighter crops. Since August the war has had for one of its effects an increase in the supply of farm labour and consequently a fall in the wages. The demand for labour this winter has also decreased because of the increased cost of board. For the Dominion the average wages per month during the summer, including board, were \$35.55 for male and \$18.81 for female help. For the year, including board, the average wages were \$323.39 for males and \$189.35 for female, whilst the average cost of board per month works out to \$14.27 for males and \$11.20 for females, as compared with \$12.49 and \$9.53 in 1910. Average wages per month in 1914 were lowest in Prince Edward Island, viz., \$24.71 for males and \$14.48 for females; in Nova Scotia they were \$31.20 and \$14.80 and in New Brunswick \$31.93 and \$15. In Quebec the averages were \$33.56 and \$15.65, and in Ontario \$32.09 and \$16.67. In the western provinces they were for males \$39.13 in Manitoba, \$40.51 in Saskatchewan and \$40.26 in Alberta, females receiving \$22.35 in Manitoba, \$22.96 in Saskatchewan and \$23.63 in Alberta. The highest wages were paid in British Columbia, viz., \$47.85 for males and \$31.18 for females, these averages being substantially less than in 1910 when males received \$57.40 and females \$38.

SWINE HUSBANDRY IN CANADA

"Swine Husbandry in Canada" is the title of Bulletin No. 17 of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. This publication describes the bacon hog and discusses his breeding and rearing. The breeds of swine reared in Canada are described and a history of each is given. An interesting section is devoted to the production of pork on Canadian farms. The information was evidently secured from practical farmers in cheese factory and in creamery districts and in sections where hogs are raised without dairy by-products.

The bulletin concludes with articles on hog cholera and tuberculosis, written by the Veterinary Director General and the Chief Meat Inspector, respectively. This bulletin is generously illustrated and printed in sepia brown ink. Copies are available to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

War Lecture Postponed
Rev. S. J. MacArthur's lecture on The War has been postponed from Monday 8th to Friday evening, 12th instant, in the New St. James' Hall.

Recruits For The
Third Contingent

Will Leave Shortly for Amherst—
Recruiting now going on
For the Artillery

The following recruits for the third contingent for the Mounted Rifles and 40th Battalion, and several others whose names could not be obtained, are now doing drill work at the exhibition building, Chatham, and will soon be transferred to Amherst, where they will receive their uniforms and continue training. Recruiting is now going on for the artillery. Following are those enlisted: Chatham—John W. Miles, W. Harold Johnston, Elmer E. McMahon, Roy Lobban, Wm. Cunningham, Wilson Man, Andrew Walls, Andrew McDougall, Ed. Watson, Arthur Johnston, William May, John Robichaud, Arthur Allen, Wm. Nowlan, Alex. Gibb, William Hot, Daniel Woods, Roy Gaylor, Wm. S. Jack, Jas. F. McLean, Anthony Manuel, John Woods, Cecil Curwin, Melvin Losier, Ernest A. Weldon, Herbert Thibideau, Pierre F. X. Voutour.

Newcastle—John P. Edmunds, Jas. Randles, Jas. Falconer, John E. Edmunds, Ernest Trudewell, James Fallon.
Newson—Alex. Vye, Wm. Shannon, Kirk Masterson.
Brynton—Howard D. Brynton, Loggieville—Fred Ward.
Doaktown—Henry C. Lyons, John R. Amos, Wm. Lyons, Jas. W. Parker, Douglas—Walter S. Pitman, Michael E. Brown, Williston McKenzie, Albert Bass.
Burnt Church—Murray Anderson, Leonard Loggie.
Richibucto Village—John C. Babineau, Ed. R. Mallet.
Lower Newcastle—Wm. H. Innis, Portage River—Amos Goodwin, Escuminac—Henry Monsie, Pt. Sapin—Benj. Gionias, Neguac—Joseph White, Rogersville—Jos. Blackier, Wm. Herbert, Edmond Allain, Edmond Cormier, Joseph Gallant.
Eel River Bridge—Nectaire Theriault, Damase Arsenault, Millbank—Finley Kelly.

Provincial Conference
For Boys at Moncton
This Year Mar. 12-14

John L. Alexander, of Chicago,
and Taylor Statten, of Toronto,
the Special Leaders

The second annual New Brunswick Older Boys' conference will be held this year in Moncton, March 12-14. The conference is being promoted under the direction of a provincial advisory board representing the Sunday school boards of the several denominations, the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Sunday School Association, and the Maritime Territorial committee of the Y. M. C. A. Arrangements are being made for the attendance of 150 delegates from among the boys of the province sixteen years of age and over.

The committee in charge of the programme have been particularly fortunate in the personnel of the speakers secured. The several denominations will be represented by their respective Sunday school secretaries, as also the Y. M. C. A., and the Sunday school association. Those will include Revs. J. C. Robertson, J. K. Curtis, I. S. Nowlan and W. A. Ross, and A. S. McAllister.

The special leaders at the conference, however, will be John L. Alexander, of Chicago, superintendent of the secondary division of the International Sunday School Association, and Taylor Statten, of Toronto, national Y. M. C. A. boys' work secretary. Mr. Alexander is probably the greatest authority of the day on Sunday school work among boys of the 'teen age division. He has had a wide and fruitful experience in this special field, and is the author of several books along these lines. He was the special speaker at the provincial Sunday school convention held in Sussex in November last, where he won golden opinions from all who attended. Arrangements are being made whereby the people of St. John and Fredericton may have the privilege of hearing him while he is in the province.

Taylor Statten is well known as the Canadian national Y. M. C. A. boys' work secretary. He has had long experience with boys of all classes, and will be remembered from his visit to St. John a year ago in connection with a similar conference. The Moncton conference will be held in the First United Baptist church, and is part of a series being conducted in the maritime provinces at which Messrs. Alexander and Statten will be present.

If your grocer tries to substitute another tea for "SALADA" you may be sure his object is to obtain larger profit that "SALADA" shows him, and you can be just as sure that the other tea will be inferior in flavour and strength, and remember that "SALADA" Teas are free of dust. All Pure Virgin Tea Leaves.

Sends Letter of
Acknowledgement

British Seaman Writes Letter of
Thanks to Lower Derby
Red Cross Lady

About Christmas time the ladies of Millerton and Lower Derby Red Cross Society sent away a parcel of soldiers comforts to the Red Cross Society, London, England, and the following acknowledgement has just been received by Mrs. George Barron of Lower Derby in reply to a note placed inside a pair of socks which she knitted:

H. M. S. Venezia,
c-o G. P. O.
London.
Dear Madam,
Being the fortunate person to receive your nice present, allow me to thank you most sincerely for them (the socks). They are beautifully warm and just the thing to wear with sea boots.

I think it is just grand the way the Colonies are coming forward to help in every way during this crisis. Well Madam, this ship is only a small one, and our duty is to hunt for submarines, it is a very monotonous job, especially with this weather, nothing but wind and driving showers of sleet and rain. I must not tell anything of where we are or our doings on account of the Censor.

About myself, I am a Naval pensioner called up for service, and of course had to leave wife and family behind. However we hope with the fine weather to make the German "sit up" and get it over and return to home and hearth.
Again thanking you for kind wishes, allow me to remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) F. SMITH, P. O.
(Petty Officer.)
Mrs. George Barron,
Lower Derby,
New Brunswick, Canada.

Letter of Condolence

Douglastown, N. B.
March 2nd, 1915.

Miss Barbara Hutchison,
Dear Sister,
Consolation under so heavy an affliction as you have just experienced cannot be derived from any human source. The blow has indeed been heavy, and we scarce know how to offer consolation under so deep an affliction. Let us think, however, of the eternity of bliss into which that dear one has entered and then ask in our hearts if it would not be selfish to wish her back into this world of trouble and sorrow. Let us think of her only as waiting in Heaven to welcome the loved ones from whom she has been parted and whose temporary loss is her gain for all eternity.
On behalf of Ever True Rebekah Lodge No. 65 I. O. O. F.
Submitted in Friendship, Love and Truth,
D. W. ANDERSON, R. S.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS
A GREAT BLESSING

Mrs. Jas. E. Mallman, Gogoggin, N. S., writes: "I gave Baby's Own Tablets to my baby boy for constipation and teething troubles and have found them a great blessing. I think the Tablets should be in every home where there are young children." The Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy for little ones, being backed by the guarantee of a government analyst to be free from opiates and narcotics. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DR. J. D. PHINNEY
DIED AT FREDERICTON

Dr. James Douglas Phinney, one of the oldest members of the New Brunswick Bar and for eight years a member of the Provincial Legislature, died at his home in Fredericton on Sunday last, after a long illness of anaemia. He was born at Richibucto in November 1844. He was called to the Bar in 1869 and created a Queen's Counsel in 1891.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

National Bank of Commerce,
Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.
A rare treat is in store for lovers of song on Tuesday evening next in St. James' New Hall—the Canadian Jubilee Singers.

Carpets = Oilcloth = Rugs
No matter what the color scheme of the room for which you require a new Rug, Carpet or Oilcloth or even a covering for the kitchen or hall—you'll find it here—Assortments are large enough to satisfy every requirement.
Oilcloth and Linoleums come in all widths from 1/2 yd to 4 yds wide. They are mostly "Canadian" made and comprise some beautiful designs.
Oilcloth Sell 30c sq. yd.
Linoleums 50c to 75c sq. yd.
New Rugs in all sizes from the small door mat size up. The prices are very low indeed, in fact when you compare the prices with the qualities we offer, you will be greatly surprised.
Select now while the "pickings" good
J.D. Creaghan & Co. LIMITED
Be Loyal To Your Own Community

NOTICE OF
LEGISLATION

NOTICE is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the next Session of the Local Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick to amend and continue Chapter 94 of the Acts of 1897 of the said Legislature being an Act to consolidate, continue and amend the several Acts relating to The North West Boom Company, and Acts in amendment thereof.
The purpose of the said Bill is to extend the Charter of the said Company for the further period of twenty years from the expiration of its present Charter, and to provide for an increase in the present rates for booming and rafting lumber.
DATED this twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1915.
A. A. DAVIDSON,
9-4 Secretary, North West Boom Co.

NOTICE OF
LEGISLATION

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, at its next session for an Act to amend the "Town's Incorporation Act," in so far as it relates to the Town of Newcastle.
The purpose of the said Act is to provide that the Aldermen of the said Town shall be elected to serve for the period of two years, four of them to be elected each year, and with the provision that before the said Act comes into force, it shall be submitted to and approved by the ratepayers of the said Town.
J. E. T. LINDON,
9-5 Town Clerk.

ASSESSMENT
NOTICE

PARISH OF NEWCASTLE
The assessors of Rates for the Parish of Newcastle, having received the warrants of assessment for 1915, hereby call on all persons liable for taxes, within the said parish, to hand in to them, within Thirty Days from this date, a statement of their Real Estate, Personal Property, and Income as required by Law.
The amounts called for by the warrants for the several funds is as follows:

School Fund	\$ 697.78
Contingent Fund	1072.09
Pauper Lunatic Fund	233.29
Alms House Fund	220.00
	\$2223.07

Dated at Newcastle, Feb. 17th, 1915.
(Sgd.) WM. INNIS,
C. E. FISH,
ROBT. F. STOTHART,
9-4 Assessors.

END STOMACH TROUBLE,
GASES OR DYSPEPSIA

"Pape's Diasepsin" makes Sick, Sour, Gassy Stomachs surely feel fine in five minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth, and stomach-headache, you can get blessed relief in five minutes. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diasepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest stomach doctor in the world. It's wonderful.

What we have we'll hold, so keep the wheels going, keep the crops growing, and keep the dollar at home.

By buying goods made in Canada you help the other fellow, keep his job, and he helps you keep yours.

Perfect Vision
If you break your Glasses save the pieces and bring them to us. We do all kinds of repair work.
DICKISON & TROY
DRUGGISTS & OPTICIANS
Newcastle, N. B. Millerton, N. B.

PROFESSIONAL
R. A. LARLOR, K. C. J. A. C. AGHAF, LL. B.
Lawlor & Creaghan
OFFICE:
Morrison Bldg., Newcastle
21-0
Dr. J. D. McMillan
DENTIST
Lounsbury Block, Newcastle
N. B.—Out of town one week beginning the last Monday of each month.
19-1yr.

WALTER C. DAY
Highest Grade
PIANO AND ORGAN tuning
OVER EIGHT YEARS EXPERIENCE
Orders left at Mrs. A. B. Leard's,
McCullam St., Phone 35-81. 48-1yr.

Correspondence
Cards
We have the newest Correspondence Cards in Holland L'nen, plain or gilt edge.
In Paperettes we have the choicest creations, in Deckled Edge, Dull or Taffeta Linen and Cross Bar Finish.
The Best Lines always in stock.
FOLLANSBEE
& CO.

SPRING SUITS
Call and leave us your Order for Latest Styles of Spring Suits, Custom made.
JOHN O'BRIEN
43-6mos. NEWCASTLE, N. B.

The House they will Call Home will be the
MIRAMICHI HOTEL
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
We will try to make it the most popular hotel on the grand Miramichi river. Cuisine Department Un-3 called.
TALK TO THE
Every Attention Given to Guests
49-0 E. LEROI WILLIS
BUY "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Chas. Sargeant
First Class Livery
Horses for Sale at all times.
Public Wharf. Phone 61
DALTON'S
Livery, Sales and Exchange Stables
Edward Dalton, Prop.
McCallum Street.
Phone 47 43-1yr.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIECE OF
WESTERN BEEF
or Country-fed Pork Call at
BURK WHITE'S
MEAT MARKET
Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Lamb, Mutton, Ham, Bacon, Bologna, Sausage, Corn Beef, Pork, Cabbage and a full line of Fish. Prices low as possible.
BURK WHITE
RUSSELL BUILDING
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Phone 98 43-1yr.

S. B. Miller's
Meat Store
Fresh Meats Always on hand
Vegetables in season.
C BEEF SPECIALTY
Shop corner of Jane and Pleasant Street. Newcastle, N. B.
Phone Nos. House, 196; Shop—49 42-1yr.

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Holeproof Hosiery

We have decided to clear out our entire stock of Ladies' Holeproof Hosiery, and to do so have cut the prices to LESS THAN COST.

- Ladies' Silk Hose, colors tan, black, pearl and white, reg. \$1.00, to clear at..... **75c.**
- Ladies' Lisle Hose, colors tan, black, pearl and white, reg. 50c., to clear at..... **38c.**
- Ladies' Lisle Hose, tan and black only, reg. 35c., to clear at..... **25c.**

Our stock consists of 69 pairs Silk, and 462 pairs of Lisle, so come early and get a Bargain while they last.

RUSSELL & MORRISON

MAGMILLAN'S SHOE STORE

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF **MEN'S - HEAVY WORKING BOOTS**

which we would like to show you. They are made by The Williams Shoe Co., and are solid leather all through. They come in high cut Tan and Black and in the ordinary length with double and single soles.

We have a **Boys' High Tan Grain Sloucher** which is very serviceable for this time of the year. Come in and examine these goods.

MAGMILLAN'S SHOE STORE

Kitchener Responsible for Hoax Which Fooled Germans

Had Effect to Some Extent for the Retreat of Gen. Von Kluck From Paris

London, Friday, Feb. 19.—The famous hoax of the first weeks of war, which a body of Russian soldiers said to number from 100,000 to 200,000 men was reported to have circled around from Archangel, landed in Scottish ports and had been shipped through at night to reinforce the British force in France, originated with Lord Kitchener himself, according to a statement made by a British officer to a correspondent of the Daily Despatch.

It is a noteworthy fact that although the myth spread like wild fire through the United Kingdom, with any number of witnesses to swear they had seen and talked to the Russians in their native language, the press bureau did not issue an official contradiction for a long period.

The Russian story, says the British officer, was designed to impress the German commanders in Belgium and Northern France, and to keep them in fear of a surprise flank. It accomplished its purpose, for this dread was real among the German staff, and accounts to some extent for the retreat of General Von Kluck from Paris.

To give color to the report, Lord Kitchener is said to have caused a hundred transports, laden with sundry goods, to be sent from Scottish ports to Archangel, after insuring them in Holland.

And when the British troops were moved from various points in Scotland and the north of England to the Channel ports, he ordered the blinds of the trains to be lowered so as to arouse popular curiosity and speculation.

Tiring, Ceaseless Back-Ache Can Be Rubbed Away To-Night

Relief is Almost Unfailing From Even the First Application

RUB ON NERVILINE

Cold has a vicious way of finding out aching muscles or weak joints. How often pain settles in the back, causing inflammation and excruciating soreness. Stiffness and aching all over follows.

An application of Nerviline at the start gives immediate relief and prevents worse trouble.

When the pain is very acute, Nerviline has a chance to show its wonderful penetrating and pain-subduing power. It strikes in deeply, and its strike-in-deep quality quickly proves its superiority to feeble remedies.

Then this goodness is magnified by its strength, easily five times greater than most liniments.

Surely so powerful and curative a liniment as Nerviline offers perfect security against pain.

Nerviline is the only guaranteed pain remedy sold in Canada. Forty years of success in many countries warrants its manufacturers saying, if it does not relieve, get your money back.

The large 50c. family size bottle of Nerviline is more economical than the 25c. trial size. Buy the larger size today. Sold by druggers everywhere, or the Catarrhozoe Co., Kingston, Canada.

TROUT BROOK NOTES

Miss Bertha Waye has returned to her home in Wayerton after spending a few weeks with Mrs. Wm. McLenn.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. R. Wards Tuesday last. Dancing was the chief amusement.

Messrs Wallace Stewart and Asa Ward took their departure for the West Thursday.

Mrs. Kiah Copp has returned home after spending a few weeks with her mother in Sunny Corner.

Mrs. Wm. Waye and son James spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Wm. Mullin, Cassils.

Miss Gertrude McCombs was the guest of her cousin, Minnie Allison, Sunday.

Mr. Ellsworth, of the Lounsbury Company passed through here on a business trip today.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

RICHIBUCTO NEWS

Personal and Local Happenings at the Shiretown of Kent County

Feb. 27.—An aeroplane passed over here this evening, going north. Word came from Buctouche that it had passed over there and was coming this way.

Among the volunteers, who sailed for Europe from Halifax, recently, was R. A. Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson of this town. Mr. Patterson was in his senior year at Dalhousie College, and would therefore yesterday be given the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in absentia. He is a young man of sterling character, during his summer vacation the past three years he has served in mission fields in Restigouche and Gloucester Counties, and was expected to enter Pine Hill College this fall. Mr. Patterson joined the Field Hospital Corps.

Rev. and Mrs. Archibald Lee have been confined to the manse with severe colds. There was no service in St. Andrew's church, R. xton, or in Chalmers here, last Sunday. They are recovering however, and service is expected to be held tomorrow.

A large number were in attendance at the celebration of the sixty-first anniversary of Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance, last Wednesday evening.

Following was the program, the numbers being announced by the W. P. O. K. Black and Miss Liza Irving, organist of the Division, acting as accompanist throughout:

- Chorus—God Save our Boys.
- Speech—R. W. Beers.
- Solo—J. Hamilton Irving.
- Recitation—Mrs. Will Hannah.
- Dialogue—"From Away down East"
- Duet—J. H. Irving and Alfred Beers.
- Solo—Miss Ethel White.
- Chorus—Dreaming of Home and Mother.
- Reading—Hamilton Irving.
- Solo and Chorus—Silver Bell.
- Solo part being taken by Miss George Lawson.
- Speech—Geo. N. Clark.
- Dialogue—In Want of a Servant.
- Chorus—Tramp, the Boys are Marching.

At the close of the program, luncheon was served.

Mrs. William P. Bell is recovering nicely from her recent illness. Mrs. Roderick Robertson has recovered from her attack of rheumatism and is able to be out again as usual.

The body of Mrs. John Sulton, who was Miss Flanagan of Kouchibouguac, of Moncton, was brought here on Thursday for burial. Services were held in St. Aloysius church and interment was made in the North West cemetery. Relatives from Moncton and Chatham attended the funeral.

The body of Mrs. David Flett, who was brought here recently from the United States for burial. The death of Edward Bernard, youngest son of the late John Bernard, occurred on the morning of the 19th inst., after a short illness. He was fifty-six years of age. His wife, who was Miss Mary Legoe of this town, is left to mourn the loss of a good husband. He also leaves to mourn, one sister, Miss Margaret Bernard, of Richibucto; and four brothers, William, Peter and Charles, of this town, and Alexander of the Canadian West.

The funeral took place, on Sunday afternoon and was very largely attended. Requiem mass in St. Aloysius church was celebrated by Rev. J. J. McLaughlin, priest. Interment was made in the Roman Catholic cemetery here.

SUNNY CORNER

Mar. 1.—Miss Gurnetta MacDonald is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Stanley Mullin.

Mr. Hubert Matchett was brought from the L. S. W. Lumber Co., with a broken leg one day last week. His friends wish for an early recovery.

Miss Maggie Hines has gone to Millerton for a while.

Mrs. Kiah Copp has been visiting her mother, Mrs. William Nowlan.

Mrs. Allan Tozer and Mrs. Wm. Nowlan visited friends and relatives in Boom Road last week.

Messrs. William Burns and Thomas Nowlan have returned to the lumber woods.

Mrs. Henry Allison visited Mrs. Allan Tozer Friday.

REXTON ITEMS

Of Interest to Readers From Our Regular Correspondent.

March 1.—James O'Leary, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Leary, and one of our most esteemed young men, died here Saturday morning after 4 days illness. Mr. O'Leary who was in his 20th year had been working in the Maine woods some months and returned home about 19 days ago, having finished his job. He was stricken Monday last with severe pains in his bowels and a doctor called but as the medicine had no effect it was found that he had a serious bowel trouble and Dr. Myers of Moncton was called to operate but the operation was useless, and he passed away a few hours later. Mr. O'Leary is survived by his parents, two brothers, Patrick and Robert and three sisters, Wilhelmina, Catherine and Margaret. The funeral will be held tomorrow. Interment will be in the Catholic cemetery after Requiem high mass will be celebrated by Rev. P. Hebert.

Another sad death took place here yesterday when Placide Gallant, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Gallant, died of blood poisoning. He had been working in the lumber woods in Maine when he had the misfortune of cutting his great toe and part of a foot. He returned home and blood poisoning set in which caused his death. He was 25 years of age and leaves his parents and 8 brothers. It is strange to say that those two young men met in Moncton and returned home the same day and both will be buried tomorrow in the same cemetery.

The monthly business meeting of the Red Cross Society was held Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Frank McInerney. The reports show that good work has been done by the society. Many socks are being knitted at present.

Alexander MacGregor returned Friday from St. John where he had been to see his son Willie, who was ill, but is better.

Sick Headaches Permanently Cured

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Correct the Cause This Trouble

There are few ailments that cause more genuine misery in the home than attacks which are generally termed sick headaches. The attacks are often periodical and when the mother of a family is prostrated at intervals there is not only her own suffering to consider, but the discomfort caused the other members of the household. Sick headaches arise from a variety of causes, and most of them can be relieved or cured through the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Hugh Docherty, Rocaville, Sask., says: "I suffered for years with what the doctors called nervous prostration and sick headache. When these spells came on I could not work nor walk, and the pains in the head were almost unbearable. At times the pain in my head was so dreadful that I feared it would drive me mad. I tried four different doctors at times, and not only took bottles of medicine, but quarts of it, but to no avail. Then I quit taking medicine altogether and tried dieting, but it made no difference. I was still an agonizing sufferer. Finally my husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got me a supply. After taking the Pills for some weeks I felt a little better and I gladly continued their use. My nerves began to feel stronger, the terrible headache came with less frequency, and after taking the Pills for some months disappeared altogether. From that day to this I have had no return of the trouble, and all who know of my illness regarded my cure as marvellous. I cannot say too much in praise of the Pills as they certainly saved me from a life of almost constant agony."

It is by building up and enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills work seemingly marvellous cures, and what they have done for others they will do for all ailing people if given a fair trial. If you do not find these Pills at your medicine dealers you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BIG DOLLAR DAY 19TH, INST.

BIG DOLLAR DAY 19TH, INST.

BY BUYING GOODS MADE IN CANADA YOU HELP THE OTHER FELLOW KEEP HIS JOB AND HE HELPS YOU KEEP YOURS

CAN YOU LOOK HIM STRAIGHT IN THE EYE "When you meet the man with the pall at six in the evening can you look him in the eye when you know you are helping to drive him out of a job by refusing to buy the things he and his fellow workmen are making?" —An Economic Epigram. "MADE-IN-CANADA" WILL MAKE CANADA

PERSONAL

Mrs. Connor, wife of Dr. Connor, medical officer at the Wireless Station arrived here on Saturday and is the guest of the Misses Falconer.

Mr. Stafford Williamson and Miss Evelyn Williamson went to Fredericton Friday to spend a few days with friends there.

Miss Stables and Miss Belmore of Fredericton, who have been spending the last three weeks in Toronto, arrived home last Thursday. Miss Belmore returned to Fredericton on Friday.

Miss Gertrude Buckley is visiting in Richibucto the guest of Miss O'Leary. Mrs. C. C. Hubbard and Miss Margaret Hubbard were visitors to Moncton last week.

Mrs. George N. Clarke, Rexton, is the guest of Mrs. J. Stables.

Mr. Robt. Linsley spent a few days of last week in Boiestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gould, of Nelson, are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home February 26th.

Mrs. David Petrie of Protectionville, returned on Thursday from her visit to her brother, Silas Smallwood, of Harcourt.

Mrs. J. F. R. MacMichael and son Frank, spent Thursday in Moncton and Harcourt.

Mrs. Eugene Savage is visiting her friends in Marysville.

C. C. Hayward spent Thursday in Moncton.

Mrs. M. Wynne and daughter, Miss Helez, of Moncton, spent the week-end with Mrs. George McWilliam.

L. G. Babineau, of the Palace Theatre, Chatham, was a visitor to town on Tuesday.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE

The assessors of Rates for the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, hereby give notice to every person and Body Corporate, liable for assessment in the said Town, to furnish the assessors within thirty days of the date hereof, with a written detailed statement duly sworn to, of Real and Personal Estate and Income for which they are liable to be assessed within the said Town.

Blank forms for statements may be had from the assessors or at the Town Office.

ASSESSMENT FOR 1914	
Town—Park & Fire	2000.00
Police & Street	
Lighting	2300.00
Schools	105.50
Public Works	1500.00
Contingencies	2700.00
Sinking Fund	412.00
Interest	6300.00
Sewerage	800.00
County—Schools	1298.17
Pauper Lunatics	412.00
Contingencies	1496.00
Alms House	400.00
Total	\$33919.17

C. E. FISH,
GEO. F. McWILLIAM,
J. H. PHINNEY,
Assessors.

Dated at Newcastle, March 3rd, 1914.

NOTICE OF LEGISLATION

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Local Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick at its next Session for an Act to incorporate The North West Miramichi River Driving Company.

The purpose for which incorporation is sought are to construct and carry on the driving of lumber on the North West Branch of the Miramichi River from the mouth of Portage River to the Johnston Bridge so-called above Red Bank, and on the Little South West Miramichi River from the mouth of Catamaran Brook to the upper or northerly side of a Bog an at the lower end of the Ox Bow Meadow; to build and maintain dams, booms, and other works and improvements in connection with such driving operations; to fix fees for driving such lumber and to make other provisions for the proper carrying out of the proposed undertaking.

DATED this twenty-seventh day of February, A. D., 1915.

ALLAN A. DAVIDSON,
Solicitor for Applicants.

APPLES FOR SALE

CHEAP BY THE BARREL
Ontario Spies, Nova Scotia Spies, Talman Sweets, Bishopppins Yellow Bell Flower.

Also a full line of Oranges, Lemons and grapes.
H. W. Brightman.

Timely Topics

ON

PRINTING

FINE PRINTING IS AN ART

Do you know good printing?

Do you like good printing?

Do you know that it always pays to have the BETTER kind?

Perhaps you have been used to the one class of printing and know no other.

If this is so, it is time for you to have a look around and investigate and see what's what.

Do you know you do not have to go any farther away than Newcastle to obtain the BETTER class of printing.

Perhaps you have not given it a thought, but a great deal depends on the stock used in order to get a BETTER job. Investigate this.

Last, but not the least, do you know that The Advocate Job Department turns out only this BETTER class of work. If you will read on a little further, we will tell you how and why.

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THE WOMEN'S PAGE

RIPPLES ON THE SEA OF STYLE



The Jacket and Skirt are Rippled



Diagonal Ruffles of Ecrú Madras

Three Tiers of Flounces



A New Circular Peplum



A Rippled Afternoon Dress

THE sea of fashion has no longer an unruffled surface. It is covered with ripples, and you who are wise will cut the new dress or suit with an eye on the rippled effect that is the note of the new styles. Of course it will require more material. Certainly the silhouette will be changed, but womankind welcomes a departure, and, despite the protests from all quarters, the circular, gathered flounce and the ripple of other days will be generally adopted.

Have you noticed the ripple on the spring suit? It is here shown on the serge costume that is in practical dark blue with a striped vest and square revers. The short jacket has an extended shoulder line, from which gathers fall. Sleeves have slashed cuffs with buttons. At the lower edge of the coat is a ripple that runs around in full line, here and there trimmed with vertical rows of buttons. On the skirt is a ruffled effect that laps in front and has a flounce decidedly new. There is drapery in the lower portion of the skirt.

In the bolero suit of green chamois cloth there is used a very full circular flounce that is pleated around the waist line so that a pleat forms a panel in the front. From this fall ripples that alter the silhouette and carry out the full lines of the underdrapery. At the back of this coat is a short ripple that forms a tail and drops down over the belt. Notice the crossed vest of figured taffeta and the soft frills of lace that fill in the front and edge the sleeves.

• On an afternoon dress of figured silk combined with plain there are two circular flounces that are stitched to the upper part of the

skirt, over which falls a rounded peplum. The bodice of this is of the figured silk, and at the front there is a cascade of lace falling at the side of the crossed vest of net. Around the waist line there is a soft girdle of green taffeta that echoes the color note of the dress.

Figured silk forms the lower part of the rippled skirt of the summer frock. The upper three ruffles are of white and are curved in an upward line, crossing in the front. The sleeves of the bodice are kimono, half of them of the figured and half of the plain. Ruffles of lace fall in graceful lines down each side of the front. A girdle of dark blue panne velvet defines the waist line.

Ecrú batiste is trimmed with coffee-colored madras ruffles in the last suggestion of this ripple idea. The skirt has slight fullness that is conservative enough to suit any one. The bodice has a crossed surplice line and the sleeves are short, with ruffles and velvet bows as trimming. A diagonal line is preserved in the application of the ripples, and the waist line has a note of dark brown silk in the gypsy sash which is knotted on one hip.

Now in these styles there is a suggestion to the practical woman who can make over a dress of another season. Ripples of contrasting fabric can be applied, and combination of remnants can be made in the rippled idea. The ripples are here. It is for you to disturb the fashionable calm by adding flounces, ruffles or circular bands to your spring and summer costumes.

FEDORA

BY VICTORIEN SARDOU

(Continued)

"It is a royal task you have given me," he answered, smiling, and casting on her that searching look which she remembered so well. She would not brook the look, however, and let her eyes droop before his.

"If you feel equal to it, I am glad," she said, "for I would like to be taken out of myself."

"May I sing to you?"

"Yes."

"Do you insist upon the fierce and stirring sort?"

"No, anything you like."

He went to the piano, and after a prelude that told her the nature of the melody, he commenced a long forgotten love ballad of the peasant folk, which she had not heard since she was a child.

It was a pathetic thing, and presently she found the tears filling her eyes, and she would have dashed them away angrily as not befitting the mood she should be in, when it occurred to her that it was quite in keeping with what she should appear to him, and with a feeling of shame she let them stand that he might turn and see them there.

And when he had ceased he did turn, and saw her in the act of wiping away the tears his song had caused to fill her eyes.

She had no thought at that moment of looking seductive to him, but never had she looked more so. He turned again hastily to the piano, and began to play lightly on it. Then, of a sudden, he turned, and if she had been looking she would have seen that his face was pallid.

"Something is wrong with you today, princess. I cannot know what it is, but you are so different from what you were yesterday, that I—I—" he stopped.

She had thrown herself back in her chair, sobbing like a child. It was involuntary. It was not acting—she could not have acted at that moment. Why she cried she could not have told herself.

Had she been acting, however, she could have done nothing better to effect her purpose, for at the sight of her distress he sprang from his chair, and was by her side.

"What is it?" he cried. "Tell me. I cannot see you so. I shall go mad. My God, I know this is no time; but to see you in such distress! Fedora, tell me what troubles you. I love you, Fedora—love you with the madness that knows nothing of time. I have loved you forever. Can I do nothing? Fedora, Fedora, look at me!"

She had not drawn away from him, she had not recoiled as he had half-expected to see her; but her tears no longer flowed. The thought had come to her in the midst of them that the time for which she had striven had come, and the thought had dried the tears.

She lifted her face and looked at him—she forced herself to it.

"Fedora," he said in a half-whisper, "you look at me, and do not draw away, you hear me, and do not utter a word of rebuke. Am I mad? Did you hear me say that I loved you? I, who have known you one day, two days, I know not how long? Did you understand me, and do you let me hold your hands still?"

"I heard, I understand," she said, in a low voice. "You hold my hands. I know that."

"But, merciful God, is it, can it be true, that you love me?"

"But you say that you love me."

"I—I—that is different. I love you, yes; I worship you. Why, I must be mad! I may hold these hands? They are mine?"

She nodded her head, but there was still something which held him for a moment from pressing his advantage—something in the pallor of her face, the listlessness of her hands which he held in his firm grasp.

"You do understand me?" he urged, piteously. "Don't lead me on to hope only to hurl me back to despair. You let me love you? You—you love me? My God! if

that be true, then has heaven been realized for me! You are not afraid to trust so young a love? You do not ask for any test? I know my love, but how can you? How can you?"

Then she spoke, though it seemed to her that her tongue would not act.

"Why should you doubt, Loris? What can I say? I give myself up to you, and you ask me if it be true."

"But you give yourself so strangely. You are so unlike you were yesterday. I seem to see another woman. I must doubt my own senses when you say you love me. I told you that I love you as an act of madness; you permit it, and tell me you love me. It seems so unreal."

"And yet," she answered, with an effort to smile.

"I tell you it is real. For the proof my hands rest in yours."

He looked up at her for a moment, studying her face, which was so unlike the child-like face of yesterday. Then he loosed one hand, and stole his arm around her waist.

"This is more real," he said.

He bent over her, and pressed a kiss on her brow—he did not dare to kiss her lips.

"Now I know you are mine," he said.

"Yes, I am yours," she answered.

They sat in silence for some moments after this, but at last he asked:

"Something troubled you. Will you tell me now what it was?"

"Must I?"

"No, it is not must; but I wish you would."

"It was—unwomanly, perhaps; but I feared and hoped that you would do what you did do—tell me you loved me."

He looked up expecting to see the frank look of yesterday on her face, but it was not there. He was puzzled, and did not know what to say. Suddenly,

"Do you remember your story of yesterday?"

There was a gleam in her eye now.

"Yes."

"Will you hear mine to-day? I owe it to you now. I could not tell it before. It is not a pleasant story to tell."

"If you are ready to tell it I will be glad to hear it," she answered, her heart beating with dull thuds.

"Let me begin by asking if you have not wondered why I live in Paris?"

"Yes, I have."

"I live here because it would be unsafe to live in Russia. Did you ever hear of Vladimir Boroff?"

"My God, yes," and in spite of herself she started from his arms, and turned upon him with a look of horror.

"I left Russia because I killed him."

"It was you, then?" she cried, with such a mingling of piosness that he could recognize none of them.

"Yes, but wait."

"No, no," she exclaimed wildly, a horrible fear on her now that she would again have to endure his embrace. "Not any more tonight. I—I could not stand it. Don't you see that I am ill? My God! Go now! No, no, don't kiss me. Not tonight. Come again. For God's sake leave me! Let me go!" and without waiting for him to go she fled from the room.

She was no longer mistress of herself; but she ran like a mad woman to her chamber, and snatched up pen and paper, and wrote:

"It was Loris Ipanoff."

This she signed with her name and addressed to General Boroff. Not waiting even for an envelope she rang for Marka so violently that the girl came to her in a fright.

"Give this to Gretch, and tell him to send it without a moment's delay."

When the girl was gone she stood up, and wailed:

"Vladimir, you will be aveng-

ed!"

CHAPTER XIII

When Marka told her mistress that Gretch was waiting, she only told the truth. She was in the act of running to answer the violent summons of her mistress when she heard her name called from behind her in the voice of Gretch; hence she knew that Gretch was in the house. He had not been there up to that time, however, and she only knew from having heard his voice that he was there.

Gretch had arrived late. He had spent so much time over his toilet a novelty in his experience, that he had failed to appear at the time when it was usual for him to be there.

A little time, indeed, had been wasted at the entrance, for it took considerable proof to convince the porter that he was actually the Gretch of yesterday, and in consequence entitled to admission.

All that remained of Gretch in appearance was his little red eyes, and he had no idea of pointing them out in corroboration of his claim to be himself, for the reason that he was not aware that they were in any way peculiar. But there was in his voice—a deep bass, with a rolling, guttural growl running through it—and it was by that the porter recognized him at last.

But no sooner was he sure that the gayly appointed stranger was indeed Gretch than he burst into a great guffaw, for it occurred to his rude mind that there was in hand nothing less than a merry bit of masquerade. When Gretch brought him a clap alongside the head that stretched him out on the floor he understood that, whatever it might be; it was not a laughing matter, and he put on a very serious face, indeed.

But this was a mere episode, and did not trouble Gretch, overmuch, for the man was only a porter, and not to be expected to enter into the intricacies of a change of this sort.

None of the other servants recognized him, and Gretch did not make himself known to them, though it gratified him to observe that they all regarded him with extreme curiosity as he made his way through the rooms with an air of knowing perfectly well where he would find Marka at this time, and he went directly to that place. She did not see him coming, because at that moment she was hurrying to her mistress.

"Marka! Marka!" he had called out; but as we know she had not stopped.

But it was not long before he saw her returning. She was coming so quickly that he half wondered if it could be that she had seen him, and was anxious to have another look at him.

He disposed himself in as nearly as possible the manner of Monsieur Paul, when seated, and waited with a smile for her to recognize him. But that is what she did not do. It is only the eyes of love that penetrate all disguises.

She hastened up to him with the telegram her mistress had written in her hand, and was about to address him, then she looked at him, smiled graciously, murmured something to the effect of mistake hastening on again, when he exclaimed:

"And for whom are you looking, Marka?"

Then did she whirl about and stare at him like one who is under a spell. It was a veritable triumph for Gretch, and he smiled between his waxed mustache and his impetuous, just as he had done before the mirror. Marka gave a little jump at sight of the smile, but there was no light of recognition in her eyes.

"I beg your pardon," she said; "I thought you spoke."

"And so I did, Marka," cried Gretch, joyously. "Do you not know me?"

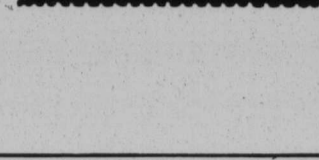
Marka stared and stared again, and the more she stared the more she smiled his ferocious smile.

"I should know that voice," said Marka, doubtfully, and cer-

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tainly she should, for it was unique.

Gretch was ecstatic. She knew his voice when she could not recognize him in any other way. Might it not be that he had made more impression than he believed?

"You know my voice then, Marka? Then to whom does the voice belong?"

"Mon Dieu!" Marka preferred the French for expressions of that sort. "Can it be Gretch?"

"Ah, ha!" said Gretch, delightedly, and he made a pretense of twisting his mustache as he had seen Monsieur Paul do.

"Do I dream?" cried Marka.

"Ho, no!" laughed Gretch, and he used both hands to twist his mustache. That is he appeared to twist it. He had not the courage to really touch it with his fingers.

"Speak to him!" said Marka, gaping at him.

Then he rose from his seat, and pulled his coat down as he had seen Monsieur Paul do, thrust one foot out in the manner of the same model, and bowed at nearly as might be after the style of the paragon. Of course he fell short of the original, as any mere foreigner must have done; but the imitation was good enough for Marka to recognize.

Then she gaped a moment longer, put the knuckles of her hands against his hips, bent forward a little bit, opened her red lips till every shining tooth was displayed and laughter till the tears rolled over her round cheeks.

This was not what he expected, and he was doubtful. He shifted from one foot to the other, puffed out his cheeks, and snatched at his waxed ends. This was an imitation of nobody but it was so like what she had seen Monsieur Paul do upon an occasion when he was vexed, that Marka doubled herself up in paroxysms of mirth. She thought she had done an injustice to Gretch, that he was a merrier fellow than she had imagined, and that he was taking this execrating method of showing her what an absurd little chap Monsieur Paul in truth was.

"Mon Dieu! mon Dieu! you will kill me, Gretch. I will forgive you everything for this. I never realized what a little monkey Monsieur Paul was till now. You are so absurd, so ridiculous! I never would have believed that you could be so funny. Oh, mon Dieu!" and she went off into another peal of laughter.

A thing may be pretty, betwixing, or otherwise, according to your point of view. Anybody else than Gretch must have thought Marka, as she stood there, convulsed with mirth, a very attractive picture. Gretch had a point of view peculiar to himself, and Marka had never looked less attractive to him than then.

He blew his lips till they actually seemed to flutter, and pulled the waxed ends in real earnest turning one up, and the other down, and making Marka scream again.

"Funny, ridiculous!" cried Gretch, away down in his throat.

"Stop, I tell you, Gretch! I can stand no more. Who would have believed you could play the fool so well!"

"Br-r-r!" roared Gretch, with a frightful Russian oath.

But Marka would not take him in earnest no matter what he did.

She could do nothing but laugh, and had he but known it, he had made greater strides into her affections during those minutes that she believed him to be mimicking the major-domo, than during the whole of his intercourse with her. Alas! for him, he did not know it. Suddenly Marka bethought her of the telegram.

"Good gracious, Gretch! Take those absurd things off. No, don't wait for that. If you will play the fool, you must take the consequences. Here is a telegram. I don't know what's in it," which was true, for she had forgotten to read it, "but it must go at once. You made me forget it with your foolery. Now, don't stop, but hurry away. Any other time I would take you to the princess, and let her have a good laugh; but she is in no mood for it now. Go, go, go!" and she took him by the shoulder, and thrust him out of the room, placing the telegram in his hand as she did so.

His putting the telegram into his pocket was a purely mechanical action, for he was not really aware of what he was doing, excepting that he was rushing out of the presence of the woman who had heaped accumulated anguish on his soul.

He was ridiculous to her; he had made her laugh; she had wished to take him to her mistress to make her laugh.

Ridicule is a shaft that sometimes makes a mortal hurt. Gretch had not comprehended the attitude of Marka—her mental attitude, that is. Her physical attitude was all he could think of. She had held her sides with laughing at him. He had gone to her to fascinate her, and she had laughed. Telegram and everything else was forgotten, swallowed up in that one thought. Laughed at, scorned.

He rushed out of the house, swearing a variety of Russian oaths in the mere wantonness of despair; growling then into the air, and then smiting them with his clenched fists. He saw nobody, nothing, and that is why he ran his nose, as the saying is, into the face of a man coming around the corner.

A Russian oath of unusual intensity was his only apology, and he was on his way, when he saw on to he did not know. His brain was in a whirl, and he simply went on and on.

Under such circumstances as were acting upon him, men do singular things. Some men would have rushed to the nearest river side, and plunged in with suicidal intent. A thorough-going Frenchman, such as Gretch looked to be, would have gone to the top of some monumental column, and made an unpleasant mess of himself on the pavement below.

Gretch, without reason, without volition, guided, no doubt, by his Russian instinct, went on and on, until he came to a cafe. There he turned aside, and sought a secluded spot, and ordered brandy, brandy, brandy.

Water might do for some, but brandy alone could drown his sorrow, and drowned it must be. If he had really been a Frenchman the prurient would have detected his perturbation by the wildness of his manners, but being a Russian, Gretch gave no outward sign, of his inward condition that was comprehensible to a Frenchman.

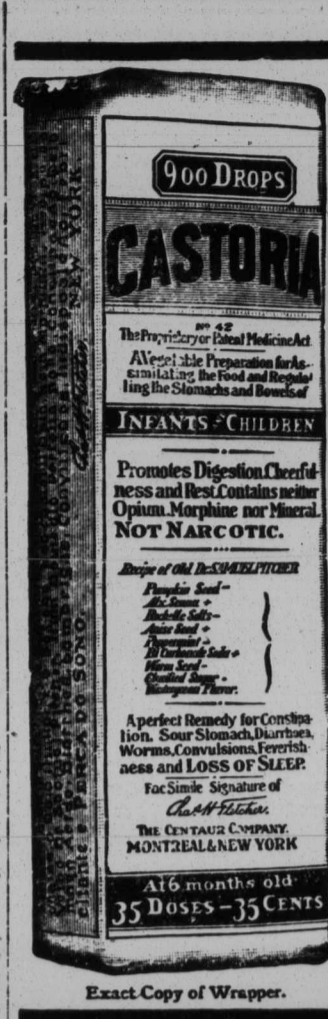
He asked for brandy and brandy, but his manner was stony, and they gave it to him. If he drank such quantities as no Frenchman ever did they could but stare. Refuse him they could not, for the more he drank the more dignified he became, and how should they suspect that his dignity was but the monument which rose over his drowned sorrow?

Fedora lay numb in her chamber with a tragic shock, her thoughts following the message she had sent over the wires to St. Petersburg.

Gretch sat numb with brandy, the message, tumbled out of his pocket by a groping hand, lying on the floor of the cafe, unheeded by him and by the garcon who had him in charge.

CHAPTER XIV

When Gretch rushed away from Marka he ran into a man, and swore a Russian oath. If he had sworn in French, if he had not sworn at all, if he had sworn in



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any language but Russian—but he did swear in Russian.

The man he ran into was Nicholas Lasinsky.

Nicholas Lasinsky was a man who would have gone out of his way at any time to injure Loris Ipanoff. At the particular moment that Gretch swore the Russian oath, Lasinsky was literally aching to find some way of injuring Loris Ipanoff.

Nevertheless, at the apparition of a Frenchman swearing Russian, he turned and made a careful study of him. Then he looked up at the front of the palace—it was a palace—and a sarcastic smile curled his lip.

"A transformed Russian," he muttered, and thought no more of the incident.

There was no reason why he should give the matter any thought, but he might have dwelt on it a little longer had he not seen something which drove every other thought out of his head. Loris Ipanoff, hardly less disturbed in appearance than Gretch, hurried out of the palace, brushing by Lasinsky in his preoccupation, without noticing him.

Him Lasinsky followed with an evil look until he was out of sight.

"He was here yesterday, and he was here today," muttered he. Lasinsky had been very angry, knowing Loris had been with Fedora the day before. Now he was furious. Lasinsky had marked Fedora for his own. She was all that any man could desire, and was particularly what he desired. She was rich. And Ipanoff, who posed for a cynic, had, with his customary ease, found the open sesame to the presence of the princess at once and as often as he cared to go.

Lasinsky was conscienceless and acute, but that was his only equipment for rascality. He had the will, however, and the determination, and he set about trying with renewed energy to discover some means of injuring Ipanoff and of preventing him from carrying off the prize.

He was a small villain, and his resources were not great. He could think of nothing heroic to do, but it did occur to him that a woman's mind is proverbially keener in such matters than a man's and that decided him to make common cause with the Countess Olga, whom he knew to be infatuated with Ipanoff.

If she could be convinced that Fedora was on the point of taking Ipanoff from her, what would be more natural than for her to use her keen wit to create a division between the two.

It will be remembered that Lasinsky had been cognizant of the impression made by Fedora on the night of her debut at the Countess Olga's salon.

He was too cunning to go to the countess, and bluntly state his errand, for it was quite certain

that she would make a pretense then of indifference. He had no excuse for calling on her, but he knew where to find her, and he sought her, trusting to his address to arouse her curiosity and secure her help afterward.

He knew she drove her ponies on the Bois every afternoon, and held a sort of open air reception. He betook himself therefore to the Bois, and loitered along in the hope of catching the countess at an opportune moment for his coup.

The opportunity came to him as it is said always to do to him who waits. The countess was drawn up at one side, chatting gayly, as her fashion was, to a number of gentlemen. He sauntered up, and entered into the conversation, a thing always easy for him to do, and presently was at the elbow of the countess. He knew how to do a thing of that sort so well, having, by long practice, learned how to push himself through a circle of courteous people.

She smiled at him not because she liked him, but because she enjoyed his sarcastic temper, and she knew she could depend upon him to display it. He followed the drift of the conversation for a while, and then gradually turned it into the channel that suited him.

"I have seen no six-in-hand this afternoon," he said in answer to some question by one of the gentlemen.

The remark led at once to a discussion of Fedora in which the gentlemen in deference to the woman present did not show too much enthusiasm until they discovered that the countess equaled any of them in her admiration for the beautiful princess.

"The most beautiful woman I ever saw," said the countess, "and as good and witty as she is beautiful. A wonderful combination! Ah, what a prize for some one!"

"But she is a widow," said Lasinsky, "and it will require great art to capture her."

"Well," retorted Olga, "it is your opportunity then, for you are as artful as any one I know."

It was rather a sharp thrust, and Lasinsky winced under the subdued laughter of the men. Lasinsky's income from fixed sources was not a large one, and he was obliged to eke it out in ways that men with larger incomes were inclined to look askance at. Laughter, which is subdued, usually has a meaning hidden under it. Olga could be merciless with some men. Lasinsky was one of them, and she was no better disposed toward him than she had noticed that he resented her liking for Ipanoff.

"Ah, well," answered he, with an assumption of frankness "I do not deny that I would make a vigorous effort if it were worth while, but I fancy one more artful than I has already made an impression."

(To be continued)

