

# The Union Advocate

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NO. 45

## Sixty-Seventh Annual Session Grand Division Sons of Temperance

### The Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick Held Successful Session--Reports Were Very Encouraging and This Loyal Army Increasing

The 67th annual session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of N. B., met in Newcastle Temperance Hall on the 28th and 29th October, 1914, first session at 8 p. m. on the 28th.

G. W. P. Fred G. Moore presided. Following pro tem appointments were made: G. Treas.—Rev. C. Flemington; G. Sentinel—L. R. Hetherington. All other officers were present. Mrs. L. R. Hetherington was chosen organist.

Following 16 divisions were represented: Golden Rule, No. 51, Hopewell Hill—F. G. Moore, G. W. P. Gurney, No. 5, St. John—E. W. Rowley, G. W. A.; W. Edgar Campbell.

Granite Rock, No. 77, St. John—Rev. W. R. Robinson, G. S.; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hennigar.

Excelsior, No. 466, St. John—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Macdonald.

Harcourt, No. 438—Rev. R. H. Stavert, M. W. P. of North America.

Life Line, No. 462, Dorchester—Rev. B. H. Thomas, Grand Chaplain.

Reston, No. 419—Geo. N. Clarke, Grand Conductor.

Port Elgin, No. 444—R. D. Mitton, R. E. Rayworth.

Richibucto—No. 42—O. K. Black, Grandville, No. 440—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. B. Smith, Mrs. S. E. Jonah.

Caledonia, No. 126, Douglstown—Harold C. Stothart, R. Stirling Wood, Robt. H. Jessamin, David Bass.

Cora Hill, No. 376—Rev. C. Flemington of Gibson, York Co.

Westmorland, No. 50, Pt. de Bute—Rev. W. J. Kirby, Miss L. Mac Kirby.

Queens, No. 453—Rev. James F. McCurdy, B. A.

Moncton, N. 183—A. A. McLeod, S. C. Alward.

Louisburg, No. 297—Thomas A. Clarke.

Newcastle, No. 45—James Falconer, H. H. Stuart, Blair W. Hutchinson, Principal L. R. Hetherington, Mrs. L. R. Hetherington, Miss H. M. MacLeod, Miss M. J. Dunnett.

Following visitors were also present: New Era, No. 215, Nelson—Miss Lillian Coughlan.

Nelson, No. 99, Millerton—Mrs. J. D. Lyon, Walter Lyon, Miss Florence Lyon.

Caledonia, No. 126, Douglstown—Kendall Wood.

Newcastle, No. 45—W. H. Davidson, Charles Aharan, Clifford Drummond, J. Myron Nicholson, Frank Hibbert, Mrs. Annie Allingham, Alice Hazel and Ella O'Donnell.

Jennie McMaster, Ethel Allison, Merle Bell, Blanche Parker, Lyle McCormack, Vesta Savage, Margaret Copp, Maud Graham.

Following committees were appointed: Finance and audit—E. S. Hennigar, Joshua Stark, E. W. Rowley.

Credentials—H. C. Stothart, W. H. Macdonald, Mrs. E. S. Hennigar.

There, in Kent Co. Liquor License Inspector Geo. N. Clarke, a sterling temperance man, had been summarily dismissed by the Local Government without an opportunity to defend himself and it was claimed, a successor appointed who was in sympathy with the liquor people. That was a wrong which should be righted. Six new divisions had been organized during the year, two by himself. He had visited seven divisions. The death of Hon. Robt. Maxwell, a past G. W. P. of the Order, was feelingly referred to.

Grand Scribe's Report  
Rev. W. R. Robinson, G. S., covered same ground as the G. W. P., and suggested needed improvements in the constitution and business methods.

32 Divisions had paid per capita tax to Sept. 30th; 12 to June 30th; and 21 were two or more quarters in arrears. During the year there were initiated, 682; joined by card, 8; reinstated, 56—total increase 746; withdrawn, 94; suspended, 215; expelled, 24; died 5—total loss 338. Net gain 408.

The membership by counties on Sept. 30th was:

Counties	Divisions reported	Members
Northumberland	14	684
Charlotte	11	541
Westmorland	9	479
Kings	10	233
Kent	5	149
St. John	4	247
Restigouche	3	144
Gloucester	2	117
Queens	3	67
Albert	1	64
Sunbury	2	53
York	1	37
Total	65	2865

Of these 2865 members only 1473 were paid up to September 30th. \$323 was due to Grand Division for capita tax and \$97.43 for supplies. \$60 was owed to National Division and only \$2 on hand. During the year he had assisted in local option campaigns and in organizing work. He had 463 prisoners paroled to him, of whom 59 were females. Of these only 17 men and 2 women had broken parole.

He thanked the following for valuable assistance during year: Messrs. Moore, Stavert, Rowley, Bustin, Hennigar, Thomas, G. N. Clark, Misses Kirby and McLeod, and Messrs. H. C. Stothart, B. W. Hutchinson and H. H. Stuart.

Treasurer's report showed receipts of \$423.19, and payments of \$421.19.

Grand Patron's Report  
Grand Patron Miss L. M. Kirby reported following Bands of Hope on Sept. 30th more than half of which are in Northumberland Co.:

Northumberland—Frances Atkinson; No. 52, Newcastle, B. W. Hutchinson Patron—116 members; Caledonia, No. 5, Douglstown, Clair McKenzie Patron—80; Derby, No. 51, Millerton, Mrs. J. D. Lyon Patron—34. Total 3 Bands 230 members.

Westmorland Co.—Peerless, No. 53, Middle Sackville, Mrs. Lawson Smith Patron—54; Westmorland, No. 87, Pt. de Bute, Miss Daisy Bowser, P.—25; Ontario, No. 65, Bale Verte, Miss Amelia Goodwin, P.—22. Total—3 bands, 101 members.

Kent—Mayflower, No. 3, Richibucto, Mrs. Bliss Stewart, Patron—35; Star, No. 2, Harcourt, Miss Ivah Ward Acting Patron—34. Total—2 bands, 69 members.

Charlotte—Cheerful Workers, No. 60, Oak Hill, Miss Bessie McMorris Patron—20 members.

K. and N. District Division Report  
Newcastle, N. B., Oct. 28, 1914

To the G. W. P., officers and members of the Grand Division: Dear Brethren,

The Kent and Northumberland District Division beg leave to submit the following report of the year's work.

There are 19 divisions in good standing in the district—14 in Northumberland and 5 in Kent. The total membership on Sept. 30, 1914, was about 1114—821 adult and 293 juvenile—a gain since Sept. 30, 1913 of about 150.

This District Division organized in September 1905 has held 36 quarterly sessions. Its executive have frequently paid official visits to Divisions and organized new divisions and much of the Temperance work of the two counties can be traced to its efforts.

The District has five of the 9 active Bands of Hope in the province, with a probability of one or more new Bands in the early future.

Financial statement.  
Balance on hand Sept. 30, '13...\$55.21  
\$55.21

To collections at public meetings ..... 12.34  
\$67.55

Paid Out:  
Postage &c ..... \$4.85  
Travelling Expenses of Officers ..... 10.50  
To National Division ..... 5.00  
District Division and Temperance Alliance Work ..... 40.50  
\$65.85

On hand Sept. 30, ..... 7.00  
\$67.85

Submitted in L. P. & F., Henry Harvey Stuart, D. S. Grand Scribe's salary was continued at \$150 a year.

Following officers were elected: G. W. P.—E. W. Rowley, St. John, G. W. A.—Geo. N. Clarke, Reston, G. S.—Rev. W. R. Robinson, St. John, (re-elected)

G. T.—Jas Falconer, Newcastle, G. Chap.—Rev. B. H. Thomas, Dorchester, (re-elected)

G. Cond.—R. Stirling Wood, Douglstown  
G. Sentinel—H. C. Stothart  
G. Patron—Miss L. M. Kirby, Pt. de Bute (re-elected)

P. G. W. P.—F. G. Moore, Hopewell Hill.  
Adjourned till next lay.

SECOND SESSION  
Grand Division re-opened 9.30 a. m., Oct. 29th.  
Vote of thanks was tendered retiring G. W. P.

Dates for next meetings were fixed as follows:  
Semi-annual—At St. John, May 24 and 25.

Annual—Pt. de Bute, near Aulac Station, I. R. C., first Thursday and Friday of November, 1915.  
Adjourned till 2 p. m.

THIRD SESSION  
Grand Division re-opened at 2.30, the newly installed G. W. P., Mr. Rowley in the chair.

Rev. B. H. Thomas submitted the report of the Committee on the State of the Order. It thanked G. W. P. Moore for his work and endorsed his report; congratulated District W. P. Rev. R. H. Stavert, field sec'y of the Dominion Alliance, on his election as M. W. P.; endorsed the Grand Scribe's work and report; recommended new scale of prices for Division supplies and that Division be urged to pay arrears due G.D.; thanked Grand Patron for her work and recommended that she prepare a list of changes needed in Band of Hope ritual; advocated a forward movement of extension of the order; and submitted two resolutions.

Resolution No. 1.—To the King's Most Excellent Majesty; The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of N. B., in session assembled, for themselves and on behalf of upwards of 3000 members, beg to present to your majesty the profession of our loyalty to your throne and person. While we deplore the fact of this most calamitous war, we rejoice that for the sake of honour and truth, for the maintenance of treaty obligations, in defiance of a weaker people, you have been ready to engage in it, and we trust that you may persevere until a just peace has been rendered possible wherein the powers, greater or smaller, shall be able with confidence to rest in treaty obligations entered into with one another. We rejoice in the advanced position now taken by the army in respect of abstinence from intoxicants and very especially the leadership in this regard of the Hon. Secretary for War, and we fervently trust that our Canadian soldiers may yet be permitted to continue under the Canadian canteen regulations, which entirely prohibit the sale of intoxicants. A considerable number of the members of our Grand Division are now with the forces of Canada in England, and many stand ready to offer their bodies for Britain and the principles she represents. In the name of the Grand Division of New Brunswick we beg to subscribe ourselves for God and the cause of England.

B. H. THOMAS,  
JAS. F. McCURDY, B. A.  
W. EDGAR CAMPBELL,  
S. C. ALWARD.

Resolution No. 2: The Grand Division has learned, with the intensest regret, that the Canadian Army canteen regulation prohibiting the sale

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## DIRECTORS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

### The Canadian Gear Works, Limited, Had Successful Year And Declared a Dividend

The first annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Gear Works Limited was held on Wednesday the 28th, of October.

The Directors submitted a report covering the time from the Company's organization last year, up to the 30th of Sept. last. Said report states that the ebullience of the Company has developed satisfactorily during the year, a good market having been secured for the Company's products, and good connections established locally as well as throughout the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario.

The Company transacts its business under three different branches: (1) The Gear Works, manufacturing and selling gears and vehicles in the white to wagon manufacturers throughout the country.

(2) The Newcastle Wagon Works, which branch manufactures and sells finished wagons and sleighs, and undertakes repair work.

(3) The Newcastle Planing Mill, dealing in lumber, doors, windows, etc.

The Company controls five Canadian and five United States patents covering a large number of gears of an approved and standard make, known and used over the entire continent, as well as in some of the British Colonies.

For the local market the Company manufactures high grade wagons and sleighs.

The planing mill end of the business, handles a large variety of stock, such as spruce and hardwood flooring, sheathing, clapboards, clear California pine doors, sashes, hard pine wainscoting, and inside finish of all kinds, and besides supplying to the local trade, the Company ships considerable quantities of lumber to the Montreal and Toronto markets.

The Company employs a number of men the year round, and its payroll averages over a thousand dollars a month.

The Company purchased in the Spring of last year, the wood working factory then owned by H. H. Lamont. On same property the Company built another factory for the manufacturing of gears and wagons, installing in same, a number of machines for iron and woodwork. The woodworking factory was rebuilt by the Company, a big modern plant and an eighty-five horse power Robb Engine has been installed. The Company's plant is therefore, in its new shape, up-to-date in every respect.

The shareholders meeting decided to pay a dividend of 7 per cent and to appropriate the balance of the profit for a reserve fund.

## British Fleet Receives Another Severe Blow

### Naval Engagement Reported Between British and German Cruisers in Which British Ships are Worst--The Monmouth Sunk and Good Hope on Fire.

Montreal, Nov. 4--It is reported from Valparaiso, Chili, that an engagement took place off that place on Sunday evening, in which five German Cruisers sank the British Cruiser "Monmouth," also destroyed the Cruiser "Good Hope" and badly damaged the Cruiser "Glasgow" When last seen the Good Hope was on fire, so report says, but darkness coming on it is unknown whether she sank or not. The Glasgow took refuge in the harbor of Coronel, Chili.

The Good Hope is a Cruiser of 14,100 tons displacement and belongs to the 6th Cruiser Squadron, the other two Cruisers are smaller. Victor Hatheway, of Fredericton, is a mid-shipman on the Good Hope and anxiety as to his safety is felt by his relatives and friends at home.

A British Submarine has been sunk in the North Sea by a mine thrown from a German Cruiser she was pursuing.

It is reported from Dover that the German fleet is venturing out of the Kiel Canal and that four Battleships and four Cruisers have already taken to sea.

The German troops are retreating fast in Belgium followed up by the Allies.

The Allied fleet in Turkish waters have destroyed some of the Dardanelle forts.

MARRIED  
At the manse, Douglstown, on the 26th of October, by the Rev. Alexander Firth, Mr. Clare Geikie, and Miss Ruby Hutchison, both of Douglstown.

Miss Kathleen Moore arrived on the limited today from Portland, Oregon, and will be the guest of Miss Stables for a few days before leaving for her home in North Sydney.

Mrs. J. E. Layton and children, who have been spending the summer months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Leighton, left for her home in Cameron, Missouri, on the limited, Wednesday. Her sister, Mrs. W. A. Appleton and Mr. Appleton of Moncton, accompanied her as far as Chicago.

## Kent-Northumberland District Division

### Met in 36th Quarterly Session at Newcastle, October 28th---1114 Members Reported for Quarter Ending September 30th, 1914---Largest on Record

The thirty-sixth quarterly session of the Kent and Northumberland District Division Sons of Temperance was held in Newcastle Methodist Vestry on Wednesday afternoon, October 28th, 1914, the D. W. P. in the chair.

An unusually large number of Divisions were represented, as follows: Harcourt—Rev. R. H. Stavert, D. W. P.

Douglstown—H. C. Stothart, D. W. A.; R. Stirling Wood.

Newcastle—H. H. Stuart, District Scribe; James Falconer, B. W. Hutchinson, L. R. and Mrs. Hetherington, Mrs. Annie Allingham, Miss Ethel Allison.

Grandville—H. W. B. Smith, D. Treas.; Mrs. H. W. B. Smith, Mrs. S. E. Jonah.

Reston—Geo. N. Clark  
Richibucto—O. K. Black  
Redbank—Rev. J. F. McCurdy, B. A.

Millerton—Mrs. J. D. Lyon  
Nelson—Miss Lillian Coughlan  
Whitneyville—Wm. Sheppard, Walter Adams

The visitors were: Douglstown—Kendall Wood  
Newcastle—Misses Ella O'Donnell and Vesta Savage.

St. John—Rev. W. R. Robinson, Grand Scribe; E. W. Rowley, G. W. A.; W. Edgar Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Macdonald.

Following pro tem appointments were made:  
Conductor—R. S. Wood  
A. C.—Walter Adams  
Chap.—Rev. J. F. McCurdy.

District Scribe's Report  
The D. S. reported having sent the following letter, in duplicate, to the Provincial Secretary and to the Minister of Public Works:  
Newcastle, N. B., Sept. 14, 1914.  
The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of N. B., in Council:

the Provincial Government's failure to state, after repeated requests, their reasons for dismissing Mr. G. N. Clarke of Reston from the position of Liquor License Inspector for Kent County, and strongly urge, as a matter of simple justice, that the said government grant Mr. Clarke an investigation without further delay.

Kindly consider this matter at your next meeting and notify me of your decision before our next District meeting, which will be held on Thanksgiving Day in Chatham.

I am yours respectfully,  
Henry Harvey Stuart,  
Sec. K. & N. Dist. Div. S. of T.

The Minister of Public Works had replied as follows:  
Dept. Public Works, Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 18, 1914.

H. H. Stuart, Esq., Newcastle, N. B.  
Dear Sir,

Your favor of September 14th duly received. In reply may say that I think your friend Mr. Clark should have an opportunity to defend himself before a committee appointed to investigate why he was dismissed from office.

Yours truly,  
(Sgd.) John Morrissy.  
(Continued on page 4)

PERSONAL  
Mrs. Samuel Houghton of Moncton, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Walter Morell.

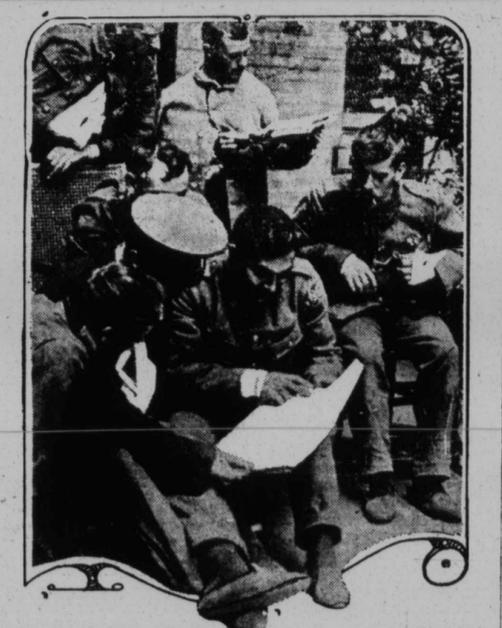
Mrs. Walter Morell has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives and friends in Moncton.

Mr. Osborne Brown returned to Bathurst on Sunday after spending a few days at his home here.

Mr. Warren Davidson of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, who has had typhoid fever for the past few weeks, was able to return to his home here on Monday last.

Miss Grace Moore of North Sydney, who has been spending the past three months in Fredericton, the guest of Miss Gladys Gregory, is now visiting Miss Helen Stables.

## Wounded Soldiers Keep Track of War Doings



Wounded British Soldiers at the London Hospital on Mile End Road Reading the Latest News from the Front.

### THE HUM OF INDUSTRY

A Big Factory and What it Means in Wages and Mills

Some idea of the activity created in all lines of business by an industry employing a large number of hands is manifest from some statistics furnished recently in an advertisement of a large firm in Toronto. The firm in question during the past two years has employed an average of 1,240 in its shops and offices, and in the two years has paid out for wages and salaries \$1,678,132. As this is an industry in which most of the workers are adult males, it would be safe to estimate that a town of 5,000 people would be required to house those directly dependent on this one industry, making due allowance for storekeepers, professional men and others who would assist in providing the daily necessities of the workers and their families.

But the 1,240 men is only part of the employment afforded. The company in question purchased from other manufacturers various raw materials and supplies, such as lumber, steel, rubber goods, belting, oils, copper, brass, glass, paints, factory supplies, electric fixtures, etc. These supplies in two years ran into \$2,000,000, which was distributed among one thousand Canadian corporations and firms. This is about \$2,000 each that over 1,000 Canadian firms receive on the business resulting from the purchases of this one factory, and which is spread over the factories of Canada almost from coast to coast. This gives us a good idea of the interdependence of the manufacturing industry. What is one factory's raw material, is another's finished product, and the whole is enabled to work to the best advantage, and therefore distribute the greatest amount of money in wages and salaries to the merchants, farmers and other residents of the community in which the industry is situated, under a policy that bears equally on all. Fortunately, Canada has made few radical departures from the stable trade policy of the last thirty years, and when such departures have been made they have been made with due regard to the various interests affected. This is the only safe course for a young country, such as Canada, to pursue if she is to have the all-round development which is necessary to success. Consideration of figures such as those given above, will make every Canadian realize not only the desirability, but the necessity of developing under a stable national policy diversified manufacturing industries.

### CANADIAN CEMENT

How a Big Industry Was Developed in a Few Years

The much maligned cement merger held its annual meeting a few weeks ago. The company was able to report a fairly successful year, although business conditions on the whole had not been as good as in the previous few years. This was made clear by the fact that up to the middle of February the business of the company was 27% below that of a year ago. However, the experience of both United States and Canada since cement was first used has been that there was never a year in which the total consumption of cement has not increased. It is expected that Eastern Canada will use more cement this year than last, although there may be a falling off in the West. The construction of large public works, such as the new Welland Canal, and the big railway viaduct in Toronto and other extensive railway work in Montreal and further East accounts to some extent for the larger trade expected in Eastern Canada. What will surprise most people, particularly in view of the bitter attacks that have been made on the cement merger as being a trust fostered under a protective tariff, is that cement last year was cheaper in Canada than in the United States. For instance, at Port William cement sold at \$1.25 per barrel, while in Duluth it was \$1.35.

The general manager, Mr. F. P. Jones, gained his manufacturing experience in the Maritime Provinces where he was for several years connected with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney. There seems little doubt that if the Cement Company's plans are carried out in their entirety, with mills located at various points throughout Canada for the most economic distribution, that cement will get cheaper instead of dearer. The merger now has an output of eleven million barrels per year, which doubles that of the various independent mills throughout the country. It is obvious that a company with this production can produce cement more cheaply than can a company with a half million barrel production.

Every city starting a city market has the consumers and the market building, or must provide the building. Farmers in the vicinity must be encouraged to raise the farm truck to supply the market. Once started they will soon realize that there is money in it.

Mr. James A. Brook of Montreal who petitioned the Dominion Government to aid in the establishment of the flax fibre industry in Canada, requesting the granting of a bounty of a satisfactory spinnable fibre produced from Canadian flax straw, estimates that a capital of \$750,000 is necessary to inaugurate such a business without prospect of financial returns on capital invested for three years.

### COTTON INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES

Views of Prominent Textile Men on Tariff Changes—Wages Question a Big Factor

In his opening address at the Convention of the Cotton Manufacturers of United States at Boston in April, Mr. E. F. Greene, President of the Association, dwelt on the state of trade. After referring to the tariff changes and the general depression which exists in manufacturing in United States, he spoke on the labor problem as follows:—

"One of the most serious problems which we manufacturers have to face is the labor problem. It is not merely a question of wages or hours of work. A mere shortening of hours will not accomplish what the wage earners themselves really seek. It is a much larger question. As I have frequently stated, we all believe in higher wages for textile workers. The present schedule of wages should be maintained, but if the Government seeks to impose unjust and unfair burdens, labor must bear its fair share of the load.

"It is, perhaps, a sign of the times that one of the largest carpet mills in this country recently reduced the wages of all their operatives, including foremen, ten per cent. I sincerely hope that this will not prove necessary throughout the industry, but it behooves us to consider carefully whether we are in a position to compete with the English, French and German mills if any further burdens of restrictive legislation, such as shorter hours, are imposed."

While the conditions as described by Mr. Greene do not apply directly to Canada, it should perhaps be borne in mind that for nearly half a century up to two years ago the American textile industry enjoyed what we would regard in Canada as extreme high protection. Even after the reductions of the Wilson tariff went into effect it still averages from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. higher all along the line on various textile items than the tariff in Canada. In wages the American or Canadian mill is hopelessly out-distanced when it comes into competition with the British mill.

### CANADIAN SHIP-BUILDING

A Misstatement and Its Correction—Hope for the Future

According to the "Canadian Courier" of Toronto a most remarkable statement appeared in a recent editorial on ship-building in the Toronto "Globe." It ran thus:—

"Before Canada ruined the business by protection she was among the leading ship-building nations." "Such a statement, says the "Courier," cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. The protective policy which Canada has pursued for thirty-six years cannot be bolstered up by false facts, nor can it be changed by misleading statements. The Globe statement is in the latter class."

"When ships were made of wood Canada built many ships. When steel was introduced as a substitute for timber, the building ceased. Canada could not make iron and steel plates. Iron and steel mills did not exist in this country, whereas they were numerous in Great Britain and Germany even in the era of wooden ships. In order that Canada could engage in steel ship-building it was necessary to establish the basic industries. This is now being done, and some day Canada may get back her ship-building. In the meantime, the world's ships are largely built in Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States."

"Germany's experience proves the falsity of the Globe's statement. Germany is a protective country, just as Canada is, yet Germany is second in the list of ship-building countries. It is a question of industrial ability, not a question of protection."

"Finally, it would be equally false if the Globe had stated that protection ruined our square timber business. Everyone knows that the export of square timber declined because the supply of trees ran out."

### ORNAMENTAL STONES AND CANADIAN BUILDING

Stone-cutters' Union Anxious to Have Work Done in Canada—Serious Competition From American Stone

The Toronto Stone Cutters' Union have issued a very attractive and interesting booklet dealing with the subject of "Building Stones—both Canadian and Imported." The book is a credit to organized labor, and particularly to the Stone Cutters' Union, who edited it. It not only contains a general description of the various stones that are used in Canada, but also a chemical analysis of the different varieties, and it is well illustrated with splendid photographs of typical buildings containing the different stones described.

Canadian Sandstones

Dealing with the subject of Canadian Sand Stones, the Stone Cutters state their views as follows:—

"In presenting for your consideration the Sandstones of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, with the chemical analysis of same, we may be pardoned for making a few observations upon our outlook as Canadian citizens. Experience has taught us that it is a wise policy to stand for the development of home industries; and believing that this is the only safe course to pursue in protecting the home worker against the invasion of foreign products, which factor is playing such havoc in our craft at the present time, owing to the remarkable development of machinery, and the manner in which artificial methods facilitate the production of work."

The evil resulting from this is easily discerned in the number of skilled mechanics either temporarily employed or totally unemployed. We clearly foresee the foolishness of endeavoring to prohibit mechanical means of production, "but" we are of opinion that a condition could be made operative which would result in a minimum of suffering, to those dependent upon the industry for a living, namely: (1) That as far as possible all work should be executed in the locality for which the construction is intended. (2) And secondly, that preference should be given to home products as far as the supply is possible.

Between Two Evils

Many objections may be raised to these suggestions, but we are placed in the unfortunate position of having to choose between two evils, and, like wise men, choose the lesser. The question of supply will probably take priority in the objections, and without discussing the question on its broad merits here, we conclude that from a national point of view, we have a home market, "why not a home supply?"

There is an abundance of stone in the provinces, and if its production was facilitated, could supply every legitimate demand of the building industry. So far as the stones themselves are concerned, they stand well in comparison to other stones not produced in the provinces. The necessary chemical combination and the demonstration of actual strength of the same, and, considering that we have almost every variety of sandstone possessing the desirable characteristics for the expression of artistic design, leads us to conclude that the advocacy of its practical utility is reasonable, and to accomplish a much wider use of these stones is not beyond our expectation.

Asked by Stone Cutters

To the manufacturers is commonly attributed all of the agitation for "Made-in-Canada" goods, and for the policy of moderate protection which encourages the production of manufactured goods in Canada. It is interesting to know, therefore, that the decision of the Government to put a duty on building stone did not result from the efforts of the quarry men, but rather from the agitation which was so ably conducted by the local Stone Cutters' Unions in such places as Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and elsewhere in Canada. The Canadian mechanic knows full well that any policy which provides work for his rivals in a foreign country is not going to help him solve his individual problem of the high cost of living. Hence his desire to have the Government adopt a policy which would insure him a reasonable amount of work in his own country. All the larger Western cities are interested in this question, since most have the stone cutters' trade in their midst. In addition, there are a number of Western quarries, the demand for whose product will be greatly increased as the result of the policy the Government announced last month, and which will, therefore, employ more men.

The West can demand bounties for the flax industry with some reason seeing that they have paid their share of the bounties on pig iron, steel, etc., for many years. No one in Eastern Canada would oppose a bounty on anything that would help build up a big industry in Western Canada.

### No Increase in Price

Royal Baking Powder, made of pure Cream of Tartar and soda, the greatest bake day aid to the housewife, has not advanced in price, notwithstanding the shortage of the raw materials from which it is produced.

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### CANADA'S INDEBTEDNESS

Ability to Pay Interest Charges Depends on Productivity

The President of the Bank of Montreal, in his address to the shareholders at the annual meeting early in December, emphasized the fact that the balance of foreign trade has been heavily against Canada during the past decade. In the last six fiscal years imports exceeded exports in value up to \$850,000,000, and this considerable gap has been made, in certain quarters, the subject of adverse criticism of Canada. We cannot, moreover, expect to go on widening the gap between imports and exports indefinitely. The lesson to be taken from these remarks is that the ability to earn interest charges on our heavy borrowings from abroad must come from increased productivity in farm, factory and mine, etc. A good portion of our borrowings are for the Dominion Government, and our ability to pay the interest charges depends on a growing revenue.

Canada's fiscal policy, during the past thirty years, has not only produced a revenue equal to all the claims of interest and sinking funds, but has afforded incidental protection to manufacturing, an essential factor in our national development. A reduction in the tariff to-day would not only reduce Canada's income, but in so far as it resulted in increased imports would lessen the productivity of Canadian factories, and therefore reduce in the long run the earnings from productive undertaking, which are required to pay interest.

Having in mind the serious condition in which the country has been placed during the past two years, the wisdom of disturbing the stability of Canada's trade policy at the present juncture is doubtful.

### BRANTFORD PROTESTS

Strong and Unanimous Opposition to Lower Duty on Implements

Although it is generally understood that the Liberal party are in favor of Free Trade in agricultural implements, or at least are strong supporters of material reductions in the implement tariff, the following resolution passed by the Advisory Committee of the Brantford Reform Association on March 16th indicates that the rank and file of the Liberal party are far from favoring the policy laid down by their leaders at Ottawa. The resolution reads as follows:—

"That as members of the Advisory Committee of the Brantford Reform Association we record our firm protest against the removal, or material reduction, of the present duties on agricultural implements, as calculated to do substantial injury to a most important industry, and one in which Brantford is vitally interested, at a time when said industry, in consequence of the loss of business is least able to stand it, and also because the import duties now levied on these lines are below the requirements of a tariff for revenue only, and not such as to do any injustice to the western agriculturists, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Similar resolutions have also been passed by the Conservative Executive in Brantford, and the Board of Trade of that city has also taken action along the same lines. The general feeling all through Eastern Canada, but particularly in industrial centres is, without passing on the merits or demerits of the implement tariff as it stands that it would be nothing short of a disaster to reduce the duties this year when there are thousands of workmen unemployed, and every industry is seriously handicapped by lack of credit and lack of orders. It is felt that any reduction in the tariff must mean increased importations, and consequently would be providing work for American workmen while a greater number of Canadians than ever would be cut off from the source of livelihood.

### CO-OPERATIVE WAGES

Returns to English Workers Very Low in Their Own Establishments

According to Professor Swanson, in an article on "Productive Co-operation," which has recently appeared in a Toronto periodical, the "Wholesale Societies in the British Co-operative Movement in 1910 employed about 17,000 productive workers, paying them £920,000 or \$4,600,000 in wages. The Retail societies employed 21,000 workers in production, and paid them wages to the amount of £1,210,000 or \$6,050,000. The associated workers, with 7,300 productive employees, paid £268,000 or \$1,340,000 in wages. This works out for the three groups to £54 4s., or \$270, £57 12s., or \$285 and £56 8s., or \$250 per worker per annum. In the last class the worker is also given \$7.50 as a bonus, making his annual wage equal to \$258. These averages are certainly not in excess of those paid by private employers. Socialistic critics are undoubtedly correct when they charge the system with making poorer returns to the employee than does private industry. For example, the average earnings of the employees of the British railway amounted at the same period, to which the above figures refer, to £65, or \$325 per worker."

It should be remembered of course that these are the wages that prevail under Free Trade in Great Britain, and while they would seem unjustly low to a good Canadian mechanic there is no doubt that the relatively higher Canadian wages are explained to a great extent by the moderate protection policy which has prevailed in this country for the last thirty years.

### DUTY ON COAL

Production in Maritime Provinces Compared With in United States

"The Journal of Commerce" of Montreal in discussing the duty on coal a couple of weeks ago made an important pronouncement on the suggestion that has been made from time to time that the duty on coal should be removed. The views of the "Journal of Commerce" are of particular interest to the people of the Maritime Provinces.

The duty on coal passing inwards to the United States, has been removed, but so far as Eastern Canada is concerned, the retention or removal of this duty is immaterial and of no effect, except in so far as it may be used as an argument in favor of allowing United States coal to reciprocally enter Canada without Customs duty. To those who make this argument it may be pointed out that the existing market for Nova Scotia coal is held by virtue of the duty, and of that alone. If the duty is ever abrogated the Nova Scotia coal trade will irreversibly collapse, and could not be revived even if the impossible were to happen, and Canada were to become a State in the Union. So far as Nova Scotia is concerned, the much-talked-of New England coal market does not exist, as under conditions prevailing now and in the future, West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal can always be sold there at prices below the lowest possible price at which Nova Scotia coal can be delivered and show a profit. One thing that Nova Scotia will always demand of the Federal Parliament is the retention of the coal duties, as if these were removed it would be extremely difficult to see any reason why Nova Scotia should remain in the Confederation.

### SUFFERED EVERYTHING

For Years, Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Canadian women are continually writing us such letters as the following, which are heartfelt expressions of gratitude for restored health:—

Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of womb and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully for years until I began taking your medicine. I do so recommend it for nervousness and indigestion."

Chesterville, Ont.—"I heard your medicines highly praised, and a year ago I began taking them for falling of womb and ovarian trouble. My left side pained me all the time and just before my periods which were irregular and painful it would be worse. To sit down caused me pain and suffering and I would be so nervous sometimes that I could not bear to see any one or hear any one speak. Little specks would float before my eyes and I was always constipated."

"I cannot say too much for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, for there are no medicines like them. I have taken them and I recommend them to all women. You may publish this testimonial."—Mrs. STEPHEN J. MARTIN, Chesterville, Ontario, Canada.

NESTLE'S MILK  
NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK  
NESTLE'S STERILIZED MILK  
NESTLE'S EVAPORATED MILK  
NESTLE'S MILK POWDER  
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NESTLE'S MILK CREAM  
NESTLE'S MILK SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK  
NESTLE'S MILK SWEETENED STERILIZED MILK  
NESTLE'S MILK SWEETENED EVAPORATED MILK  
NESTLE'S MILK SWEETENED MILK POWDER  
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### THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Table with LIABILITIES and ASSETS columns. 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 136,729,483.41, Due to Other Banks 3,118,902.03, Bills Payable 3,352,148.77. 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, Loans and Discounts 567,304,260.08, Bank Premises 105,363,239.92, Bank Premises 5,648,630.29. Total: \$178,316,130.29

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL 185 ranches in Canada and Newfoundland LONDON, ENGLAND NEW YORK CITY 2 Bank Bldgs, Princess St., E.C. Cor. William and Cedar Sts. BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES 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.

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**EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT**

**UNITED STATES' SYM-PATHIES IN THE WAR**

We have already discussed the advantages the United States would have enjoyed by joining in the fray in Europe and stopping it at the earliest possible moment. Our neighbors would have been millions of dollars in pocket, to put it on the lowest basis, and they would have had the satisfaction of helping in the cause of humanity. They have the satisfaction of bearing their losses with more or less equanimity and of not interfering in the cause of a precedent. The attitude of the Washington Government has been admirable in every way that a neutral power can display its courtesy and good-will.

The attitude of the great majority of the American people has been far more cordial and sympathetic than any neutral government could diplomatically dare to be. They have shown their appreciation of the issues at stake and the spirit in which those issues have been taken up, as only those could have done whose hearts were warm in the cause. The press of the republic has reflected this feeling all but unanimously, and the exceptions but serve to mark the intensity of the general popular feeling. Upon this situation comes Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to Washington, and with that curious misreading of the national feeling which appears to be characteristic of the Germans, and has led to many diplomatic errors and eventually suggested many steps taken in preparation for war, the count has placed before the American people the idea of a German invasion of Canada. Perhaps it is all done in wisdom, and the kaiser's officials wish to convince him by ocular demonstration of what he cannot be convinced by their well informed assertions. If it be so the kaiser ought to be convinced. As he is not, he is evidently a poor master to serve. But if it be the intention of his ministers to disillusionize the kaiser they should have begun earlier, and they should not have given him such good grounds for supposing that they agreed with him. Ireland, India, South Africa, Canada, Australia and the other British colonies have not justified any of the hopes of revolution which Germany's experience with her own colonies appears to have led the kaiser to expect. British and German colonization are evidently carried on with different objects and in a different fashion.

But Count Von Bernstorff seems to think that an invasion of Canada would be a proper and desirable move under the circumstances. We need scarcely say that Canadians do not agree with him. The point is, would the people of the Stars and Stripes think well of it? We feel sure they would not. And it matters not in the least whether Germany is able or unable to carry out the project, or whether, should it be carried out, the German troops would be victorious or defeated in Canada. The United States press is quite clear that Germany has as much chance of invading Canada, while the British navy floats, as the New York World puts it, as of invading the moon.

There could be no purpose in invading Canada for Germany except that of occupying the country when conquered. We may be certain that this would never be consented to by the Washington Government whatever party might happen to be in power. Germany has shown too well by her attitude to her sister nations in Europe. For a century Canada has lived next door to the United States with an inviolable line between them, and the line has been a line of peace. We are entering on a second century of this policy, which grows stronger with age. In Europe, Germany has never regarded frontiers as lines of peace. They have been ruled according to the rules of war and the edges serrated with fortresses. In one case where a century had rolled past under a guarantee of peace from five great nations Germany was unable longer to continue the record.

It could only be for conquest and occupation that Germany would come to Canada and once here, her policy would be the old policy of fortress-battered frontiers, standing armies, conscription and unending rivalry of nations armed. Americans will think of these things as they read of the

carnage of the Marne and the Aisne and of the still greater carnage in Flanders, 5000 Germans slaughtered in crossing the Yser, 10,000 in a rout by the Russians, 20,000 slain by pursuing Gurka and Sikhs.

America does not wish to participate in such bloodshed, whether actively or passively, but a German occupation of Canada would make it a logical necessity in a coming generation. Britain is fighting for the peace and liberty in Europe which she has maintained with the United States for a hundred years in America. That is the real basis of American sympathy with the allies in the great war.—Toronto World.

**PATRIOTISM AND TREACHERY**

That Germany for many years had been assiduously preparing the way for European dominance is now too evident to admit of question. During the long period when the present kaiser and his chancellors and councillors were posing as sincere upholders of world peace they were, all the time, using that mask to cover their insidious designs on the freedom and independence of the neighboring states they sought to lull into apathy and indifference. It is an old saying everything is fair in love and war, but the Germans have extended the maxim to cover every variety of deception and treachery practised upon honorable nations that believed international obligations to be as binding as those of man and man.

In order to fight crime it has been found necessary to use methods that are abhorrent to the normal mind. Nevertheless these methods have been tolerated because they were useful and often necessary in order to defeat attacks on life and property. But the profession of the spy has never been held in honor by the people who play the game, even when they have been protected by it. The world has recognized a hero in the man who, without disguise, has risked his life in perilous enterprises, whether to gain information or to guard against surprise. It has never regarded as a friend and secret spy, however great the personal risk he takes as of heroic mold.

No nation has ever employed and developed the spy system on so extensive a scale as Germany appears to have done. No section of society in countries towards which the German Government professed sincere friendship is now seen, to have been free from its activity. Its ramifications were endless and its energies employed with a cynical indifference to those virtues and qualities that have ever been held in high regard even in the dark ages. No normal man but regards with natural antipathy practices which involve the betrayal of trust or the misuse of friendship. Yet that is what German spies have been engaged in doing. Posing as good citizens, sometimes elected to responsible offices, they have reappeared in this war as army officers employing their knowledge to injure the very communities they deceived. Perhaps they deem themselves patriotic, but that is a sorry patriotism which reveals itself in treachery.—Toronto World.

**A GOOD TOWN**

Here are some words from Edward K. Graham in Harper's Weekly that are in such thorough accord with the doctrine of city building advanced by this newspaper from time to time that we cannot resist reprinting them: "We do not ask for the biggest town or the richest town, so that the people at the top can have enough money to stop work. We do ask for wisdom enough to know what the permanent and progressively good things to work for are, the civic will to work for them, and the material prosperity to put wheels under them to make them go."

"What we have learned is that it is wise to work together for a good place to live—a good town, in a good county, in a good state. And we mean by a good place to live, a place both to make a good living and to live a good life—good money, good water, good streets, good schools, good churches. A good place to live is a place to invest money and get bigger returns, and to invest life and get bigger returns."

**CANADA'S SHARE.**

(By Mrs. Arthur M. Purdy.) A plea for the unfortunate of the war.

Old clothes we send the soldier's brood,—The wives and offspring of the brave, Old clothes! ah yes, but something more, Ye rich, else ye be branded, "knave!"

No father, worthy to behold The face of children he begot, No mother who deserves to class The infant for whose life she fought.

Will waste their wealth on showy dress, And plumes to dangle in the breeze, And pass the soft warm blankets by, While soldier's babies starve and freeze.

No bride is worth the vows of him Who vows to shield her as his life, No husband e'er should meet the gaze Of loving eyes of trusting wife,

Who'll spend the wage so hardly earned, In aught but necessary good, While allied soldier's fight and die, And soldier's widows cry for food.

No son or daughter e'er whose head, A father's roof sheds warmth and peace, And mother's love and mother's care, Bid sorrow, sin and trouble cease.

Merits these gifts from heaven sent, If he or she with reckless hand, Will the parental portion spend, While soldiers die to save our land,—

While daughters bid sweethearts, "God speed!" And mothers offer up their sons, In brave and willing sacrifice, To satiate the German guns.

Give of our prayers till blessings flow In place of ruin, death and pain; Give of our faith till Allies' guns, Can naught but rousing victories gain.

Give of our sons till sod and wad, By female hands alone are turned; Give of our gains, till by the risk, A common copper is not spurned:

Give of our clothes till "ragged," we All unashamed, pass on our way; Give of our food, till bare enough, Is left to parcel out the day.

When we have given thus and more, And still have thought a time to spare, Then may we plume ourselves and say That we have done a little share!

**\$100 Reward, \$100**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**SUNNY CORNER**

Oct. 27—Mrs. Wilbur Matchett and son spent Sunday with Mrs. Robt. Park, Redbank.

Mrs. Geo. and Miss Irene Mullin, Exmore, spent an evening with Mrs. Jas. B. Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. John Matchett and children have moved to Newcastle. They will be greatly missed by their many friends in Sunny Corner, who join in wishing them every success in their new home.

Mrs. Chas. Mullen has gone to Newcastle to spend a few days with her daughter.

Miss Mae Tozer spent Saturday and Sunday in North Esk Boom.

"Whatever promotes the material welfare of the largest number of people is an essential of good government as it is of good education and of good religion. Good citizenship is not a fierce struggle in our business to take all the other fellow has and then endow a school and church for him to go to for consolation. Big business are more and more coming to discover the value of profit sharing and co-operation between all factors, even in business itself; and fortunate will be that community which extends to every detail of its economic life that same doctrine of fraternal co-operation which gave us democratic government and the Christian religion."

With the city, as with the individual there can be no prosperity worth while that is not based on order, equity and a sincere devotion to the common good. A good town implies a town that is founded out equally in all desirable phases.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

**OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"**

**Cured Both Stomach Trouble and Headaches**

PALMERSTON, ONT., JUNE 20th, 1913. "I really believe that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. Ever since childhood, I have been under the care of physicians and have been paying doctor's bills. I was so sick and worn out that people on the street often asked me if I thought I could get along without help. The same old Stomach Trouble and distressing Headaches nearly drove me wild. Sometime ago, I got a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' and the first box did me good. My husband was delighted and advised a continuation of their use.

Today, I am feeling fine, and a physician meeting me on the street, noticed my improved appearance and asked the reason. I replied, 'I am taking Fruit-a-tives'. He said, 'Well, if Fruit-a-tives are making you look so well, go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can'.

Mrs. H. S. WILLIAMS. "Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box. 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

**"The Kaiser and God"**

(By Barry Pain)

"I rejoice with you in Wilhelm's first victory. How magnificently God supported him!"—Telegram from the Kaiser to the Crown Princess. Led by Wilhelm, as you tell, God has done extremely well; You with patronising nod Show that you approve of God. Kaiser, face a question new— This, does God approve of you?

Broken pledges, treaties torn; You, first page of war adorn; We on fouler things must look Who read further in that book, Where you did in time of war All that you in peace foreswear, Where you, barbarously, lie, Bade your soldiers terrorize, Where you made—the deed was true Women screen your fring line, Villages burned down to dust, Torture, murder, bestial lust, Filth too foul for printer's ink, Crimes from which the apes would shrink—

Strange the offerings that you press On the God of Righteousness! Kaiser, when you'd decorate Sons or friends who serve your State, Not that Iron Cross bestow But a Cross of Wood, and so So remind the world that you Have made Calvary anew.

Kaiser, when you kneel in prayer Look upon your hands, and there Let that deep and awful stain From the blood of children, slain Burn your very soul with shame, Till you dare not breathe that Name That now you glibly advertise— God as one of your allies.

Impious braggart, you forget: God is not your conscript yet; You shall learn in dumb amazement That His ways are not your ways, That the mire through which you trod Is not the high white road of God.

To whom, whichever way the combat rolls, We, fighting to the end, commend our soul.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best: Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont., Joseph Snow, Norway, Me., Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S., Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S., Pierre Landers, sr., Pokemouche, N. B., Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

HE SPIT TOO SOON

A Canadian woman, living near London, England, tells, in a recent letter home, an interesting story of a German who was visiting in her town just before war was declared. He seemed a charming gentleman, and many functions were given in his honor. He had a sudden message recalling him to Germany, and his host and hostess, regretful at his departure, paid him a last honor in the form of a dinner party. Afterwards the host and another guest saw him to the station, and just as the train pulled slowly out, a door opened and the head of the treasured guest was thrust out:

"You dirty English pig!" hissed the grateful recipient of many hospitalities, and spit in the face of his host.

But the door had not closed. The train had not got up speed—and the German guest is still in an English hospital!

NEW STOCK—A new line of Wedding Stationery has just been received at The Advocate Job Dept. Also Ladies, Misses and Gents cards.

Do you try to buy high-grade printed matter the same as you would pig iron and coal at so much per. It can't be done. Why? Because printed matter to be RIGHT must be sixty per cent. brains mixed with forty per cent. of material and mechanical execution. Printed matter turned out of The Advocate Job Dept. is RIGHT.

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In Time of War Prepare for Peace Business in Canada must in a short time be brisker, than ever before, as we can supply just what Europe will need and must have at any cost.

Who will be ready to take advantage of the opportunities that will offer? Send, today, for our Catalogue, as the first step. Can enter at any time.

S. KERR, Principal

**THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**

TIME TABLE, STR. "DOROTHY N." 1914

Commencing on May 11th, the Str. "Dorothy N." will run on the Redbank 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 3 p. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1.30 p. m., returning will leave Redbank for Derby at 3.30 p. m.

Leave Bell's Wharf, Derby for Newcastle at 6.40 p. m., calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Derby at 10 a. 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 Derby, return fare 35 cents.

Excursion Tickets Good for Date of Issue Only Freight on Saturdays will be held over, until the 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.

After Oct. 15th Steamer will leave Newcastle at 2 p. m. instead of 3 p. m.

FREIGHT RATES 100 lbs., 15c. 500 lbs., 60c. 1-2 Ton, \$1.00 1 Ton, \$1.50. Furniture and Machinery charged by Bulk. FREIGHT AND PARCELS MUST BE PREPAID.

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**KING COLE TEA**

You'll Like the Flavor 35c 40c, 45, 50c, per pound.

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J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 4TH 1914

**DISTRICT DIVISION  
QUARTERLY MEETING**

The Government, as a whole, had  
sent no reply and, so far as he knew  
had taken no action in the matter.

Rev. W. R. Robinson said that at  
least two members of the Govern-  
ment were with the Temperance peo-  
ple and endeavoring to persuade the  
government to grant the investigation  
asked for.

The statistical part of the District  
Scribe's report showed the following:

Membership	
June 30	Sept. 30
Newcastle	111
Redbank	82
Chatham	77
Douglstown	53
Whitneyville	60
Loggieville	37
Bay du Vin	42
Burnt Church	25
Millerton	30
Nelson	30
Protectionville	13
New Jersey	13
	560
Black River Bridge	62
Centre Napan	30
Total North L. Co.	652
*Estimated	
Richibucto	41
Grangeville	35
Reston	38
Harcourt	38
Murdleville	16
Total for Kent	152
Total for North	669
Total for District 804	821
Bands of Hope	
June 30	Sept. 30
Newcastle	116
Douglstown	76
Millerton	32
Total for North	224
Harcourt	32
Richibucto	27
Total for Kent	59
Total for North	224
Total for District 283	293
Total Adult	804
Total membership 1087	1114

On motion of Rev. J. F. McCurdy  
and H. W. B. Smith, the report was  
received and adopted and the thanks  
of the District Division tendered the  
District Scribe for his work in pre-  
paring it.

Treasurer's report showed balance  
of \$7.90 and no debts.

The committee on state of the or-  
der reported as follows:

1. We find the statistical and finan-  
cial reports correct.

2. We again heartily endorse the  
work of the Dominion Temperance  
Alliance and its Field Secretary, Rev.  
R. H. Stavert, and urge its claims upon  
all our divisions.

3. Since the government, after re-  
peated requests by the District Divi-  
sion, has failed to assign any reason for  
the dismissal of Geo. N. Clark liquor  
license inspector for the County of  
Kent, we would therefore recommend  
that the Executive of this District Divi-  
sion prepare a statement showing the  
reputation of Geo. N. Clark and the  
character of the work he did in that  
position, and likewise the work and  
reputation of his successor, and circulate  
it as widely as possible among the  
temperance people of this province.

(Sgd) O. K. BLACK.

L. R. HETHERINGTON  
R. STERLING WOOD,  
L. ELISE SMITH.

Report was discussed section by  
section and adopted without division.

Reports on Juvenile work were re-  
ceived from Grand Patron, Miss Kir-  
by, Miss Louise Crocker and Rev. F.  
W. M. Bacon.

Miss Crocker reported good pros-  
pects for a new Band of Hope at Buc-  
kache, and Rev. Mr. Bacon, one at  
Marbleton.

Miss Kirby's report showed Crusa-  
der's Band, Redbank, still dormant.

Mrs. Lyon reported that Millerton  
had resumed meeting on the 26th of  
October, and expected to henceforth  
meet regularly.

H. W. B. Smith thought Coal Branch  
Division could be reorganized and a  
Band of Hope started there.

Separation of the District into two  
was discussed, H. H. Stuart and H. W.  
B. Smith favoring it and L. R. Heth-  
erington and O. K. Black opposing.

The former thought two good Dis-  
trict Divisions could be run, while the  
latter were afraid that separation  
would not work well.

It was decided to ask the Grand  
Division's permission to separate, the  
whole question to be thoroughly dis-  
cussed at next District Division.

Next meeting will be at Ha. court,  
on the second Friday (12th) of Feb-  
ruary.

Adjourned.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO  
RED CROSS SOCIETY**

The following special subscriptions  
are acknowledged by the Red Cross  
Society:

Mrs. W. M. Sinclair	\$ 5.00
Mrs. E. H. Sinclair	10.00
E. H. Sinclair	25.00
W. M. Sinclair	25.00
Eugene Connolly	3.00
Edward Creamer	3.00
Henry Leroy	3.00
Miss Hattie Legere	.50
Mrs. Peter Legere	2.00
Alvin Morrison	2.00
Wm. McLean	1.00
Edward McKenzie	2.00
Harry Murphy	1.00
Fr d Croft	3.00
Andrew Gorman	1.00
Hector McLean	1.00
John Brown	.25
Wm. Tozer	1.00
Wm. Williams	.50
Nat McLean	1.00
Daniel Desmond	1.00
James Howe	.50
Philip Babineau	.50
Henderson Yve	.50
Walter Arsenau	1.00
James Bayle	1.00
Wm. Donahue	1.00
Peter Legere	2.00
Clarence Connell	1.00
David Howe	1.00
Reginald Sheasgreen	1.00
Mike Veno	1.00
Rich Boyle	1.00
Joseph Barry	1.00
Pat Daley	1.00
Harvey Taylor	.50
Vincent Jenkins	.50
Vomfat Varinski	.50
H. Krassowec	.50
Mike Sperka	.50
A. Padoraleki	.50
F. Stayko	.50
John Hadukerwch	.50
Kley Ahearn	1.00
R bert Henderson	.50
Allan Creamer	.50
Morton Forest	.50
Alex. Hutchison	1.00
Allan Barry	1.00
John Landry	1.00
Walter O'Toole	1.00
Daniel Johnston	1.00
Geo. Russell	1.00
Herman Henderson	.50
Mike Ginish	.50
Andrew McCullam	2.00
Robert Dhaan	2.00
Reginald Taylor	1.00
Dennis McLean	1.00
John Clancy	1.00
Jer. McCafferty	1.00
Frank McCafferty	1.00
Michael McCafferty	1.00
Bernard McCafferty	1.00
James Barry	1.00
Joseph Donahue	2.00
Wm. Fraser	.50
Peter Comeau	.50
Alex. Grattan	2.00
Clifford Grattan	2.00
Ernest Grattan	1.00
Edward Barry	1.00
Herb. Estey	2.00
Martin Clancy	.50
R. S. Tozer	1.00
Thos. Roy	1.00
Geo. Henderson	1.00
Oren Tozer	1.00
Geo. Amos	1.00
A. Hutchison	1.00
Thos. Abraham	2.00
J. E. Keys	3.00
Al's	1.25

\$155.00

**TO RED CROSS  
WORKERS**

The following are the instructions  
issued by the Head Office of the Red  
Cross Society, and should be care-  
fully followed by those who are knitting  
for the Society.

Socks with heels are best; in the  
sizes, 10 inch; 10½ inch and 11 inch  
foot. The sizes are distinguished in  
the following way.

Socks with 10 inch foot have 6  
rows of red wool in the ribbing about  
1 inch from top of leg of sock.

Socks with 10½ inch have similar  
stripe in bright blue wool.

Sock with 11 inch foot, have similar  
stripe in white wool.

With 4 ply yarn use No. 14 steel  
needles, casting on about 64 to 72  
stitches.

Sleeping or Balacava cap—a very  
simple pattern, No. 9 bone needles.

Begin with 48 stitches each, 2 inches  
deep or 2 and 2 rib, 96 stitches in all,  
then join the flaps by knitting on to  
4 needles.

Knit 10 inches of 2 and 2 rib, cast  
off 20 stitches and leave a space 1½  
inches deep; then cast on 30 stitches  
again and knit as before 6 inches  
before shaping the top. To shape  
the top knit 2 stitches together every  
alternate stitch. Knit one row plain.

Repeat these two rows until only  
about 30 stitches are left on the  
needles, then decrease every other  
stitch each row.

Wristlets—4 ply fingering, No. 14  
steel needles

Cast on about 60 stitches; rib for 9  
inches; cast off loosely; a hole for  
the thumb may be left if desired, so  
that the wristlet may be used as a  
mitt.

Mitts—4 ply yarn, No. 14 needles.

Knit like ordinary man's glove, but  
cast off fingers and thumb after knit-  
ting 2 inches, leaving tops open.

**When Rheumatism Strikes the Heart  
It Kills—"Nerviline" the Cure**

**Effect of Nerviline on Chronic  
Cases Is Almost Magical**

Exposure to wet or cold is apt to  
bring on an attack.

The muscles stiffen, the joints  
swell, and exertion brings on excru-  
ciating twinges.

Often the pain shifts from one part  
to another, and this is dangerous, as  
the heart is apt to be attacked.

Death as a rule follows a heart attack.

The pain of rheumatism is quickly  
rubbed away with Nerviline.

This is a swift, lasting, and safe  
way to cure rheumatism. You can  
depend on Nerviline. It has the  
power, the penetrating force, the con-  
trol over pain that is so essential to  
a rheumatic remedy.

Lots of testimony to prove Ner-  
viline's certainty to cure.

The following letter is from Mr. E.  
C. Sautter, Port of Spain, Trinidad:

"Last year I was severely troubled  
with rheumatism. I had it in my  
arms, shoulders and knees. The pain  
was at times excruciating, and laid me  
up so that I couldn't work. I went to  
Smith Brothers' Drug Store and was  
advised by the manager to use 'Ner-  
viline.' That was excellent advice. I  
used Nerviline as directed and was  
cured, completely cured of every  
trace of my old enemy."

Once you use Nerviline you'll real-  
ize it's different from all the others  
—that it contains something that gets  
right "at" the pain the minute you  
rub it on. The large 50 cent family  
size is the most economical—get it  
today, or else the 25 cent trial size.  
Sold by dealers everywhere, or the  
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## Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

### RETAIL MERCHANTS AND "MADE-IN-CANADA" POLICY

Patriotism and Self-Interest Prompt  
Sale of Home Made Articles—Re-  
duce Unemployment and Charity

Practical action by the Quebec branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was taken at a meeting held in Montreal immediately after the outbreak of the war. The following letter from the Quebec Secretary of the Association, Mr. J. A. Beaudry, offers good advice to the retailer and his customer alike. Every Canadian housewife should bear in mind this timely statement when she goes into the corner store to make her next purchase:

For years past, millions of dollars worth of goods have been imported into Canada from the countries involved in the war. These importations have now practically stopped, and may not be resumed for a very considerable period. The consequence is that the price of all imported goods has very markedly increased, and will continue to increase in proportion to the excess of the demand upon the supply, and we shall not be surprised to see the supply completely exhausted within a very short time. This fact is creating some concern in the minds of the public, who seem to believe that the merchant is responsible for such an increase.

We think it would be advisable for you to point out to your customers that in their purchases they should give preference to goods made in Canada, which would avoid paying such high prices, and would help keep the Canadian factories busy, thereby giving employment to Canadians who, at this particular time, are so much in need of earning as much as possible.

To encourage home industries is a good policy at all times, but should be acted upon at this trying period for self-preservation, and we strongly suggest that you co-operate with your customers in this matter, thereby doing your share in educating the public to this end, and by so doing, greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Inc.

J. A. Beaudry,

Secretary for the Province of Quebec  
Every dollar the Canadian house-  
holder spends for Canadian goods will  
lessen the demands from the unem-  
ployed for relief during the next few  
months.

Carbon Steel Co., has received or-  
der for 8,000 tons light armor plate  
for Europe.

## REPEATING SHOTGUN

THE "Good Old Standby"—the gun that  
users swear by against all comers.

Pick out some friend you know who uses one. Ask him about it. Let him show you the Solid Breech, Bottom Ejection—shells, smoke and gases go down, away from your face; three Safety Devices; simple Take-down, the Hammerless feature. Then, when you are ready to buy it, go to the Remington-UMC dealer in your community—Sportmen's Headquarters.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative and gun lubricant.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.  
Windsor, Ont., Canada



### JUDGE DAIRY CATTLE BY WHAT THEY DO, NOT HOW THEY LOOK

The breeder of pure bred, whether cattle or horses, pays more attention to type than the average owner of grade dairy cattle. In breeding for the dairy, where pure bred herds are not kept, to produce offspring of high milking ability individual animals are retained for breeding purposes.

It is not invariably the rule that animals of strictly dairy type are always the big milkers. It is rather those that conform to the type of a particular dairy breed that in the long run, are the biggest yielders of dairy products, and breed truer in this trait than the get of a single individual, irrespective of blood lines, that is chosen to perpetuate her great qualities.

Among herds of high class blooded stock the tendency has been to go a little too strenuously along the lines of type. To such a degree has this been followed, there is yet danger that among dairy cattle a distinction of awards will eventually be made, if this is continued—between dairy animals and show ring animals of the breed.

Dairy type and show ring type will always differ; that is if there is greater insistence by the eastern importers and show ring followers, that animals of a certain conformation, appealing to the aesthetic shall merit superiority over the producing cows, or conformation somewhat different to the standards of the old country. It will in the end—and it is getting there very rapidly—be the working type against the show type. How the future demand of the farmers shall lean, it is not hard to predict.

Failure to select good, producing individuals to perpetuate the blood lines and performances of a dairy breed, and substituting a number of animals whose abilities at the pail are only in the tentative stage, has sacrificed a great deal in the producing power of certain breeders' strains. The breeder, however, is not altogether to blame. He is far sighted in a way; for he has learned that showing types, alas! too frequently, irrespective of their dairy scores, bring a bigger price than the old faithful servants at the pail not so blessed with beauty. This is not a mere guess; all the big sales where enormous prices have been in evidence, confirm it.

Confessing to all the love a person can have for beauty in animal life the chief requisite of a dairy cow is to produce milk and butter, and the more this is intensified, in proportion to their value to man increased. Animals of exceptional dairy performance through their ability to turn a great amount of food into valuable dairy products, perform work which in the end detracts from the ideal lines of type. But, as long as any act of judges will persist in placing animals of a slightly better type over big-added, dairy product producers, type will hold precedence with the big breeders over the workers.

After paying good prices for cattle and pursuing judicious systems to increase the producing power of the herd, they become exceedingly chagrined, when they discovered animals bred to standard type, without a single performance to establish the claims of the breed for milk and butter, have excelled them in the eyes of judges and the high price buyers.

In a way it is anomalous, that so much prestige should be given to a type set by another country. In fact, pure bred sires of perfect Island type have in some cases lowered the yielding percentage of certain American and Canadian herds.

It is well to remember that the reputation of many imported dairy herds have been made under an American system of feeding, and their greatest standard of production has been attained through it. As long as Americans and Canadians will feed to produce great yields, with cheap protein and large, luscious grazing tracts at their disposal, the animal in a generation or so will conform to its environments, which certainly makes a different type.

It would be unjust not to allude to the fact that time will eventually solve this problem of distinctions; and when it does, even in the eyes of the show ring judges, the performer is bound to have its just due.

This article, however, is written for no purpose of slurring the imported animals, but rather against breeders favoring individuals of good conformation, with no performance back of them over families that have been persistently big yielders.—John D. Thompson in Agriculture and Star Farmer.

### Efficiency of the Dairy Herd

A short cut to success in dairying is to place a first class bull at the head of the herd and to raise the heifers from the best cow. It is not enough to buy a bull with a pedigree—the pedigree must give a history of the bull; it must give the performance of the dam, and the granddam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains

the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and raising the heifer calves dropped by the best cows. And the way to find out which cows are the best, is to weigh and test the milk. And when a good bull is placed at the head of the herd see to it that he is not sacrificed until his daughters have had an opportunity to show their worth.

### THROUGH TILLAGE AND GOOD SEED

In the columns of the Maritime Farmer and elsewhere, prominent farmers and others interested in matters agricultural, have been and are setting forth pleas for extensive preparations this fall for the biggest seeding on record in the Spring of 1915.

We are firm believers in this policy and be the year 1915 one of war or of peace the work will not be misplaced but will surely net the producers handsome returns for their labors.

There are two ways whereby the crops of 1915 may be increased; viz.—1. By plowing, cultivating and seeding a greater acreage than we have been accustomed to till and—2. By tilling more thoroughly the same acreage of well drained soil as we have been cultivating and on these well tilled acres sowing the best selected seed we can manage to get.

Of the two systems we believe the latter is by far the most satisfactory and most profitable way. A large amount of food for man and beast can be grown on one acre of well drained, well tilled soil on which the best quality of seed has been sown than will be grown on two or three acres of carelessly prepared soil on which only an ordinary grade of seed has been sown. The preparation of the two or three carelessly prepared acres will entail more work than the labor entailed in putting one acre in first class shape and, bushel for bushel, the crop produced on the former will cost much more than that grown on the latter.

By all means assist nature in giving you bumper crops in 1915 by thorough preparation of soil and seed and if you can increase your tilled acreage and do justice to it in regard to thorough tillage and good seed so much greater will be your harvest reward.—Maritime Farmer.

### CARE OF THE HORSE

Every owner of a colt should look well to the care of the feet. Such troubles as ring bone, side bones and spavins are, in most cases, caused by the hoof being crooked, which makes a strain and unequal balance.

Never keep a colt on a hard floor, or a sloping one which puts too much strain on the back cords. This applies to a horse of any age. The floor should be even, and plenty of litter, always clean, should be kept under the feet, if the floor is of plank.

Growing colts should have a box stall and a ground floor, and it should be cleaned every day. It is a sin for a well-born colt to be ruined in its growing.

Bad shoeing causes many horses to travel badly, but shoeing is not wholly to blame. Careless, ignorant adjustment of the harness is one cause.

Is the horse barn a dark, unventilated place where you dislike to stay long? Poor place this for good horses. Better improve it now.

Horses will stamp through the best cement floor you can make in short order. Put plank on top of the cement.

### HOT POTATO CAKES FOR TEA

Potato cakes, nicely made and served hot, are delicious for tea. Six medium-sized potatoes and two pounds of flour will make a pile big enough for a hungry little family of six or more.

Peel and boil the potatoes. Mash them fine with a fork, or, if you have one, put them through a potato-squeezer. This instrument forces the vegetables through perforations and reduces them quickly to meal. This, if the potatoes are not of a very dry kind may be rather soapy, and too moist. When this is the case it should be placed on the back of the range for five or ten minutes. Season it with salt, and add half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Then work in the flour, forming a stiff dough. If necessary a little milk may be required, but use care, for it may not be needed at all.

The potato meal, with its natural moisture, is generally able to take up and bind the flour, and the dough should finally be firm and dry. Roll out thin, cut into any desired shape, and bake on a gridiron or ovenplate. When they are baked, take them out of the oven, split each cake, open up to two, spread on plenty of butter, place the halves together again, cut the cakes placed in a pile, into quarters and serve.

### HOW TO CLEAN

House-cleaning is a subject which housewives have claimed to know all about since time immemorial. But the wise ones among them are constantly learning something fresh about this very important work. Doctors and scientists are constantly telling us that most of us are not half particular enough about the thorough removal of dust, and are much too fond of just "harboring" ornaments and "drapings" in our living rooms. The following detailed directions for the proper weekly turning out of a sitting room in general use are given in an English paper.

1. Remove table cloths, small draperies, rugs, and muslin blinds.
2. Dust all small articles and ornaments and place them on a large tray on the table. Cover with a dust sheet. Sometimes the tray of ornaments is carried to another room.
3. Dust and then pile outside medium-sized articles, such as chairs, brushing and beating upholstered parts. If walls are to be swept, take down and dust pictures; those in gilt frames should not be touched with the hand nor with a cloth, but should be lightly dusted with a feather brush kept for this purpose only.
4. Dust and move out from wall large articles of furniture, such as the piano; cover with dust sheets.
5. Shake and pin up curtains.
6. Dust blinds, roll up, and cover with paper.
7. Lay down a hearth cloth and rake out all cinders and ashes from grate.
8. Sweep walls with a hair broom covered with a clean duster.
9. Sprinkle carpet with clean, damp tea leaves and sweep with a hard broom, the way of the pile; then sweep the surround with a soft broom.
10. While dust is settling shake table-cloths, small draperies, rugs, and muslin blinds outside in the open air.
11. Polish grate, clean hearth, fender, and fire-irons; lay fire, if required.
12. Clean globes, windows, brasses, etc.
13. Dust ledges, shelves, and all uncovered parts, not forgetting the vasescoting and the tops of the doors, and wipe off dust which collects round frame of the floor through the draught of air.
14. Carefully remove dust-sheets, etc., shaking them outside and folding them with clean side inside, before placing them in the drawer, where they are kept; attend to flowers, etc.
15. Wash paint, polish furniture, and wash or polish the surround.
16. Open window and let floor dry.
17. Unpin curtains and replace everything. If not very heavy and big, curtains may be taken down fortnightly, shaken and rehung.
18. Occasionally the ornaments are washed and the ceiling is brushed with a Turk's head brush.

### THE HOME GARDEN

The British Board of Agriculture has advised the householders of Great Britain to utilize every foot of spare land in the planting of gardens for next year, to supply as far as possible their own garden produce. In this way they can assist in relieving any shortage which may develop on account of war conditions.

This suggestion is of equal importance to Canadians. Attached to nearly every home are pieces of ground which at present are merely waste land. With little effort these may be converted into productive gardens. It requires very little space for a garden that, with ordinary care, will supply an average household with vegetables. By cultivating the available ground many Canadian families can reduce their living expenses, and, at the same time, secure vegetables which are absolutely fresh.

To obtain the best results, two ground should be dug up this fall and left loose. Sod should be turned under to a depth of about four inches to permit of its rotting.

If the land has been partially exhausted, the addition of manure is advisable and this should be well dug in. The ground should not be raked after digging, but any growth appearing this autumn should be cut down. Vegetable refuse, in the nature of vines, weeds or dead leaves, should be burned and the ashes spread. This burning also helps to destroy weed seeds.

In the spring, after the wet season is past and the ground has become warm and fairly dry, the garden should be raked over carefully until the soil is broken up fine, when it may be planted as desired.—D.

### EVERY WOMAN is interested and should know about the wonderful Marvel Bouche

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

"A Man who tries to run a business without Advertising might as well try to run a motor without gasoline. It may be a good business, but it wont go."

Why be content to remain in the same old rut, never making any effort to increase your business, and, worst of all, not offering any inducements to hold the few customers you have?

When you come to look over the matter, do you ever figure out what assurance you have that you will always cater to your present trade? How do you know but what your customers are passing your store and patronizing the man next door, who advertises? In all probability this is just what is going on, and there is only one way to stop this and that is to advertise. This you want to do in the

## Union Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1867

one of the oldest papers in the Maritime Provinces. You say you never did advertise, and you do not believe it pays. Don't you think you are giving your own opinion rather a high rating when you put it against that of the great majority of those who do advertise? Surely majority is a better judge.

Do not let your mind rest too strongly on the amount of money you would have to pay; rather think of the increased business which is sure to be yours. You say you do not want any increase, because you would have to increase your staff. Well, if ten new customers came to your store every week would you turn them away? And if that number increased until you had to enlarge your staff of clerks, would you not do so, or would you neglect them? You would certainly increase your staff, attend promptly to your new patrons, and keep your stock of goods on the move, so why not make up your mind to-day to take a space in this paper and keep your name constantly before the buying public.

As an advertising medium, The Advocate is firmly taking its place at the head. If you, Mr. Merchant, are not among the number who are using its columns, why not talk the matter over with our representative and select a good space while you have a chance. We are at your service any time you wish to consult us, and would only be too glad to quote you rates. A telephone call will bring our representative to your store in ten minutes.

## THE UNION ADVOCATE'S JOB PRINTING DEPT.

The Advocate is not only taking the lead as an advertising medium, but its Job Department is decidedly in the lead.

Remember that this office is in better shape to handle your Printing than it has ever been before, due to the fact that only competent printers are employed and the most modern machinery used.

There is a difference between plain Job Printing and the kind of Printing that draws business. At one time any kind of a printed letter-head or envelope would do so long as the work was done by a printer Good paper and high priced ink, the customer did not know enough about to be fussy. It is not so now. The customer to-day figures these items into his contract for printing the same as he does the quality of the goods he purchases to carry on his business.

This is the class of customers who have their printing done at The Advocate Job Dept. Only the best lines of writing paper are kept in stock and the highest grade of inks used for all work. There is not a CHEAP line in our office, for experience has taught us to carry only the best and the most serviceable.

People who leave their order for printing with this office, have that inward feeling of assurance that they are going to get just the kind of a job they want. They do not speculate—they know, and they are never disappointed. We spare no pains to give our customers just what they want, and that is one reason why this office has gained the reputation it has for turning out the highest class of Job Printing only.

If you are not yet a customer, join our list and have your letter heads and envelopes, or whatever nature your work may be, printed in an artistic manner. It does not cost any more for good printing than it does for the cheaper kind, and a small order is given as good care as a large one.

We are now in a position to handle all kinds of

## CATALOGUE PRINTING

and would be pleased to quote prices for this class of work at any time. We guarantee strict satisfaction in all cases.

ADDRESS

## THE MIRAMICHI PUB. CO. LIMITED

Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B. Box 359.

# A CRUEL DECEPTION

OR WHY DID SHE SHUN HIM? BY EFFIE ADELAIDE ROWLANDS

(Continued)

"She has a heart of gold, my bird!" Trevelyan said, as he went about his business. "For all her nonsense and her love of excitement, she is the best and staunchest friend in the world! Stands up for anyone like a good dog! And after," he mused, as he made his way to the room where he did all his writing—"after all, Gus is in the right. She knows more about this chap than I do, and it's scarcely fair to snuck at a man about whom one knows nothing to his disadvantage, even if one is equally ignorant about the good there is or may be in him!" And, with this philosophic thought, Mr. Trevelyan sat down to his papers, and speedily forgot Mr. Hunter altogether.

## CHAPTER XVI

The next few days that intervened between this spring and the eventual concert were so fully occupied by a variety of business for Lord Taunton that he almost completely forgot that one unpleasant moment he had experienced out on the sunlit lawn, amid the fast-blossoming leaves and sweet-smelling spring flowers. He had also a double reason for dismissing the matter from his mind; for on the following day he had at last received a letter from Mrs. Brabante.

It was not precipitately satisfactory as far as intelligence went. Alwynne's name was not even mentioned. Still, it gave the man great pleasure and satisfaction, and would have settled finally any lingering, uncomfortable doubts in his mind, had any existed, but that one moment of agony had been occasioned only by acute surprise. Mrs. Brabante, in fact, only wrote two or three lines. The letter was dated from the London hotel, and ran as follows:

"Dear Lord Taunton: Thank you so very much for your kind letter. I am in town for a few hours today. I return to the country, in fact, this evening, but I hasten at once to acknowledge your note. I will most certainly advise you of my return to town, and shall look forward with much pleasure to seeing you, not once only, but many times. With kindest regards, most sincerely yours,"

"Louise Brabante."

That was all; but although it conveyed no great amount of intelligence, as before said, it was satisfactory to Taunton in some ways than one, and the hope in his heart ran high.

He was in great spirits during these two or three days, and when he was not closeted with Jack Trevelyan and his steward, he was either riding briskly through the country, or walking and driving with Miss Glenlee.

Blanche's complacency and peace of mind had been quite restored to her. She even began to tell herself she might really permit herself to think that Lord Taunton had a distinct liking for her companionship.

As for Lady Augusta, she was by this time very nearly worn to a thread with her musical exertions.

"I shall go to bed for a month—a whole month!" she declared, on the morning of the eventful day, "and I verily believe I shall sleep the whole four weeks."

This remark was greeted most rudely by both her husband and her brother.

"Why, I don't believe you could sleep for a whole hour straight off!" was Taunton's observation; "and even during that time you would have one eye open, just to see what was going on round about you!"

"I am too exhausted to defend myself," was the retort given briskly—Lady Augusta looked as bright as the proverbial button, and was certainly as busy as the proverbial bee—"otherwise," she said, glancing severely at the demure faces of her mankind, "I should feel myself compelled to proceed to extreme measures."

"Lucky for our heads that," Mr. Trevelyan remarked in a loud stage whisper to Hugo. "Augusta's muscles are no joke, I can

tell you, and she aims straight at a die."

"Blanche, come away with me, and leave these monsters to abuse me at their leisure. I have to go and superintend the arrangements of the plants and flowers."

Miss Glenlee followed her bestness, not without some reluctance. She had had a most pleasant morning with Lord Taunton, and had no desire to go and look at the decorations. She consoled herself with thinking that his eyes had expressed a regret as she left the luncheon table, and with remembering that as the principal guest this evening she must of a necessity monopolize his society.

She sank into a chair, and watched Lady Augusta with lazy eyes, as the pretty little person flitted here and there, ordering, re-arranging, considering, and finally doing what she had ordered with her own hands. Her energy almost made Miss Glenlee sigh from very fatigue.

"Does it—look pretty?" Lady Augusta cried, coming over to her friend and perching herself on the armchair like a bird. "Those palms make a lovely background, and really Mr. Hunter has decorated those curtains most wonderfully. It is quite an artistic bit, isn't it, Blanche?"

Miss Glenlee assented. "The rectory quartet will look pretty for once," she said, with a faint smile that came from pity for the four ugly girls.

"They are going to wear pink. I've wept to me about it yesterday. She said it was so unkind of Maude to choose pink, and they should have remembered her hair, which will not harmonize well with the sort of pink Maude is sure to choose!"

"What does it matter what they wear?" inquired Blanche, with languid contempt.

"Oh, I don't know," cried loyal Lady Augusta. "Of course, everybody always likes to look their best, you know, Blanche. Ah, here comes the harp! It gives a finishing touch to the picture, doesn't it? No—no, Brown, not there, on the left—the left side!" And Lady Augusta sprang to her feet. She watched the maneuvers for a little while, and then she turned to Blanche. "If—if I ever commit a murder, I feel certain Brown will be my victim!"

Blanche laughed, and rested back in her chair.

The afternoon wore away quickly and dinner, made much earlier than usual, was announced almost before any one was ready for it.

The neighboring county people, scattered about, were one and all invited to the concert; but Lady Augusta had made no addition to the house party.

"It is only a village affair, and will please the people here, but Londoners would be bored to death with it!"

In which sentiment Miss Glenlee entirely concurred, for, truth to tell, the affair bored her extremely.

She arrayed herself in one of her smartest frocks, and perhaps a little unworthy feeling of vain emulation led her to select a gown of the softest and most delicate pink—the sort of color that blended most exquisitely with her wonderful skin and hair.

"Blanche, you look lovely—lovely!" Lady Augusta cried, as they met on the top of the stairs, and went down together. "What a pretty frock, and what beautiful pearls! I don't know what I must look like, for I have just scrambled into my gown, anyhow. Murray was furious with me. She wanted me to put on something much smarter, but I hadn't time!"

Dinner was nearly over when a note was brought into the room, and handed to Lady Augusta.

"From Mr. Hunter!" she exclaimed. "Something wrong! Oh, dear, dear!"

"Read it, and see what is wrong!" Mr. Trevelyan observed, as she was about to give way entirely.

Lady Augusta tore open the envelope as though it had been a death warrant, so anxious was the expression of her face.

"I knew I was right! Miss Martin has had an accident—Miss Martin, our one soloist! Oh, Jack!"

The letter dropped in her lap, and there were tears almost in the pretty eyes.

"Go on with it! You have not finished it," Mr. Trevelyan said, his heart touched at once by those tears.

Lady Augusta sighed, and brushed her eyes, while her brother tried not to smile quite easily. After all, with all her fuss and excitement, there was so much earnestness in all Lady Augusta did, he said to himself.

"Fell down and sprained her ankle. So like Grace Martin! She has a lovely voice, but she always has clumsy on her feet. Jack and Hugo, how dare you laugh when you know how I—oh!" This exclamation was drawn from a further perusal of the letter. "How good of him! How sweet of her! I always said he was!"

"Please enlighten us, darling," Mr. Trevelyan said meekly. "Your sentiments of gratitude are, of course, charming, but—"

"Just listen!" Lady Augusta began to read aloud. "I have been with Miss Martin all the afternoon but though she is so anxious to come, and, in fact, has shed tears of bitter disappointment, it is useless to think of it. She can hardly bear her foot to be touched, much less stand upon it. In our dilemma, fortunately, I have had a happy thought: My wife sings charmingly, and if your ladyship will accept her as a substitute she will be delighted to do her best, and help to make the concert go off well. She will sing some Italian songs, and a duet with me if—"

Lady Augusta broke off, and her face beamed.

"Nothing could be better," she declared, somewhat rashly, considering she had never met much less heard, this Mrs. Hunter speak or sing. "Isn't it kind of him and her? Of course, they—"

"I fancy she has to be thanked more than him, considering she does all the work," Taunton observed.

"There must be an announcement from the platform. Jack, you must speak! It will hardly do for Mr. Hunter to announce the kindness of his own wife!"

"You must do it, Gus."

"I should die of fright. Hugo will you?"

"Thanks, dear, but I am the worst speaker in the world. I should make a fool of myself."

"Then, Jack, you must!"

"Not me," returned Mr. Trevelyan quietly. "I was not born for the pulpit or the platform."

"Blanche, what shall I do?"

"Let the rector speak for you," Miss Glenlee said, after a long minute's reflection.

"How clever you are, Blanche! You always know what to do. Of course, the rector shall speak, only," observed Lady Augusta reflectively—"only I shall limit him to two minutes. He must not think he is in church, or he will keep us sitting for an hour, if not more."

The ballroom was filled to repletion. It was really wonderful what a number of inhabitants Torre seemed to possess, when one saw them massed together, and recalled the lonely, scattered appearance of the little village.

"What a beautiful room!" Blanche said to Lord Taunton. She was sitting with him in the front row, the cynosure of all eyes. She gazed about her at the old walls and the massively carved ceiling, quite conscious that not one of her movements escaped notice, and that Lord Taunton's attention to her was probably being estimated at what she hoped would be its real value before long. "What a lovely room!" she said again. "Lord Taunton, you should be very proud of your home."

mark, and tried to keep the conversation going briskly. It was not an easy matter, for conversation did not come naturally to Blanche and Lord Taunton had long ago found that there were few subjects that could be called congenial to her.

He chatted to her about the people in the room, telling her this anecdote and that; and now and again Lady Augusta came fitting toward them in her dress of glittering jet, and exchanged a few words with them. She was quite radiant now, and everything was in shape to go well.

The concert started with a flourish of trumpets, a duet for two pianos, which carried its way triumphantly to a noisy end, and was greeted with tumults of applause. The harp solo was an enormous success, so was the recitativo quartet, with its four gawky figures in deep rose pink, that defied and gloried over the redoubt of the tallest and plainest.

Blanche gave a passing glance to her own most dainty robe and was satisfied. It was a poor triumph, but to a woman like her, any triumph was better than none. Then came a solo from Mr. Blair Hunter, who certainly looked supremely handsome, and who, Lord Taunton was compelled to admit, played like an artist. Then the local tenor appeared, and after him the quartet again. And then there came a little lull, and the rector advanced, smiling unbecomingly upon his flock, and in unctuous tones, informing them that a sad, though not very serious, accident would deprive them of the pleasure of hearing their dear friend, Miss Martin, sing on this auspicious occasion; but that on learning the news, with a kindness that would certainly never be forgotten among them, a newcomer, Mrs. Blair Hunter, would sing for them two or three songs, and trusted to their generosity to cover all pardonable nervousness or blenches.

This speech, given in good, round length, being ended, Lady Augusta disappeared; and, having waited another few minutes, the audience broke into a warm welcome of applause as Lady Augusta, with that charming constancy which characterized her every action, appeared, leading by the hand a tall, slender, white-robed figure, whose beauty in one instant had communicated itself to the whole room. Country folk as they were, they realized they were in the presence of a most refined and lovely girl—woman she could scarcely yet be called. The applause grew and grew as the girl stood by the piano, very pale, smiling faintly, and bowing gracefully, though coldly.

As the first bars of the accompaniment were struck, Blanche Glenlee withdrew her eyes from that beautiful figure. There was a slight frown on her face. A sort of blow had been struck at her success, as it were, for, magnificent as she was, this girl surpassed her. She turned to make some trivial remark to the man beside her, and then she realized what till now had escaped her, that Lord Taunton was not there, as she had imagined; his program lay on the ground, and his chair was empty.

## CHAPTER XVII

Blanche Glenlee frowned more decidedly as she turned and found Lord Taunton had disappeared; but it was only a momentary frown, and, imagining that he had in all probability, obeyed some urgent summons from his sister and had gone to give his assistance in some shape or form, she turned around again, leaned back languidly in her chair, and gave her attention to the opening tones of Mrs. Hunter's song.

The voice was small—almost too small and delicate for the large room; but it was of an exquisite tone and plaintiveness, and it had a nervous thrill in it that only enhanced its pathos.

The tall, slender form had moved back from the edge of the platform, and was standing by the piano, which responded softly to Blair Hunter's artistically played accompaniment.

The girl was exceedingly nervous. Those in the front rows of chairs could see that she was trembling from head to foot, and that her small hands were clasped together, as if to give a sense of

strength and courage.

Miss Glenlee did not bestow much thought or sympathy on this symptom of natural weakness. She was occupied in examining the organist's wife critically and carefully. She determined, almost in the first moment of scrutiny, that she did not quite approve of Mrs. Blair Hunter. As to the reasons for this determination, she did not trouble herself to inquire into them at all. She was not in the habit of probing her thoughts at any time, and was content, having come to any conclusion, however big or small, to accept that conclusion as absolute in every sense of the word. So now, without investigating the why or wherefore of her decision, she came to a full and final determination that she neither approved of or liked this newly made wife of Lady Augusta's musical protégé.

Mrs. Hunter sang her little song to the end. It was something pretty and commonplace of the ordinary lyric type, and did not call for any particular criticism in a musical sense. Nevertheless, the words were pretty, and the refrain had a touch of melody in it, and given its full value by the sympathetic, delicate notes. It was most vociferously enjoyed, and undoubtedly enjoyed by the audience assembled in the old Torre Abbey hall.

Miss Glenlee did not join in the applause. She leaned back still farther in her chair, and looked around for Lord Taunton. He was nowhere to be seen, but his place was no longer vacant, for at that very moment Lady Augusta came fluttering from some mysterious corner behind the scene, or, rather, platform, and subsided, a sparkling mass of jet, into the chair beside Miss Glenlee.

"Isn't she perfectly lovely, Blanche?" she cried, in an ecstatic whisper. "I give you my word I cannot take my eyes off her. I think she is quite the prettiest girl I have ever seen!"

Lady Augusta spoke in the honest enthusiasm of her honest heart and never thought for a single instant that her words could, by any possibility of means, give Blanche even a momentary annoyance.

Miss Glenlee was, however, more than momentarily annoyed. For the first time almost in her career she was conscious of a distinct sensation of anger. A hot wave of color flashed into her cheeks. She unfurled her fan and moved it to and fro quickly, as her lostness continued to pour forth a stream of admiration.

"I assure you I was almost startled when Mr. Hunter brought her up and introduced her to me. I had expected he would, in all probability, have married a pretty girl, but I never imagined anything so sweet and beautiful as this. She is something quite out of the ordinary. I wonder who she was, and where he found her?"

Miss Glenlee shut her fan with a jerk.

"Behind some counter, I dare say," she said shortly. "One sees really very decent looking girls in shops sometimes!"

Lady Augusta was gazing at the whiteclad figure on the platform. She was so deeply engrossed in this occupation that she scarcely heard Miss Glenlee's remark, and certainly did not notice her disagreeable tone of voice.

"It is a singular face," she said, almost to herself, "and what a splendid bearing the child has! She sings so well, too. Really, Mrs. Hunter's unexpected appearance has settled the success of my concert, Blanche."

Miss Glenlee was unaccustomed to being angry, and it made her face red and hot, and her manner short and perky.

"I think your success was secured without Mrs. Hunter, Gus," she said, speaking for her, quite quickly, and then she added, in a semiconciliatory, semipatronizing way: "She is pretty, certainly, but she seems to be somewhat of an amateur. Her voice is very weak."

in some corner. She is so shy she seems almost frightened to open her lips. It was not so much her singing that I regard as helping our success, though that is sweet enough; but her beauty, that is—"

"It requires a good deal of nerve to sing!" observed Miss Glenlee tartly.

Lady Augusta suddenly realized that her friend was out of temper, and at once jumped to the true cause.

"What a funny thing," she thought to herself, "that so few women can bear to hear another one admired! Blanche is as handsome as she can well be, yet she is quite huffy with me for admiring this lovely little thing! Well, I can't help it. She is lovely, and I must admire her, whoever she is; and Hugo—where is Hugo?"

Lady Augusta repeated the last question aloud to Miss Glenlee.

Blanche shut her fan slowly. She was regaining her normal condition.

"Lord Taunton?" she said, in a questioning way. "I don't know. I missed him just now, and wondered if you had called him!"

"I have not seen him," Lady Augusta began; and then relapsed into silence, as Mrs. Hunter commenced her second song, a little Italian serenade with a delicious rippling accompaniment.

The applause that followed on this was even greater than before, and as Mr. Hunter led his wife from the platform Lady Augusta jumped up and fluttered away again to speak her thanks to the lovely young singer who had come so opportunely to her rescue. She ran against her husband in the doorway.

"Jack, isn't she lovely—lovely?" she cried. "Yes, I see by your eyes that you admire her. I am bewildered by her. She is something so out of the common. Every one is in love with her!"

"Including Miss Glenlee," said Mr. Trevelyan, with a shrewd expression around his mouth, and a twinkle in his eye.

"Oh!" Lady Augusta was whirling on, but she looked back an instant. "Oh, darling, be an angel. Go and talk to Blanche. I fancy she is a little cross. Hugo has disappeared, and she doesn't like to be neglected, I know!"

"Um!" said Trevelyan to himself. "The fair Blanche has some feelings, then, after all. I did not fancy she would admire Mrs. Hunter very much—it would be odd if she did. Wonder where Hugo is? Had enough of it, I expect. Mustn't confess as much to my little bird, but I am rather of his opinion. Horrible bore—those pathetic displays of amateur talent!"

Lady Augusta rustled up to where Mrs. Hunter was standing beside her husband. The pale touch of color called into Alwynne's face by excitement or nervousness had vanished, and she was very pale. Blair Hunter was sipping to her, but he moved forward to receive the hostess; and, as he left her, a sort of expression passed over the young wife's face—of what exact nature it would have been difficult in the moment to determine.

Lady Augusta was full of her prettiest words and ways. Nothing could have been warmer or more genial than her greeting. She held both the small white-gloved hands in hers, and expressed her thanks in the most gracious ways, all the while feeling a deeper sense of amazement as she looked into the lovely face before her.

"Her eyes are divine!" she said to herself. "But she is shy. No, not shy; cold, proud, reserved almost to a fault. How on earth has she come to marry Blair Hunter?"

She glanced after the handsome young man as he hurried again to the platform. Yes, he was decidedly handsome; but he looked tonight something that Lady Augusta could hardly have defined, but which made itself felt most determinately—something which marked a great difference between himself and the girl he had just made his wife—this girl with the flowerlike face, the beautiful, sad mouth, the eyes full of magnificent mystery.

Lady Augusta's warm woman's heart was suddenly drawn toward this young creature. She was not given, as a rule, to dive very much below the surface, but somehow

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she found herself not merely acknowledging the unusual beauty before her, but allowing her imagination to weave a sort of complimentary and expansion of the feature, the sort of chilly apathy which this beauty expressed. She would have been exceedingly angry with herself had she fully realized the purport of her thoughts, and more than exceedingly angry with any one else—her husband, for instance—who would have translated those thoughts in a few plain words.

"How good of you!" she said several times, just a little chilled, as it confessed, by Mrs. Hunter's very quiet manner. "How good of you to help us so very much!"

"I have done very little," the girl answered coldly; she stood looking down at a pile of music on the table before her. "I never sang in public before," she went on, in her low voice. "I did not know I could do it. I am afraid I do not deserve your thanks very much, for I should never have sung had not Mr. Hunter persuaded me to do so."

"I am very glad for our sakes your husband was so persuasive, although," Lady Augusta added gently—"although I am sorry if it has caused you any inconvenience or nervousness."

Mrs. Hunter received this gracious little speech with a bend of her head, and then stood very quietly, while Lady Augusta chatted on, and tried to lure her into conversation.

"Won't you sit down, Mrs. Hunter?" she said at last. "You must be tired. Will you come into my little sanatorium? I can safely recommend you a most cozy chair, and you can sit there absolutely undisturbed if you would prefer that. I am afraid Mr. Hunter will not be free for another hour at least."

Alwynne smiled faintly. "You are very kind," she said, with the first touch of warmth she had yet expressed creeping into her voice. "Very kind, Lady Augusta; but if you will forgive me, I think I will drive straight home. I—I am a little tired."

"There was, in truth, a look of exceeding weariness in the eyes that gazed into Lady Augusta's bright ones, which touched the latter's warm heart at once.

"You shall do just exactly what you like," she said. "I am sorry, of course, that you are going, but I had hoped Blair and yourself would have remained and had supper with us; but I know what it is to be tired myself, and you don't look very strong, my dear."

Blair Hunter's wife smiled very faintly.

"I think I am really very strong," she said.

She had gathered a large, white fleecy shawl about her as she spoke and Lady Augusta's imaginative and poetical mind at once likened her to some beautiful white flower as she stood there. Nothing could have been more simple or unostentatious than the clothes she wore. Her gown had the look of being made at home, and the shawl was an ordinary large-size woollen one, such as are seen in any hosiery shop window; yet she had a queenly air in these humble garments, and one forgot that they were cheap and ordinary as one looked at her.

(To be continued)

THE WEEK IN NEWCASTLE

NOTICE

The Advocate begs to notify its patrons that Mr. Arthur Jardine is authorized to transact all business in the capacity of an agent, and all payments made by him will be duly acknowledged.

Delay Caused

Owing to serious trouble with our printer, The Advocate is later than usual this issue in coming to its readers.

Bought Plant

The Campbellton Graphic has purchased the plant, formerly used to publish the Millerton News at Millerton, from Mr. John W. Vanderbeck and have moved it to Campbellton.

Recaptured Fox

The fox recently strayed away from the Lyttleton fox ranch has since been recaptured. It returned to the vicinity of the ranch and a No. 2 trap was set with the result that it is again in the possession of the company, uninjured. It is a valuable animal.

Killed in Stone Quarry

Geo. Smith, of 135 Chebucto Road, Halifax, N. S., a workman in Hood's stone quarry, Quarryville, was caught in the shafting Thursday afternoon, and so badly injured that he died here at the hospital Friday afternoon. The deceased was married.

Box Social Nov. 10th

The Box Social, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, which was advertised to take place tomorrow evening, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, November 10th. As there have been several funds to which the public have been called upon to contribute, a reasonable limit has been placed on the auctioning of the boxes. The band will furnish music during the evening. Kindly keep this date in mind, and patronize this worthy cause.—Tuesday evening, Nov. 10th.

Nurse Receives Honors

Miss Katherine O'Shea who graduated last May as a trained nurse from St. Vincent's Hospital, N. Y. city, has just received a further honor, this time from the Board of Examiners of the State of New York. At an examination held in September last when upwards of 300 trained nurses competed, Miss O'Shea passed with highest honors receiving the highest marks, receiving her diploma from the University of State of N. Y. with the Purple Seal attached and endorsed "with honor," thus entitling her to the distinction of adding the letters R. N. to her name. She is a daughter of Mr. O'Shea of Boom Road.

Red Cross Society

A branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was organized in the Whitneyville Hall on Oct. 22nd by Rev. J. F. McCurdy. Following officers were appointed: Pres.—Mrs. Donald McTavish, Vice-Pres.—Mrs. P. A. Forsyth, Treas.—Mrs. John McColm, Sec'y.—Mrs. Stanley Sherrard. Ten ladies were appointed or committee to furnish material for work. Monday Oct. 26th was chosen as Tag Day, and ten young ladies, viz. Mary McKenzie, Margaret Walsh, Millie Forsyth, Kathleen Dunnet, Grace McTavish, Marguerite Hutchison, Roberta Adams, Lily Keati g, Agnes Goodfellow and Bernetta Shagreen were asked to solicit. The sum of fifty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$55.50) was realized from tags. Next meeting to be held in Whitneyville Hall on Nov. 11th. All in vicinity who are interested in Red Cross Work are asked to attend.

Induction of St. John's New Pastor The vacancy in St. John's church pulpit, caused by the resignation of Rev. J. M. MacLean last April, was filled on Thursday evening by the induction of Rev. John Harris. Rev. Geo. Wood and Rev. J. F. McCurdy conducted the preliminary exercises. Rev. Alex. Rettie, Moderator, called Rev. John Harris forward, and propounded the usual doctrinal questions, to which satisfactory answers were given, and then he formally inducted Mr. Harris into the pastorate of the church. The induction prayer was offered up by Rev. D. Henderson. The new minister and the congregation were respectively addressed by Rev. Alex. Firth and Rev. E. E. Mowatt on their duties to each other. Mr. Mowatt in his address conveying to the congregation the best wishes of Rev. J. M. MacLean. A reception was held in the hall, at which refreshments were served. The new pastor is a Welshman, by birth and is in the prime of life. He was educated for the Presbyterian Church in England, and spent nine years in his ministry. Then he came to Canada, two years ago, and accepted a church in Picton, N. S., which he resigned to accept the call from Chatham. Work.

Contribution Mr. Chas. Morrissy acknowledges receipt of \$5.00 from the W. C. T. U. at Newcastle, for the Belgian Relief Fund.

Sent up for Trial

W. P. McVarish, of Sydney, C. B., who on Thursday night, Oct. 29th, broke into Thomas Cassidy's house, and was arrested by Mr. Cassidy and Constable McDonald, and handed over to Policeman Gallah, was brought before Police Magistrate Maltby Tuesday morning for preliminary hearing and sent up for trial.

Hunting Trip

Mr. H. A. Frank, who spent five days last week in the Meadow Brook country in quest for game, was successful in getting a moose and two deer. The moose had a spread of 50 inches, and Mr. Frank is quite proud of his success. Messrs. Weldon Robinson and Axel Rekenon, who spent two weeks in the same country, returned Tuesday week with a moose and two deer. One deer was a 300 pound buck.

Young-Adams Co.

Mr. Ed. H. Barnstead, the popular advance agent of the Young-Adams Stock Co., was in town on Monday and Tuesday making arrangements for the appearance of his company here on Thursday, Friday and Saturday night of this week. Three good strong plays will be put on and this popular company will no doubt receive a good patronage. See advt.

NEW BRIDGE TO OPEN THURSDAY

Members of the Government are Expected and Celebration Will be Held.

The new Miramichi bridge, which has been under construction during the past year, will be formally opened to public traffic on Thursday afternoon, November the 12th, at two o'clock.

It is expected that the members of the local government will be here for the occasion, and plans are being made to make this a gala day.

Considering the great advantage this bridge will be to Newcastle, would it not be fitting to make the day a general public holiday, closing the stores and other places of business, giving all a chance to participate in and be present at the ceremonies. It is expected that a large number from nearby towns will be here for the occasion and the day should and no doubt will be memorably spent. Further particulars will be given next issue.

NEWCASTLE COUPLE

WEDDED TO-DAY

Miss May Keating and Mr. Stafford Dunn Married in St. Mary's Church This Morning

St. Mary's church was filled this morning with a large number of friends and relatives to witness the marriage of Miss May Keating, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Keating, one of Newcastle's popular young ladies, to Mr. Stafford John Dunn, also of Newcastle, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Fr. Dixon at eleven o'clock.

The bride was prettily gowned in blue, with white plush hat, while Miss Margaret McGrath, who acted as bridesmaid, was becomingly attired in a white Balmain coat and white hat. The groom was supported by Mr. Wm. J. Keating, brother of the bride. After the ceremony the happy young couple returned to the bride's home where a wedding dinner was served to the immediate friends and relatives of both parties, the table being tastefully decorated with ferns and cut flowers. A wedding supper will be held at the groom's home this evening, and where the many friends of both parties will meet to extend congratulations. The bride's evening gown will be cream whip cord with satin and pearl trimmings. The groom's present to the bride was a beautiful set of mink fur, and to the bridesmaid a gold ring with pearls and amethysts. To the groomsmen a set of gold engraved cuff links.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were the recipients of many beautiful presents from friends, with whom The Advocate joins in wishing them a happy and prosperous wedded life. They will reside in Newcastle.

ANNUAL SESSION GRAND DIVISION

(Continued from page 1)

of intoxicants has been displaced in the case of the Canadian Contingent by the British regulation which provides for their use. Against this action of the British authorities this C. D. emphatically protests and prays for the restoration of the system obtaining at the time the men were enlisted, for the following reasons, viz: married men were required to present the consent of their wives, and men under age of parents, as a condition of enlistment. This consent was given upon the basis among other conditions of a canteen from which intoxicants are excluded. To reintroduce the sale of intoxicants into the canteen is to submit, something like a breach of contract. The army fights today to maintain the obligations of a "scrap of paper." Surely then our own officials will keep faith with wives and mothers and men in this regard. This action has already wrought confusion in the hearts of many thousands of our people and already interfered with the enlistment of men for fresh contingents. Other contingents now being raised and to be yet raised should be able to rest assured that the engagement in this regard of the Hon. the Canadian Minister of Militia will be fulfilled, so far as our troops are concerned, by the British authorities. Your committee recommend that this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Militia of Canada with the request that representations be made by him to Earl Kitchener and to Major-General A. D. S. commander of the Canadian troops in England, urging the re-establishment of the Canadian canteen regulations in respect of alcoholics. The report was discussed most of the afternoon.

Rev. B. H. Thomas said that Divisions could organize new divisions in nearby places. This was especially true of Westmorland, if Canada was to keep a high place in the world she must do much more for Temperance.

H. H. Stuart endorsed Mr. Thomas's statements and said that the best medium of organization next to having a grand organizer and field secretary permanently employed was that of the District Division. This had been abundantly proved in Kent and Northumberland in which district there was now a full third of all the adult and juvenile membership contained in the province. There was room for at least four more good District Divisions, in St. John, Charlotte, Kings and Westmorland—Albert.

R. S. Wood and W. Edgar Campbell highly recommended District Divisions.

W. H. Macdonald said that there should be an organizer for each county. District Divisions did good work, 300 members had been taken into divisions one year by a few workers associated with himself in St. John district. It could be done again.

Grand Scribe said that quality counted more than quantity. It remained with subordinate members to do the work. Evil must be met not with mere numbers but with righteousness. It was much easier to run divisions in villages than in towns.

The matter of further organization was left with the propagation committee.

Price lists were authorized. The Rescue Work of Rev. W. R. Robinson, latter's work was cordially endorsed.

Rev. B. H. Thomas said the essence of social work was to lift up the fallen. The cruellest thing in Canada he knew of was the public attitude to criminals. No person should be sent to jail or penitentiary until after all rescue aid reform work with them had failed.

Miss Kirby's work was warmly praised. Resolution of loyalty passed unanimously without debate.

On the resolution re Carteen, strong protests were uttered by H. H. Stuart and Revs. Thomas, Robinson and McCurdy and others.

Report was adopted as a whole. Following delegates were elected to National Division: G. W. F.—E. W. Rowley.

Past G. W.—P. S.—C. N. Vroom, L. P. D. Tilley, Rev. C. Flemington, Rev. W. J. Kirby, E. S. Heronigar, Rev. R. H. Stavert, S. B. Bustin, F. G. Moore.

G. W. A.—Geo. N. Clarke. Past G. W. A's—Jan. G. Sullivan, W. C. Whittaker, W. H. Patterson, S. P. Macavour, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Forbes, Thos. Allingham, James Falconer.

G. S.—Rev. W. R. Robinson. Past G. S's—E. A. Everett, Col. A. J. Armstrong.

G. P.—Miss L. Mae Kirby. Representatives at large—Joshua Stark, S. C. Alward, W. H. Macdonald, H. W. B. Smith, Rev. B. H. Thomas.

The grand scribe was instructed to sell no supplies at less than cost. Grand Scribe brought up case of divisional of Geo. N. Clarke. He and Rev. Mr. Thomas had been committed to interview the government. Hon. Dr. Landry had given no satisfaction to the Temperance people. The only charge alleged against Mr. Clarke was that "he had been over zealous in performance of his work." Four cases were cited, in all of which Mr. Clarke had brought charges and had convicted three.

Mr. Clarke said that what had squeezed the government hardest was

the fact that he would not allow a certain party to sell all the liquor he liked in his drug store.

The consensus of opinion was that the matter should be remembered at the elections.

On motion of H. H. Stuart and Rev. R. H. Stavert, the Grand Division reaffirmed its previous position in protesting against the unjust action of dismissing Geo. N. Clark from office as Liquor License Inspector without cause.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting was held in the evening. Ex-Ald. Jas Falconer, Grand Treasurer, presided. The program was as follows:

Chorus—Onward Christian Soldier. Address of Welcome by Chairman. Address—E. W. Rowley, G. W. P. Address—Rev. B. H. Thomas, G. Chap.

Address—H. W. B. Smith, Dist. Treas. Solo—Have Courage My Boy to Say No—Miss Jessie Lyon.

Address—Rev. M. S. Richardson. Address—Geo. N. Clarke—G. W. A. Solo—Miss Alice O'Donnell. Reading—What Killed the Dog? (Encore) The Marriage Question—A. A. McLeod.

Address—Rev. S. J. MacArthur. Address—Rev. R. H. Stavert. Reading—The Rescue—Miss Ella O'Donnell.

Address—District Scribe H. H. Stuart.

Chorus—Dare to be a Daniel. Reading—Burns of Gettysburg. (Encore) Before St. Peter—S. C. Alward.

Address—Rev. W. R. Robinson. God Save the King. Messrs. Alward and MacLeod of Moncton made a fine impression as soloists.

The addresses were all of a very high order.

Rev. Mr. Richardson said that not only must men be kept from liquor but liquor from men. He believed in prohibition. The N. S. temperance

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