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NEWCASTLE SOON TO BE SITE OF NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL

An Anonymous Donor Has Offered to Give \$25,000 to Erect Suitable Building Provided Sufficient Endowment can be Raised to make it Self Supporting.

The Executive of the Board of Trade attended as a deputation to the Town Council sitting in Committee on Thursday evening, the 4th of Sept. Those present were:—Messrs. Ferguson, MacArthur, Dr. Nicholson, C. C. Hayward, J. D. Creaghan, Rev. W. J. Bate, and E. A. McCurdy, secretary.

Mr. McCurdy in stating the object of the deputation said that for some time past a proposal had been on foot for the establishment of a hospital in Newcastle. An offer had been received from a donor who did not wish his name disclosed at present, of \$25,000 to erect a building suitable for a hospital, provided sufficient sum could be raised by way of endowment to make the institution self-sustaining. He, Mr. McCurdy, had made enquiries with a view of ascertaining if a suitable building could be erected for the amount offered, and had found out that it could, the average cost being about \$1,000 per bed to do it properly. Since the offer was received, he had been looking around for the necessary funds to provide the endowment, and had received a promise of \$6,000 from one society; another was prepared to give from one to five thousand dollars, according as was needed, while a party living at present in the West, had promised to give the proceeds of a town lot. Others persons had promised financial assistance and he had no doubt that a considerable sum of money could be raised from very little effort. The promoters of the scheme would apply to the Government and also the County Council for an annual grant and they hoped to get a grant of \$500 from the Town Council. The hospital, when erected, would be a county institution, open to everybody, and entirely un denominational. The various mill owners in the district had all of them expressed their hearty sympathy with the movement and some of them would insure their employees. A considerable sum might also be raised from hospital tickets; in fact a systematic canvass would probably get a considerable sum which would return a dependable revenue. From enquiries that he had made from other places, including the state of Maine, he was satisfied that hospitals of the class proposed to be built here, were appreciated by the residents, and he could not help feeling that if the people of Newcastle and district were appealed to, they would endorse the scheme very heartily.

At the present time patients had to be sent from Newcastle to the hospitals at Moncton, Fredericton and St. John, at very considerable expense. Not only would the establishment of a local hospital obviate this expense to the individual, but the money they spent could be kept in the town. The proposed hospital would not conflict in any way with that of Chatham, which, as far as he could learn, was taxed to its full capacity at the present time. People would be encouraged to locate here if they knew that such an institution was available here, as it was a source of security both to manufacturer and employee.

Mr. McCurdy then proceeded to read extracts from reports of other hospitals to give an idea of what the probable receipts and expenditures would be, and in conclusion he hoped to see the proposal accorded the full and hearty support of the Council in order that it would strengthen his hands in making an appeal for further funds. Mayor Morrissy asked if Mr. McCurdy had any reports from Campbellton or Bathurst hospital, as they would be more on a par with what the Newcastle hospital would be than was Moncton. Personally he didn't think the Town was big enough to maintain a hospital at all. There was an excellent institution at the present time in Chatham, and he doubted if the County could afford to maintain two.

Mr. McCurdy did not want to member of the Council to commit himself, to any definite grant, but merely wished an expression of sympathy from the Council in order to strengthen his hands. He would suggest that a plebiscite of the Town be taken. The matter was too important to throw down, as gifts of \$25,000 were pretty few and far between, and he would like the opinion of the town residents taken on the matter. Mr. Hayward said the matter was

YOUNG WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

Miss Phoebe Johnson of Lytleton the Victim of Sad Accident on Friday

A fatal accident occurred at Lytleton, about ten miles from Newcastle on Thursday, as a result of which Miss Phoebe Johnson, aged 32 years, was so badly burned that she died at 2 o'clock Friday morning. Particulars of the accident are somewhat meagre, but it appears that Miss Johnson was in the act of cooking breakfast when a spark from the stove set fire to her clothes. She screamed for help but by the time her father and brother who were asleep in another room, came to her assistance and extinguished the flames the unfortunate young woman was so badly burned and suffering from the shock that she only lived a few hours. Dr. Schwartz was hastily summoned after the occurrence, but his efforts in the victim's behalf proved fruitless. The young woman was the only daughter of Mr. Stephen Johnson, a prosperous farmer of Lytleton, and besides her father, two brothers are left to mourn their loss. The brothers are Messrs. Calvin and Elisha Johnson, both of Lytleton. The funeral was held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

NATURAL GAS AT SUSSEX

The Maritime Oilfields Company are meeting with every success with their drilling operations at Sussex. An official in conversation with a Times reporter, stated last evening that they were well pleased with the outlook and were expecting a great deal from the well which they are at present drilling, as there is every indication of gas. They have now reached a depth of five hundred feet and are at present drilling through blue slate. After reaching a depth of 140 feet a small pocket of gas was discovered which caused no little excitement among the residents. They again struck gas at 450 feet, and it is expected that when a depth of 1500 feet is drilled a good flow will be discovered. For over 400 feet the company had to drill through limestone, which made the drilling hard, and progress was at first not as fast as it generally is in Albert County, the well conditions being different.—Moncton Times

Mr. Ferguson said that he did not think he could usefully add much to what had been said by previous speakers but he was in full sympathy with the movement.

Rev. W. J. Bate also expressed his sympathy.

The Mayor wanted to know where the balance of the revenue was to come from, assuming grants were made by the Government and the Councils.

Mr. McCurdy said his object was to get an expression of sympathy from the town and he thought the Council should give at least \$500. He did not see how he was to ask private individuals for donations unless the town was behind the movement.

Alderman Stuart thought that there was unquestionably room for two hospitals in the County. The population was increasing rapidly and the Chatham Hospital at the present time was crowded. He felt that if the question was put up to the people of Newcastle, they would be more generous than the Council would be, and he felt that they had a perfect right to have the matter put before them. He would suggest a plebiscite be taken.

Alderman Falconer said that the present was undoubtedly the right time to take this matter up; the town is growing, new industries are springing up every day, and he felt that the people would do the right thing with regard to the hospital if they were asked. A good many useful movements had been allowed to die for want of sympathy.

Alderman McKay suggested leaving the matter to the consideration of the committee of the whole, to report.

The Mayor said the Council had full liberty to give free water and light to the hospital, but had no power to make a monetary grant.

After some further remarks from Alderman Ritchie, Mr. Creaghan and Mr. MacArthur, Alderman Stuart moved the following resolution:—

HARRY K. THAW LION OF HOUR

Residents of Coaticook Where He is Confined Treat Him as Honored Guest

WILL GO TO MONTREAL

Where a Further Hearing of His Case will Take Place Monday

Millions of dollars have come across the Canadian border or those who represent millions have to line themselves up behind Harry K. Thaw to make the most strenuous fight possible against any effort of any kind that may be made that has a tendency towards yielding him up to the New York authorities. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, sister and brother-in-law of the man who is now in the limelight, have arrived at Montreal and Mrs. Thaw, his mother, has rooms reserved at the Windsor Hotel. In response to inquiries the former stated that it was their intention to stay for some time. In other words, they expected a prolonged legal battle over the constitutionality of deporting Harry Thaw from Canada.

"You cannot justly deport Thaw as an undesirable alien," contend Thaw's lawyers. "He was acquitted of murder in his own country. You cannot deport him on the ground of his insanity, because he is sane. He has to be examined on that score before he can be deported."

The legal side is not all that will be attended to. No stone will be left unturned to league the public sympathy on Thaw's side. This is one of those cases where it is expected that public sentiment would exercise a powerful influence on the Dominion authorities. Every incident in Thaw's life of late that shows pluck or generosity will be brought out.

It is now agreed that a long legal fight is bound to take place. The case undoubtedly will be carried through the Canadian courts to the Privy Council in England, where the final decision will be given. The Dominion officials do not expect the courts will authorize them to deport Thaw until the Privy Council gives its decision. It may take about two years to obtain the decision from this court.

How Thaw Spent His Life

1871—Born in Pittsburg, son of William Thaw.
1891—Asked to leave Harvard.
1891—Accused himself here and abroad on an income said to be \$80,000 a year.
1901—Met Evelyn Nesbit, a chorus girl and model.
1905—Returned to New York with Evelyn Nesbit. Put out of an uptown hotel for failing to register as Mr. and Mrs. Thaw.
1906—Married to Evelyn Nesbit in Pittsburg, April 4.
1906—June 25—Killed Stanford White, on Madison Square Garden roof.
1907—February-April, tried for murder. Jury disagreed.
1908—January, tried for murder, jury acquitting on ground of insanity, January 31. Committed to Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. February 21, by Justice Dowling. Commitment confirmed by Justice Morschauer.
1909—August 19, habeas corpus hearing. Decided against him.
1912—June, third habeas corpus hearing. Decided against him.
1913—February, discovery of plot to get Thaw out of Matteawan.
August 17—Escaped from Matteawan.
August 19—Captured and jailed at Sherbrooke, Que.

Cost of Thaw Case

The following table shows the cost of the Thaw case:—	
Cost of first trial	\$200,000
Cost of second trial	150,000
Cost of attempts to gain liberty from Matteawan	240,000
"Hush money"	125,000
Maintenance, Evelyn Nesbit	50,000
Cost of alienists	75,000
Cost to Thaw's mother	150,000
Expenses in Tombs	15,000
Total	\$1,025,000

Misses Ethel and Lucia Watson, of Greenville, S. C., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Hetherington.

I. C. R. BRAKEMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH

Percy LeBlanc met Horrible Death while Shunting at Springhill Jct.

While engaged in shunting in Springhill Junction yard, Monday evening, Percy LeBlanc, I. C. R. brakeman of Moncton and "forward man" on the "Cannon Ball," caught his foot in a frog and fell across the rails being instantly crushed to death by the moving cars.

The night was dark, and as there was no outcry, his disappearance was not noticed by the engineer until some torpedoes, which he was carrying in his pocket, exploded under the engine trucks. It was then, however, too late to do anything and life was extinct when he was picked up. Seven cars and the engine had passed over him.

The train on which the deceased was a brakeman, is the train variously known to railroad men as the "Pickup" the "East Shunter" and the "Cannon Ball." It left Moncton at 6 o'clock in charge of Conductor D. A. Sullivan and Engineer R. G. Jefferson. The deceased was forward man and his brother, Mr. Clifford LeBlanc was rear brakeman on the same train. The long shunting trip to Springhill Jct., had been completed and the train was doing some switching work in Springhill yard when the fatal accident took place. It was a dark and stormy night and the rain was falling in torrents, making the always risky work of a brakeman doubly dangerous.

According to the most authentic accounts, which could be obtained, the unfortunate man was turning a switch and stepped out to meet the oncoming string of cars. Then he either caught his foot in a frog or else missed his grip on the hand rail of the car as he disappeared and was not seen again until his remains were picked up by other members of the train crew.

A coroner was summoned from Springhill Mines, and after taking statements of eye witnesses he decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The remains were therefore placed on No. 9 express and brought up to Moncton.

Deceased was a son of the late Morris LeBlanc, who was track carpenter for a great many years for the I. C. R., at College Bridge, where the unfortunate young man was born. About a year ago the young man's family removed to Moncton.

The deceased was married, his wife being a Miss Bellevue, who resided on Lower Robinson Street previous to her marriage.

TERRIBLE MURDER NEAR BRANTFORD

After a day's unceasing work, Acting Chief Wallace and High Constable Kerr arrested James Taylor in connection with the case of Charlie Dawson, a 13 year old boy of Echo Place, whose terribly gashed body was found by the side of Blosson Road, Brantford, Ont., on Tuesday morning. Taylor will appear in the police court on a vagrancy charge.

The Dawson boy was the victim of a horrible crime. When Roy Misner, employed at Martin Bend Farm, discovered the body he found that the throat had been cut so deeply that the head was almost severed from the trunk. Dr. Ashton, coroner of Brantford, and Dr. Rappael, coroner of Kanewille found that the body had been practically disemboweled. There are no less than twelve stab wounds in the chest and three in the face.

The throat wound seemingly first inflicted was alone fatal. The wounds in the chest, done with an ordinary knife, were made after life had left the child's body.

Coroner Rappael has ordered an inquest for three o'clock Monday afternoon, and a number of witnesses are being subpoenaed.

A post mortem has not yet been made. Discovered before eight o'clock the body remained unidentified until about two in the afternoon, when a school mate, George Davidson and the father John Dawson identified the remains.

The Fredericton 1913 Exhibition will be formally opened on Monday, September 15, by His Honor Josiah Wood, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. It is expected that the members of the Provincial Government will also attend, and it is understood also that several prominent men from Upper Canada will also be present at the opening ceremonies. The gates will open in the morning but the formal opening will not take place until evening.

HON. ROBT. ROGERS EXPOSES SOME GRIT ELECTION METHODS

It is not Surprising That the Liberal Government was Returned Again in Saskatchewan, in View of the Manner the Voting Lists were Made up

A complete exposure of the methods by which the Scott government carried the last Saskatchewan elections was made by Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, speaking at Moose Jaw last week. It was a terrible indictment of the methods of the Liberal machine in that province. He proved, and he had facts and affidavits to back up his assertions that the Scott government stole the election by the most despicable methods.

This is how it was accomplished. When the new election law was passed by the Legislature just prior to the contest it was so framed that to entitle a man to vote all that was sufficient was for a man to have his name on the voters' list. No voter could be challenged either as to his citizenship or his residential qualifications. A voter with his name on the list could not be forced to take an oath as to his British citizenship.

The object of this amendment is shown by the printed instructions which were sent out by one Liberal candidate Cameron Lochhead. His signed instructions to his agents were as follows:—

"Remember every name on the list votes and no man not on the list can vote. Every man on the list is entitled to vote whether he is naturalized or not. If his name is on the list no one can stop his voting."

The registration clerks made up the lists and they proceeded to freely disfranchise British subjects while hundreds who were not British subjects were added to the lists.

Mr. Rogers read an affidavit from W. J. Gallon of Weyburn who swore that thirty-one names aliens were added in his polling subdivision. The Liberal candidate admitted at the time that all these men were aliens but said that the onus of proof was on the Conservative.

Mr. Gallon in the affidavit which Mr. Rogers read swore as follows in regard to these thirty-one:

"That at the said registration I drew the attention of the registrar to the fact that these thirty-one parties were aliens and not qualified to be entered on the voters' list."

That the said R. M. Mitchell, Liberal candidate, admitted that the

said thirty-one persons were not British subjects, but being on the list, the onus was on us to prove they were not qualified under the clause of the act provided for striking off names.

"As the only method provided for in the act to have these names struck off the list was to subpoena each person to appear at the revision at Radville, bringing them from twenty-five miles to thirty miles, and paying mileage and expense, we could not pursue the matter further along that line but relied on the oath to prevent them voting on election day, it subsequently developed that the clause of the said oath requiring a voter to swear he was a British subject, had been eliminated at the last session of the legislature.

"That the said list of voters for Gladmar polling subdivision, No. 37, contains sixty-one names, of which thirty-one were aliens, no one of whom was eligible to apply for naturalization papers before the revision of the lists.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

"Declared before me at the city of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, this 11th day of January, A. D., 1913.

(Sgd.) W. J. GALLON.

(Sgd.) J. F. L. EMBURY.

A Commissioner for Oaths."

Again Mr. Rogers read an affidavit from Arthur D. Hodgins who was a concrete worker on the government asylum building at North Battleford which showed that fifty men who were at work on the new structure and had only been a few months in the province were placed on the lists.

Mr. Rogers also presented sworn declarations which showed that in Premier Scott's own county there were no less than five hundred British subjects who were not allowed to exercise their franchise while over 200 individuals who were non-residents of the constituency or else aliens were placed on the lists by the election clerk and owing to the elimination of the oath in regard to the British subject from the election act there was nothing to prevent them from voting.

NOVA SCOTIA MEMBER HAS FOOT CRUSHED

Mr. Wm. Chisholm M.P. Slipped while Entering Train and was Badly Hurt

Mr. William Chisholm, M. P. of Antigonish, while returning from Halifax to his home at Heatherton on Saturday, met with a very painful accident having his foot crushed under the wheels of the train at South River, Antigonish county. A special train with physicians was sent out, and Mr. Chisholm was taken to the Antigonish Hospital and the toes amputated. He had left the train for a few minutes, and while getting on board he made a misstep and his foot went under the wheels. A despatch from Antigonish says that he is resting easily.

NEW SYSTEM OF FINES ON I. C. R.

According to a circular just issued by F. B. Gutelius, General Manager of the I. C. R., the system of fines and suspensions heretofore in vogue on the Intercolonial Railway will be discontinued, and what is known in railway circles as the "Brown system of discipline" will be introduced instead. By this system an account will be kept of each employee, where in meritorious acts will be noted and demerit marks will be similarly given on the opposite side of account. When the number of demerit marks exceed the number of merit marks by sixty, the employee will be dismissed from the service. Merit marks are given for acts which make for safety, economy and good service, such as discovery of defects in rolling stock which would cause train accidents, discovering defects in rails, switches, frogs, misplaced switches, etc.

MR. GUTELIUS JOINS IN RAILWAY SPORTS

Acts as one of Judges and Adds to His Popularity with the Men

Links and Pins writes in the Truro Citizen: At the great Labor Day celebration in Moncton last Monday, in which the railway unions took a prominent part, Mr. F. P. Gutelius, general manager of the I. C. R., by special request acted as one of the judges. It is said Mr. Gutelius entered so heartily into the spirit of the affair that he won the hearts of the men, and that his stock went away above par. We heartily congratulate Mr. Gutelius on his good sense and good taste. Discipline is all right, but there is such a thing as carrying it to the point of antagonism. You can "catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar," is an old saying and a true one. No boss loses anything by indulging in a certain amount of companionship with those over whom he is called to preside. He doesn't have to make an equal of them to do this, but he just has to strike the happy medium. The employees under him like it. It's human nature for them to. The feeling is growing that Mr. Gutelius is going to make a good manager.

Jeremiah Smith, aged seventy years met death recently by drowning at Gunter's wharf, seven miles above Lower Gagetown. Whether he fell from the wharf or a cross, while suffering from an attack of dizziness with which he has been afflicted of late, or whether the action was premeditated is unknown, as there were no witnesses to the deed. The latter theory prevails amongst the people in the neighborhood where the fatality occurred, as it has been noticed that the deceased had been acting strangely of late.

FIGHTING A TRUST IN BINDER TWINE

Statement of the Grain Growers' Guide With a Logical Deduction Therefrom

In the Grain Growers' Guide appears an interesting article on binder twine. Dissatisfied with the high price of twine the Grain Growers' Association for a year past has been investigating the cause, and as a result has come to the conclusion that the American binder twine manufacturers have created a corner in the raw materials, and established a monopoly. This, says The Guide, is a serious situation for the Western farmer, who has to have the twine at any cost, as there is nothing to take its place.

The Secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, "so we are told, "has had the problem under consideration for a long time, and last fall he took the matter up with some British capitalists and manufacturers with the object in view of starting a British binder twine industry in competition with the American trust. It was then that the investigation of the real conditions started, but the project had to be dropped, because it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the investigators that the United States binder twine trust had such an absolute monopoly on the necessary raw material that effective competition was out of the question."

The Guide adds: "There is reason to hope, however, that the Western farmer soon will be independent of the American binder twine trust. The investigation by the Grain Growers' Association and the British manufacturers resulted in an attempt now being made to introduce machinery using flax straw instead of the present material. If this experiment is successful it will mean the establishment of a new industry in the Western Canadian Provinces, a big saving for the farmer, and, besides, let him out of the twine trust's clutches." So far so good! But while struggling to free the farmer from one American combine, the Guide advocates a fiscal policy which would enable two or three score United States trusts to drive competing Canadian industries out of business and then advance the prices of many necessities of life at their own will all over the Dominion.

Alex. Bruce & Co., head office, Glasgow, Scotland, are negotiating for a site to erect a wood preserving plant in Edmonton, Alta.

A MESSAGE FROM A WOMAN TO WOMEN

"Every Woman Should Take 'Fruit-a-tives'"

LAKELBY, Ont., May 15th, 1911
"Kindly publish this letter of mine if you think it will benefit other women who might be afflicted with the diseases I have had in the past, but am now, thanks to 'Fruit-a-tives', completely cured of. It is my firm belief that every woman should take 'Fruit-a-tives' if she wants to keep herself in good health. Before taking 'Fruit-a-tives' I was constantly troubled with what is commonly known as 'Nerves' or severe Nervousness. This Nervousness brought on the most violent attacks of Sick Headache, for which I was constantly taking doctors' medicine without any permanent relief. Constipation was also a source of great trouble to me and for which the Doctor said 'I would have to take medicine all my life', but 'Fruit-a-tives' banished all these troubles and now I am a well woman."

Mrs. FRED. GADKE, 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent prepaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BIG STEEL PLANT

To be Built Near Montreal by English Capital

The big industrial corporations of Great Britain and the United States are realizing the significance of the rapidly-growing markets of Canada. The firm of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. Limited has officially announced its intention to erect a steel works establishment on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, directly opposite Montreal, east and southeast of the town of Longueuil. Two hundred and fifty acres of land have been purchased at a cost of \$400,000; the water frontage of this property extends two thousand feet.

The Armstrong, Whitworth Company Limited, at Elswick, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, employs over 25,000 men; at Manchester, over 5,000. Later on, it is proposed to establish subsidiary concerns to which the parent company will supply the raw material. But for the Canadian tariff Canada would not secure this industry with the livelihoods for workmen which it will bring with it.

Some men try to realize on their opportunities before they arrive.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST CULLED FROM ALL SOURCES

The little village of Dezenacker, in Bavaria, an isolated community of 150 inhabitants, is said to be the most honest place in the world. In the last 150 years there has not been a single case of theft. On the basis of this record the inhabitants are protesting against a night watchman, who is not needed, they say.

A girl sculptor in Pittsburg is making a reputation in scientific circles with a kind of sculpture or modelling that is unique. She models insects and other animals which are so small as to be almost invisible without the aid of the microscope. The specimens she wishes to reproduce in plaster are first photographed through a microscope, and it is through study of these photographs that she makes the molds.

At Poplar Bluff, Mo., lightning which took the life of Ralph Sherman and injured Herman Suma at Dr. C. W. Williamson's farm, photographed perfectly on the bodies of the two men the impression of a large tree which the bolt first struck. Pictures of leaves and branches almost covered the upper portion of Sherman's body. A perfect reproduction of a leaf was made on Suma's side.

When sunset put an official end to Governor Major's two good roads days in Missouri, during which it is estimated 250,000 business men and farmers forsook their business and their farms and went to the highways to give their vote, that the State might receive impetus to become a leader in the good roads campaign, it was estimated the work done, had it been paid for, would have amounted to \$1,500,000.

Convicts serving terms in the Ohio penitentiary, or their dependents, will be given compensation for their labor on and after September 1. The amount of compensation to prisoners will range from one to five cents an hour, and the gradings will be based upon character, industrial efficiency and good conduct. The law providing for this was passed at a recent session of the legislature.

The "Roosevelt sale" is the latest thing in merchandising. As put in effect in Chicago it affords a 2 per cent. reduction to purchasers for each child they have, with a maximum reduction of 10 per cent. The merchants who tried it out found the scheme very successful, and the stores were crowded, the presence of the children being required as proof of the existence of the number claimed.

Miss Ellen Pierce has fixed a valuation of \$40,000 an hour on her time and accordingly she has brought suit in the District Supreme Court at Washington against a railroad company for half that sum for keeping her locked up a half hour in the dressing room of a railroad coach. A defective lock made her an involuntary prisoner for thirty minutes while she was on her way last autumn to a seashore resort. She claims she has not recovered yet from the effects of her detention.

A priceless painting by Manet has been found to have patched a hole in the roof of a hen house in the back garden of Ziem, the well-known painter, who died recently. After Ziem's death, a quantity of battered furniture was discovered, together with the frames of old canvases, in the corners of his picturesque house in the Butte of Montmartre, and the accumulations were thought to be not worth taking away by the executors, who left them behind. As the picture must have been nailed to the shed before Manet became famous, the inference is that it had served to keep the rain off chickens for something like 50 years.

Often the naming of a Japanese baby is a simple matter, the father or grandfather speaking before the company the name of some famous man, if the child is a boy, or of some favorite flower, if it is a girl. For girls, Hana, flower; Yuki, snow; Ai, love, are the favorites of parents with a poetical strain. The sterner country folk choose for their daughters Matsu, pine; Take, bamboo (the bamboo joints are exact; hence the exactness of virtue); Ume, plum, since the plum bears both cold and snow bravely. For boys, Ichiro, first boy; Toshio, smart; Iwao, strong and Isamu, brave, are very popular. Where belief is strong in the power of a name, the family, in holiday dress, often assembles in a large room. Each writes a name upon a slip of paper and lays it reverently before the house shrine. From the group a very young child is chosen and led before this shrine, and the fate of the name is decided by the small hand which reaches out for a slip. Though it is a festive occasion, the selection of a name is made with a seriousness worthy the election of a bishop. Many believe devoutly that this rite influences the baby's entire future, and therefore, the one whose slip is chosen incurs from the moment of choice great responsibility for the child's welfare.

The first National Convention of Cremationists of America is to meet at the Crematorium in Detroit, Wednesday, for a session of two days. Steps will be taken at the meeting to form a national organization, similar to the Cremation Society of England.

Snow fell Monday morning on Mount Washington, N. H. The temperature registered twenty degrees above zero at seven o'clock. Harvey G. Chase, who tramped the Crawford trail Sunday with a party of tourists, telephoned down Monday that the party feared to make the descent because of the dangerous ice coating on the trail.

The youngest person ever operated on for appendicitis, according to Chicago physicians, is Robert Zazzino, 11 months old, who had his appendix removed Monday at the American Hospital, Chicago. The child is said to be sustaining the shock of the operation well, and physicians assert he probably will recover. Nine minutes were required for the operation, and in less than half an hour the infant was out from the anesthetic.

After an absence of nearly half a century the smallest oil painting in the world, a landscape miniature painted on a grain of corn, has been returned to the artist who created it. He is Samuel T. Schultz of Camden, N. J. In 1868 Schultz went to Wheatland, N. J., the home of James Buchanan, picked up an ear of corn, there and decided to paint Buchanan's portrait on one of the grains. Then he changed his mind and painted a landscape. Since then the work has passed from one art centre to another in Europe. It was returned to Schultz from Berlin.

The Paris police have discovered that five telephone girls have been working in connection with a grain broker by keeping him informed of all transactions made by his competitors. The broker paid them a monthly sum for their services, and is said to have cleared a considerable amount in the last few months. Le Journal says that a court of inquiry has been instituted. The allegations include one to the effect that the broker prevailed upon the telephone girls to hold up messages of rival firms, and permit him to overhear their communications.

Miss Elsie Burr, one of the wealthiest young girls in Boston society, recently began work as nurse at the Children's Hospital in the Back Bay. Miss Burr was one of the prettiest debutantes last winter. Her father, I. Tucker Burr, a banker, gave her a gorgeous coming-out party. A brilliant social career was predicted for her. Suddenly she announced her determination of following the lead of a number of other Vincent C'ub girls by becoming a nurse. In preparation for her training at the Children's Hospital, Miss Burr has spent most of the early summer at the hospital on Children's Island, Marblehead. To complete her course in training it will be necessary for Miss Burr to spend three years in the study of the theory and practice of nursing.

One thing that conveys careless automobile drivers beyond all else, says the New York Times, is that some of them ever runs down a traffic policeman. Hundreds and hundreds of bluecauts are on crossing duty in New York every day of the year, and if they were not protected by their uniform their calling would be extra hazardous. They stand in what for civilians would be the most dangerous positions conceivable—right in the middle of the tide of traffic, with automobiles and motor cycles and other vehicles passing them by dozens, scores, hundreds, thousands, and, on holidays, tens of thousands. There is nothing to prevent any traffic policeman from being crushed at any moment of his day's work. No matter how stout he may be, his bulk could not stop an automobile. Yet the significant fact remains that he is not run down.

To keep a kitchen table white, wash it first with vinegar, then scrub it as usual.

Sixty of Boston's Back Bay mansions are on the market. In these blessed days of progress the automobile has made it possible for even a Bostonian to live outside of Boston.

The cooks of Boston have a paper devoted to their interests, to which they are invited to compete. They may submit prose or verse, but the subjects, it appears, must be chosen from the kitchen.

The largest book in the world is an album recently made in New York city. It has room for 10,000 photographs and 500,000 names. There are in it 4,000 pages.

A Cleveland, O., man invented a self-ripping bed supposed to gently wake a man by putting him on his feet. The spring was too strong, however, and on the first trial the bed threw its inventor through a window.

One of the features of the Worcester Mass., Labor Day parade was a monstrous loaf of bread, made by the Bakery Workers' Union. The loaf was of the twisted variety, and weighed 15 1/2 lbs. It used 58 lbs of flour.

Among the queer industries that have come to notice is one in Denmark for the manufacture of lecithin and collestrin from hogs' brains. Lecithin and collestrin are used in the manufacture of medicinal preparations, and it takes the brains of four hogs to make one pound of the products. Lecithin is a fatty substance, and collestrin is described as being a white powder resembling naphthalene.

King George has refused to allow his sister, the Queen of Norway, to let Appleton House to an irreproachable tenant. The house, which is on the Sandringham estate, was given to Queen Maude by King Edward for life, but if she did not require it for her personal use it was to be returned to the owner of Sandringham, now King George. The King now not only refuses to allow Queen Maude to accept a tenant but has declined her offer to sell him her rights for \$25,000.

Henri Menter, the rich and famous chocolate manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home in Pontoise, France. The "chocolate king" of France and owner of the Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, was born in 1853. His family had acquired many millions of dollars in manufacturing. Henri was called upon to take charge of his father's vast interests at eighteen. He literally walked in one day from a schoolroom to the private office of a business, meaning in capacity and importance more than one hundred million francs. At nineteen he had mastered the details, at twenty-five he had practically doubled the output, at thirty his name was a household word in France, and at thirty-five his fortune had reached the enormous figure of two hundred million francs.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to little ones. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea, an indigestion, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is so safe as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Tillage in Manure

The old maxim that "tillage is manure" has been shown to be true at Cornell University farm, where experiments were made in that direction. Some plots of potatoes were cultivated as many as eight times, and in every case the greater the number of times the plants were cultivated the larger the yields compared with plots on which fewer cultivations were given. The level culture was better than hilling. Two lots, cultivated eight times, left perfectly level through the season, produced at the rate of 284 bushels and 357 per acre and three lots, cultivated five times, produced 349 bushels, 325 bushels and 288 bushels, the last lot being hilled at the final cultivating. The different varieties used showed that the same results could not be expected from all of them, but sufficient evidence was secured to demonstrate that level cultivation and keeping the ground loose, were important matters in growing potatoes. Some lots that were cultivated only three times showed a large falling off in yield.

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Pick out your Fall Overcoat NOW, from this delightful stock of new styles.

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GRAIN ON THE HOOF PAYS THE COUNTRY

A Striking Statement of the Toronto Globe Regarding Canada's Foreign Trade

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION

England and Germany Contrasted—the Lesson That is to be Drawn for East as Well as West

The Toronto Globe says that one of the most suggestive features of Canada's foreign trade returns for the past year is to be found in the large exports of grain. The Globe continues: "The advice to sell grain on the hoof is being disregarded, and the results must tend ultimately to lessen and exhaust productive capacity. Exports of breadstuffs increased from \$127,635,875 in the year under review. Wheat exports increased from \$53,748,557 to \$93,425,160, which shows that the West is fulfilling predictions, and wheat flour increased from \$16,367,333 to \$20,164,753, which shows that our power development is promoting secondary industries. It is evident that immediate returns are sought more eagerly than perpetual fertility, and that the loss through the exhausting of farms is not being considered sufficiently. It is suggestive, in this connection, that exports of bacon and hams decreased from \$7,322,032 to \$5,632,957, and of butter from \$2,074,771 to \$239,290. Cheese exports totaled \$20,851,367, which is but a slight decrease from the previous year's record. These important items show the need of diverting effort toward stock-raising and lines of production which restore fertility."

Germany has made prodigious strides in commerce and industry since 1888, and much statistical information showing these increases has been published in connection with the celebration of Emperor William's quarter century on the throne. It is now claimed that Germany is ahead of England as a producer of merchandise. In the last twenty-five years Germany's exports have risen from \$118,000,000 to \$2,541,000,000, and her exports from \$798,000,000,000 to \$2,146,000,000.

Germany loses little population by emigration. The people fly from Britain by hundreds of thousands. Germany has a protective tariff and England Free Trade.

Just so Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and all eastern Canada have greatly benefitted of late years from the operation of the Canadian Policy of moderate protection. It has encouraged the establishment of manufacturing centres, which in turn provide convenient and profitable domestic markets for Canadian farm products.

French scientists have found a new source of vegetable ivory in the albumen of the fruit of a small palm growing prolifically in the French Sudan.

TO-DAY EVERYDAY AND KING COLE TEA

You'll Like the Flavor
35¢-40¢-50¢ Per Pound



Well gowned women are careful to have two or three corsets in constant wear. A slight difference in the mode will make all the difference in the set and drape of an evening gown—or a tailor-made. When buying your new gown, it is a good idea to get a C/C a la Grace to go with it.



are made in many styles and many sizes to suit fashion's every possible requirement. Each model gives perfect ease and comfort to the wearer. Models 693, 575 and 715 are suitable for slim, girlish figures. For medium figures we recommend Models 705, 727 and 837. Models 666, 777 and 633 are best for fully developed figures.

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Parsons' Pills
For constipation and headache



The Danger of Rest

Veterinarians have to deal quite extensively with a disease in horses called azoturia, which is largely induced by a day or more of idleness with the full feed kept up, following a period of steady and, perhaps, severe labor. This disease is very apt to prove fatal. The prevention is to reduce the feed as soon as the work is reduced, and in addition, if possible, give a certain amount of light exercise. While the horse is working steadily every day, taking in a large amount of food, the exercise enables him to throw off any toxic poisons contained in that food through the activity of the bowels and kidneys, and particularly the skin, consequent upon such exercise. He stops work on Sunday, but the appetite keeps up. He stands still in the stable on a full ration of hay and grain. Monday comes, and he is put to work, again to fall a victim to azoturia. The practical conclusion is that, if the farmer would turn his horses into a paddock pasture and take away most of the grain over Sunday, he would, in many cases, be saved the loss of a valuable animal.

The Draught Horse

The impetus for draught horse production, actuated by the increasing demand has led the over-indulgent producer to breed everything he has to whatever he can get. It is very apparent that such conditions have materially decreased the quality of the yearly productions and are largely smothering the demand for the common horse at the enhanced value and demand for the big draughter.

Each year in the fall the farmer, with his younger horses developing, finds that he no longer needs the pair of big four year olds, and must either feed them himself or dispose of them to the local feeder to be finished, or send them to the more general feeding yards of the East.

No line of preparing the farm output is tackled with less confidence than finishing the surplus of farm horses. Often the farmer is not in a position to feed his yearly surplus, while on the other hand he lacks the necessary help or care little to be tied down to the task. However, as a rule, the farmer feeder with his cheap feeds will find such a venture highly profitable. Many farmers having a few heavy horses and in a position to handle a few more at a slight extra expense will find it profitable to purchase the thin feeder, condition him well on grass and stable him for the finishing process along with those he already has.

The selection of the draughter demands the most careful attention. Usually the youngster is selected from the plough thin in condition. A strong vigorous constitution will do well when heavy feeding time arrives. Scale and finish, coupled with heavy bone, sound feet and legs should not be overlooked. Scale spells profit when the horse is finished, and a fast action will capture the eye of the buyer when the conformation looks common.

In the un-shod youngster, however, having worked during the long summer months, will be found little ability toward making this fact evident. Style and finish, although not so highly prized in the heavy draughter, will go a long way toward capturing a high bid in the auction ring. An unsound horse, no matter how good in his other qualities, will not escape the vigilant eye of the purchaser. The side bone, rig bone, spavin and cur will disqualify him immediately no matter how classy or fashionable he may be otherwise.

Color is largely a fancy. The merits of the grays and roans are of little significance. However, the feeder possessing a load of gray horses on the Chicago market will succeed in obtaining a higher price than he would on a load of any other color. The drayman, lumberman and heavy draft man find the qualities of the light colored draughter of apparent significance, for they seem to possess durability and vigor to a greater extent than are found in horses of the darker colors.

Butter Making

The process of making butter in summer presents a number of points of difference to the procedure followed in winter that need due appreciation if the quality of the product is not to suffer. Fortunately summer provides cows with a diet, namely grass, that stands first on the list of the most desirable foodstuffs for producing milk that gives the choicest butter, and, further, if the grass is to be supplemented with home-grown products, cabbages, carrots, and man golds take pride of place. As regards the more concentrated supplements that are often given to counteract the watery tendency of young grass, undecorticated and decorticated cotton cakes are as popular as any, and their tendency to produce a hard butter is not without its advantages in hot weather; in fact, for this very reason they are to be recommended on some pastures which from the nature of their herbage are characterized by the production of butter of soft consistency in early summer. Where the hardening effect of cotton cake is not desirable, however, it should be given half and half with soybean cake, or instead of these linseed cake or gluten meal may be given, but it must be borne in mind that the former is notably a producer of soft, greasy butter.

Method of Butter Production

The treatment of the milk prior to churning differs in summer, as only half the time is allowed for ripening that is necessary in winter, when three to four days are required. Before being left to ripen the cream should have been reduced to as low a temperature as is practicable by the cooler, and during ripening, it is well to stir the cream from time to time to ensure uniformity throughout the bulk. As a cool atmosphere is essential to proper ripening it is advisable to hang wet muslins over the open windows of the dairy in hot weather, the muslins dipping into basins of cold water. Rather less starter should be added to the milk than has been used in winter, and the vessels containing the cream should not be exposed to direct sunlight, as it causes bleaching. Over-ripening of the cream must be carefully avoided or a rancid product soon results. The ripening should be stopped immediately acidity equal to about 0.5 per cent. of lactic acid has been developed. This ripening of the cream merits a good deal of care being devoted to it, as it is largely responsible for the good quality of the butter, and its capacity to keep well, the latter being of particular importance in summer.

Extreme care in promoting cleanliness in the dairy is of the greatest importance in summer when the warm temperature is so favourable to the growth of bacteria, and for this reason it is a good plan to have a sandal along the sunniest side of the dairy, under which utensils are put after washing and scalding a final cleansing by the sun's rays. Furthermore, a verandah helps to mitigate the heat of the sun on that side of the dairy.

Stringy milk in most cases is due to bacteria in the milk vessels or utensils and is not present at the time of milking. Scrupulous cleansing, scalding and sun drying of the milk utensils, and care in using pure washing water, soon stop this trouble. If the milk comes from the udder in a stringy condition the cow has had an attack of garget, and if the condition has existed for some time it will prove incurable, and the milk secretion in the affected quarter should be dried off. Massage the udder very thoroughly three times a day and at night rub with a mixture of one part each of fluid extracts of pokeroot and belladonna leaves and two parts of warm, melted lard or sweet oil. Better milk her three times a day. Protect the udder against chill or bruising in the stable.

Begin now to cull the herd. If any cow is below the standard in capacity, after a fair trial, send her off.

Points of a Good Fowl

Considerable has been written about egg type, meat type, and the general type of a good, practical fowl. Actual experience in the poultry yard has exploded all such ideas. It is desirable that a hen should excel as an egg producer, but it is equally important that she should be good at incubating and brooding. It is not uncommon to have hens that are excellent in laying, but indifferent as mothers. Important qualifications in a hen is that she be a good feeder, bright, clear eyed, quick in action, well feathered and deep body, short legs, small head and broad shoulders. For the cock it was preferred that he be thicker in leg, broader across the shoulders, and fully a third heavier. It was all the better if he had a gallant strut, the first to get off the roost in the morning and the first to go to roost at night, generous to his family, and not quarrelsome. Some poultrymen of that day associated large eyes with great hardness.

Facts About Dressing Poultry

In a recent issue of an exchange we find the following:— "Birds, after they are killed, keep longer in their feathers than when they are plucked, because the feathers prevent the air or damp from getting to the bird to produce fermentation or decay."

About fifteen years ago we received a letter from a correspondent which read as follows:—

"During the past year I have been supplying a local firm, which caters to a very select trade with broilers. All went well until after going into the store a short while after the last lot had been delivered I was informed by one of the firm that out of that lot they had been obliged to throw away all but two carcasses, on account of greenness around the vent, slightly on the back and on the hinder portion of the breast. He admitted that they were perfectly fresh and was puzzled to account for it. He admitted that it was noticeable about an hour or two after delivery. He ordered more and refused to let me make good his losses, which, however, I insisted upon."

"The next lot I killed at 8 o'clock p. m., had them picked by 12 o'clock p. m., and delivered at 7 a. m. the next morning. Consequence: The same unfortunate event all, with the exception of one, being discolored." That man did just what the exchange advises in the paragraph above—allowed the feathers to remain on the carcass after killing the bird. No good poultry raiser would kill his birds at night and allow them to have their feathers until the next morning.

Our plan has always been to take care that, in stabbing the bird in the month, we did not cut too much for the life of the feather. As soon as the long feathers are pulled, the pin feathers are removed, all broken skin carefully sewed up, and the birds are put in cold water, to which is added a little salt. After remaining in this water for some time, the clotted blood in the mouths of the chickens is removed with the fingers.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

As soon as the harvest is over do a little picnicking and rest up a bit. The good wife is included in this advice.

A hen belonging to Miss Chapman of Godney Fen, Lincolnshire, Eng., walked through the front door of the house, flew on to the table and laid an egg. She then strutted out with a loud cackle.

There is this to be said in behalf of the dairy: Frosts, droughts, floods, beetles, bugs, fungi, and what-not may destroy the crops in field and orchard, but the dairy is a sure and steady income producer, in spite of wind and weather, though it is most exacting.

Don't turn the calf to the feed trough with cows and steers and expect it to get a proper amount of food. It will be fought away while the older stock devour the portion it should have.

The best time to save seed potatoes is as you dig them. When you come to a hill that has few little ones, but a nice lot of uniform, good-sized ones, put them in a crate by themselves for next season's planting.

The nights are becoming cooler and the days shorter, all of which tends to put new life in both the poultryman and the stock. Now is a good time to buy blood. By placing an order at this time a better selection can be had. Get rid of all the surplus old hens. This will be a saving in both feed and housework. The growing stock need that.

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Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Wood*

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR TIRED LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALADY SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION

DOING WELL IN EAST

The Maritime Merchant Discusses the Prosperity of the Maritime Provinces

The Maritime Provinces are now emerging triumphant from a long and trying ordeal says "the Maritime Merchant," and after referring to the decline of shipbuilding it proceeds:

"Down came the commercial traveller from the big western centres and competed fiercely with our own jobbing houses that once had competition only with one another. Then our young people heard of the opportunities in the growing towns of the United States; later the lure of the West came up; and away went our sons and daughters leaving their parents to grow old on our farms. Finally our farms were left largely to aged people to work, in many instances fell into disuse, many of the old people finally following their children to the United States and the Canadian West. Such was the process that threatened for a time the prosperity of our Maritime Provinces."

"But in the latter years of this process, other processes whose power we scarcely observed for a time, were manifesting themselves."

"We have the great coal-mining industry, the great steel industry, the numerous manufacturing enterprises that have become well established. General agriculture waned terribly but now shows signs of revival and the apple industry in the meantime has grown to enormous proportions—and is expanding rapidly. For a time our population was at a standstill, but now it is growing. In all ways things were never better than they are now. There is a real boom on, though people do not realize it, for it is a boom without sound and fury. We were down in the trough of the sea, now we are rising high on the crest of the wave, and are to rise higher and still higher."

The Cattle Industry

"It is extremely doubtful if Chicago will get any grass beef from western Canada this season," said J. B. Watson, of Montana, who brought several heavy shipments across the line last year. "The best offer I have been able to get on grass steers delivered at Moose Jaw, Sask., is 7 1/2 cents, and they are the same grade I bought a year ago at 6 and 6 1/2 cents. The fact is cattle values have appreciated sharply in Western Canada during the past year. Even with the duty off I do not believe Chicago would get many Alberta cattle as all the beef grown in that section now is needed for home consumption."—From the Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Would Keep Money Here Last year Canadians bought 7,200 motor cars in the United States, paying \$9,200,000 for them. How much better for the country it would have been if all this money had stayed in the Dominion, and gone to Canadian manufacturers and operatives in Canadian automobile factories!



WILSON'S FLY PAD. POISON

Ask your Druggist or Grocer to show you the new plan for killing all the flies in your house or store in one night, and have neither flies nor fly killers about in the daytime.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Development of New Industries at Fredericton

Fredericton, in common with other sections of New Brunswick, is enjoying an era of unparalleled prosperity. New Brunswick is destined in the very near future to become one of the most enterprising and prosperous of the provinces of the Dominion. In the capital a spirit of optimism prevails. In the Montreal Financial Times we read:

"The cheapest of electrical power is available in Fredericton, while three companies of recognized stability have been formed to develop the natural water powers of the St. John river and to provide local manufacturers with cheap energy. Through the construction of the Fredericton and Grand Lake Railway, manufacturers will receive the advantage of the Grand Lake coal at a low figure, which will undoubtedly serve to materially reduce the cost of power."

"Fredericton possesses several large and flourishing industries that are leaders in their respective lines for the business of the markets of Canada. During the past year three large factories were erected."

"There are a great many openings for manufacturing plants and the City Council has authority to assist bona fide propositions to the extent of free sites, free water and exemption from taxation for a definite period of years. The tremendous timber resources in this district make the opening particularly bright for those industries in which wood is largely used."

HOW THIS WOMAN FOUND HEALTH

Would not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for All Rest of Medicine in the World.

Utica, Ohio.—"I suffered everything from a female weakness after baby came. I had numb spots and was dizzy, had black spots before my eyes, my back ached and I was so weak I could hardly stand up. My face was yellow, even my fingernails were colorless and I had displacement. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all the rest of the medicines and they did me no good."—Mrs. MARY EARLEWINE, F.F.D. No. 3, Utica, Ohio.



Another Case. Nebo, Ill.—"I was bothered for ten years with female troubles and the doctors did not help me. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and every month I had to spend a few days in bed. I read in many letters about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound curing female troubles that I got a bottle of it. It did me more good than anything else I ever took and now it has cured me. I feel better than I have for years and tell everybody what the Compound has done for me. I believe I would not be living to-day but for that."—Mrs. HETIE GREENSTREET, Nebo, Illinois.

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G. BIDLAKE,
Managing Editor
Phone 23

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1913.

RAILWAY DISASTERS

The past week, has been prolific in railway disasters, both in the Old World and the New. The loss of life to some and injuries to others has been startling in its enormity. Fortunately none of these tragedies happened in Canada.

The wreck on the New Haven road on the 2nd, is the latest of a series of disasters which have appalled the communities through which the road runs. It is the one avenue of rail communication between New York and New England. As it runs through thickly populated and prosperous States its freight and passenger traffic has been and is enormous. The road has been considered well equipped. Its through passenger trains are fast. Its policy has not been popular, and within a few weeks, the President, Mr. C. S. Millen, who has been identified in the public mind with that unpopular policy has retired. His successor Mr. Elliott had taken up his duties on the morning of this disaster so that whatever fault there was, was the result of the old system.

The record is appalling. Twelve wrecks between the 28th of August 1911, and Sept 2, 1913 in which 52 persons were killed and 291 injured. It is the awful total of its handling of passengers. No other road on the continent compares with it in evil eminence. What the causes are it is hard to say. The management has been blamed for bad rules and equipment. It is said that there is bad discipline springing from the fact that the Unions have enforced rules which have given responsible posts to the incompetent and careless. It is probable that the road is too crowded, that signal systems adequate in the days of lighter and slower trains have not been replaced, and that the curse of consolidations has bitten its high officials, so that they have spent their time in schemes of obtaining control of other roads and trolley lines instead of the internal administration of the property. It is an evil and pitiful record, and it seems strange that it should have been in the principal railway of those States which are credited with being the most advanced in the Union.

PROSPEROUS CANADA

Prosperity has come to Canada since the defeat of the Laurier government, and the coming into power of a safe and sane Conservative administration. Despite the report of financial stringency throughout the country, Canadian trade reached high water mark for the month of July. A statement issued by the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, shows that for July the total Canadian trade was \$190,357,000, compared with \$91,423,000 for July, 1912. For the first four months of the present fiscal year ending July 31st, last, the total Canadian trade amounted to \$358,488,000, compared with \$328,635,000, for the corresponding period last year. At the present rate of progress the trade of Canada for the present fiscal year will considerably exceed the record of \$1,000,000,000 for the last fiscal year.

Imports into the Dominion of dutiable goods and free goods, for July last, amount to \$68,928,000, an increase of over \$2,000,000, over July 1912. For the four months ending July 31st, the imports were \$225,887,000, compared with \$209,334,000 for the corresponding four months of 1912. The duty collected for the four months of this fiscal was \$38,531,000, compared with \$35,990,000 for the previous period of 1912.

The exports of Canada show a healthy increase. Agricultural products exported for July last, were \$11,497,000 as against \$10,251,000 for July, 1912. For the four months of the present fiscal year the exports of Agricultural products were \$51,522,000, compared with \$47,221,000 for the first four months of the fiscal year 1912. The grand total of exports for July

last, was \$33,660,000 as against \$31,042,000 for 1912, and for the four months of the present fiscal year the exports were \$117,180,000 compared with \$107,308,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

A man who won \$52 at a recent race meeting died of heart disease soon afterwards. This will help the losers to bear their losses with better grace.

A contemporary asks why not have swimming on the school curriculum? It is the right of the child to be taught the art of self-preservation, and the school is the place to do it if it is the place for physical and mental culture.

Pegoud, the French aviator, says his loop-the-loop experiments are not finished. But the chances are that they soon will be, and he with them, unless he is satisfied with his two achievements.

HYMENEAL

Beveridge-Harper

A wedding of unusual interest took place Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's father Colonel Bedford Harper, Sackville, when Miss Winnifred Harper was united in marriage to Mr. Norman Francis Beveridge of Dryden, Ontario, but formerly of Chatham, N. B. Shortly after six o'clock the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march played by the bride's sister Mrs. Lunam, of Campbellton, the bride very prettily arrayed in a gown of white satin and lace veil and carrying a wedding bouquet of roses, lilies of the valley, entered the parlor leaning on the arm of her father. Miss Margaret Harper, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid in a costume of pink silk and carrying a bouquet of sweet peas and maiden hair fern, while Mr. Donald Beveridge, brother of the groom, was best man. Little Miss Helen Lunam made a very attractive flower girl. To the bride the groom gave a handsome pearl and sapphire necklace, while to the bridesmaid and flower girl he gave a pearl brooch and locket and chain.

After a dainty repast Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge motored to Amherst from whence they will visit different points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick before proceeding to their home in Dryden.

Among the out of town guests present were: Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, Miss Beveridge, Donald and Saurie Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Snowball, Chatham; Mrs. Firth, Mrs. Lunam and three children, Campbellton; Mrs. C. S. Sutherland, Amherst; Mrs. Ernest Goodwin, Baie Verte.

Morris-Dawson

At the Presbyterian Manse, Chatham, Wednesday Sept. 3rd, by the Rev. Mr. McLean, Miss Agnes Dawson of Chelmsford to Mr. Everett Morris of Lunenburg, N. S.

Sunday Services

Mr. Thomas Day, recently from England will preach in the Methodist Church, Newcastle, Sunday Sept. 14th, morning and evening and at Protectionville in the afternoon 2 o'clock.

St. Andrew's Sunday School Picnic

Mr. Kethro's usually quiet fields on the Chaplin Island Road were on last Saturday very much enlivened by the presence of the happy romping scholars of St. Andrew's Sunday school, of which the venerable gentleman is superintendent. The children left the Sunday School at 10 o'clock in the morning in large conveyances kindly provided by Messrs. Ritchie, Sargeant and Kethro and at 7 p. m. arrived home again in safety having had a happy holiday. Two sumptuous repasts were provided for dinner and tea and by the kindness of friends an ample supply of fruit, candy and nuts was provided for distribution during the afternoon. The youngsters largely enjoyed the programme of races carried out of which the following is a summary:—Big boys 75 yards, Redvers Bate, 1; Hugh Morell 2. Smaller boys 75 yards Arthur Major 1; Wilson Treadwell, 2. Smaller boys 50 yards Jack Dutcher 1; Harry Graham 2; Harold Barron 3. Three-legged race, Redvers Bate and Hubert Craik 1; Allan Ryan and Hugh Morell 2. Spoon and Potato Races, big boys, Fred Graham 1; Allan Ryan 2; Harold Craik 3. Smaller boys Wilson Treadwell 1; Fred Maltby 2; Jim Urquhart 3. Smaller boys Harold Barron 1; Clive Lindon 2; Hedley Williston 3. Big girls 75 yards Margaret Copp 1; Bella Ryan 2. Smaller girls 75 yards, Edith Graham 1; Beatrice Kitchin 2. Smaller girls 50 yards A. Dutcher 1; Viola Dutcher 2; Margaret Maltby and Edith Williston 3. Special race Marjory Lindon 1; Edna Benson 2; Alma Kitchin 3. Three-legged race Dorothy Everton and Mary Copp 1; Edna Benson and Marjory Lindon 2; Spoon and Potato Races by girls Margaret Copp 1; Beatrice Dutcher 2; Mary Copp 3. Smaller girls Hazel Dutcher 1; Edith Graham 2; Irene Jeffrey 3. Smallest girls Margaret Treadwell 1; Margaret Maltby 2; Lily McKenzie 3. At the conclusion of the races they rizes were presented to the winners by the Rector. When the time came for going home the unanimous opinion of all present was that the picnic had been "the best yet."

PRESBYTERY OF THE MIRAMICHI SESSION

Met in Newcastle To-day with Good Attendance of Members

Miramichi Presbytery met here yesterday, Rev. Geo. Wood of Chatham, moderator; Rev. J. M. McLean of Chatham, Clerk. Others present were: Revs. S. J. MacArthur, Newcastle; E. E. Mowatt, Loggieville; Ge. P. Tattler, Tabusintac; J. F. McCurdy, Redbank; L. H. Beaton, Blackville; Geo. Grant, Black River and Napan; W. M. Matthews, Bathurst; W. B. McCallum, New Richmond, P. Q.; F. L. Jobb, New Mills; and L. C. Miller, Restigouche; and Mr. H. H. Lamont of Douglastown.

A call from the congregations of New Carlisle and Port Daniel, P. Q., in favor of Rev. Wm. McLeod of Sheet Harbor, N. S., was received and ordered to be forwarded to Halifax Presbytery.

Rev. D. E. Haddie of Pictou, N. S., recently home from the West was licensed to preach.

Revs. Geo. Wood, J. M. McLean, S. J. MacArthur, Geo. Grant and E. E. Mowatt, were appointed a committee to confer with Rev. R. H. Stavert of Harcourt re leave of absence to take up work with the N. B. branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance.

The Presbytery approved of the application of the Redbank and Whiteville congregations for a loan of \$200 and free grant of \$200 from the Century Church and Manse building fund towards the erection of a new manse at Redbank.

Mr. J. H. Pidgeon of New Richmond moved that a complaint against the session of his church, which was referred to a special meeting of the Presbytery to be held in Campbellton on the 26th inst.

Home mission matters were left to the Home Mission Committee, Rev. J. M. McLean, chairman.

Next meeting of Presbytery will be in Chatham the second Tuesday of December.

Adjourned.

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Have you noticed that you cannot read by artificial light as plainly as you once could? A correctly fitted pair of glasses will straighten things out for you completely. Call at Dickson & Troy's, the opticians and ascertain for yourself.

Guy Campbell an employee in Hay's mill in Millville, York Co., was badly injured on Thursday by a heavy lumber wagon passing over him. One ear was completely severed and his skull fractured, his chest is also hurt. He was brought by train to the Woodstock hospital. His condition is serious, but the physicians think he has a chance for recovery.

Monday was the eighty-third anniversary of the opening of St. Luke's Church, Chatham and appropriate exercises were held in commemoration of the day. Rev. G. M. Young, who was pastor of the church from 1897 to 1900, was the preacher at both the morning and evening services. An excellent singing of a large choir with Miss Ellis at the organ. Prof. Fletcher is expected to arrive at Chatham in a month's time to act as permanent organist.

A man named Joe Devereaux, whose place of residence is said to be Petit Roche, was Saturday evening killed by falling off a railway bridge at Elm Tree a short distance from Petit Roche station, earlier in the evening, in a badly intoxicated condition. The last that was seen of him, he was going down the track toward Elm Tree. Sunday morning his remains, badly cut up, found in the gully beneath the bridge. Dr. Richards, coroner, of Campbellton, went to the scene of the accident and took charge of the remains. He will hold an inquest.

The highest chimney in St. John has just been completed for the C. P. R. elevator at West St. John. The great column is of heavily reinforced concrete and extends upward 220 feet. The steel work consists of vertical bars seventh-eighths of an inch at the bottom to three-quarters of an inch, interwoven with horizontal bands, while the concrete body encloses the web, from sixteen inches at the base to six inches at the top. A lining of firebricks extends eighty vertical feet from the base of the flue. The chimney was erected in fifty working days and 2,000 bags of cement were used in mixing the concrete for the work, while many tons of steel rods were placed in the web. The flue will carry off the smoke and gases from four large boilers of 125 horse power each and the great height will cause satisfactory draft at all times.

Stops Falling Hair
Hall's Hair Renewer certainly stops falling hair. No doubt about it whatever. You will surely be satisfied.

FALL SKIN SORES
When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!
Surprising how quickly it cures the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles. Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No mineral salts—no mineral poisons. Finest healer! Druggists and Store Dealers.

NOTICE OF SALE

Valuable Timber Lands at Auction Containing About 800 Acres

There will be offered for sale at Public Auction, in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Newcastle on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon the following lots of land situated in the parish of Northesk:—
Lots numbers 3 and 4, on the easterly side of the North West Branch, of the Miramichi River, commonly called the Peninsula Lot.
Lot number 6, on the westerly side of said branch, originally granted to A. Nicholson.
Lot number 12 on the westerly side of said branch, originally granted to John Stewart, and known as the Gillon Lot.

Further description will be made known at sale, or on application to W. E. Fish, Esq., Newcastle.
Terms Cash. Ten per cent, at time of sale, and balance on completion of Deed.
By order of the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle.
Newcastle, 3rd September, 1913. 376

OFFICES TO RENT

Centrally situated, with every convenience. Also quantity of new furniture to be disposed of at low prices in order to clear out. Those who come early will secure bargains.
D. MORRISON,
over Russell & Morrison's store.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TENDER

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender, Division of Line Nelson to Derby Jct." will be received up to and including FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1913, for the construction of a line of railway between Nelson and Derby Jct., N. B.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Master's Office, Derby Jct., N. B., at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., and at the Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.
L. K. JONES,
Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., August 26, 1913.

NOTICE OF SALE

To the heirs of Margaret Russell, John Russell and Annie Russell, late of the Parish of Newcastle deceased and all others whom it may concern. TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the Post Office in Newcastle in the county aforesaid All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the parish of Newcastle aforesaid and bounded and described as follows:—In front by the Miramichi River, upper or westerly side by lands owned and occupied by heirs of the late McEwan, rear by lands owned and occupied by Oscar Druett and lower or easterly side by lands owned and occupied by John Stothart, save and except therefrom that part of the said lot conveyed to Charles A. Munroe by the said John Russell in his lifetime being the same piece of land devised to the said John Russell by his late father by Will dated the sixth day of June, A. D. 1872.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made by the said Margaret Russell, John Russell and Annie Russell and dated the twenty second day of November, A. D. 1879 as by reference thereto will more fully appear.

Further particulars will be given on the day of the sale or on application to the undersigned.
Terms Cash.
Dated at Newcastle aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1913.
E. P. WILLISTON,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee

Opening Announcement
We beg to announce that we have opened an up-to-date first class Grocery Business in the store lately occupied by Mr. S. A. Russell. We are now ready to cater to the wants of the buying public and respectfully solicit a share of your valued patronage.
Armstrong & Ferguson
Phone 144 Newcastle, N. B.

Fall Suits and Overcoats
Now is the time to leave your order for your Fall Suit or Overcoat. Fit and Finish Guaranteed by "MY TAILOR"
A FULL LINE OF SUITINGS AND HEAVY COATINGS LADIES' TAILORING A SPECIALTY
J. D. KENNEDY, [Next Door to Maltby's Tinware Shop] Pleasant St.

In The Probate Court of Northumberland County
In re the Estate of Robert Swin. Deceased
To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County Greeting:
Whereas James Robinson, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Swin late of the Parish of Blissfield in the County of Northumberland deceased, hath prayed that he may have the accounts against the said Estate allowed and passed or such other order made by this Honorable Court as may seem meet.
You are therefore required to cite Agnes Swin the sole Legatee under the said Will and all others interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, Chatham, in the said County of Northumberland, on Saturday the twentieth day of September next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon to pass and allow the said accounts against the said Estate or such other order as the said Court may seem meet.
Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this twentieth day of August A. D. 1913.
(Signed) R. A. LAWLOR,
Judge of Probates, County of Northumberland.
(Signed) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates for the said County.

Now Is The Time TO HAVE YOUR CONCRETE WORK DONE
We also do all kinds of Brick and Stone Work
CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS
In Various Patterns a Specialty
On all orders coming in after August 15th to be delivered in September, we will make a reduction in price.
JAMES T. FORREST
Concrete Block Manufacturer
Telephone 64 Newcastle, N. B.

Navigable Waters Protection Act
Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of Chapter 112 "Navigable Water Protection Act" R. S. C. 1906, I have this day deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds and Wills for the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, at Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland aforesaid, a plan showing the proposed Bridge across the Miramichi River at or near the town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, together with a description of the site of the said proposed Bridge, and I have also deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, Canada, a plan in quadruplicate showing the said proposed Bridge across the Miramichi River at or near the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, together with a description of the site of the said proposed Bridge.
And notice is further given that one month after the date of such deposit, I shall apply to the Governor General in Council of the Dominion of Canada for approval of the said plan and description and of the construction of the said proposed Bridge.
Dated this 23rd day of August A. D. 1913.
JOHN MORRISSEY,
Minister of Public Works for the Province of New Brunswick.

HIGH GRADE
HARDWOOD FLOORING
Always in Stock. Also Dry Spruce Flooring and Sheathing and Spruce Clapboards
NEWCASTLE PLANING MILL
J. ANDER, General Manager
Phone 139 Newcastle

1863—FIFTY YEARS—1913
THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF NEW BRUNSWICK'S BIG BIENNIAL FAIR
FREDERICTON EXHIBITION
WILL BE CELEBRATED THIS YEAR
SEPT. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20
THE BIG MARITIME SHOW OF 1913
\$15,000 - IN PREMIUMS - \$15,000
OPEN TO CANADA AND THE STATE OF MAINE
Industrial, Agricultural, Horticultural, Live Stock Poultry, Dairy, Fine Arts, Ladies' Work Etc., Etc.
4 Days - RACING - 4 Days
SENSATIONAL SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
Education and Amusement Combined
Special Fares on All Railways and Steamers
For Further Information, Prize Lists, Etc., write the Secretary, Fredericton, N. B.

THE MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE

(Continued from last week.)
Inferior Cars in Use on Intercolonial Railway

That this Board direct the attention of the Minister of Railways and the General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway to the continued use of old and inferior cars in its passenger service between Paines Junction and Point du Chene and between Stelarton and Pictou—these sections of the Railway being almost exclusively in use for service which is Inter-provincial, and should therefore in the opinion of this Board be equipped as comfortably as other portions of the Government Railways system.

By Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Board
The subject was introduced by Mr. E. T. Higgs, who said the people of P. E. I. and Eastern Nova Scotia had been agitating for years to get some better cars put on their local roads.

Many complaints had been laid before the Minister of Railways and as a result conditions would be improved for a few weeks and then the old cars would suddenly come back. However he was glad to be able to report the receipt of a communication from the new General Manager, which recognized the grievance complained of and undertook to get it permanently remedied. Therefore he would not press the matter for a vote.

Telephone
Provincial Ownership of the Telephone Systems of the Maritime Provinces.

(By Amherst (N. S.) Board.
This was the next matter down for consideration but in the absence of any delegates from Amherst to take charge of it, it was laid over.

Winter Ferry between P. E. Island and Mainland
Mr. E. T. Higgs moved the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this Board the winter boats plying between Prince Edward Island and the mainland should be operated as a ferry in connection with the Intercolonial Railway in the same way as the ferry between Mulgrave and Point Tupper, with through rates for freight and passenger traffic between stations on the Prince Edward Island Railway and stations on the Intercolonial Railway, at the same rates as for equal distances from station to station on the Intercolonial Railway.

By Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Board.
In speaking to the resolution, Mr. Higgs said that at the present time communication with the Island was carried only by a double service. A private company the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., ran it in summer and the Dominion Government in the winter. As traffic was worked, there were three separate units, instead of there being one through service. For instance in sending freight from Charlottetown to any interior point in Nova Scotia, it had to be booked first to Summerside and one freight paid on it; then from Summerside to Pt. du Chene and another freight paid on this, again from the latter place to its destination and a third freight paid. It should be booked through the entire system at one freight.

Capt. Read supported the motion and said that freight rates should be the same for all parties to within island and mainland. At present time, the rate from Tignish to Sydney was the same as from Winnipeg to Sydney. People on the Island were greatly handicapped by the present discrimination. He understood that the Government was willing to make some of the concessions asked of them and this resolution if passed would strengthen the hands of the Islanders in asking for more.

Dr. Price wanted to know if the service was to be for passengers as well as freight and being answered in the affirmative expressed his satisfaction. The people of P. E. I. had the sympathy of those of the other two provinces and any move that would help to further cement the bonds between them should be encouraged. For this reason, he hoped to see the projected tunnel under construction before very long.

Mr. A. A. McNeil in the course of a vigorous speech declared that the question was entirely one of politics, and the fact that such a resolution was necessary at all, showed how great an outrage had been perpetrated on the Islanders. The people came into Confederation in order that they might benefit by so doing, but instead Canada had been taking away from them instead of giving them any benefits.

Mr. McDougald of Summerside said P. E. I. was the most fertile and fruitful province in the whole Dominion, but it had been very badly treated. He was however glad to know that New Brunswick had no sympathy with such treatment, and approved of the agitation in favor of better system of transportation. The Island had not had bare justice. They had a right to a ferry or a tunnel. He then proceeded to quote statistics to show the great increase in the produce of the Island over that of other parts.

Mr. Lodge supported the motion and referred to the way in which the Government was spending money to develop the West and leaving the East to take what it could get.

The motion then carried unanimously.

I. C. R. Freight Rates
The next question was that of the

increase in freight rates on the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Lodge said that he had a copy of the new rates which showed a general increase of about 10 per cent. Captain Read spoke next, and his address was given on page 4 of the issue of this paper for 27th August.

Mr. Lodge said that the I. C. R. was kept up by the Maritime Provinces and Ontario gets more benefit from it than any other part of Canada and at less cost. The Railway was never constructed with the intention of being a revenue producer, yet the people of Ontario seemed to think it was. They got free canals, but wanted the Maritime Provinces to pay for the railway. The Maritime Provinces were being robbed by other parts of the country. Even the banks took away Eastern money to use in Western Provinces. The big banks with head offices in Ontario didn't come here to do a banking business at all. All they came for was to pick up all the deposits they could to help to boost the West. There was little enough money in the East as it was, without this extra drain.

Motion carried unanimously.
Captain Read then invited the Board to hold its next session in Summerside and was supported by Mr. McDonald.

Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Higgs extended an invitation to Charlottetown. After some friendly banter between the representatives of the two Island towns, the invitation to meet at Summerside was accepted.

The meeting then adjourned till next day.

Thursday Morning
The proceedings of the Maritime Board of Trade resumed this morning. The report of the Nominating Committee was read as follows:—

President, E. T. Higgs, Charlottetown; 1st Vice-President, E. A. McCurdy, Newcastle; 2nd Vice-President, E. N. Rhodes, M. P., Amherst; Sec-Treas., T. Williams, Moncton.

An invitation was read from the Sydney Board of Trade inviting the Maritime Board to meet at Sydney next year, but the Board having already accepted the invitation of Summerside to meet there next year, the communication was laid on the table.

Mr. Lodge, in vacating the chair, expressed the hope that next year would show a little more enthusiasm amongst the members. The Provinces were going ahead and all that it needed was for them to join hands and help each other on in every possible manner. He would like to pay compliments to Mr. Chiff, the Eastern Representative of the MacLean Pub. Co., Toronto, who year after year, attended their meetings and reported them, which showed that while some of our local trade papers were criticizing the Board for want of activity, Ontario publishers felt it worth their while to keep in touch with it.

Mr. Higgs, the new appointed president, then took the chair, and in a few well chosen words expressed his appreciation of the honor and expressed his intention of doing all he could to further the influence and usefulness of the Board. The Board being a political body, members of both parties were enabled to combine and press their requirements on the Government, and in this way often accomplished more than party adherents could do. He made a strong appeal for a vigorous publicity campaign, as the more effort put forward to make the Maritime Provinces better known the better results would be achieved. For this reason he regretted the action of the Maritime merchants which had no need to knock any body which was trying to improve conditions.

The Treasurer's report was then read and referred to an auditing committee.

The matter of taking over the Branch lines of the Intercolonial was then taken up.

Mr. J. Y. Mersereau of Chatham referred to the importance not only to the Intercolonial itself of acquiring all the feeders possible, but also the people living along the districts served by these feeders, and he wished to emphasize particularly the necessity of impressing upon the Government the fact that when once the feeders were taken over, they should be kept running, and not closed like the Chelmsford section. The discussion which showed a tendency to drift into a dissertation on the Chatham Junction-Blackville section, was continued by Messrs. T. W. Butler, Geo. Watt and D. Morrison, and ultimately the resolution approving of the Government's policy of acquiring Branch lines was adopted.

The next question taken up was that of the advisability of introducing more agricultural and technical education into the common schools which was well handled by Ald. W. H. Belyea. He referred more particularly to the lack of suitable subjects being taught to boys who had to make their living on the farm, and other walks of life outside of professions. He said boys should be educated for the calling to which they proposed to adopt and when a boy got to the high school stage he learned subjects which would fit him for professional life, but nothing outside of that. If the boys, who intended to be farmers, were taught in their early years subjects which would be useful to them in their after life, what a difference it would make to the prosperity of

the country. The present system of education was of no help to the farming class at all.

Dr. Walker, of Truro, in the course of a well thought out address, deprecated decentralization of agricultural education. It was far better, to his mind, to have one central institution, equipped to the highest possible degree, for teaching agricultural economics. He also thought that when children had reached the age of say ten or eleven years, they should be taught half a day only in school and the other half be taken out and shown over the mills, factories, and workshops in the district; so that their minds might get some idea of what work was and how it was carried out.

Messrs. McDonald, Summerside, T. W. Butler and others spoke on the subject and ultimately a resolution was adopted that owing to the importance of the subject and the members not having sufficient knowledge of it, to discuss it as it ought to be, it was laid over for consideration next year.

Ald. Stuart thought most of the incompetence of certain pupils was due to poorly enforced attendance at school and to low grade teachers in districts paying low salaries. Consolidation of schools was necessary in thinly settled districts, and attendance should be compulsory up to the age of sixteen or eighteen, no exemption being allowed to poor children to enable them to leave school to work in factories. The Government should see they had an opportunity to go to school. Higher education should also be free. Greek was practically eliminated now, and Latin optional, but higher mathematics was needed to enable pupils to become engineers, etc. It should not be eliminated.

Mr. Lodge gave notice for next meeting to alter the by-laws of the Board to provide for a council of five—two from N. B., two from N. S., and one from P. E. I., which should meet on certain specified dates every year at some central spot convenient to the three provinces.

The following sent by the Calgary Municipal Labor Bureau with the request for endorsement was referred to the local boards.

"In view of the existence of the system of the public government labor bureau in Great Britain, New Zealand, Germany, Spain, the United States and other civilized countries, be it resolved as eminently desirable that the federal government be asked to establish a similar system for Canada without delay."

The following passed on motion of Dr. Walker and E. A. Saunders: "Whereas knowledge of the first settlement and early history of the various districts of eastern Canada is much limited by the scattering of family and public letters, documents and books, and

"Whereas owing to carelessness and lack of interest of persons having custody of such history and materials, such losses are continually occurring, and

"Whereas the expense of employing a competent staff of experts to collect, index and catalogue the same and render them available for students is such that local governments have not undertaken the work, and

"Whereas the Dominion government has lately established an agency at Halifax for the convenience of the Maritime Provinces,

"Therefore resolved that this Board expresses its approval of the same in order that no unnecessary time may be lost in placing such materials in place of security."

Dr. Price's motion was then put and passed, as follows:—

"Whereas, the C. P. R. and other railways possessing western interests have agencies in England employed successfully in advertising their western lands and stimulating and inducing immigration, and

"Whereas there are great opportunities for a good class of farm settlers in the Maritime Provinces on lands contiguous to the Intercolonial which if occupied would add to the traffic of this railway as well as to the prosperity of these provinces;

"Therefore resolved that the management of the Intercolonial be requested to consider the advisability of establishing a permanent agency in Great Britain and a connection with some Atlantic Steamship Company; also that Intercolonial act in conjunction with the agents general representing these provinces in Britain."

Votes of thanks were unanimously tendered to the retiring president for his good interest in the past in the work of the Maritime Board, to Secretary Williams for his faithful and efficient work, and to Newcastle Board. To all of these fitting replies were made.

Adjourned.

Truth is what a man knows, what a woman believes.

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

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

BAND CONCERT AT REDBANK

Tea, Fancy Sale, Necktie Social, Etc., Etc.

IN ORANGE HALL

ON Thurs., Sept. 18th

Under direction of the Presbyterian Church.

NEWCASTLE CONCERT BAND all the evening

STMR. DOROTHY N.

will leave Newcastle at 5 o'clock calling at intermediate points and will return same night. Usual excursion rates.

TIE SALE AT 3 BUY YOURS, put it on, next take her to tea, then give her some ice-cream while the band plays.

Watch for Jack Horner's Pie, there's a plum in it for you. Sale of fancy articles, also of ices, confectionery, fruit, &c. &c., all the evening.

Admission 15c. Tea 30c.

PLAN FOR A GOOD TIME

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

KEEP THIS DATE OPEN THURS., SEPT. 18th

HOW TO TREAT ALL SKIN TROUBLE

Greasy Ointments No Use—Must Be Cured Through the Blood.

It is not a good thing for people with a tendency to have pimples and a blotchy complexion to smear themselves with greasy ointments. In fact they couldn't do anything worse, because the grease clogs the pores of the skin, making the disease worse. When there is an irritating rash a soothing boracic wash may help the pain or itching but of course it doesn't cure the trouble. Skin complaints arise from an impure condition of the blood and will persist until the blood is purified. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured many cases of eczema and skin diseases because they make new, rich blood that drives out the impurities, clears the skin and imparts a glow of health. The following proof is offered. Mrs. Fred Tremble, Gunter, Ont., says:—"For more than a year I was steadily afflicted with salt rheum or eczema. My hands were so sore that I could not put them in water without the skin cracking open. I tried all sorts of ointments recommended for the trouble, but they did not do me a particle of good. I was told Dr. Williams' Pink Pills would cure the trouble, and began taking them. I took the pills steadily for six or eight weeks and they completely cured the trouble. This was several years ago and I have never been bothered with it since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at \$2.50 a box of six boxes for \$25.00 from "The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

DOAKTOWN

Doaktown, Sept. 5.—A very pretty wedding took place here on Wednesday evening the 3rd instant, when one of Doaktown's most popular young ladies, Miss Gertrude M. Lyons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lyons was united in marriage by Rev. G. Tilley to Mr. Irvine R. Hamilton of Stratton, Ont. Mr. Hamilton was at one time station agent here, and is now in the employ of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The bride party entered the Church to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march played by Miss Frances Whyte. The bride was gowned in white chiffon over pink silk, with veil, and carried a bouquet of asters, the bridesmaid Miss Zaida Hinton was dressed in pale blue and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. The groom was supported by Mr. Otto Lyons, brother of the bride. The ushers were Mr. Everett Donald and Mr. Robert Russell. The Church was magnificently decorated with cut flowers and potted plants, the colors of the bride, pink and white predominating. During the ceremony the principals stood under an arch of cut flowers. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents from Houlton, Me., Doaktown and other places on the North Shore, the groom's present being a cheque for two hundred dollars, the groom's present to the bridesmaid was a gold brooch and to the groomsmen a pair of gold cuff links. After luncheon at the home of the bride's parents, the newly wedded pair left on the I. R. C., express for an extended trip to Montreal, Toronto, Chicago and other western cities. They were given a very hearty send off at the railway station a very large crowd being present. After the honeymoon is over Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton will reside at Stratton, Ont.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

This is just to remind you that, as in the past, so at the present time and during the school year about to open, we are and will be at all times prepared to give you out best service in the above line.

We carry a complete line of Books and Bibles, and while we do not give goods away we are content with the smallest reasonable profit.

Terms always cash.

FOLLANSBEE & CO.

HOTEL MIRAMICHI

J. A. WHELAN, Manager.

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NEWCASTLE Miramichi, N. B.

FEATURES OF HOTEL MIRAMICHI

Telephone Connection in every room.

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Servitors—The Heart of the Sportsman's Paradise.

Best Fishing Privileges on the North Shore Provided.

Imported Chefs.

Fine Sample Rooms.

Livery Stable in Connection.

Rates \$2.00 and \$2.50 a Day

Navigable Waters Protection Act

Notice is hereby given that the Dominion Pulp Company, Limited, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, is applying to His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada in Council, for approval of the area plans, site and description of a proposed extension to the said Company's wharf, situate on the northerly side of the Miramichi River in front of its mills, in the Parish of Newcastle aforesaid, and has deposited the area and site plans of the proposed works and description thereof with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and a duplicate thereof in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Northumberland, at Newcastle, N. B.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1913.

The Dominion Pulp Company, Ltd. Petitioner.

per WALTER C. STEVENS, Manager.

NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE FOR "DOROTHY N" 1913

Commencing on April 25th, the Str. "Dorothy N." will run on the Red Bank route, daily (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:—

Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5.30 a. m., every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7.45 a. m., daily.

Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 5 p. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1.30 p. m., returning will leave Redbank for Millerton at 3.30 p. m.

Leave Millerton for Newcastle at 7 p. m., calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Millerton at 10 p. m., returning to Newcastle same night.

Tuesdays will be excursion days from Redbank and intermediate points to Newcastle, return fare 35 cents.

Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Millerton, return fare 35 cents.

Excursion tickets good for date of issue only.

Freight on Saturdays will be held over until early Monday morning trip.

Str. will be open for engagements for excursion parties every day, except Saturdays, from 10 a. m., until 2 p. m., and any evenings from 7 p. m.

FRIGHT RATES

100 lbs. 15¢ 500 lbs. 60¢ 1-2 tons \$1.00, one ton \$1.50.

Furniture and machinery charged by bulk.

FREIGHT AND PARCELS MUST BE PREPARED FOR THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. D. MORRISON, Manager.

THE ADVOCATE is always on sale at FOLLANSBEE & CO'S Book Store

Henry Street, Opp. the Square.

The difference between victory and defeat is usually a number of things that you might have done.

The easiest way to manage a husband is to select one that doesn't need much managing.

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We have Three Cast Iron Ranges which we will sell at Considerably Less than Regular Prices to clear before the Fall Stoves arrive. If Interested Call and See Them

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Look into Our Window and come in and examine our new Fall Larrigans. We have them in 3-4 and 10 inch leg, with and without leather sole and heel. Also 6 inch leg Larrigans with the "Drawstring" sewing as well as the plain.

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REFRIGERATORS

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Next Door to Post Office Phone 121

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INCORPORATED 1889.

LIABILITIES	
Capital Paid up	\$ 11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	12,560,000.00
Undivided Profits	110,219.00
Notes in Circulation	10,385,376.69
Deposits	138,729,483.41
Due to Other Banks	3,118,902.03
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.)	3,352,148.77
	\$178,316,130.29

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
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
	\$67,304,260.08
Loans and Discounts	\$105,363,239.92
Bank Premises	5,648,630.29
	\$178,316,130.29

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In the Bank's Steel Lined Vault, rented at from \$5.00 per annum upwards. These boxes are most convenient and necessary for all possessing valuable papers such as Wills, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stock Certificates, etc.

NEWCASTLE, N. B. BRANCH
E. A. McCurdy, Manager

THE WOMEN'S PAGE

PERFUMES from the PTOLEMYS to the PRESENT



The perfumers' shops were centers of gossip in matters of art, love, intrigue and politics; and in dreaming of what was to follow this life the Greek men and maidens fancied the Elysian fields as being watered by a river of sweet scents, which flowed around a city of pure gold, whose half a thousand fountains were ever spouting skyward jets of amorous odors!

From Greece to Rome spread the craze, and soon the city by the Tiber was noted for the number and elegance of its perfume shops, all of which were located in a quarter called the Via Thuraria, where each was denoted by a bunch of sage hung out in front. In Capua the "unguentarii" were so numerous as to fill the great street, and every Roman lady kept one slave whose sole duty was to keep her in fashionable odor.

Pliny says Arabia and India drew from Rome \$1,000,000 a year for perfumes alone, and Lucian warned his countrywomen against their extravagant use of these luxuries. But they did not heed him, and finally the perfume problem became such a live issue that the great Caesar himself promulgated an edict forbidding the sale of foreign essences, which only made them the more desirable and costly.

Excelling in this use in every other excess, Rome carried the use of perfumes to the most absurd extremes. Every article of dress, every piece of furni-

ture and even the cooking and eating utensils were scented. The amphitheaters reeked with aromatic odors; the walls of the baths were thus saturated, and even the military ensigns were anointed.

When Poppaea died Nero lavished on her funeral more incense than Arabia could supply in a year, and Calpurnia Pison and Hellogabales were immolated in their use of perfume. At one of his fetes the emperor who is said to have fiddled while Rome frizzled spent half a million for flowers alone.

With the waning of Rome's power and glory the popularity of perfumes and scents dwindled somewhat and not until the times of Elizabeth do we again strike a high way of such sweetness. The virgin queen was extraordinarily fastidious as to her scents, however, and it was an unwritten law among the ladies of her court that each should have some knowledge of the making of perfumes.

SWEET CANDLES BURNED

Sweet candles were burned in bedrooms, sweet cakes were thrown upon the fire to diffuse gentle odors, scented lozenges were eaten everywhere by every one who was any one; and not satisfied with scenting their garments and gloves and shoes, the knights and ladies carried about with them "scented bottles" and "pomanders" and the latter wore strings of scented beads for necklaces.

The earl of Oxford gained great pre-eminence at court by introducing new perfumes from abroad, and he so pleased the queen with a pair of scented gloves that she at once commanded the said handgear to be immortalized in a portrait of herself. The scent does not cling to the canvas, but it is a fact that the musk mixed with the mortar in which the bricks of the mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople, were laid, 700 years ago, is still giving evidence of its presence in that somewhat staid manner which is pleasing to a certain element of present-day perfume users.

It is also a fact that if a piece of polished steel be laid away for a few days in a drawer or box in which is a small quantity of musk, the steel will smell musky for months to come, so powerful and lasting is "the odor" of this animal product, which still holds first place in the manufacture of all perfumes.

FROM BEAU BRUMMEL'S DAY

Strange as it may seem, the moderate use of perfumes dates from the days of Beau Brummel, and it was this dandy who brought about the change, by declaring against their use by men. From that time until the present scents, odors and oils have been largely but not extravagantly employed.

At present Paris is the perfume center of the world, and there the manufacturing of extracts and toilet waters, sachet powders and scented soaps, is one of the leading industries, radiating out through all of France to the lovely sources of the trade—the flower fields.

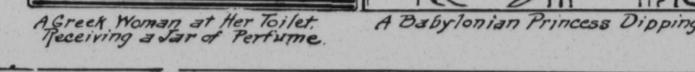
In this country the making of perfumes has attained a magnitude sufficient to support a nation-wide association of manufacturing perfumers, and while there is still a large market here for foreign perfumes, the American product is gaining in popularity from year to year.

Instinct of Young Turtles

EVERY creature seems possessed of more or less instinct, and it is remarkable the manner many types of life manage to guard against many dangers in the lower order of creatures there is none that shows more real instinct than the young sea turtle.

Just as soon as a baby turtle emerges from the egg, off he scuttles down to the sea. He has no one to teach him, no one to guide him in his curious little brain there is implanted a streak of caution based on the fact that until a certain period in his life his armor is soft and no defense against hungry fish, and he at once seeks shelter in the tropical profusion of the reef weed, which holds within its branching fronds an astonishing abundance of marine life. Here the young turtle feeds unmolested while his armor undergoes the hardening process.

Whatever the young sea turtle eats and wherever he eats it—facts not generally ascertained—one thing



Fifty Centuries of Sweet Scents That Have Linked Antiquity to Modern Times

By Leigh Mitchell Hodges

WHEN milady uncorks the costly cut-glass bottle that decorates her dressing table and sprinkles her filmy handkerchief with viscous eau de violette or amber extract of oriental blooms, she little dreams that she is perpetuating the sway of what was once a power in religion, society and commerce.

She does not realize how universal was the knowledge and use of perfumes in ancient and medieval times, nor does she know that

even today, with the sweet scents restricted to toilet uses, they form the basis of a world-wide trade which amounts to many millions of dollars annually and gives employment to thousands and thousands of men, women and children.

But if she should spend a few spare hours delving into the recorded doings and sayings of ages long dead, she would marvel at the high part perfume has played in history; at its potent influence among peoples who were great when the race was young.

AMONG the Egyptians, the Greeks, Romans, Hebrews and other eastern nations of antiquity, balms, ointments, essences and scented-powders were held in high esteem, not only for purposes of personal adornment, but as adjuncts to the religious rites and ceremonies of the times.

In the land of the fragrant lotus three kinds of incense were burned to the great god Ila—aromatic gums at dawn, myrrh at noon and six different ingredients at sunset. As a high offering to Isis, an ox stuffed with sweet herbs, camphor and incense and sprinkled with perfumed oil was burned on the altar, and the other gods were worshipped with accompaniment of scented gums, woods, oils, herbs and flowers.

Who would consult Apis as an oracle must first fill his lamps with scented oil and let the fumes of incense rise before his altar. Indeed, perfume was as much a part of Egyptian worship as are prayer and praise of modern religion.

Sweet incense, made according to minute directions and allowed to be used only for the purpose stated, was burned morning and evening in the houses of worship, and a "holy ointment" for anointing the sick, the wounded or the faithful was compounded of myrrh, cinnamon, calamus and cassia, each of which is to this day used medicinally.

The Jews perfumed their beds, scented their hair and beards and wore alabaster vials filled with musk, attar of rose, balsam or costly spikenard of the sort with which the woman bathed the feet of Jesus of Nazareth. And it is a significant testimonial to their high regard for perfumes that of the three offerings borne to the infant Savior by the wise men two were of perfume—frankincense and myrrh.

The Talmud directs that one-tenth of each bride's dowry be set aside for the purchase of perfumes, and the queen of Sheba was long remembered in Judea for having introduced there a delightful odor known as the "Balsam of Mecca," which gained great popularity. It is now grown in only one place—a certain Arabian plantation—and the total amount yearly is three pounds.

As it unfolded into a center of civilization, Greece also became a center of scented-uses, and although the sale of these luxuries was forbid by Solon and Socrates, the trade in them was enormous. When the perfume casket of barisus fell into the hands of Alexander the Great, the world conqueror threw away the bottles and boxes to make room for his copy of the Iliad!

But Athenians, as a whole, made prodigious use of perfumes of all sorts. Not only did they perfume their dining halls, but scented all drinking vessels, and had slaves whose sole duty during the course of a feast was to sprinkle rare essences on the guests.

One society leader of that day gained enviable notoriety by loosing in his banquet room four scented pigeons, from whose flapping wings different sweet odors were rained down on the guests. Probably no people before or since made such a detailed study of the use of cosmetic perfumes. Each part of the body had its special unguent—sweet marjoram for the hair, mint for the arms, palm oil for cheeks and breast and Egyptian ointment for the legs and feet.

ANCIENT WORLD MARKET

For many years the Nile nation was the world's premier market for perfumes. It was to a company of Ishmaelites, come from Gilead with spicery, balm and myrrh, that Joseph was sold; and the perfumers were among the richest merchants of those remote times.

The storied "balm of Gilead," then so common and now so rare that only the sultan can have all he wants, is distilled from the amyris, a bush that once upon a time covered the mountains of Gilead. In vain today might Jerusalem very out.

And this lamentation, which did come from him, evidences the fact, not generally remembered even by those who may have read or heard it, that the first physicians freely prescribed sweet odors, especially in nervous diseases.

The ancient Hebrews made wide use of perfumes—first in their religious ceremonies. Indeed, their love of sweet odors was on a par with their love for gold and precious stones; and as certain of the latter had to be used for the adorning of the high priests, so were certain perfumes set aside for the service of the altar and the inner temple.

Our Girls vs. the Foreign Brand



flirt. The freedom and boldness of her sisters "over the water" is corrupting her manners, he declares, and she is in grave danger of losing that simplicity which is supposed to be the chief charm of a bride.

Whether the situation is serious is chiefly a matter of opinion. Over here it may be viewed with amusement. Over there it is undoubtedly a cause of alarm. And what is perhaps of most consequence for the girls of this country is that the best of French social circles are likely to take their tone from Mousignore Boito and to be more guarded than ever as to the young foreigners they admit to their family circles and social events.

FRAGMENTS of Mousignore Boito's address, which created a real sensation recently, have been reaching this country piecemeal the last few weeks, and each piece seems a little more cutting than its predecessor. Here, for instance, is one pretty strong paragraph:

"The young girls of our society of today are no longer very timid and almost all are well educated. The little creature with a shy laugh has disappeared from our natural history; another species is attempting to replace it, one which Schopenhauer would have called the 'monkey with a pig tail.' But because this young girl of today takes liberties like an American, girls like an English girl, reads like a Norwegian, is omnivorous and versatile as a Russian, uses her eyes like a Spaniard and tomorrow may be dressed like a Turk, this is not enough to conclude that she is quite French, or even quite Parisian."

Again he says:

"No more do we find young women in our households who are content to sew with their mothers, embroider slippers for their fathers. Gone are the young women of France who sang only pure songs and who read only pure books. In their place we now find, too often, girls about to marry who have nothing



to learn. They have already found out, I regret to say, that life has to teach them. Men, I should think, must fear to marry such young women."

"O Americans some of this may sound rather inflated. For so long have we been used to girls and women doing about as they pleased that their liberty seems a matter of course. But in France it is just the opposite.

Here, if mother catches daughter in a hammer-lock hug which reeks with all the blues that a favored suitor can bestow, mother might be angry and give daughter a good scolding. Ordinarily, though, daughter is too foxxy to get caught.

In France such a thing would be unheard of, undreamed of, impossible. A girl would never be allowed alone with a young man, to begin with; and if she succeeded in eluding mother and granting a private interview to the object of her affections, there would be a scandal if she got caught.

What would an American girl think, for instance, of never once being allowed alone on the street until she was married?

Yet, in the beau monde of France, no girl ever goes on the street unattended. When she is young she has nurses. When she outgrows them, the chances are she goes to a convent. There her schooling largely consists of restraint. She dare not romp and yell, because it is unladylike. Anything that our girls would consider worth while would be thought unladylike, and therefore frowned down.

Once out of the convent, or what amounts to the same thing, out of the hands of governesses and private instructors, the young woman has far from a hilarious time.

ALWAYS UNDER GUARD

Practically she is always under guard. Whenever she wants to go anywhere, even if it is only a morning shopping trip or a call on a friend, she must be accompanied. For her to stir ten steps away from her own door without a Juenna would occasion comment. Of course she goes to social stunts, but if our girls had to restrain themselves as she does they would rarely stay at home. If it is a dance, she would never dare think of giving one man more than one flinger on her program. For one thing, no man would think of asking her to do so.

When young men call at her home there are always one or more persons there to see that the proprieties are observed. Conversation necessarily consists of commonplace.

All this is expressly designed to prevent what most American girls would most expressly insist upon, and that is personal choice of a husband. Certainly, the girl must marry. She has no other recourse. Unless she wants to be kept in leading strings all her life, she must take refuge in matrimony.

After marriage she may become as brilliant, as individualistic as she pleases. Before she is a bride she must, on the surface at least, appear a pretty little simpleton.

Generally she must take whatever husband her parents select for her. He must be suitable as regards family and fortune. Any other kind the parents would keep strictly out of her way.

Generally speaking, Miss French Girl does nothing that American girls do. The latter do everything that she doesn't.

is certain to give him immensely. He leads a pleasant sort of life, basking in the tropical sun and cruising leisurely in the cool depths.

Once he has attained the weight of twenty-five pounds, which usually occurs within the first year, the turtle is free from all danger. After that no fish or mammal, however ravenous, however well armed with teeth, interferes with the turtle.

When once he has withdrawn his head from its position of outlook into the folds of his neck between the two shells, intending devourers may struggle in vain to make an impression upon him.

If some other types of life exhibited as much of a degree of instinct, there would be less slaughter by other forms of life.

We know of nothing from which so little is naturally expected that exhibits as great a degree of what might be properly called real good sense. If this instinct was not provided, the young turtles would be destroyed as soon as they reached the water. As it is, many are devoured by fish before they accrete themselves in the growths in the sea, and by birds and land animals before they are able to get to the water.

New Method of Mining

THERE have been so many disastrous explosions of dust and gases in deep coal mines in various parts of the world, caused in many instances by the use of explosives in tearing the coal asunder, making it easy for the workmen to remove it with their tools, that a great effort has been made among engineers and mechanics to find a safer method of putting the coal in condition to be easily removed.

In Germany a system is being used that promises to go into general use. Instead of the powder or other powerful explosives being used, holes are drilled deep into the coal vein just as if blast were to be inserted; but instead of the explosives that are often set off a lot of accumulated gas or dust, a pipe is inserted and a heavy pressure of water forced into the block of dry coal. The water finds its way into the crevices and produces others, and in a short time such a pressure has been brought to bear on the coal that it opens up and is ready for the men with their picks and shovels, and no dust or dry gas has been formed. It is stated this method is much safer, and is healthier, even more rapid, as there is no loss of time by the men waiting for a mine or shaft to clear itself of the poisonous fumes produced by the explosion.

A BAKING SUCCESS WHICH YOU CAN DUPLICATE IN YOUR HOME WITH BEAVER FLOUR



BEAVER FLOUR

All this talk about Western wheat flours being "pastry" flours, is just plain talk. Anyone who knows anything about wheat, knows that Western wheat does not make as good a flour as "Beaver" flour. Western wheat has what the bakers call strength. It makes a big loaf of bread—but the bread is spongy and lacks flavor. Oats, wheat, blended with spring wheat, makes the ideal bread and pastry flour. The bakers of Toronto and London—the experts at the agricultural colleges—and thousands of homes in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces—have proved that "Beaver" Flour is superior to any Western wheat flour, and is equally good for Bread and Pastry. Try it. DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, ONT.

Woman and Moses

BY LUCAS CLEEVE

(Continued)

"You seem to understand him very well," said Doreen, laughing a little maliciously. "I confess I don't. I am too disappointed."

A hansom was heard turning down the empty street.

"There he is I'm sure," said Avril hurriedly. "For heaven's sake think of some excuse for going out to-night. He will never forgive you if he knows you dined alone with Captain Lancaster. Where did you dine, was there anyone there who saw you?"

"No one," said Doreen mischievously. "I dined in his rooms."

"Doreen!"

Simultaneously with Avril's enunciation of her name came the sound of a cab pulling up at the door, and the rattle of Arthur's latchkey in the lock.

"You are a perfect fool," said Avril in her trepidation, and somehow her agitation communicated itself to Doreen, and the unusual force of her language roused her at last to a sense of her danger, which the joint intoxication of champagne and honeyed words had hidden the depths of from her.

"What shall I do? What shall I say?" said Doreen nervously, while below her heard Arthur opening his letters in the hall.

"The Dempsters, you went to the Dempsters," said Avril in a whisper. "They are out of town," whispered back Doreen.

"Never mind, he will never know," said Avril, growing reckless from fright. She was sure Arthur would never investigate the matter. He trusted Doreen implicitly, and up to date not without justice, for somehow or other she had always pulled up within safe distance of the Rubicon.

She hated telling Arthur a lie, but her first duty was obviously to her own sex.

Lucky Trefusis had come in a less critical mood, full of the communications made to him by an irate Cabinet Minister, who from sheer anger had shown his hand so plainly that tall Doreen was perfectly excused, and the hitherto imaginary cause, for it confirmed. He was glad too to find Avril.

"How did you get here?"

"In a cab," said Avril. "I was bored to death at the Wrexford's, and when you told me Doreen was ill I thought I would look in upon her."

"Oh, I'm all right now," said Doreen and the two women resolved if possible not to tell a lie. But when does the devil allow a chance for lying to go by?

"Where were you when I came back from the House?" asked Trefusis though not sternly, for he had ceased to care.

Doreen hesitated almost to the limits of destruction, and Avril remembering the proverb, broke in before silence had had time to become ominous.

"Just as I told you, at the Dempsters."

"Where did you think I was?" asked Doreen, as she breathed again.

"How was I to know? Shall I see you home?" This was to Avril, who was putting on her cloak.

"Oh, no, many thanks," Doreen entreated him to remain with Avril, "if your man can call me a cab."

Now finding a cab after midnight is sometimes rather a long process.

"I shall certainly send the footman with you," said Trefusis. Under the light in the hall, a strange idea came to him.

"I believe you rushed home to warn Doreen or something," he said, and he looked her in the eyes, but what he read there apparently was neither fear or duplicity, but something that made him say very ceremoniously: "Good night, Miss Chichester," as he put her into the four-wheeler and made the footman get on the box.

It was characteristic of her sex that Doreen having just escaped as it were from the jaws of social and domestic death should make Trefusis a scene for having complained of her to Avril.

"Talk of me," said Doreen. "Why the way you flirt with that girl is too disgusting. I believe you adore her and that is why you are so unkind to me."



Hose bearing the Penman trademark snuggle like a second skin to every curve of foot and limb: They do not rip, or tear, because there is not a seam about them. And they're made for men, women and children in cotton, cashmere, silk and hosiery in any weight and all popular colors.

Ask for **Penmans Hosiery** and look for the trademark!

Penmans Limited, Paris, Canada
Hosiery Sweaters Underwear

ALL THE WAY BY WATER

Eastern Steamship Corporation

INTERNATIONAL LINE

Fares Newcastle to Boston \$11.65 to Portland \$16.55.

DIRECT SERVICE

Direct Route—Leaves St. John at 7:00 p. m. Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays for Boston direct.

Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston, at 10:00 a. m. Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays for St. John direct.

Leave St. John at 9:00 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

Returning leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9:00 a. m. and Portland at 5:00 p. m., for Lubec, Eastport and St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Leave Franklin Wharf Mondays at 10:30 a. m., and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 p. m.

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Direct all the way by water between Boston and New York. Leaves India Wharf week days and Sundays at 5:00 p. m.

The Great White Steel Steamships, Massachusetts and Bunker Hill.

Through tickets at proportionately low rates, on sale at all railway stations, and baggage checked through to destination.

L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. & P. A. A. E. Fleming, Agent, St. John, N. B.

T. W. BUTLER
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY AND CONVEYANCER

Offices: Leunbury Bldg., Newcastle

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. P. — Max horized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Newcastle Steam Ferry TIME TABLE

(Every day except Sundays)

Leave Newcastle—A. M.—6:50, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00

P. M.—1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 10:00

Leave Chatham Head—A. M.—7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45

P. M.—12:15, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15

SUNDAY TIME TABLE

Leave Newcastle—A. M.—9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:20

P. M.—12:30, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:20, 8:40, 9:25

Leave Chatham Head—A. M.—9:20, 10:00, 10:40, 11:40

P. M.—12:40, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:45

During the months of May, June, July, August and (unless previous notice of a change be given) September, and up to and including the 15th day of October

After the 15th October the last boat will leave Newcastle at 8:45 unless otherwise advertised.

If more teams are waiting on wharf than boat can take in one trip, it will return for them immediately.

D. MORRISON, Managing Director

I. R. C. TIME TABLE

The I. R. C. summer change of date which went into effect on Sunday June 2, 1912, is as follows:

DEPARTURES—EAST

Night Freight, No. 40, 2:50

Local Express, No. 36, 10:45

Maritime Express, No. 34, 5:10

Ocean Limited, No. 260, 12:22

DEPARTURES—WEST

Night Freight, No. 39, 3:20

Local Express, No. 35, 14:10

Maritime Express, No. 33, 24:10

Ocean Limited, No. 139, 16:25

INDIANTOWN BRANCH

Blackville, dep., 8:30

Renos, dep., 8:54

Milerton, dep., 9:25

Derby Jct., 9:50

Newcastle, arrive, 10:05

Newcastle, dep., 16:35

Milerton, dep., 17:10

Derby Jct., dep., 16:50

Renos, dep., 18:01

Blackville, arrive, 18:35

The way freight carries passengers and runs daily between Moncton and Campbellton, but has no stated time for arriving and departing at the different stations.

Painting, Paper Hanging, and Kalsomining

Done in first-class style All work guaranteed

All orders given prompt attention.

JOHN DUPUIS,
ROYAL HOTEL,
Newcastle

CHAPTER IV

What Avril hated herself for most that night was having betrayed herself by a look to Arthur Trefusis, for she knew she had. How disgusted he had looked, she thought, and how cold his tone had been. The next thing that seemed terrible to her, more horrible a great deal because of what she had betrayed, was that she had told him a lie. She was beginning to ask herself, why, after all, she had lied to him. Was it for his happiness to be continually duped with regard to Doreen's "goings on"? Was it for his happiness to be perpetually fooled in his endeavours to form a justification to himself for bringing about a separation, if not a divorce? All said and done was she not just helping forward a whole morose of deceit and forging closer links in a chain which both felt irksome. After all was she not simply pandering to prejudice? To a fear of a scandal. A little bit to sentiment, to love of the child and dread of what it would suffer if separated from its mother. Certainly no good woman sees her friend go under without making an effort to save her. The question was, was Avril saving Doreen from wrong or only helping her to hoodwink her husband? She could not but be conscious that Doreen had grown much worse lately. She was bolder and more brazen in her actions. Her friendship with Captain Lancaster had more defiance in it than any other of her friendships had had. Everyone disapproved of him, and Arthur had begged her not to let him come to the house.

"If you knew one eighth as much about him as I do," he said, "you would see I was right."

"What has he done?" she would ask; but Arthur knew too well how her tongue ran away with her to trust her with the recital of Herbert Lancaster's dark doings.

"Surely if I tell you I don't want him about the house," he said, "that is enough."

"But you tell me that everybody I should never see anyone except girls from one year's end to another. A very good thing too," said Trefusis. "What does a married woman want with a lot of men hanging about."

"I shouldn't want anyone if I had you," said Doreen, with an attempt at laying her head on his breast. But he moved away. These outbursts on the part of Doreen disgusted him. There was no doubt that her day was completely over and would never come again. There was some reason to pity Doreen.

"What nonsense you talk," said Arthur in response, for, "what nonsense is an expression that has the power of covering many meanings. But Doreen knew that it was not nonsense. There are so many stages in life. There is the stage when we are deceived by others. The stage when we deceive ourselves, and the stage when we do not mind being deceived, but there is the stage when truth stares us in the face and we refuse to assume any garb but its own white one, when in the sun it dazzles us, and at night we still discern its shimmering.

Doreen knew now quite for certain that Arthur was tired of her, and the realization that one's husband is tired of one is not a pleasant experience, nor one calculated to keep a woman of Doreen's temperament straight.

"I might do anything in the world now, he would never care a bit really. I think I shall drown myself," she often said to Avril.

"Anyhow, please leave me your gowns in your will," Avril would answer, laughing. "I would be too great a waste to think of Rosalie wearing them."

Then one day, Doreen made one of those reckless unthinking remarks with which people so often hit the mark.

"Do you know, I believe you would be just the woman Arthur would be happy with? Don't you think I had better elope with Captain Lancaster, and leave the old man to you?" Avril knew you would be good to Mouches.

"You are too silly!" answered Avril, but a wild longing that had been there of late rose in her heart. She wondered whether Doreen suspected anything, or was beginning to get jealous. Yet there was nothing to make her suspect. Since that night when in the hall beneath the lamp Arthur had read her secret in her weary eyes, he had studiously avoided being alone with her. To Avril his manner was intolerable. She felt as if he despised her, as if he wished to show her that he at least did not reciprocate any feeling she might have for him. To add to her discomfort, during the last few days of the season, was the daily fear that possessed her lest Arthur should discover that the Dempsters had been away the night he missed Doreen. How he would despise her!

"Do you think Captain Lancaster would elope with you?" she went on. "My own opinion is that he and Sir Harry are playing into each other's hands, and that neither of them would elope with you."

"Oh, as to Sir Harry, he is over head and ears in love with you. He as good as told me so," said Doreen. "but Herbert Lancaster I would trust him even if I saw him kissing another woman." As she spoke she got up and paced the pretty drawing-room, and lit a cigarette, a habit which annoyed Arthur more than anything else.

"Avril," she began presently, "do you believe in a God?"

"Of course I do, who doesn't?"

"Oh, of course there must have been some primary cause and all that, a creator of the world, but I mean do you believe that there is a God who listens to prayers, who sees what we do? Who knows and cares what we feel?"

"Of course I do, I am convinced of

mind, the one that affected her far more than the news of the peril in which Doreen stood, was the fact alone that Arthur would know that she had lied to him. This indeed struck her as the most dreadful thing that could have happened. How he must despise her! He probably thought her as bad as Doreen, and imagined that she aided and abetted all her follies.

"If only he knew what it had cost me to shield her," she whispered to herself.

"Tell madame that I am coming directly," she said to Rosalie, who gave a sigh of relief.

"Madame a bien b soin de quel qu'un," she began, but Avril did not encourage her and she left with the words:—

"Je n'ai jamias vu un monsieur tellement colere. On aurait dit que le ciel allait tomber."

It was characteristic of Avril that the idea of adding a fresh lie to cover her old one never occurred to her. Now that Trefusis knew the whole at least feign what he did not feel but of late he seemed to have grown more indifferent than usual. Avril refused to speak to him. It occurred to her that dual benefit would arise from this. He might become kinder to Doreen, and it would prevent his mother suspecting that Avril cared for him and father she knew would be angry with her for having sheltered Doreen's interference. But before she yet it seemed to her that friendship could obtain an interview with him, the bubble burst.

Early one morning towards the end of July, only a few days before the Chichesters were leaving for the country, Rosalie, Doreen's maid, asked to see Miss Chichester in private, Avril's heart beat. The bomb had fallen, she was certain that Rosalie had brought bad news. The woman's man if he divorced Doreen; he would, she opened the note, her worst fears were confirmed:—

"Dearest Avril, please come round as soon as possible. Things are dreadfully. Arthur has discovered that the Dempsters were away. Don't answer this in case he sees it, but tell me if it is all over? What is to be done? How am I to get out of it, she wished she had never known Doreen, but had her feelings been prob-

nothing on earth would she have foregone those charmed hours in Arthur's society, which Doreen's friendship alone had been able to procure for her.

There was a bitter sweetness borne into the room on the breeze of the morning, a sweetness mingled with dread and a longing to be again amongst childish things before those great heart stirrings had come to her, and with it all a wonder of what was going to happen.

CHAPTER V

Thank goodness, Arthur had gone out and Avril found Doreen alone.

"He has gone to his lawyer's and says he is going to divorce me. What am I to do? Did you ever know such luck as mine?"

But Avril was in a severe mood this morning.—

"It was very silly of us to tell stories. It was all my fault, but I am sure that if we had told your husband the truth he would have forgiven you."

"Well, it's too late now," said Doreen through her tears, with the comic expression that always made one laugh. "It's all over, dear, this time." "How did he hear?"

(To be Continued)

MASTER WORKMAN



SMOKING TOBACCO

It is a continuous strain for a builder to watch his buildings go up.

A pipe-full of MASTER WORKMAN tobacco is a great soothing when some deep thinking has to be done. This world-famous brand may now be had at all tobacconists for 15c. per cut.

When they first come, the best time to break them up. One standard remedy—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Sold for 75 years. Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Ask Your Doctor.

HARD COLDS

When they first come, the best time to break them up. One standard remedy—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Sold for 75 years. Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Ask Your Doctor.

ROUND THE TOWN

Home Cooking Sale
The Methodist ladies held a very successful sale of home cooking last Friday afternoon, the proceeds are for church purposes.

Don't strain your eyes. It's not only painful, but it can have only one ending. Dickson & Troy, the opticians, will fit you with glasses to suit your sight.

Stricken While at Work
George McLean of Strathadam, while working in the harvest field one day last week was stricken with paralysis of the tongue and all the left side. He is 79 years of age and is not expected to recover.

Ex-Conductor Honored
John Yerza, retired conductor of the I. C. R., was last week presented with the long service medal. Supt. Evan Price, of Campbellton, made the presentation. Mr. Yerza for upwards of 25 years was conductor on the Canada Eastern Railway, which some years ago was acquired by the I. C. R. He was retired from active service some time ago on superannuation and now lives at Fredericton.

The New Bridge
The Foundation Co. Ltd., the contractors for the new bridge are making excellent progress with the work. Two of the five caissons are now in place and the concrete work in same well advanced. A third caisson is ready for the concrete and of the remaining two, one is now being sunk and the other will be next week. The abutment on the Newcastle side of the river has been built up to high water level and is now ready for the granite upper work, and the abutment on the other side is also well forward. The company expects to continue operations all winter.

Methodist Meeting
The annual North Shore Methodist financial district meeting, Rev. Dr. Harrison of Newcastle presiding, was held in Chatham Tuesday. Those present were Revs. C. Squires, Campbellton; R. G. Fulton, Chatham; P. A. Wightman, Bathurst, and J. A. Ives, Millerton. Revs. A. D. McLeod, Harcourt, and Thomas Pierce, Richibucto, were excused because of illness. Judge Trueman of Dalhousie, S. McLeod of Chatham, alternate, was chosen lay delegate to the special meeting in Amherst, Oct. 1st, in connection with the general mission board. Arrangements were made for holding public meetings re missions, sustentation, education and temperance.

Narrow Escape
About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, while Section Foreman Lindon and men were going over the section, they saw a man sitting down at Wilkinston's field about one half mile of Patterson's Siding, four miles from Newcastle. On questioning him he claimed he was a passenger from Truro to Montreal and fell from the Maritime express of the night before. He gave his name as G. F. Helleur. The sectionmen brought him to Newcastle, and he was immediately sent to Dr. Desmond for a medical treatment. His back was somewhat bruised and there were some cuts on his head and face, otherwise he seemed to have escaped serious injury. The train must have been running about thirty-five miles an hour.

Fire at Nelson
A house belonging to the old Flett mill property at Nelson, now owned by Robert Jones & Co., of Liverpool, was burned down Friday. The building was used as an office by William Sullivan of Redbank, who is supplying lumber to the Tingley mill, on the property. The fire is thought to have been started by a spark from the Tingley mill and when discovered efforts were bent to save the surrounding property. The house was situated on the shore side of the road and the fire was endangering other buildings there, so that assistance was asked from the Newcastle fire department. This was quickly promised and the engine was on the point of being scowed over when the Nelson fire fighters found that they could handle the situation.

If you want a good quick lunch, go to Allan Russell's Restaurant. 36-0

Fraternal Visit
Several members of Court River Bend, Whitney, paid a fraternal visit to Court Loyalists here on Monday night. C. R., Arthur E. Petrie presided and ice-cream and cake was served during the evening and a good time enjoyed by all the members present.

New Cars on Canada Eastern
Two new first-class vestibuled passenger coaches have been added to the equipment of the Canada Eastern division of the Intercolonial Railway, and have started on the line last week. The cars are similar to those used on the main line, being fitted with Baker heaters and other modern appliances. Each car has a smoking compartment.

The Wireless Station
Passengers on the trains to and from Newcastle look with great interest on the construction work of the new wireless station. Dotted over the large field are men with horses engaged in making deep excavations for the foundation of the towers. The large steel one will be 500 feet high, while there will be six tall wooden towers besides. Messrs. Galbraith and Cate of Montreal are the contractors.—Moncton Times.

Express was Delayed
The North bound express which was due here at midnight Monday was delayed below Moncton by a broken down freight and did not reach here till 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when it crossed the express going east. Passengers for Newcastle and the North who had got off the Fredericton express and had to wait six hours at Chatham Junction were loud in their praises of the present system of running the Canada Eastern.

New Grocery Firm
As will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, Messrs. R. H. Armstrong and Wm. Ferguson have opened an up-to-date grocery establishment in the store formerly occupied by Mr. S. A. Russell. An enterprising and wide awake business men they make use of the columns of The Advocate to announce their new venture, and as their stock of goods is not only absolutely fresh and new but most extensive they should undoubtedly capture a fair share of the local trade.

A good Programme
A remarkable bill of powerful pictures will be shown at the Happy Hour Wednesday and Thursday. "Rosita's Cross of Gold" a Romance feature reel. Is a story of sunny Italy with characteristic views of the sweetshops, tenement houses, etc. It is excellently acted and is a strong drama far above the ordinary. "When Luck Chances" (American) A bully Western drama full of excitement, nicely pictured and will hold your attention from beginning to end. "Tiny Tim's Education" and "With a View to Matrimony" are two hand colored comedies produced by the Gaumont Co., with a good laugh in every foot of film. "The Message of the Flowers" (Majestic) A beautiful, simple story worked out in good style, very effective with all of the Majestic favourites.

Chatham Won
A return match between the Chatham and Newcastle bowlers was played on Babiniau alleys, Chatham on Monday night, resulting in a victory for the former by 23 points. The score was:

	Chatham	Total
Mann	78	67
Bernard	82	87
Cassidy	84	109
McEachren	84	82
Synott	72	76
	390	421
	430	1241
	Newcastle	Total
Henessy	89	79
Morrissy	77	73
Lank	75	93
Creaghan	85	63
Brown	77	99
	403	407
	408	1218

The boys are highest in their praises in the manner in which they were treated on Monday night and it is hoped that this is only a starter in a series of matches between these teams.

OBITUARY

Miss Laura Kenna
Miss Laura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kenna of Bartibogue, died of consumption, on Wednesday, aged twenty years, and after a year's illness. The remains were interred in St. Peter's cemetery, Bartibogue, Friday. Deceased is survived by her parents, and the following brothers and sisters: James, William and Margaret.

Fred Howe
Fred Howe, a well-known and much respected employee of the I. C. R., here, died in Montreal hospital Tuesday, aged 48 years. Only a short time ago he underwent an operation there and was found to be afflicted with cancer. Mrs. Howe was with him at the hour of death, and brought his body home on the Limited this afternoon.

In religion deceased was a Methodist. He is survived by his wife, Annie, nee Touchie, a native of Allison Settlement and the following children, the youngest of whom is only a year old:—Rachael, Bessie, Wilbur, Irene, Harrison and Doris. His father Wm. Howe of Rosebank survives and also the following brothers and sisters: Hedley and Davis, Rosebank; Wm. Iva, Emily (Mrs. James Anderson) Douglastown; Annie (Mrs. Harrington), St. John and May (Mrs. Thompson) of St. John.

Tea and Social
An enjoyable time is promised to all those who may attend the social entertainment at Redbank on Thursday evening the 18th inst. The advertisement elsewhere in this issue gives full particulars.

Popular Barber to Wed
Mr. George Kethroe, the well-known tonsorial artist, was on Saturday evening presented with an address and parlor clock by his fellow-employees in Keith's barber shop. The address was read by Mr. Foster Keith. Mr. Kethroe is to be married on Wednesday in St. John for which place he left on the C. P. R. express Sunday afternoon.—Moncton Times.

If you want a good quick lunch, go to Allan Russell's Restaurant. 36-0

Remembers the Miramichi Fire
The following item is taken from a recent issue of the Review, published at Fort Fairfield, Maine:—"Who is the oldest man in Fort Fairfield? There is no doubt the oldest woman is "Aunt" Mary Everett, who well remembers the famous Miramichi fire of 1825, during which with many others, she lugged water in an attempt to put out some of the flames in the buildings next her home. She claims to have been 13 years old at that time. That age then would make her 101 years old now."

Scow Turned Turtle
A peculiar accident happened to one of Mr. T. W. Flett's scows, Tuesday night, while loaded with gravel for the Dominion Pulp Co's extension work on the river. While being towed through the northwest bridge the scow struck one of the piers, but no damage was thought to have been done. An hour after the incident Mr. Flett could find no trace of water coming in and left the scow moored for the night. Scow's "Turtle" later the scow had taken in enough water to cause it to turn turtle and dump its load of gravel into the river.

County Council
Elections for County Councillors took place in several parishes in the County yesterday. The results as far as known at present are:—
Nelson—Messrs. Burchill and Harrigan.
Glencle—Messrs. McNaughton and Donald Wadding.
Blissfield—Messrs. O'Donnell and Avery.
Alnwick—Messrs. Allain and Anderson.
Hardwick—Messrs. Savoie and Fowle.
Rogersville—Messrs. Lavoie and Arseneault.
North Esk—Messrs. Sinclair and Shaughnessy.
Derby—Messrs. Vanderbeck and Parker

The members of the Miramichi Lawn Tennis Club are entertaining the Chatham Tennis Club at a dance in the Town Hall on Friday evening.

PERSONAL

Harrison M. Gough has returned to North Sydney.

Mrs. Wm. McGrath who has been ill for the past week is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Morse spent the week-end with Loggieville friends.

Mrs. Thomas Parker of Doaktown was a visitor in town on Monday.

Mrs. E. A. Dunn of Bathurst is the guest this week of Mrs. W. R. Payne.

If you want a good quick lunch, go to Allan Russell's Restaurant. 36-0

Wm. Wood of St. John spent Sunday with his sisters in Douglastown.

Miss Edith Wilson of Moncton is the guest of her friend Mrs. W. H. Belyea.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Blackmore of Douglastown spent Sunday in Whitteville.

Mrs. Wm. Wood of Douglastown is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lordan of Bathurst.

Mrs. Guy LePrak of Montreal is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nowlan of Douglastown are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

Mrs. J. R. Lawlor has returned from a pleasant visit spent with friends in Burnt Church.

Miss Blanche A'Hearn of Loggieville spent part of last week with friends in town.

Mrs. R. A. N. Jarvis and Miss Janet Williston visited friends in Whitney this week.

Hon. Donald Morrison and Mr. H. W. Woods, M. L. A., left this morning for a trip down river.

Rev. Dr. Harrison of the Methodist Church with Mrs. Harrison are spending a holiday at Bathurst.

Mrs. Robertson, wife of the Rev. J. Robertson of Loggieville is visiting the Misses Bockler this week.

Mrs. John Copp and Misses Inez and Jennie visited Mrs. Charles McKay, Whitney on Wednesday.

Miss Mamie Veneables of Montreal is visiting her aunts, Mrs. Wm. Touchie and Mrs. D. C. Smallwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coady of Montreal are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dauphney, Nordin.

Mrs. B. C. Mullin, who spent the summer with her sister, Miss Adelaide McKendry at Douglastown, has returned home.

Miss Margaret Appleby of the N. B. Telephone staff is spending her vacation with friends and relatives in Boston.

The Misses Muriel and Marion Bate left town for Edg-hill School, Windsor, N. S., by the Maritime Express this morning.

Miss Bessie Carroll who has spent the past three weeks with friends in town and St. Margarets, returned to Mulgrave, N. S., this morning.

Mrs. P. Ferguson and little daughter Effie who have been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morrison has returned to her home in Lynn, Mass.

Mr. Alonzo McKay and Mr. Elmer Parks of Kentville are in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Touchie, having come from Kentville in Mr. McKay's auto.

Messrs. H. M. Gale and Chas. E. Blair left Tuesday morning for Newcastle to be on hand at the opening of the big game season. Both are from Boston.—Transcript.

The services in the Presbyterian churches of Harcourt, Beersville and Coal Branch, Kent Co., were in the absence of Rev. R. H. Stuart in Toronto, conducted by Ald. H. H. Stuart of Newcastle on Sunday last.

Mrs. Charles Park Stohart received Thursday for the first time since her marriage, and was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Robert Lingley, Misses Minnie Stohart, Lucy Lingley, Jean Robinson, Bessie Crocker and Jean Thurber, Millerton, assisted in the dining-room. The bride was exceedingly pretty in cream messaline. Little Elizabeth Stohart, a niece of the groom, attended the door.

Miss Frances L. Fish, M. A., has returned to her post as vice-principal of the Campbellton Grammar School, from Chicago where she has been spending her vacation in graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Miss Fish has passed successful examinations on two years graduate work in Greek. She also received her M. A. degree at this University for examinations previously passed.

The marriage of Miss Eileen N. Parks, daughter of Robert Parks, of Redbank to Wilbur R. Matchett of the same place was solemnized at the residence of the bride's father, Wednesday evening, Rev. J. F. McCurdy officiated. The couple were unattended. A cheque from the bride's father and many other gifts were received. Mr. and Mrs. Matchett will live at Redbank.

Mr. J. A. Birmingham of Toronto, one of the secretaries of St. Andrew's Brotherhood is visiting some of the larger towns in the Province preparatory to the large mass meeting of Churchmen to be held at St. John on Sept. 26-28. He has already visited Campbellton, Dalhousie and Bathurst and on Monday evening of this week met some of the men of St. Andrew's, Newcastle at a special meeting convened by the rector at the Church. Mr. Birmingham left for St. John on the Maritime Express yesterday morning.

Rifles, Guns, Ammunition

RIFLES in 401 Automatic, 303 Savage, 303 Ross, 303 British; 30/30, 38/55, and 32 Special in Carbine and 1/2 Magazine; Swiss, the new model, feather weight, high velocity 45/70 and the 44 IXL for spot or bullet; also the Tobin, Stevens, Winchester, Savage, Remington, New Century and Hamilton Rifles in 22, 25 and 32 Calibres.

Single and Double Barreled Shot Guns in 10, 12, 16, 20 and 28 Gauges

CARTRIDGES and Loaded Shells in all Calibres in Winchester, Knock and Dominion, Empty Shells, Cartridge Belts, Game Bags, Hunting Knives and Axes, Caps, Primers, Powder, Shot, Wads, Loading Implements, Cleaners, Supplemental Chambers, 3 in 1 Oil, Gun Grease and REVOLVERS.

Phone 10 JOHN FERGUSON & SONS, LTD. Lounsbury Bl'ck

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Newcastle and Millerton

Perfect Sight a matter of Foresight.



Many cases of eye trouble are averted by early application of proper lenses. Present neglect means future trouble.



LIME

We are Unloading To-Day One Car of American Lime

STOTNART MERCANTILE CO. LIMITED

Deering Binders, Reapers Moody Threshers I. H. C. Engines Are The Best on Earth

Get Our Prices

THE LOUNSBURY COMPANY, Ltd.

Newcastle Chatham Tracadie

Gourlay Pianos

We have lately secured the agency for this County for the High Class



Gourlay Pianos

than which there is no better made in Canada

We have a beautiful Louis XV style Gourlay now in our new showroom on the Public Wharf, and we invite all intending Piano purchasers to call and see and test its superb tone.

We also handle

BELL ORGANS AND PIANOS

which have been so well and favorably known for the last 50 years. If you buy an Organ, you do not get first quality until you buy a "Bell"

A man can make no better purchase to make home attractive than by buying a Bell or Gourlay Instrument.

MIRAMICHI FARM IMPLEMENT CO. LIMITED.

Newcastle Tracadie Reguac Rogersville

SOAPS! SOAPS!

We have the Largest and Best Assortment of SOAPS ever shown in this town. Our stock is fresh. All Soap reduced in price.

Olive Oil and Cucumber, 3 cakes for 10c.
Tar Soap, 5c and 10c cake. Glycerine, 5c and 10c cake
Pure Castile Soap, 15c in Bars.

Every Article in the Toilet Line always on hand. A Sample Free with every purchase

Now the Hot Weather is here our COLD SODAS and ICE CREAM are in season

MORRIS' PHARMACY, E. J. Morris, Prop.

Pickling, Preserving

PLUMS, PEACHES, PEARS

are now at their best for Preserving. We have large shipments arriving Mondays and Thursdays. Leave your orders for what you want in the Pickling line, TOMATOES will be along in a few days and we will have a full line of Peppers, Onions, Vinegar, and Spices.

We receive Robinsons Celebrated Bread daily. Order a Trial Loaf

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GROCERIES Phone 8. CROCKERYWARE