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CANADIAN STATION OF "ALL-RED" TELEGRAPH SERVICE TO BE LOCATED AT NEWCASTLE

NARROW ESCAPE OF MARITIME EXPRESS

When It Ran over a Sleeper which was Lying on Track Near Derby Junction

As the result of a sleeper being on the track between Derby Junction and Newcastle, the Maritime Express, on Thursday evening, had a very narrow escape from being badly wrecked. As it was, the front trucks of the engine left the rails, but that only caused a delay of thirty-five minutes, and the train was able to proceed on its journey after the delay mentioned. The engine, instead of taking to the ditch, ran along the roadbed and the railway men think that it was a very narrow escape, and that it was nothing short of a miracle that the engine did not take to the ditch, taking the cars with it.

When the engineer felt the engine strike the ties, he slammed on the air brakes and aided by the slight upgrade, brought the train to a standstill before any serious damage was done. When the engine stopped and the trainmen made an examination of the track they found the remains of a sleeper all "chewed up" by the passage of the heavy train and which had apparently been resting across one rail. A fortunate feature of the run-off was that while the wheels of the locomotive fell off on the outside of the curve, the engine followed the rails instead of taking to the ditch as would have been the case in ninety-nine out of a hundred similar accidents.

Inspector Tingley of the I. C. R. force expressed the opinion that there was no attempt to wreck the train, but that a tie had fallen off a train in passing, and stuck in the ballast. He said that he had been in conversation with driver who was also of the same opinion. This is also the general opinion among railway men, as they state that if the tie had been placed across the track the engine would have been derailed. The sleeper, it is believed, fell off a passing train and stuck in the ballast across one of the rails.

WILL NEW BRUNSWICK LOSE TWO MEMBERS?

Census Returns Show West Entitled to 19 more Representatives

A Redistribution Bill affecting the constitution of the House of Commons will certainly be the principal measure to occupy legislators at Ottawa during the next session for no general election can be constitutionally held until such a measure becomes law, says Canada, London. To understand the urgent claim of the Western Provinces for increased representation it is only necessary to repeat that the four Western provinces are now represented as follows:

Province	Inhabitants
British Columbia	66,183
Alberta	53,402
Saskatchewan	49,658
Manitoba	45,561
Average for each member	49,400
While in the Eastern Provinces:	
Ontario	29,340
Quebec	30,810
New Brunswick	37,068
Nova Scotia	23,432
Prince Edward Island	23,432
Average for each member	29,376

The ratio of representation is fixed by the Province of Quebec with its stationary 65 members. According to the census of 1911 this allows one member for approximately every 30,800 people, and redistribution according to population would work out along the following lines:

Ontario	81, instead of 66
Quebec	65, remains the same

ANOTHER LAND CASE FROM NORTH'LAND

Dispute over Property at Boiestown Heard Before Court at Fredericton

Another Northumberland suit for land trespass is now before the courts, but the venue in this case is Fredericton, which is a much handier place for the majority of the persons engaged in the trial to reach than is Newcastle.

The plaintiff, Mr. W. A. Camp II, is a merchant in Boiestown and claims to own the land in question. The several defendants comprise the three members of the highway board of the parish of Ludlow, namely, Messrs. John Pond, Wm. McMillan and Arthur Connell, and also their agents in the case, Lorenzo Chapman, road commissioner, and Henry Bloodworth, special constable.

For the plaintiff Messrs. H. A. Powell, K. C. and A. J. Gregory, K. C. are appearing, the defendants being represented by Mr. J. H. M. Baxter, K. C. and R. B. Hanson.

The property involved consists of only about seven acres, but it is cleared land, bought presumably for farming purposes.

The plaintiff's case is that he purchased the property from Mr. J. Howard Richards in June, 1910, and fenced it with wire in the following month. The trespass complained of is for tearing down the fence and laying out a road over this land. The defence is that there was formerly an old road over the land leading to the Taxis River, a branch of the South-west Miramichi. The only object of the suit is to determine whether or not there is a highway. The alleged road runs through the centre of the plaintiff's property.

The defendants claim they acted under an order of a justice of the peace directing them to remove any obstructions on the highway and through Mr. Baxter put in a plea of general denial.

Besides the plaintiff, who was the first witness, Mr. Justus Fairley, sr., was the only other heard on Thursday. The former produced his deed from Mr. Howard Richards of the land in question and stated that Mr. Richards agreed with him to bear one-half of the expenses of the present action. He submitted maps, plans and profiles and was subjected to a rigorous examination.

Mr. Fairley's evidence was mainly in regard to his recollection for years back of the former use of a roadway over the premises for public highway purposes.

On Friday morning four witnesses were heard mainly in regard to this feature of the case, namely, Mr. J. D. McKay, of Fredericton, Mr. Chas. Duffy, blacksmith of Boiestown, Mr. James Fowler, a farmer at Holtville, Pleasant Ridge, and Mr. Daniel Lynch, brother of the late Timothy Lynch. Mr. Duffy formerly held a lease of the land and sold to the late Senator Temple, the latter to James S. Fairley, and he to Mr. Richards, grantor to the plaintiff in the case.

As a prima facie case was established by the plaintiff's evidence witnesses for the defence were called immediately after it instead of plaintiff's witnesses following him.

Tonight is the last chance to see the great hand-colored masterpiece, "Lost On The Rocks."

Saskatchewan	15, instead of 10
Nova Scotia	15, instead of 18
Manitoba	14, instead of 10
B. Columbia	12, instead of 7
Alberta	12, instead of 7
New Brunswick	11, instead of 13
P. E. I.	3, instead of 4
Yukon	1, remains the same

In other words, the provinces west of the Great Lakes will probably gain 19 members, and those of Eastern Canada will lose 11 members. The representation of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan will, however, undergo further revision after 1915, when the quinquennial census, required under the Acts which admitted the two newer provinces to Confederation, must be taken.

Site Chosen is About Fifty-four Acres in Extent, Near the Upper End of The Town, and a Staff of About Fifty Operators and Other Employees Will be Permanently Engaged

That there has been something doing in regard to a proposal for the installation of a wireless telegraph station in or near Newcastle has been more or less generally known for the past few weeks, but the matter has been kept so quiet that little was really known of what was actually taking place. Now that the negotiations are concluded, and everything settled for the plant to be installed here, readers of The Advocate will be interested to learn some particulars of what it is that is coming to the town. It is without doubt the biggest thing that has come Newcastle's way since the advent of the railway, and one that will do more to bring the town into prominence and make it known throughout the length and breadth of Canada than anything else possibly could.

At the present time there is an All-British owned cable round the world, except from Montreal to London. It goes from London east via India to Australia, thence across to Vancouver and from Vancouver along the C. P. R. to Montreal. The intervening gap between Montreal and London is at present served by the Great Northern Telegraph Co., and the Mackay-Dennett Cable and the rates of these companies have been so high, that it has been a considerable hindrance to the development of the telegraph business. The British Postmaster General in conjunction with the Canadian Postmaster General have for some time had under consideration the question as to how best to deal with the matter and complete the "All-Red" line. It was proposed at first to lay a cable, but the cost would be in the neighbourhood of \$5,000,000. Recently however, a company known as The Universal Radio Syndicate Ltd., which owns a wireless system of proven efficiency got in touch with the governments and offered to install their system for a very much smaller figure, and as a proof of their bona fides deposited \$50,000 with the government of Canada as a guarantee. The offer was accepted by the government, and arrangements were at once set on foot to carry it out.

The President of the Syndicate is Mr. A. S. Baxendale, the consulting engineer, Dr. Erskine Murray, with Dr. Poulson and Prof. Peterson, eminent scientists, as technical directors, and the Syndicate is the owner of the Poulson and Duddell-Are wireless patents, the combination of which will be used to transmit the messages over the 2,000 miles of Atlantic ocean. The British wireless station will be on the West coast of Ireland, and the arc which the system throws will strike Canada on the Northern part of New Brunswick, somewhere about the mouth of the Miramichi. It is necessary, therefore that the Canadian station should either be in this vicinity, or within 50 miles either north or south of it.

As soon as arrangements had been made for the installation of the system, it became necessary to engage some competent surveyor acquainted with the district, to select a suitable location for the station, and no more competent surveyor than Mr. W. E. Fish of this town could have been selected for the purpose. The requirements of the site were that it should be within a few miles of the coast, with no hills intervening, that it must adjoin or be near the railway, that the surface be under cultivation and practically level with a heavy, alluvial soil of a naturally moist texture; and lastly reasonably near a town. Further it was necessary that the site should be

EXTREME HEAT CAUSED DEATH OF ONE MAN

John Alfonso, aged 23, a Finlander, suffered a fatal heat prostration while employed on the St. John Valley Railway construction work by Messrs. James H. Corbett & Sons Company, Inc. in Lincoln, Sunbury County, Saturday.

Alfonso had only joined the Corbett force about a week before, having previously been at Newcastle, Miramichi. He was attached to the gang employed about the steam shovel operating in the Waasid district and had only been working a short time after dinner when he was suddenly overcome.

MIRAMICHI PRESBY. WILL MODERATE CALL

The congregation of Restigouche in the Northern part of the Presbytery of Miramichi, which was rendered vacant by the removal of Rev. C. A. Hardy, to Rexton, a few months ago, has extended a hearty and unanimous call to Rev. W. F. Burns, of Salt Springs, Pictou Co. N. S. Presbytery is called to meet in Campbellton on Tuesday next to deal with the call, and will also have to deal with the call from East River, St. Marys, Pictou Co., to Rev. J. H. Kirk of Dalhousie.

DROWNED WHILE SWIMMING AT MARYSVILLE

Newcastle Man's Brother Fatally Seized While out for Swim With Some Companions

James S. Locke, aged 22 years, an employee of the Canadian Cottons, Limited, mill at Marysville, met a tragic death while bathing in the Nashwaak river on Friday night.

The young man went swimming with Messrs. Clarence Smith and Clarence Bruce on the front of what is known as the Fisher farm, some distance below the mills at Marysville. He had not complained of feeling ill and was swimming about some distance from his companions when suddenly they heard his cries for help.

When Smith reached him, Locke was gasping for breath and could not speak. The young men realized the serious condition of their companion and called loudly for help. They tried to get him to shore and finally he sank, dragging young Smith with him. They came to the surface again, but after further efforts on the part of his companions had proven unsuccessful he finally sank for the last time.

The alarm was quickly given and grappling work commenced as soon as possible, but it was not until after midnight that the body was recovered. Town Marshal Fraser Saunders then took charge and with his consent the remains were removed to the home of Mrs. Frank J. Smith, with whom the young man made his home while in Marysville.

The late Mr. Locke was a son of Rev. Edwin Locke, of Pugwash, and besides his parents is survived by four brothers, Fred Locke of Newcastle, and three at home, and three sisters, Mrs. B. Allan, formerly Miss Nan Locke of this city, Mrs. Beattie, in the United States, and another sister in Providence. Deceased had many friends and was highly esteemed at Marysville, and the sad tragedy has cast a gloom over that community.

Dr. R. B. Millin, as coroner, visited Marysville, viewed the remains and enquired into the circumstances surrounding the young man's death. He decided an inquest was unnecessary and gave permission for the burial of the body.

Death was found to have been due by a hemorrhage of the brain, brought on, it is said, by the deceased striking the bottom of the river when diving.

On receipt of the sad news his brother Frank Locke left Newcastle for St. John where he met the remains and accompanied them to Pugwash where interment took place.

MILITARY PARTY TOURING PROVINCE

Sir Ian Hamilton, inspector general of the imperial forces, and Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, arrived in Fredericton by special train on Monday on their tour through Canada.

At McGivney they were met by Mr. O. S. Crockett, M. P., for York, and party, who had left by special train over the I. C. R.

Sir Ian and the minister and the members of the parties made an inspection of the new military training area, and at noon the special train left for Fredericton, reaching there at 1.30 p. m. Automobiles conveyed the party to the Barker House, where they had luncheon. Accompanying the official party are Col. Victor Williams, adjutant general, Col. Maddox, military secretary to Sir Ian Hamilton.

The band of the 1st York Regiment serenaded Sir Ian and the General and Minister at the Barker House, following luncheon, and then the party took automobiles and enjoyed a drive about the city and suburbs, including a visit to the military property in the city. Later they left by special train for St. John, en route to Charlottetown, P. E. I., and will later visit Halifax, returning to Ottawa this week.

THE EXPORT OF PULP WOOD FROM CANADA

Is Gradually Decreasing and More is Being Made Into Pulp at Home Each Year

A report on Canada's pulpwood in 1912, issued to-day by the forestry department, shows that rapid progress is being made in the direction of home manufacture of the raw material into woodpulp and paper instead of exporting it direct with consequent large loss to Canadian industry and to home profit. There is, however, still much room for further progress along this line, as is shown by the fact that the total estimated loss to the country through exporting the raw material last year was \$6,524,000.

The forty-eight pulp mills, reporting in 1912, consumed a total of 866,042 cords of raw material, valued at \$5,215,582. The quantity consumed shows an increase of 28.08 per cent. over 1911, resulting in an increased value of the output by 20.12 per cent. in spite of a reduction of 46 cents per cord in the average price of the raw material.

The total cut of pulpwood in Canada in 1912 was 1,846,910 cords, valued at \$11,911,415. Of this total, 980,868 cords or more than fifty per cent. was exported manufactured to the United States. Had these 980,868 cords been manufactured into pulp in Canada the value would have been \$13,220,684. The actual price received was \$6,695,833.

Canada exported in 1912 enough pulpwood to supply fifty-four mills of the average size operating in the dominion at present.

Every province, with the exception of Ontario, increased its home consumption of pulpwood last year. The increases were—Quebec, 38 per cent.; New Brunswick, 14 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 18 per cent. The decrease in Ontario was 18.06 per cent.

In 1911 only 44.02 per cent. of the pulpwood cut in Canada was manufactured into pulp in Canadian mills. In 1912 this percentage was increased to 46.09 per cent.

ST. DUNSTAN'S CATH. CHARLOTTETOWN

Will be Rebuilt at Once and French Fort Quarry Stone Used

The work of rebuilding St. Dunstan's Cathedral at Charlottetown is to be proceeded with at once. The work has been undertaken by the John S. Metcalfe Company, Montreal, on what is known as the ten per cent. basis, the local committee controlling the supply of labor, etc. The new building will, it is said, in a large measure be a replica of that destroyed by fire a few months ago, and a considerable portion of the walls left standing will be used. The new building will have a fireproof roof, the floors will be of concrete and the spire of wood sheathed with copper. Newcastle and Wallace stone will be used in the construction. It is expected that the exterior and basement will be completed by next spring.

HEN LAID AN EGG, CAUSED PECK TROUBLE

The untimely laying of an egg in a crate caused a strike at the North-western Railway station in London, recently. A porter, in moving a crate of live hens, noticed that one of the fowls had laid an egg. Slipping his hand through the bars on the crate he took the egg out and placed it on his barrow for safety. A railway detective immediately arrested the porter and took him and the egg to the railway police station.

Within a few minutes all the railway staff on duty ceased work until the district superintendent was informed of the incident and ordered the man's release. The staff then returned to work, but the officials are still considering the fate of the egg, which for the present remains in the superintendent's office.

PARALYSED AND COULD NOT WALK

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Restored New Brunswick Merchant To Health.



MR. ALVA PHILLIPS

BRISTOL, N. B., July 25th, 1911. "I am unable to say enough in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives' as it saved my life and restored me to health, when I had given up all hope and when the doctors had failed to do anything more for me. I had a stroke of paralysis in March, 1910, and this left me unable to walk or help myself, and the Constipation of the bowels was terrible. Nothing did me any good and I was wretched in every way. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-tives' for the Constipation, and it not only cured me of this trouble but gradually this fruit medicine took up the nerves and actually cured the paralysis. Under the use of 'Fruit-a-tives', I grew stronger and stronger until all the palsy and weakness left me. I am now well again and attend my store every day and all day."

ALVA PHILLIPS.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy in the world that is made of fruit juices and tonics. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CENSORS LABEL NOW ON MOVING PICTURES

At the St. John moving picture houses on Thursday there was used for the first time the new censor label issued under the authority of the local board of censors and hereafter to be displayed before a picture can be shown publicly. Ever since the censor law was established there has been felt the necessity of some announcement that would indicate approval of the picture. Recently at a conference between the Attorney General, the censors and the local picture men the matter was talked over and as considerable expense would be entailed in having a label included as part of the film as is the case in Ontario and elsewhere, it was decided to adopt the expedient of a slide which should be shown in advance of the presentation of pictures approved by the censors. To Messrs. Isaac Erb & Sons was entrusted the task of getting up the slide and very skillfully have they discharged their duty. The new slide shows in its centre in natural colors the Arms of New Brunswick. Over this is the word New Brunswick Board of Censors, and beneath H. S. Bridges, Chairman, while under this is "The following picture has been approved." A slide is furnished each theatre by the government, but the theatre itself will have to replace any that are broken. The display of this slide is the guarantee to the public that the picture has been passed by the censors, and is calculated to inspire confidence and to give stability to the performance. New Brunswick is the first place to adopt this idea in the way of making known that pictures have been censored.

FIRE TOOK HEAVY TOLL IN CANADA

According to the Monetary Times, Canada's fire losses during June amounted to \$3,069,446, this not including the losses from forest fires in Northern Ontario and New Brunswick. Losses for the same month last year were \$4,239,412. There were 39 fires with losses over \$100,000, and eight with losses of \$100,000 or more, a lumber mill fire in Prince Albert, Sask., leading the list with \$500,000 of a loss. Eighteen lives were lost. The Times' estimate of fire losses for the first half of this year is \$14,325,463, with Ontario leading the provinces with \$3,620,260.

FRESH FRAGRANT FLAVORFUL



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

TO FORM FEDERATION OF BOARDS OF TRADE

Secretary of St. John Board says More Good can be Accomplished by Organization

The organization of a Provincial Board of Trade or Federation of the Boards of Trade of the province, is among the matters which are engaging the attention of the secretary of the St. John Board. Mr. Hoag is sending out letters to all the boards of trade in the province, and to officials of towns of over 1,000 population with a view of awakening interest in the project. All over the United States boards of trades and similar bodies are organized in state or sectional federations for the purpose of co-operating to promote measures of mutual interest.

If all the boards of trade of the province were to co-operate in the matter of obtaining desirable publicity for the province as a whole much good could be accomplished, said Mr. Hoag.

"If the boards would get together and agree to contribute to the advertising fund on the basis of the population of the towns, a considerable fund could be raised, and an extensive advertising campaign undertaken. The fact that New Brunswick is not spending as much money as the other provinces should make the idea of co-operation along these lines attractive to the people interested in the advancement of New Brunswick. And there are many other matters which might be worked out on a co-operative basis. When the business men have occasion to approach either the federal or local governments in regard to public enterprises they would have greater influence if they spoke in the name of a provincial board than in the name of some local board."

The St. John board of trade will endeavor, if sufficient interest is aroused, to organize a convention there to consider the matter of forming a federation. It is probable that the Maritime Press Association will meet in St. John this autumn, and that an effort will be made to have the boards throughout the province send delegates at the same time. This would make possible a general discussion of the question of promoting the development of the province, and the enlisting of the interest of the newspaper men in anything that might be done.

NEW YORK HAD A "SANER FOURTH"

New York city's celebration of Independence Day, designed to be safer and saner than ever before, began at 4.30 o'clock Friday morning with thirteen sunrise guns booming from Van Cortlandt Park. The reading of the Declaration of Independence at historic McGowan's Pass in Central Park, an hour later, and the ringing of most of the city's bells for an hour between 8 and 9 o'clock. A slight abatement of the heat waves and fair skies brought out record crowds for the rest of the day's celebration, which was crowded with patriotic exercises and sporting events, notwithstanding that the exodus from the city was reported by the railway and steamship lines as the largest they had ever known.

Eastern Indiana's mysterious man of the woods is dead. He lived in a one-room shack on a cleared place in the woods on his farm. His only companion was a violin. He had considerable money, and, though regarded as a miser, is said to have helped many deserving persons and some undeserving ones. He kept a shotgun by him to intimidate newspaper and camera men, for his dislike of publicity was no affectation. He died at the age of 80 and his estate is supposed to be worth \$60,000.

The organization which is working for an ocean-to-ocean highway for automobilists has moved its headquarters from Indianapolis to Detroit. At present \$4,200,000 of the necessary \$10,000,000 has been subscribed.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST CULLED FROM ALL SOURCES

PNEUMATICA STOPS YOUR PAIN or breaks up your cold in an hour. It's marvelous. Applied externally. All Druggists.

At Fryburg, Me., recently, James Ela, a farmer, committed suicide by hanging himself in the kitchen of his home by means of a roller tow l he had wound around his neck.

It is figured that the contributions on "Rice Day" in London, so-called in honor of the Queen Mother, Alexandra, amounted to \$100,000, of which \$60,000 was in pennies. All the money will go to the hospitals.

Mark Godfrey, who has died at Carlton, England, at the age of 90 years, had completed 80 years' service in the employ of one company. When he became 90 years old, the firm urged him to retire on a pension, but he was unable to withstand the inactivity and returned to work.

There were more dogs on board the Imperator than on any other steamship which ever left New York. They were quartered in luxurious kennels on the uppermost deck. The owners can call at the kennels and take their dogs for a stroll at certain hours during the day.

On one of the Japanese steamship companies a coupon is attached to the regular ticket reserving a seat in a certain lifeboat for the holder, who is requested immediately upon going on board to become familiar with the location of his boat and the place allotted to him.

The following advertisement has been published in a German newspaper—"Can anyone favor me with the names of the balloonists who, when passing over the village of Held recently, dropped a bag of ballast down my chimney and completely ruined a fruit tart which I was cooking?"

An exchange says:—"A society of centenarians has been formed in Tokio, by Count Okuma, the former Japanese Premier. All persons of 80 years and over are eligible for membership. At the first meeting 500 people came together. The oldest person present was a woman of 111 years, who had travelled a long distance to attend the meeting."

One of the largest, if not the largest rainbow trout ever taken in Oregon was recently caught by Charles V. Brown in the upper Lewis and Clark River near the Jack Thornburn ranch. The fish was a beautiful specimen, 28 1/2 inches in length, and tipped the scales at 6 3/4 pounds. It was caught with a No. 10 royal coach fly, and put up such a game fight that it took twenty minutes to land it.

The highest telephone station in the world is in the meteorological observatory on the top of Monte Rosa in the Penine Alps, 15,450 feet above sea level. At this elevation snow is always found and advantage taken of the high insulation given by dry snow, the wires in the last section, at the peak, being simply laid on the snow-covered ground.

Charles R. Reickhoff, of Hemet, Cal., has not drunk water for many years. Neither has he taken liquor or any liquid save that secured by absorbing the juice of fruits. Some years ago, Mr. Reickhoff, who is the son of a millionaire living at Orange City, Ia., determined to try a health cure of his own invention. He has lived in the open air every possible moment, drank nothing, and ate nothing but nuts and fresh fruit. He says he is in perfect health.

A young woman who was under arrest in a London (G. B.) police court the other day, drew from her handbag a round box and aimed it at the judge. The police officers sprang forward and grabbed the box. As they did so toilet powder flew across the reporters' benches and covered the cloths of them en. But everybody in the room believed that his last hour had come, for the capers of the Suffragettes caused them all to see a bomb in the harmless box.

The New York Herald says:—"The verdict rendered before Justice Ford in the Supreme Court recently for \$10,000 as the value of the life of Charles Thompson, a riveter, who slipped on a scaffold that was wet with paint and was fatally injured, is a reminder that the price of human life is steadily advancing. Only a few years ago the sum fixed for the life of an ordinary workman was \$5,000, but that limit seldom prevails now. Recently in the trial of a suit against the New Haven Railroad, a verdict for \$6,000 for the death of an engine driver was rendered, although it was contended that the employee had died at his post of heart disease. The counsel for the railroad in moving to set the verdict aside said that if it had been shown that the engine driver's death was due to any fault of the company, \$40,000 would not have been too much to pay for the death of an employee so skilled and experienced."

In Boston, where stray animals are killed by electricity a half minute is allowed to electrocute a dog and a minute for a cat.

In a country in which deep water is so plentiful as in Canada swimming would be a far better compulsory study than lots of the fads that now have a place on the public school lists.

Leo Barrett, son of William Barrett, of Cambridge, Vt., aged 15 years, has perfected an invention by which an engine can take on water without stopping. It has been approved by the patent office at Washington.

Among the gifts to the Kaiser's daughter at her wedding was a clock sent by the city of Hamelin. It is made from a wine cask saved in two. The hands are champagne corks. The hands are cork-screws and the weights are bottles filled with champagne.

Samuel Willyoung, of Cantonsville, Md., boasts that the sun never sets on the members of his family. He has a son living in Honolulu, a daughter living in Hong Kong, another son located in one of the eastern provinces of Austria and still another son in Batavia, N. Y.

During the first five months of 1913 building permits were issued in St. John totalling \$624,500, as against \$159,700 for the corresponding period last year. This is an increase of \$464,800, or 291 per cent.

Objection has been taken by many people at New Westminster, B. C., to the fact that Arthur Ellis, the official hangman, is temporarily employed as a doorkeeper of the court room in which murder trials are being held. Parties connected with cases appear to regard his presence as a sinister foreboding of the outcome of the trial.

Joseph S. A. Bertasso of Albany claims that he has more than doubled the record of any "fine" or "small" writer in the world. Bertasso, who is furthermore considered the Italian champion of North-eastern New York in the 100 and 440 yard dashes, has a record of 7199 words, written with an ordinary pen on the back of an ordinary postcard, in 7 hours and 15 minutes.

At Chicago recently, H. A. Gregory, manager of a circulation bureau, was fatally injured and Miss Minnie Bristol was drowned, when their automobile crashed into the railing of the Jack Knife Bridge and went down before a policeman in a shafty near by and two fishermen could reach her. Gregory died on the way to the hospital. Two other women and a man who also rode in the machine escaped death by a narrow margin, the front of the automobile projecting over the edge of the bridge. The machine skidded at the curved approach of the bridge while going at a high rate of speed.

Ground has been broken for a \$15,000 structure on the Benedict estate, near Greenwich, Conn., which will be for the exclusive use of Mrs. Clifford Harmon's twenty-eight cats and twenty-five kittens. Mrs. Harmon is the wife of the amateur aviator. The building is to have every modern equipment for the luxury of cat life. There will be nineteen separate apartments, one for each cat family, and Mrs. Harmon expects to provide every comfort for her pets. The building will be ready for occupancy in the Fall. A modest cottage will be erected near this structure, which will be for the use of Mrs. F. Y. Mathies, a cat expert, who has been employed to care for Mrs. Harmon's pets.

A man whose long periods of sleep caused him to be known as Rip Van Winkle, died in mysterious circumstances at Bakeswell, in Derbyshire, G. B. His name was Arthur Mann. He was 54 years of age, and a son of the late Dr. Julius Mann, a Derbyshire magistrate. He was found lying near the little River Lathkil, which flows through a vale that is one of the loveliest spots in the Peak district. His clothing was saturated and at his side was a bottle containing a white mixture of a nature at present unknown. He died shortly after his removal to Bakeswell Workhouse Hospital. Mr. Mann, who was well educated and had travelled extensively, was subject to attacks of catalepsy, a sudden suspension of sensation attended with rigidity of the limbs. Once, when in America, he was given up as dead. In April last, while he was walking through Buxton, he was seized with a similar attack and was taken to the workhouse, where he remained sleeping for many days despite every effort to restore him. Recently he fell again under the spell. He engaged a bedroom for two nights and slept for a week. He then set out again—he was of a wandering disposition—and was found asleep by the roadside. Doctors have been puzzled by his case.

Out of a population of 315,000,000 in India there are less than 4,000,000 Christians.

A movement is on foot to use the Panama Canal construction equipment for the digging of a 1,000 mile irrigation ditch through Western Nebraska and Kansas.

Major-General Luke O'Connor, who was made a K. C. B. recently, is the only living Victoria Crossman who has risen from the rank of private to that of general officer.

The Belfast steamship Topic, from Garston, Lancashire, to Waterford with coal, struck Tuskar Rock and foundered while making for Rosslare Harbour. The crew of eleven landed in their own boats. A sister ship owned by the same owner was lost at the same place last winter.

N. W. Fleisig, who attended a convention of travellers in Denver, Colo., has been a traveller for one firm for 27 years, and has been around the world seven times. He has 15 children, 25 grandchildren and 44 great-grandchildren. He served in the Civil War and was one of those who made their escape from Andersonville prison.

The Board of Control, Montreal, has refused to grant the request of the Automobile Club to run motor cars on the mountain. It was declared by the Controllers that the mountain park was reserved for the use of Montreal's people, and that while suitable for carriages, the roads were unsuitable for motor cars.

Forty-four women presented themselves before the Civil Service Commission in Philadelphia to compete for the position of municipal highway inspector. They were asked about the economic, aesthetic and sanitary desirability of clean streets. All of them said that they were given a fair examination.

With the roof of his mouth badly torn, Russell Nicholls, 620 Wilton Avenue, was taken to the General Hospital, Toronto, recently, where it was necessary to administer an anesthetic to close the wounds. The lad was playing with a number of friends and slipped, running a pea-shooter in his mouth.

In the grave he dug for himself a year ago, Arnold Staples, a former representative of the Rhode Island legislature, was buried. Staples was an undertaker. He started to dig his grave while in good health at the age of 89, saying that he could do a better job than anyone else in the village.

A number of young men who work as department clerks in Washington and who live in camps on the Virginia shore, swim to work every morning and back again at night. They leave the camps in bathing suits and swim to the nearest boat-house, about a mile across the river, where they change their bathing suits for street clothes. After work they return to the boat-house, don their bathing suits and swim home.

"BEAVER" FLOUR Makes the True Home-Made Bread Your Mother Used to Make

"Beaver" Flour is a blended flour—really two flours in one. It contains the quality, nutriment and flavor of Ontario fall wheat and the strength of Western wheat.

"Beaver" Flour is a perfectly balanced flour. It makes baking easy because it is always the same in strength, quality and flavor. Your grocer has it. Try it.

DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, Ont. 140



More than thirty thousand pupils in the rural schools of Missouri are studying agriculture.

At Prince Albert, eight-five live foxes, valued at \$500,000, were shipped recently for Charlottetown. A second car to follow. Many valuable specimens are arriving there from the North.

The "sweating stone" on the farm of John Owens, near Columbus, O., never fails to give a correct forecast of rain. Seventy-five years ago a barn was built on the Owens farm, and one of the stones used in the foundations is what is known throughout that part of the country as the "sweating stone." Usually a day or two before a rain this stone begins to sweat. Moisture oozes from it and trickles down the sides.

The Hotel Drouot, was stirred by a daring robbery recently. A collection of jewels valued at \$20,000 was exhibited for show in glass cases to be sold. The watchman left the room for luncheon and returned an hour later and found the case empty. Well dressed thieves, numbering three, according to available information, stole the keys from the watchman's office and opened the door. One kept guard and the others carried away the booty. The jewels formed the collection of a well known Parisian woman and included a necklace consisting of sixty large pearls.

There are two or three interesting customs still in existence in the little village of Quading, near Spalding, in Lincolnshire, G. B., says a correspondent. One is the employment of a dog-whipper at the church. It was customary at one time in most villages to have a dog-whipper, whose duty it was to drive away the dogs that yelped around or tried to enter the church. Mr. Eley, the Quading sexton, still receives a salary of ten shillings a year in respect of this important function. It is also the custom to present the oldest widow in the village with a brand new gown every other year. Some kind-hearted old soul, who evidently knew it was to be cold in winter, left a sum of money for this purpose.

A great exhibition designed to show the progress of the negro race in America in the 50 years since its freedom from slavery is being planned by the Emancipation Proclamation Commission created by the last session of the New York Legislature. The exhibition will be given in October in one of the armories in New York City, and all phases of the negroes' progress will be depicted.

Montreal Star, June 24:—"The crusade inaugurated by officials of the Juvenile Court against candy and cigar store keepers who sell cigarettes to school children is bearing fruit. To-day Ludger Viau, of 153 Delisle street, was brought before Judge Choquet and condemned to pay a fine of \$5 and \$2.70 costs for selling cigarettes to children under the age limit. Leo Phillas Tougas, 209 Workman street, was also found guilty and fined \$5 and \$2.70 costs. Edouard Gougeon, 166 Workman street, was similarly treated and \$2.70 costs. Judge Choquet said he would appoint officers in all sections of the city, and a united effort would be made to stamp out the evil. He says he can tell of cases where boys became robbers and housebreakers as a result of the cigarette habit." How about Newcastle in the cigarette line?

A most frightful accident on a Latteau on the St. Lawrence River, off St. Joachim as the result of which Philippe Dorion, of Chateau Richer, is lying at the point of death at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, with no hope for his recovery. Dorion was bound for Murray Bay on his bateau, accompanied by his nineteen year old son. Due to a lull in the wind he had anchored off St. Joachim and as the wind struck up he started to weigh anchor hoisting it up by means of a winch. A sudden gust of wind swung the bateau about when he lost his hold on the handle which reeved over with terrific force, striking him on the face and tearing off his nose and the lower portion of his face from ear to ear, so that when his son ran to his rescue the lower part of his face was hanging on his chest. The victim is aged 45 years, and has a large family.

MASTER WORKMAN

SMOKING TOBACCO

The Professional Man's opinion:

When I want real comfort, I fill my pipe with

"Master Workman"

Smoking Tobacco

This world-famous Brand can now be obtained for 15c a cut at all the best Stores.

The Professional Man.



Summer Following

Sometimes it becomes a question whether it will pay better to follow a field or attempt a crop of roots. Where the land is fairly light and easy to work it invariably yields a higher return if roots or fodder crops are grown. Such land can be worked under conditions in which a stiff clay could not be touched, so that the chances of getting it into order for a root crop are much greater in the former case. But when stiff clay loam land becomes foul, especially with twitch or couch, it may be desirable to follow it. Under such conditions the cost of weeding and cultivating a root crop would be very heavy, and even then the land would not be left clean at the finish. The result of following on the other hand, is to leave such land mellow, free from weeds, and somewhat richer in nitrogen, provided that the summer is not excessively wet, so that it will grow cleaner and better crops for several years afterwards. The wheat crop which nearly always follows the treatment, goes in early and under exceptionally favorable conditions. There is thus a good deal to be said under certain circumstances for a practice which is not commonly considered to be wasteful and out of date. Perhaps the best way to look upon bare fallow is as a necessary evil on stiff land during certain seasons.

Care of Separators

The farm separator comes in for a lot of rough handling. More often than not it is left to one of the farm men or lads to work and in a few weeks' time he comes in with the tale that the separator won't work. The master has a look at it, tries to put the matter to rights, and finally gives it up as a bad job, and sends for the mechanic from the nearest town to repair the damages. Now the machine with proper care and handling will last for years, and it is generally through carelessness or ignorance or both that the machine breaks down. One of the great points to be observed in running a separator is to see that the machine is perfectly level, otherwise, some parts of the bearings will be thrown out of square when the machine is running, resulting in a bad skimming and ultimately in running new bearings—an expensive item.

Green Food for Poultry

A resident of a village in New York has solved the problem of cheaply and easily supplying green food for fifty hens. He is obliged to keep his hens closely yarded, so they will not trespass on his neighbors. After carrying grass and other green stuff to them, he studied out the following method of growing it in the yards, where the hens could help themselves. Of course, any green crops growing uncovered in the poultry yards would soon be eaten off, because it would be eaten off so frequently it could not long retain its foliage. The problem was solved by spading up about one square rod of the richest, most fertile part of the yard, after which it was raked very finely and sown to alfalfa. Before sowing, wood ashes were scattered over the bed to provide time for the alfalfa, but the lime may be applied in the most convenient form, whether slaked or ground lime. A few handfuls of oats were sown thinly before sowing the alfalfa seed, and raked in with the ashes. Last the alfalfa seed was sown, and the soil over it firmed down by treading when the soil was dry. The bed was in rectangular form and boarded all around with boards one foot or more wide so as to form a large box, which was covered with wire netting. When the alfalfa grew up the hens could pick off the leaves and stems through the wire and not disturb the roots. Later it was found better to have two or more of the covered beds so one could grow up, by protecting it by raising up the wire, while the other was being eaten off.

WILSON'S FLY PAD. POISON. Every ten cent packet will kill more flies than \$8.00 worth of any sticky fly-killer. Refuse substitutes, which are most unsatisfactory.

WHEN YOU BUY A TYPEWRITER

You must first be convinced of three things:— 1st. That the typewriter you select embodies the strong points of all the others, with a few exclusive features added. 2nd. That it will give the maximum of service at a minimum cost for repairs. 3rd. That the price you pay obviates more typewriter value than the same amount or more, could buy in any other machine. VISIBLE WRITING, of course, is an indispensable feature. Nobody wants a typewriter which necessitates hitting the carriage after every two or three words, to see that the proper punctuated marks are in place, or to get the collection in an involved sentence. So your first requirement brings you to the consideration of an "Empire" feature of primary importance. Every letter on the line, from front to last, is in plain sight all the time. PORTABILITY must be duly considered, too, between a machine you can take on the train, while traveling, and one you must needs leave behind—or pack into the baggage car. The convenient shape and size of the "Empire" make it as portable as a camera, and the weight is but 32 lbs. Granted that simplicity of construction is an advantage, it stands to reason that the simpler the machine, the less it costs to make it and, consequently, the less the price at which the makers can afford to sell it. Because complicated mechanism costs more to make. And the more costly the mechanism, the higher must be the price demanded for the machine. The "Empire" is the simplest standard typewriter on the market. It costs less to buy than any other standard typewriter, because it costs less to make. The New Model "Empire" sells for \$39.00 and is superior to any other standard typewriter on the market at \$129.00. You can simply save a cool \$40.00 in cash when you purchase an "Empire." And this \$40.00 might just as well be in your pocket; as the pocket of some other person. Because it does not represent a monetary value when invested in a higher-priced machine. Neither does it represent a merchandise value. If you must get rid of that \$40.00 there are plenty of other, and better, ways to spend it. CANADIAN MAKE AND MONEY IN CANADA. SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES:—Speed, Endurance, Portability, Light Weight, Visible Writing, Responsive Action, Permanent Alignment, Lightning Escapement, Perfect Manifolding and Simplicity of Construction. Result—The "Empire" Typewriter. FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER, 12 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B., Phone 653.

Rearing Goslings

Goslings should not be hatched too early and should be kept off the water until they are pretty well feathered out, as their first growth of down is not very good protection and the cold water may result in chilling and consequent ailment. Not until late in the spring, when the weather is warm, should they be allowed to sport on the pond. In the natural state, grass is the first thing eaten by the goslings. Thoughtful breeders take a hint from this and provide grass for the goslings raised in as tame of domestication. After the little ones are a week or so old, they should have a pasture of grass. As grass is largely nitrogenous, moistened corn meal acts as a good balance, and should be given to the goslings. The successful goose grower also is careful to see that his fowls of all ages are well provided with all the grit and sand they are liable to use. A mash that contains cooked vegetables is a good thing to feed to goslings once a day. Any of the ground grains in current use over this country are good, while meat in some form must not be neglected, for in the wild state the gosling early learns to pick not only grass, but also animal food in the form of bugs, worms and insects.

Summer Essentials

There are four requirements essential for the most economical and certain development of young poultry, namely, 1, an abundance of range for the growing stock; 2, natural shade if possible, otherwise artificial green food in abundance; 3, the feeding of dry mash constantly in large self-feeding hoppers. Apoplexy and egg-bound are almost always the result of excessive fatness among the fowls. There must be plenty of nests for the layers or they will break many eggs when trying to crowd into each other's nests. This is not only wasteful, but may lead to the egg-eating habit.

Points to Bear in Mind

A few points to bear in mind to those who are not so well acquainted with the machine will not be out of the way. 1. See that the machine is perfectly level, including the stand and machine when put together, and test occasionally to see if correct. 2. Keep all lubricators full and in perfect working order. 3. Run the machine at the speed advised by the makers. At all times turn or run at an even speed, not increasing or decreasing during separating operations. 4. Get up speed gradually and allow to run at full speed for a few minutes before turning on the milk tap. 5. Allow the machine to run down of its own accord, excepting, of course, those types with brakes attached. Never stop the machine when running quickly, as it is sure to throw the bearings out of the level. 6. Clean all parts thoroughly when taken to pieces. If these matters were attended to regularly by the operator in charge, there should not be much difficulty in getting the machine to do its work properly—that is, making a clean skimming. The machine, if it is working order, should not leave any more than 1 per cent. fat in the separated milk, this may be tested occasionally, and if this figure is much higher there is evidently something radically wrong with the machine, and it should be overhauled at once and the fault remedied.

PILES. You will find relief in Zan-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zan-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? 7-11-13. Zan-Buk FOR ALL SUMMER SORES.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LAND AND APPLE SHOW SOON AT WINNIPEG

Secretary C. F. Roland, of the Canada Land & Apple Show, which is to be held this year, October 10-18, at Winnipeg, has already received some hundreds of letters from Easterners, fruit growers and secretaries of fruit growing associations, indicating the interest that is being taken in this show. It is the first National Land & Apple Show to be held in Canada. It will provide opportunity for complete displays of the products of the orchard, the land the forest, and waters of Canada. As far as it effects Eastern Canada this Land & Apple Show is unique in that it offers the East an excellent chance to increase its market in the West for its fruit. At present the prairies are importing tremendous quantities of apples and other fruits from the Pacific Coast on both sides of the boundary. The prairies will always be a huge importer of fruit. The Canada Land & Apple Show will let the East exhibit its fruit and will prove of enormous value in advertising the East's fruit to the entire prairie area. It is to be borne in mind that this is a show of the products of the land, not of the land itself. The show is not a private enterprise, nor will any individual organization make profit by it. If a surplus is earned it will be devoted to the establishment of scholarships in Provincial Agricultural Colleges. Some of the big cash prizes will include \$250 prize for the best 2 bushels of wheat, with a second prize \$150 and a third \$100; for oats \$100 as a first prize, \$75 second, and \$50 for third; and for barley the same prizes will be given. In the apple competition there will be awarded \$200 for the best two boxes, \$100 for the second, and \$50 for the third. A cash prize of \$100 is also to be offered for the best sheaf of alfalfa. Later announcement will be made of the rates to apply both for passengers and exhibits for this show, the date of course already being fixed for October 10-18.

Successful Dairying

There are such excellent concrete examples now and again outcropping of men who prove that it pays to take up cow testing, that their records of success make stimulating reading for dairy farmers all over the Dominion. Here is a good sample of what one man at Cedar Hill, Que., in the Gaspé peninsula accomplished by carefully watching his fairly good cows and feeding them better. The first year his eight cows gave him 33,511 pounds of milk, an average of 4,188 pounds at a feed cost of \$2.50, netting a total profit of 76.82 an average of 9.60 profit per cow. Two of the best cows in the herd the first year were lost accidentally, two heifers made up the herd to eight again; a pure bred sire is kept. The next year his eight cows gave him 41,403 pounds of milk, an average of 5,176 pounds, or 1,000 pounds of an increase per cow. The feed cost \$4.12 more per cow, but the total profit was \$177.29, or an average of \$22.16 per cow. This is an increase of one hundred and thirty per cent in the profit. It pays to give an additional feed if the cows kept are of the type to make use of it profitably. The forcible realities are these:— The gross income from milk increased by \$133.43 from the same number of cows, the profit far more than doubled and the owner has received every encouragement to try for still better results. That is where a trial cow testing trip generally lands the herd owner.

AT MEDICINE HAT

Medicine Hat citizens some time ago voted in favor of four industrial and nine municipal works by-law. The industrial by-laws represent an addition of nearly 1,000 workmen when the plants and equipment are completed. They will entail an expenditure of over \$3,000,000 on capital account. The Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical Company, represented by Felix Frank, D. B. Hanna, Honorable F. H. Phippen, K.C., M. C. Grant, and Hector Melanin, agrees to spend approximately \$3,000,000 in the erection and equipment of a plant for the manufacture of car wheels, steel underframes, box cars, flat cars and engineering accessories, and promises to become one of the most important industries in Alberta. This industry will employ about 300 hands at the start. L. Carey Wright, of Sauk Center, Minnesota, will establish a radiator manufacturing concern to be known as the Medicine Hat Radiator Company. Local capital will also be interested in this concern and an investment of \$100,000 will be made, employing about 50 hands at the outset. The Saskatchewan Bridge & Iron Company will be erected on the west industrial site and will entail an initial investment of \$100,000 and employ about 150 hands. The Canada Cement plant which will manufacture 4,000 barrels of cement daily, is to be constructed by the Hunt Engineering Company. This also will be an industry of vast importance to Medicine Hat and will employ an army of workers, not only in the construction work but in the operation of the plant itself.

REPEATING SHOTGUNS. WHAT'S the use of a repeating gun that throws the shells, wads and gases in the way of your aim? That's the question that's working on the Remington Bottom Ejection Pump Gun, the only gun of its kind on the market, and used by thousands of gunners all over the country. Solid Breech, Hammerless, Perfectly Balanced, Three Inbuilt Safety Devices—accidental discharge impossible. The Take-down—a quarter turn and barrel, without lock. We will be glad to send you a booklet that explains fully many technical points of gun construction which are well worth your closest attention. Your name and address on a postcard brings it by return mail. Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Windsor, Ontario.

Just To Remind You. That The Advocate has the best equipped Job Printing Plant north of St. John, and has the reputation of turning out all work neatly and promptly. We have added all the latest types and materials, and consequently are in a position to meet the various tastes and ideas of our numerous patrons better than any other office on the North Shore. Send us your order for Commercial Printing, and you will be convinced of the truth of the above statement. WRITE US—PHONE US—WIRE US. Miramichi Publishing Co. Ltd. Union Advocate Office, Newcastle, N. B.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR TOWN OF NEWCASTLE. One male teacher holding Superior or first class license and one female holding first or second class. Ad. J. E. T. LONDON, Sec. School Trustees, Newcastle, 12th, 1913, 3 wks.

NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD. TIME TABLE STR. "DOROTHY N" 1913. "Dorothy N." will run on the Red-Bank route, daily (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:— Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5.30 a. m., every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7.45 a. m., daily. Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 10 a. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1.30 p. m., returning will leave Redbank for Millerton at 3.30 p. m. Leave Millerton for Newcastle at 7 p. m., calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Millerton at 10 p. m., returning to Newcastle same night. Tuesdays will be excursion days from Redbank to intermediate points to Newcastle return fare 35 cents. Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Millerton, return fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets good for date of issue only. Freight on Saturdays will be held over until early Monday morning trip. Str. will be open for engagements for excursion parties every day, except Saturdays, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and any evenings from 7 p. m. FRIEGHT RATES 100 lbs., 15¢ 500 lbs., 90¢ 1-2 ton, \$1.00, one ton, \$1.50. Furniture and machinery charged by bulk. FREIGHT AND PARCELS MUST BE PREPAID. THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. D. MORRISON, Manager.

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ESTATE NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the Estate of the late ROBERT MAXWELL GRINDLAY of Blackville, in the county of Northumberland, having been granted to the undersigned executor, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to him and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to file same duly certified by affidavit with the undersigned within two months from date hereof. SIMON BEAN, Executor, Blackville, N. B., June 11th, 1913, 24-81-pd.

SHANNON FILES. Can be obtained at ADVOCATE OFFICE.

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

Objects of Following

One of the objects of following is to get the land into friable condition, but it is not advisable to work it down too fine. It might then run together under the influence of rain, and sun heat would not penetrate so well. Besides wheat does not want the land too fine, a cloddy surface giving welcome protection during winter. During the process of following the clods should be gradually reduced in size, but no effort should be made to work them down too small early in the season. The roller ought to be used with caution, if at all. The warmth, aeration, and stirring of the soil in summer following favor nitrification of the organic matter in the soil, so that the land is considerably enriched in nitrates by the process, but this advantage is lost if the late summer and the fall should be wet as the nitrates are washed out. Should it be though desirable to give a dressing of farmyard manure, this should be ploughed in at the last ploughing, and the land left to settle ready for sowing wheat. But a good crop of wheat can be grown, after following, with artificials alone. The bare fallow offers a good opportunity for liming. Two tons of cob lime can be given before any of the ploughing, but not in actual contact with farmyard manure.

Pedigree Wheat

Professor T. B. Wood of Cambridge, Eng., had some interesting things to say about wheat growing in a lecture at the British Royal Institution. The two important characters which the farmers wanted, he said, were a good quality and a large yield. Comparison of the yield per acre over ten years in Lancashire (35 bushels) and in Monmouthshire (26 bushels) indicated at once that soil and climate were responsible to a large extent, and meteorologists were of the opinion that the weather during the autumn sowing in a large measure determined the yield. The average yield per acre of different countries was as follows:— India 11.4 b. p. a. Denmark 42.1 b. p. a. Great Britain 32.9 b. p. a. Canada 17.6 b. p. a. Russia 10 b. p. a. Experiments at Cambridge and other places showed that there was no relation between the size of the ear, the size of the grain, or the number of stems, and the bulk of the crop. Both Square-head, for instance, and Rivet, one of which had a small ear and the other a large, gave an almost equal yield.

The Union Advocate

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G. BIDLAKE,
Managing Editor

THURSDAY, JULY 10TH, 1913.

THE WIRELESS STATION

When it was announced in these columns some few weeks ago that the Postmaster General had concluded arrangements with a wireless telegraph company for a new service between Canada and Great Britain, it was little thought that the Canadian terminus would be located at Newcastle. However, such will be the case, for the negotiations which have been under way for the past few weeks, for the acquisition of a site on which to erect the necessary plant and offices, have now been successfully completed, and under the contract which has been prepared and is now about being signed, the work of erection will commence at once, and it is expected it will be finished before the year is out.

It will readily be appreciated what all this will mean to Newcastle. Not only will it be another step towards making the town the bustling centre of industry which we hope it will become within the next few years, but it will make it known from one end of Canada to the other, as the Canadian Wireless Station. The very publicity which this fact will give, will draw the attention of manufacturers and others to the town as a desirable location for future industries. In fact it is an open secret that within the last few days one industry which is likely in the near future to assume large proportions, has chosen the town as the site for its operations. Others will follow, and with the prospect of certain railway developments which have now practically been decided on, it begins to look as though Newcastle were about to come into her own at last.

The thanks of the citizens are undoubtedly due to Mr. W. E. Fish, for the efforts he has so successfully made to get the Radio Syndicate to locate here. There were, we understand, other equally suitable sites which could have been obtained at less cost, but Mr. Fish was able to point out several advantages which Newcastle could afford, that were not so available in other places, that he was able to turn the scale on our town's favour, notwithstanding the higher price.

THE LAST WORD

As there is no more benefit to be derived or advantage gained from continuing to discuss the pros and cons of a matter that has already been decided on, than there is in thrashing a dead horse, there is no sense in relishing the various arguments that have been used in connection with the Chelmsford section of the Canada Eastern, but some assertions are made in recent issues of The World that should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

1. "This is a matter that affects the whole province. The Legislature recognized it as a provincial issue when it unanimously passed a resolution against the proposed outrage." The matter does not affect the province in any shape or form or way, and there is not a single section of it outside of Chatham and Nelson that cares one iota about it. Why should there be? As for the Legislature's resolution, the whole thing was engineered by Mr. Stewart and went through, simply for the reason—as one member afterwards expressed it—that "Stewart wanted it, and we had to do something to humour him or we'd never keep him quiet."

2. "The Minister of Railways is sorely troubled because enough business does not arise on the Chelmsford section to pay running expenses. But he is spending millions on a railway to Hudson Bay that is not expected to pay running expenses." This is merely the assertion of The World and its truth or otherwise has yet to be proved. But in any case there is a vast difference between running a line to open up a new country and discontinuing the use of

one of two lines when the other is sufficient to do all the work.

3. "The thing for him (Mr. Hazen) to do is to put his foot squarely down and prevent the robbery." If such a childish statement as this had been made by The Gazette, it might have been excused on account of its Editor's youth and inexperience in political matters; but that so old a hand as the Editor of The World, who has been sitting in the political game for so many years, should make it, almost passes belief. Mr. Hazen is hardly the man to lay himself open to the request to keep his feet off other people's toes, which is about the only treatment he could reasonably expect to get. Mr. Monk "put his foot squarely down" on the Naval Bill, but it was Mr. Monk and not the bill that suffered in consequence. It is certainly not in the interests of either New Brunswick or Canada at large that the same fate should overtake Mr. Hazen, just at present.

The interest which The World is taking in the welfare of the Chelmsford people is truly pathetic, and we wonder if it would evince the same interest in the welfare of Derby people if it were the Indiantown branch that was to be discontinued, instead of the other. We are sadly afraid it would not; but on the contrary we feel sure that the laughter that would arise in Chatham could be heard all the way up to Newcastle, even through a thunderstorm.

HELP FOR AGRICULTURE

The department of agriculture is now arranging with the several provincial governments for the expenditure bill passed at the last session of Parliament.

This bill provides for the appropriation of ten million dollars in the next ten years, but the amount for the first year is only \$700,000, as it is felt that larger annual amounts will be required and may be expended to better advantage as the work develops. In the interest of the smaller provinces the bill provides for a level grant of \$20,000 to each province, regardless of population, the balance of the appropriation for each year to be distributed on the per capita basis. The grant will be increased by \$100,000 each year for the next four years and the maximum amount continued until 1922, with every probability of renewal. The money is to be spent largely to strengthen all lines of instructional and educational work.

The purpose of the Minister cannot be better set forth than by quoting from his speech delivered in the house when the measure was introduced: "Help given in an educational direction will not only mean better farming, but better farms and better and happier men and women. The particular form such assistance may take may vary with the special needs and conditions in each province. It will embrace the increasing of the

equipment of our agricultural colleges; the establishment of agricultural schools, of dairy and horticultural schools, of short course in agriculture; the initiation of agricultural teaching in the public schools and work by travelling or located qualified instructors. It might well include the valuable educational work carried on by means of demonstration trains, training of teachers in nature study and invaluable work of domestic science concerned with the women and girls of our communities, whose influence will always constitute one of the most potent forces in solving the problems we are considering."

It ought not to be necessary to call the attention of the Chairman of the Park Committee to the untidy condition of the Public Square, for he spends most of his waking hours in close proximity to it. This is the time of year when most visitors are around, and it should be the aim of the Committee to make the Square as neat in appearance as possible in order to give the best impression. Why cannot the grass be kept short? It is very little use a man coming to cut it once a fortnight, or just whenever it is convenient. It should be mown often and regularly. Boys can use a lawn mower and there are enough of them loafing around at present in all conscience.

With reference to The World's Macedonian appeal to Hon. J. D. Hazen, the Fredericton Mail says:— "What's the use of the Commodore wasting his time appealing to a man whom he at once described as 'a weak-kneed, back boneless leader.' Mr. Cochrane has decided to tear up the rails and that settles it. The only thing for the Commodore to do is to withdraw his support from the Tory party."

THE NEW LUMBER REGULATIONS CALL FORTH DIVERGENT VIEWS

The Editor of The Pulp and Paper Magazine Condemns the Government's Policy as Being Contrary to the Best Interests of the Province, While Mr. Jas. Beveridge, a Pulp and Paper Manufacturer, says That It is All Right

Among recent visitors to the province has been Mr. A. G. McIntyre, Editor of the Pulp and Paper Magazine, and while here, he aired his views on the Crown Land Policy of the Government.

In the course of an interview he gave to a representative of the St. John Telegraph, he is reported as having said:— "I would like to have a little more time with you to tell what I think of the short sighted policy of the provincial government in restricting the big lumbermen and big pulp mill holders to a lease of twenty-five years and cutting down as well on their present leases which have five more years to run. This policy is directly opposed to the principles taught by Hon. Clifford Sifton and the Conservation Commission of Canada and will result in the very state of affairs which the government professes to be trying to avoid. It is only reasonable that if a lumberman is granted an area of land for twenty-five years only without any right to renew he is going to take off everything he possibly can down to the smallest growth. On the other hand if the big operators know just where they are at by having the right to renew expecting to draw their raw material from the same area for a lifetime it is in their own interest to look after the smaller growth and will co-operate most willingly in any large and effective scheme of conservation."

In speaking of the provincial government's action in shutting off the renewal of the limit holders' licenses, and the provision for a twenty-five year lease, Mr. McIntyre said: "It seems strange that this section should have been taken last when the province was so secure to very large lumbermen at least for the manufacture of pulp and paper. I happened to know personally of a copman with a capitalization of \$7,000,000 which proposed to build a plant costing \$2,000,000 for the manufacture of paper but which has been obliged to abandon it since the new law went into force. Everyone knows that bonds cannot be sold for less than a forty year term in these days and the company could make no financial arrangements on a twenty-five year lease."

"Ontario and Quebec are getting new industries and achieve the same end sought by the New Brunswick government making provisions for the renewal of leases under certain restrictions. It was the action of the New Brunswick government alone in this regard and other restrictions imposed which led to the recent imposition of the \$2 duty on Canadian supplies by the United States. I am represented that the Canadian provinces were hostile to the American lumber interests."

Premier Fleming Replies
The attention of the Hon. J. K. Fleming, Provincial Minister of Lands & Mines, having been called to Mr. McIntyre's remarks, the Premier said:—

"I wish Mr. McIntyre had been able to take a little more time, as he expressed a desire to, and then perhaps he might have got to a point of telling the truth," said the Premier.

"Mr. McIntyre evidently knows nothing whatever about the matter which he is discussing and seems only too anxious to make some criticism of the provincial government. He spoke of our losing two valuable pulp and paper industries because our new leases for pulp and paper mills are only for 25 years, when as a matter of fact the provisions were made especially to protect the pulp and paper interests and provide for a tenure of 50 years."

"In addition to that at least one of the two big industries which he evidently has in mind have expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the provisions of the legislation and as to the other I have no knowledge. Our legislation was designed particularly to give the necessary tenure to encourage the pulp and paper industry in the province and to meet the needs of the lumber industry by giving a reasonable tenure there, too. The legislation has been well received in the province by those engaged in the lumber industry and only from this one particular source has there been any criticism."

Mr. Beveridge's Views
Mr. James Beveridge, of the Millerton Pulp and Paper Co., and one of the best known lumbermen in New Brunswick, contributes to the current number of the Canadian Lumberman an interesting summary of the new timber regulations, together with some observations on the law's provisions. As Mr. Beveridge is a practical lumberman engaged in the pulp

and paper industry, his views are therefore of particular interest. After stating briefly the provisions of the act, he writes:—

Although exceptions may be taken to this new act as being in matters of detail somewhat indefinite in its terms, and subject to wide interpretation, yet no one who understands the conditions prevailing in New Brunswick can deny that its operation if carried out in the right spirit, will have a very beneficial effect on the business of the province. The act is very comprehensive and lucid in its intention, but its usefulness will depend on the interpretation which the Government gives to some of its clauses. New Brunswick possesses such a large area of non-agricultural land, and such extensive forests that lumbering and the allied industries will flourish there for many years to come provided proper means are adopted to protect its forests. Besides it is provided with good railroad facilities, good water ways for the cheap transport of lumber, cheap coal from the neighboring province of Nova Scotia, and comparatively cheap labor. The Bill is a serious attempt to protect those industries already established and to foster others which depend upon the forest for their existence.

First and foremost the Act gives fifty of tenure in the Crown Land licenses for a definite period so that lumbermen and others now know precisely where they stand in regard to the future. This extension of tenures to be granted on payment of a bonus to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, but what this bonus will amount to has not yet been revealed. It is hoped, however, by those interested, that it will be placed on a moderate basis.

Encouraging New Enterprises
Then the Act wisely makes provision for an extension of the pulp and paper industry seeking to induce fresh enterprises in these manufactures to come into the province, and offers possibilities to present limit holder hitherto unknown to them. The "Pulp and Paper License" stipulates that "at least fifty per cent. of the lumber cut under such license shall be manufactured into pulp and paper or other manufacturers of pulp within the province." Direct inducements are thus offered to the licensees to embark on these important manufactures, or to ally themselves with others who would be willing to do so. The object of the Government is easily understood in formulating this clause. Obviously it is two-fold, first, the utilization of the enormous amount of waste occurring in the forest itself and in the saw mill by converting that waste into useful high class commercial products, and second, fostering an industry which, on a strictly comparable basis, is of greater benefit to the community than log sawing.

In point of fact this Act is a whole some and straightforward effort not only to protect the capital already invested in these Crown Lands by licensees and in the plant and machinery of the lumber mills, but also to benefit the community at large by offering inducements to further industrial development along the most economic lines for the State. This is the highest office of government and Premier Fleming is to be congratulated on his efforts to produce an Act which will yield a maximum return to the wage earning class from a minimum of raw material.

The Act taken as a whole is framed on equitable lines, and if any controversy can arise from its terms, it will be under those clauses dealing with the general survey of the timber areas held under each lease, with a view to assess their commercial value. This general survey involves such a mass of details that it seems doubtful if a "true estimate of the value of each holding can be arrived at without prolonged and very careful investigation. The provision made for this in the Act seems adequate, and if the truth can be reached the investigation should prove of the utmost value to the Government. Whether or not the bonus to be paid for the extension of these leases is to be based on this investigation is not clearly stated in the text of the Act, but it seems to us that such is the intention. It is the assessment of these values which appears to us to be open to dispute and dissatisfaction.

To-night is the last chance to see the great hand-colored masterpiece, "Lost On the Rocks."

Every time the temperance question comes up politicians rush for the fence.

"MY TAILOR"
(J. D. KENNEDY)
Is now open for business, and will be pleased to see all callers and show them the latest styles and designs in Ladies' and Gent's Tailoring.
PLEASANT STREET, NEWCASTLE
(Next Door to Maltby's Tin Shop)

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In response to repeated enquiries for Magazines we have decided to handle a number of the best Publications. Besides these we have the **LEADING DAILIES** of the Province, also **American Papers.**
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Mamichi meets all trains and boats.
Horses for Sale at all times.
Public Wharf. Phone 61

FREDERICTON Business COLLEGE
M. J. OSBORNE, PRINCIPAL
THE FALL TERM
OPENS ON
Tuesday Sept. Second.
If you have not already had a catalogue, send for one at once. Address M. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B., Principal

Painting, Paper Hanging, and Plastering
Done in first-class style
All work guaranteed
All orders given prompt attention.
JOHN DUPUIS,
ROYAL HOTEL, Newcastle.

Carpenters Wanted
Two or three good ones, at once. Top wages paid to first class men, and no others need apply.
PETER FORSYTH, 28-2 Whitney.

OWNER MUST LOOK AFTER HIS FENCING
A person owning fenced in vacant land should be careful in seeing that the fencing is not in a dangerous state is the ruling of Mr. Justice Lane in the suit of George Broome vs. Thomas Bates. The suit was that of a father who claimed damages for injuries sustained by his 7 year old son from the falling off a fence surrounding defendant's property on Coleraine street, Montreal. The defendant pleaded ignorance of the bad condition of the fence. The court gave judgment for \$133.75.
To-night is the last chance to see the great hand-colored masterpiece, "Lost On the Rocks."

COME AND SEE THE ORANGE MARCH
AT
Chatham, July 12
Str. "Dorothy N."
will leave Redbank on Saturday Morning, July 12th, at 8 o'clock, calling at all intermediate points for Chatham, returning leave Chatham at 5 p. m.
Return Tickets 50c. Children under 12, 25c
The regular Saturday evening trip leaving Millerton at 7 o'clock will be cancelled, but the Str. will leave Newcastle for Millerton at 10 p. m. as usual.
D. MORRISON, Manager.

LADIES' SATIN SLIPPERS
FOR EVENING WEAR
We have received a line of Satin Slippers in Pale Pink, Pale Blue, and White. We will be pleased to show them to you.
MacMillan's Shoe Store

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Well Cooked and Neatly Served. Home Baking a Specialty.
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Preserving Season...
Will soon be here. Are you prepared? We have now in stock a choice assortment of PRESERVING KETTLES in different wares and in all sizes. Inexpensive, but durable. Look well and wear well.
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FOR SALE
House and lot adjoining, fronting the King's Highway. Has all modern improvements. Terms easy. Enquire of I. R. Leighton, on the premises.
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

A fatal accident happened to Harry Dunlop, son of Mr. Edgar Dunlop, 16 years old, who works as a night watch at Dickinson's tannery, Woodstock, yesterday morning. He was playing under the ceiling mill, in company with Albie Taylor, when he fell on the main shaft of the mill and was whirled around the belt, breaking his skull and both legs and dying almost instantly.

The wife of Mr. Elijah Starkey, of Cady's, Queens County, met death in a fire at her home Saturday morning shortly before 11 o'clock. Mrs. Starkey jumped from an upper window, and received injuries that caused her death about midnight. Mr. Starkey was working in a field nearby when the alarm of fire was given and hastened to his home, which was completely destroyed. The property loss is estimated at \$2,000.

The infant daughter of Murray Ellis, of Blandford, N. B., was scalded fatally on Friday morning. Mrs. Ellis left the boiler of water on the floor of the outer kitchen when she went out to get the clothes on the line. The little one was playing in the yard and went into the kitchen with a little tin in her hand, and in trying to wash it lost her balance and fell into the boiler. The child lived less than an hour after the accident.

The Chatham Commercial speaker of the run off at Beane House of the pilgrimage train says: "The Chatham people on the train received a bad shaking up. Michael Morris who was in the Pullman lavatory at the time was thrown violently against a luggage rack and had a narrow escape from serious injury. Miss Beoughan was thrown from the car seat and had her arm bruised."

On application of Mr. James C. Sherren, barrister, his Honor Justice Lindsay granted an order for a writ of certiorari in the case of Margaret Wallace of Moncton, convicted for violating the C. T. A. in the second offense. The writ is returnable at the next session of the Supreme Court. The writ was obtained on four points, one of them being that Mrs. Wallace was convicted once before in the second offense and therefore could not be convicted again in the second offense.

The tax rate for the City of Fredericton will be \$1.50 on the hundred dollars, or five cents on the hundred less than last year. The reduction in the rate is brought about by an increase in the valuation on real estate in the city. The assessment roll for 1913 shows real estate valuation for assessment purposes to be \$2,224,633 for this year. The assessment is made up as follows:—Real estate, \$1,224,633; personal estate, \$1,000,000; income, \$600,000. Total, \$2,824,633. Inside rate, \$1.50; outside rate, \$1.00. Last year the inside rate was \$1.25 and the outside rate \$1.10.

HOW'S THIS?

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

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

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Ten van loads of Brazilian gypsies arrived in Moncton from the direction of St. John Sunday morning and encamped on I. C. R. property from which they were promptly expelled by the railway police. They changed the site of their camp to an old race track a mile from the city. On Monday evening two women of the party were arrested by order of Chief of Police Rideout on a charge of stealing \$10 from a merchant of the city. One of the women came close to him to tell his fortune and succeeded in picking his pockets while doing so. The other woman is held by request of the Sussex police, who sent her for theft. The band say that they are Brazilians and had come from Winnipeg via Toronto and Quebec. Chief Rideout ordered the tribe to get out of the city at once.

Few people can be really good on the installment plan.

According to John Connell, the well known guide, a plague of caterpillars has struck a section of the Burleigh district and they seem to spoil the activity of the posts that have scourged Montreal and other portions of the Dominion this year. Mr. Connell says that the insects extend for a mile and a half on both sides of the road and, as near as he can tell from several observations, they are working northward at slow pace.

SUFFRAGETTES GET INTO MORE TROUBLE

Sylvia Parkhurst Sent to Prison for Lacking Mad to Violence

Miss Sylvia Parkhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Parkhurst, the suffragette leader, was brought up at Bow St. police court on Tuesday and found guilty of inciting people to commit disorders on June 23, when she led a mob to Downing Street to raid the official residence of the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. She was ordered by the magistrate to find sureties in \$2,000 to be of good behaviour for a year, or as an alternative to go to prison for three months. Miss Parkhurst refused to find bonds and elected to go to Bow St. police court where she would at once start a hunger strike and also go without water.

Archibald McGin, prosecuting for the magister, said the authorities did not desire to punish her, but merely to prevent her making inflammatory speeches.

Miss Sylvia Parkhurst, who defended herself, harangued the people crowding in the court room. She said:—"Revolt is the only way left to us. I wish what happened had been more serious because it will have to come something more serious. There will be rebellion and the east will march toward the west with sticks and stones. If you drag me back to prison under the infamous act and impose a jail sentence, I shall continue to protest as long as life lasts. Very probably some of us will die, but all say it is worth it."

Miss Zella Emerson, of Jackson, Mich., Miss Mary Richardson and Harry Golden, a male sympathizer with the women suffragette movement arrested while trying to liberate Miss Sylvia Parkhurst from the hands of the police at Bromley, were all sent to jail by the police magistrate. Miss Emerson, who the police testified had led a mob of five hundred, by showing what are you going to do was given a month hard labor and Harry Golden a similar sentence, but Miss Richardson, who had assaulted the police and had broken a window at the police station, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The prisoners' only comment was "We shall do just as much as we choose."

SUNNY CORNER

Mr. Jas. Matchett has taken his son Robert to St. John Hospital to undergo another operation. His many friends hope for a quick recovery.

A large number were present at the school examinations Friday afternoon and were delighted with the programme.

Miss Mary Nowlan has returned from Trout Brook where she has been spending a few days with her sister Mrs. Copp.

Dr. Schwartz has gone to Halifax for a few days.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stewart on the addition of a baby girl to the family.

Mrs. Stewart, Boom Road is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Nowlan.

Miss Francis Nowlan is in Napan at present.

Miss Bessie Matchett paid a flying trip to her home here one day last week.

A large number attended the dance at Dan Mullins last week and had a jolly good time.

Miss Georgia Menzies, Strathadam, is visiting her cousins Misses May and Georgia Tozer.

When washing windows add a quantity of bluing in the water and the windows will be improved in appearance.

An ounce of silence is worth a ton of senseless talk.

In after years a man strikes many a trail that looks familiar.

LOOKING BACK FROM THE FORTY SIXTH MILESTONE

Canadians Have Every Reason to be Proud of the Way Their Country Has Increased and Prospered, and can Look Forward to the Future with Every Hope and Confidence

Canadians can look back with pride on what has been accomplished in this Dominion since its organization under the British North American Act forty six years ago.

The origin of the name "Canada" is doubtful, but it was applied loosely in the early time to the regions occupied by France on the St. Lawrence, called by the French themselves New France. When by the treaty of Paris in 1763 France surrendered her North American territories to Britain the term "Canada" was commonly used for the new British possessions. In 1774 these possessions, including part of the Canadian northwest and what is now the northern tier of western American States, were officially called the Province of Quebec. Canada does not appear technically until 1791 when the name was used in a constitution given to Upper and Lower Canada, practically the Quebec and Ontario of the present time. Not until 1867 did Nova Scotia and New Brunswick become part of Canada, and the early history of the Dominion can only be found in the separate records of detached provinces.

The original Dominion consisted of four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the fathers of confederation had to deal with many serious problems in welding them into one cohesive whole. We can all realize today that these fathers were men of broad views and far-sighted character and that they were not daunted by difficulties which to men of lesser mental mould would have been well nigh insuperable. The only surviving member of this distinguished group of statesmen is Sir Charles Tupper who is still vigorous and old age will celebrate the sixty-second anniversary of his birthday on Wednesday of this week.

Hardly had confederation been accomplished before the new nation began to reach out for additional territory. The men at the head of affairs were apparently impressed with the idea that Canada required a great scope to play a destined part. The

British Bay Territory was acquired in 1858 for \$2,500,000. Manitoba was organized in 1870. British Columbia entered in 1871 and Prince Edward Island in 1873. With the exception of Alaska, Greenland, Newfoundland and the two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon all the northern half of the North American continent is now comprised in the Dominion of Canada.

The total area of the country is about 3,729,676 square miles approximately as follows:—

Nova Scotia	22,428
New Brunswick	27,985
Prince Edward Island	2,184
Quebec	351,872
Ontario	299,852
Manitoba	73,712
Saskatchewan	229,459
Alberta	252,549
British Columbia	357,800
Yukon	27,467
Territories	1,922,707

Portions of the above mentioned territories have recently been added to Quebec and Manitoba, greatly increasing their provincial bounds.

Since confederation the population has more than doubled, and the increase is going on by hundreds of thousands every year. People are pouring in from the United States, the United Kingdom and various European countries to take advantage of the opportunities which Canada offers, and it is not an extravagant estimate to place the prospective population at 25,000,000 within the span of life of some who read this article.

The trade and commerce of the country have expanded enormously. From \$121,927,000 in 1868 to over \$100,000,000 in 1912. Agriculture, the fisheries, mining, manufacturing every line of industry has prospered amazingly. The latent wealth of soil and forest and stream and mine is beyond calculation. Our climate is of that excellent temperate variety which tends to breed a vigorous race in truth we have a goodly land, surrounded by so many blessings and realizing the great future in store as part of the mightiest realm on earth. Canadians have good reason to thank God and take courage.

THE SECOND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

Under the auspices of St. Andrew's Church, will take place, (weather permitting)

TUESDAY EVENING JULY 15th.

STR. ALEXANDRA

will leave the wharf at 8.30 for a three hours trip of the river. Should there be a sufficient number of passengers offering.

THE STR. MIRAMICHI will also be available.

THE NEWCASTLE BAND

will be in attendance, and Ice Cream and other refreshments may be obtained on board.

Tickets 35 cents each person may be obtained by any member of the committee

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or J. E. T. Linton, Vestry Clerk.

N. B. Should Tuesday evening be wet, the excursion will be held on Thursday.

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Superior male teacher. First class female teacher for intermediate department. First class female teacher for primary department for District No. 6, Blackville Superior School. Apply stating salary.

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CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED STATES

Is Second in Volume only to that of Great Britain

An article on Canadian-American trade contributed to the Canadian Manufacturer shows that on every working day of 1912 we imported from the United States merchandise valued at \$1,253,875, while the American daily purchases from Canada amounted to \$492,326.

A list of some of the principal articles imported from the United States is given. It is headed by automobiles—\$4,858,694 in the year 1912. Then follow structural iron and steel, \$3,828,072; agricultural implements, \$6,596,410; books and other printed matter, \$4,801,676; pipes and fittings, \$4,283,887; steel rails, \$2,799,685; railway cars, \$2,616,443; engines and machinery, \$2,418,503; boots and shoes, nearly three millions; manufactures of cotton more than two millions.

We also draw upon the natural resources of the United States to a very large extent. We imported from that country last year \$41,000,000 worth of coal; \$22,562,501 worth of metals; \$8,322,245 worth of cotton for use by our manufacturers; nearly six million dollars worth of chemical materials; nearly four million dollars worth of rubber. All of these, except part of the coal, are on the free list. Our total free list from the United States is \$133,542,352.

As matters stand Canada is the second best customer of the United States, the best being the United Kingdom. If the Wilson bill gets safely through the U. S. Congress, without too many modifications and provisos, it may not be unreasonable to expect that within a short time the balance of trade will not be so largely against us.

BORN

At Newcastle, June 29th, 1913 to Mr. and Mrs. Blackstock Matheson, a daughter.

Fly Chaser

Pratts "Fly Chaser" is a thoroughly tried and tested fly repellent for horses, dogs and cats. It kills the annoying pests, keeps them away from your horse, dog or cat, and is safe for your horse, dog or cat.

Pratts "Fly Chaser" will keep your horse, dog or cat free from annoying pests, and is safe for your horse, dog or cat.

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STOTHART MERCANTILE CO., Ltd., Newcastle

HAPPY HOUR MONDAY and TUESDAY

SPECIAL

GAUMONT SENSATIONAL MASTERPIECE

The Rajah's Casket

3 - REELS - 3

A Lively Production. There are some of the best sea pictures that have been seen collectively in any picture, and to anyone who is a lover of the seashore, this production will be a pleasing treat.

IT IS SOME PICTURE

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"CANADA" Portland Cement

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HARDWOOD FLOORING

Always in stock. Also Dry Spruce Flooring and Sheathing and Spruce Clapboards.

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Two Million Feet of

Spruce Logs Wanted

For which best price will be paid in cash—delivered either on cars at Millerton, N. B., or along line of railway. For specifications and further particulars, call or write

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Notes in Circulation	10,385,276.69
Deposits	136,729,483.41
Due to Other Banks	3,118,902.03
Bills Payable (Accepted by London Br.)	3,352,148.77
	175,615,028.89
ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,476,000.19
Government and Municipal Securities	3,776,532.88
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	12,622,217.90
Call Loans in Canada	1,000,000.00
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,660,229.65
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
	967,504,260.08
Loans and Discounts	\$108,363,239.92
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	1178,316,130.29

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E. A. McCurdy, Manager

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SLAVERY STILL FOR CIRCASSIAN GIRLS



A Turkish Harem Type that Abdul isn't so Crazy About

The Favorites of Abdul the Damned, He Demands Them as Living Sacrifices to His Depravity

WOMAN'S loveliness—some of the fairest, some of the proudest the world knows—is once more enslaved to the man who, for years of a nation's degradation and shame, has stood as the type of all that can be living and yet damned.

Turkey, the new Turkey that hoped it was at last freed from the reproaches of civilized peoples as to slavery, its most flagrant affront to humanity's self-respect, is in a ferment over Abdul Hamid's success in recruiting his harem.

Dethroned, exiled, a prisoner for life and only just emerging from his quivering terror lest that accursed life be summarily cut short, the former sultan has proved himself able to secure a whole contingent of beautiful girl slaves, whose terrible fate it is to minister to the bestial sensualist's depraved passions.

The Turkish people, equally horrified and enraged, have forced the parliament to take up the question of the right of Abdul the Damned, and even of his brother Reshad, ruling them under the title of Mehmet V, to hold in slavery any women at all. It was the popular belief that with the adoption of the constitution slavery in all forms was rendered illegal. But there are provisions of the Mohammedan faith as to wives and handmaids that may be invoked to justify the gratification of Abdul's demands; and the whole hideous subject of woman's slavery has been reopened.

THE damned one, as even the Turks fear not now to call him, has been a prisoner in the splendid Villa Ailattini, in Salonica, since April 23, 1909; and there he has passed through the most amazing stages of terror, scheming, futile wrath and trembling esthesis.

Yet he had been dealt with most mercifully—so magnanimously, in fact, that ever since his dethronement he has occupied almost a unique position in history. Other and commonly lesser tyrants have been summarily put to death, when they were not doomed to expiate their crimes against mankind by tortures of mind and body.

RARELY BEAUTIFUL RETREAT

Broad acres, interspersed with forest pines, surround the delightful residence that is Abdul's. Across the dancing waters of the bay rises magnificent Mount Olympus, an Alpine scene in winter, purple in its glory when the summer winds blow warm. Behind it of an evening gorgeous sunsets flame, as though nature herself were in the conspiracy to bring to the most evil creature of his time succor of sin and to win him to the repose of decent old age.

But he has remained the incurably impotent old sinner he was when the rifles of the Young Turks drove him out of the Yildiz palace like a rat from its hole. Politically, Abdul, with the beginning of this year, turned over a new leaf. He resigned himself to his permanent exile from all opportunity of regaining his throne. He seemed to have decided that his miserable life was safe, and that, if he would abandon hope of another chance to murder at his wanton whim, he could enjoy every other vice he had been accustomed to.

On January 15 his ex-favorite among his wives, at the ripe age of 70 years, passed away in the villa to which she had been relegated with her lord and master. Some thoughtless lads who reported the incident told how Abdul wept real tears over her loss.



For Sale, From the Painting by J.L. Gerome—The Girl on the Left is a Circassian.

If he did, he wanted to shed them until they could bring returns a dozenfold—until his half-brother, the sultan, visited him this summer.

To him Abdul represented that he was disconsolate; a broken-hearted man, she had been worth many wives to him; there was but one way to compensate him for her loss.

"And how is that?" inquired his brother, commiseratingly, for the Turks, high and low, regard Abdul these days as a personage as much to be pitied as scorned.

"Why," returned Abdul, "by replacing her with others young and as fair as the dawn over the Bosphorus. It will take about a dozen, I should say, to make me forget her."

"Brother," said Reshad, "a dozen I shall send, to relieve your sorrow."

"Have them all Circassians," added Abdul, hastily.

"I like them best. And send me some pretty birds to look at, too."

A dozen royally lovely Circassian slave girls his brother sent him, accordingly, with quite an aviary of song birds to help out.

For a time the gratification of the ex-royal with remained a secret, rather because Mehmet V regarded the occurrence as a mere kindness between relatives, with no public bearing at all. But when, toward the end of the summer, the news spread generally, the right of 'slaveholding' under the new constitution developed into

an issue of genuine importance. It has been now forced into public discussion purely on the ethical ground of slavery, and not at all because of public resentment against the damned one.

Although he was the most treacherous ruler who ever sat on a throne; although he instigated massacres against his own subject peoples which were a chronic shame to Christendom; although his seraglio included half a thousand girls and women, most of whom became a puzzling burden to the state when their master was deposed; although he swindled, deluded, robbed and assassinated the Turks themselves, their dominant feeling toward him has evolved into a sort of commiseration for the irremediable old blackguard.

His seraglio, when it was filled with human tribute from all parts of his empire, at the time when he was scheming massacres that numbered 50,000 people in a single province, was the scene of occasional tragedies as bloody as those he organized outside on the wholesale scale. One of them was his sudden, frightened shooting of the slave girl he had chosen for the day's favorite, because, pleased at the honor, she put her arms around his neck, and Abdul, thinking she would strangle him, killed her on the spot.

But the true tragedy of his harem has always been the mental and moral death he wrought on the radiant creatures who fell into his noisome grasp. They were degraded into mere automata, fit only to nibble sweets and serve his desires.

The fairest of them, the loveliest, the most intelligent have been those very Circassians of whom he has secured a brand new invoice, given to him as if they were so many birds or dogs.

MEDLEY OF RELIGIONS

Abdul didn't want them because they were Christians, so combining religious triumph with base vice. The Circassians themselves profess Mohammedanism, although their religion is actually a medley of Moslem, Christian and pagan rites, with worship of Shibley, the thunder god, and all the other ancient deities of air, water, woods and cattle included among their primitive beliefs.

They were once the dominant race of the Western Caucasus and were dreaded riders as far as the Crimea. The Turks did not even subdue them. That previously impossible task was accomplished by Russia in 1864, when their feared and hated nomad power was absolutely crushed, as it had to be if Russia was to control its extensive territories through which the bold Circassians ranged.

But these daredevils of the hills and valleys never consented to Russian overlordship. As resentful of restraint as any of the pioneers who made America what it is, and far more warlike, they dispersed after their defeats and flocked southward to Turkey, hundreds of thousands taking refuge there among the stranger people to whom they felt akin by religion and custom.

The Turks have never been able to wholly rule or assimilate them. Their tribal customs persist; they remain independent in sentiment, even amid the nation to which they turned for refuge.

Abdul could search the wide world over—and his agents used to do so in the time of his power—and he found these wild beauties, who inherit the finest features of the mighty Caucasian race. They are usually tall, slender in their youth, yet broad of shoulder and strong of limb; their figures among the most graceful in Europe or Asia. Their faces are oval and strikingly handsome, their eyes brilliant and large, their skin very fair and their hair ranging from jet black to the most blond and always wavy. In his seraglio, Abdul may be seen to be surrounded by these beauties, but he has good taste.

THEIR LIVING DEATH

Like them in type are the Georgians, another people of the Caucasus whose women Abdul has usually preferred above the olive-skinned, shorter, heavier Turkish girls whose very accessibility repelled him. He himself is of that oriental strain, and his desires are for women who are his opposites. Circassians and Georgians have been his favorite slaves of the harem, and now, when he regains another odalisque as a hungry man might regard food for which he has fainted, he can't afford to demand the variety that palled on his jaded senses in the years of his insolent sway.

The fate of these Circassians sent him by his brother is infinitely worse than that which befell the founders who were Abdul's slaves in the past. Then, at worst, they were allied to a king; and many a Circassian beauty rejoiced to find herself nominated to the seraglio of the caliph, however dull and wearisome the interminable hours she must spend until death should bring her relief.

But the girls now under the old vulgar's talons are true slaves, the helpless chattels of an old, ruined wretch in man's form, who can give them no distinction except that of being owned by the most hearily despised and widely hated malefactor alive today.

The batch of pretty birds his brother sent him have a higher rank in the social scale than they.

Largest Egg in the World

NATURALISTS are searching the world over all the time for information regarding everything that is of interest, and which will help to enlighten man as to the wonderful work of nature on the globe which we call our home. It is wonderful the variety of interesting matter they produce.

One of the more recent finds, and one that is attracting world-wide attention, is a monster egg said to be the largest in the world, which was found in the sands of one of the streams of Madagascar.

The egg is supposed to be that of the huge fowl known as the *spornia*, which is claimed to have been a wingless monster that stood over twelve feet in height, and which, owing to its strong limbs, could outdistance any other living creature in a flight, or rather run, across the island.

The egg is on exhibition in the Museum of Natural Science in New York city, and it is large enough to contain two gallons, or about as much as would be contained in an ordinary egg. It is two feet eight inches round the egg the long way, and two feet inches round the shell halfway between the ends. The shell is over one-eighth of an inch in thickness and is very hard.

The *spornia* is extinct, and the eggs that have been found were preserved by being deposited in the sands of the Madagascar streams.

It is asserted that the *spornia* was much more active than the moa of New Zealand, but many declare the latter was the larger of the two extinct creatures.

FAVORITE DOLLS OF ALL NATIONS



Favorites of the Dutch Crown Princess

ALL over dolls. They alone caused trouble at The Hague when Princess Juliana, the young daughter of Queen Wilhelmina, showed President Fallieres that she had likes and dislikes of her own and, what was more important, a strong little will of her own that she didn't hesitate to exercise. And though Juliana is only 2 years old, she became a little heroine in the eyes of all Holland after the episode, and her name was on every patriotic lip.

Whether the royal mother was so happy and laughed up her sleeve, or whether she slapped the little hand of royalty for her lack of tact and diplomacy, is not known.

Like the Royal Russian Children Play With

IN A NUTSHELL the story is this: President Fallieres, recently paid a visit to Wilhelmina and brought a number of expensive presents with him, including splendid specimens of Sevres china. Of course the little princess was not overlooked, and her gift was a magnificent swan larger than life, with snowy plumage. It could float in the water and when wound up paddle its feet, flap its wings and even turn its head. Wonderful!

But, in the eyes of the average child, the best was yet to come. The wings were opened, after the trial spin, and lo and behold! Inside the body was a salt-wadded nest in which were three lovely French dolls, dressed, of course, in the height of Parisian fashion. Two of them were very tight hobbles and the other was attired in a harem skirt.

One would naturally suppose that Juliana would make a big fuss over the dolls, but not a bit of it. She hugged the swan just as tight as her little arms would let her. When she laid it aside all eyes were on her. Juliana looked at the dolls, and picked them up one by one and carefully inspected the pink and white complexions and the gorgeous little gowns. Then, instead of raving over them, she laid them indifferently back in the nest, gave a smile of contempt and went to the corner of the nursery and picked up her battered Dutch peasant doll. She sat down and hugged and kissed it, to make up for the time she lost in ever darning to look at rivals in fine raiment.

That was the end of the French dolls. Juliana

Dolls Such as the Little Chinese Emperor Had

threaten them with the terrible punishment of being made queens.

It all goes to show that royal princesses are just as fond of dolls as other girls; though dolls of all nations are placed at their disposal, the ones they are happiest with are those in the costumes of their own country folk. The royal children to be envied the most are those of the crown prince of Roumania, for their grandmother, Carmen Sylvia, allows them to play with hers occasionally. It is said to be the largest collection in the world and numbers more than 1200 dolls. The great majority of them are dressed in the national costume and that is what makes them so interesting to Roumanians. Indeed, the dolls are often exhibited and the proceeds devoted to charity. The dolls have been collected for years and there are groups showing the coronations, weddings, funerals and, in fact, every phase of Roumanian life. Then, too, the peasants from the Black Forest are arranged in groups, showing the various industries of the country. Many kings and queens have contributed to the collection, including Queen Victoria; her daughter, the Empress Frederick, and her grandson, Emperor Wilhelm. He sent a miniature of himself as a child.

The czarinas of Russia has also been very partial to dolls, and Princess Olga, her younger sister, derived much pleasure from the dolls in royal costume that their mother gave them. The czarinas is as particular about the robes and gorgeous gowns worn by her children's play babies as she is about her own. A favorite pastime with the royal children is to hold coronations and other festivities with their manufactured children.

Strange as it may seem, despite the rigid rules that are laid down for the baby emperor of China, he is allowed to play with dolls. For him, the make-believes serve a twofold purpose—to teach as well as amuse. They represent historical and mythological characters, and they illustrate any historical events that are related to him. The emperor, no doubt, prizes his dolls more than the average European or American child does. For he is only allowed to have them at certain times. Then he is taught to handle them carefully, as they are preserved from generation to generation.

Even as a child Queen Wilhelmina was strictly Dutch, and her daughter inherits her love for Dutch dolls. Moreover, the queen herself played with the very same Dutch peasant baby.

Through all these years the queen has kept her collection of dolls intact, so that her children could adore the same playthings. After Wilhelmina was too old to play with dolls she had them carefully labeled and packed away, and the case was opened once more after the birth of Juliana. One of the queen's favorites was a charming swifite from Scheveningen, with a bright cloak and scoop bonnet. It is said that when ever her dolls displeased her, the girl queen would

ROUND THE TOWN

Strawberry Festival
The ladies of the W. F. M. S. of Strathadam will hold a strawberry festival and sale of fancy work on the grounds near Strathadam wharf on Tuesday afternoon and evening of July 15, or if weather does not permit on July 16. Strawberries, 10c. Strawberries with lunch, 25c.

Mariner Missing
F. H. Smith, Capt. of the Schr. Great, which brought a cargo of coal to Chatham for the Miramichi Lumber Co., mysteriously disappeared last week. Capt. Powell, of Dalhousie, the owner of the vessel is in Chatham, looking after his property and endeavoring to locate the missing man. As he has every confidence in the honesty and uprightness of Capt. Smith, he fears that the man has been drowned.

Local Law Case
The case of Miller vs. Rundle et al, tried before a jury at the sitting of the Supreme Court here last January, when a verdict was found for plaintiffs, and which was appealed to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and the verdict sustained, is to be appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada. M. G. Toed, K. C., and E. P. Williston, for defendants and R. A. Lawlor, K. C. for plaintiffs.

Transferred to Boiestown
Ernest Hendry, who for many years has filled the position of Assistant station master at Chatham, has been appointed station agent at Boiestown and took up his new duties there last week. His removal from Chatham will be deeply regretted by all with whom he came in business or social contact, as he had proved himself a most obliging official and general companion.

Faulty Connection
More than one complaint has reached us within the last few days in regard to the branch train of the I. C. R. failing to connect with the Ocean Limited when the latter is less than half an hour late. On Thursday, a party coming to Chatham was held up at the Junction all afternoon as the Limited was ten minutes late in arriving there. The Board of Management should remedy this.—Commercial.

Happy Hour
"The Little Turncoat" is the Kay Bee feature at the Happy Hour for Friday and Saturday. Battle scenes of indescribable spectacularism carry this highly dramatic story of a southern girl who followed the dictates of her heart in affecting the escape of a northern officer who loved her, and who had saved her brother from death. This is a great picture. Kay Bee films are the greatest features in the world, presenting the greatest aggregation of people in every release of any motion picture company in existence, in the most perfect photograph. The balance of the programme consists of a Thant...

Deanery Meeting
The following Anglican clergymen assembled at Ludlow on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week for their usual quarterly rural Deanery meetings. Venerable Archdeacon Forsyth, Rev. W. J. Bate, Rev. J. A. Cooper, Rev. H. T. Montgomery, Rev. W. E. Best and Rev. Henry Waterson, the rector of the parish. The parish has until recently been in the Deanery of Fredericton and only lately has been transferred to that of Chatham. Public services well attended were held at St. James, Ludlow, St. John's, Carrolls Crossing and the Mission Room, Boiestown which was formally opened by the Archdeacon yesterday which was also the twenty-sixth anniversary of the consecration of St. James' Church by the late Bishop Medley. The visitors were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Richards of Boiestown and Messrs. Hovey, McKay, Murphy, Meaghan and Ponds of Ludlow.

Nelson School Report
Grade V (advanced)—Janie MacKenzie, George MacLeod, Fred Brown, Lilian Coughlan, Henrietta MacLeod.
Grade V—Violet MacKenzie, James Knox, Burns Whyte, Theresa MacLeod, Gladys Drillean, Bortha Coughlan, Cecil Flett.
Grade IV—Annie Astles, Irene Sherrard, Willie Doucet, Winnie Pursey, Perley Collins, George Bateman, Alex. MacKay, Alfred MacKay, Ray Flett, Earl Flett, Theresa Vye.
Grade III—Evelyn Coughlan, Violet Doucet, Henry Drillean, Lewis Payne, Nellie Pickington, Margaret Brown, Katherine Brown, Ralph Astles.
Grade II—Mary Sherrard, Jack Pickington, Manuel Creamer, Marion MacKenzie, Lola Sherrard, Gertrude Pursey.
Grade I (a)—Ethel Brown, Beatrice Pickington, Richard Astles, Great MacLachlin.
Grade I—Annie Dower, John Coughlan, Raymond Bateman, Robinson MacKenzie, Barbara MacLeod, Jack Dower.

Card of Thanks
Mr. James Donovan and family wish to express their grateful thanks to their many friends for the kindness and sympathy extended them in their recent and bereavement.

Ice Cream Social
The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will hold an Ice Cream Social at the home of Mrs. R. McMichael tomorrow (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. Everybody is invited and will be welcome.

St. Mary's Band
St. Mary's C. T. A. Band held a meeting at the Institute on Monday evening last for re-organization purposes. Jon. Manderson was appointed President, Wm. McGrath, Treasurer and Ed. Manderson, leader.

New Drug Store
Edward J. Morris, a recent graduate of the Pharmaceutical Society, has opened a drug store on the Square, adjoining Singer Sewing Machine Shop, where he is now prepared to attend to business. A nice line of Druggist's specialties has been stocked, and every attention will be given to the dispensing of doctors' prescriptions.

Export of Pulpwood
A despatch from Portland says that beginning about the middle of July the International Paper Company will have three boats running there regularly from Miramichi, and Dalhousie, N. B., for the balance of the season, the steamers Aagot, Appenine and O. A. Knudson, and it is expected the importations will be nearly if not quite as large as those of last year, which amounted to nearly 100,000 cords.

Sad Mill Accident
Last Friday as Charles Beriaux, a young fellow employed in Messrs. Ritchie's mill was passing the "gate" beneath the large band saw, he noticed a piece of wood lying under it. While kicking it aside, the saw descended and struck his foot, breaking it up. He was taken down to the Hotel Dieu at Chatham to have his injuries attended to, but from the first it was feared the foot was injured beyond repair, and yesterday it had to be amputated. The young fellow who is about 18 years of age, is doing as well as can be expected.

Some Picture
The manager of the Happy Hour has secured for Monday and Tuesday next a remarkable photograph entitled "The Rajah's Casket." The production is produced in three reels and is without a doubt the finest picture of its kind seen here. The scenes are most elaborate, the acting perfect and the photograph as clean as a crystal. The story itself is lively, interesting and fascinating and contains some of the finest seashore scenes ever seen in any motion picture. It is produced by the Gaumont Co., and they have neither spared time or expense to make this picture one which will stand alone in the history of motion pictures.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Advocate, Sir,
I want to ask my fellow townsmen if they don't think it is time something was done to put a stop to the reckless driving that takes place round the Public Square on Sundays? It seems to me that any empty headed young idiot who can scrape up a dollar can be supplied with a horse and rig to go ripping and tearing round and round and round the Square at his own sweet will. The Square may make a very convenient trotting park, but that is not quite what it is intended for, and if the police have not already power to put a stop to the racing and reckless driving that goes on Sunday after Sunday, the sooner they are vested with such powers, the better.
Yours etc.
A CITIZEN.

STRAWBERRY CROP WILL BE SMALL ONE

Only one-third to one-half the usual quantity of strawberries will be available this year, the crops having been seriously injured by the late frosts of June. It is certain that the supply will be very far short of the demand. The whole sale price of strawberries in the St. John market last week was 18c. per box, while the retail price was in most cases above 20c. The average price of strawberries in other years has been ten cents per box, but there is little likelihood of this price being reached in the present season although a slight further reduction is probable. The strawberry crop in Quebec is also very light, and prices are from four to five cents higher than last year. In view of the shortage in New Brunswick there is little likelihood of strawberries being exported in quantity. Singularly enough the wild strawberries this year are exceptionally large and plentiful. Few however are being picked, and there is little likelihood of the shortage being met in this way.

PERSONAL

Miss Corinne Lawlor is visiting relatives in Renous.

Miss Cowie of Moncton is the guest of Mrs. Hubert Sinclair.

Mrs. E. A. MacMillan is spending a few days at Bay du Vin.

Miss Mable McGregor of St. John is visiting at her home in Cassilla.

Miss Loretta Major of the Moncton Transcript staff is spending a few days in town.

Miss Myra Sawyer, travelling instructor for the N. B. Telephone Co. is in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kitchen and family of Minneapolis are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. James O. Fish left last week for Burnt Church, where she will remain for a few weeks.

Mrs. Robert Armstrong and daughters are at present summering at their cottage at Burnt Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Murphy, Jr. are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter at their home on Friday.

Miss Margaret Chamberlain, who has been visiting Mrs. Harry Miller for the past three weeks returned to her home in Campbellton on Friday.

Miss Reta Malby who has been visiting in St. John for the last three weeks, left last Friday for Amherst to visit her brother before returning home.

Mrs. C. H. Couperthwaite of Boston and her son A. W. Couperthwaite of the High School teaching staff, Moncton, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John McColm, North Esk Boom.

Dr. MacMillan went to Moncton this morning to attend the Continued N. B. and N. S. and P. E. I. Dental Convention which opened Wednesday. He will return to-morrow.

Mrs. W. R. Payne left on Monday morning for Boston, Mass., where she will be joined by her sister, Mrs. Woodman, and they will then proceed to Denver, Colorado, to spend the summer visiting friends.

Mrs. Evelyn V. Roberts who is going to Vancouver on her bicycle from Amherst, expects to be in Newcastle to-day, business having detained her in Moncton. She is carrying a letter from the Mayor of Amherst to the Mayor of Vancouver, B. C.

Mrs. Chas. E. Fish entertained a few friends at bridge last Thursday afternoon, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Edward Sinclair. Mrs. Wm. Sinclair was the prize winner. Among those present were Mrs. Edward Sinclair, Mrs. William Sinclair, Mrs. Hubert Sinclair, Mrs. Allen McLellan, Mrs. J. D. Creaghan, Mrs. John Russell, Mrs. James Stables, Miss Jessie Fleming, Miss E. Creaghan, Miss Maud Davidson, and Mrs. Stuart McDonald.

Mrs. Allen J. Ferguson entertained at a most enjoyable bridge of three tables at her home recently in honor of the visitors in town. Among those present were Mrs. Allen McLellan (Moncton), Mrs. Myer Moss (Toronto), Mrs. James Smallwood (Minot, N. D.), Mrs. Charles Falconer (Winnipeg), Mrs. John Russell, Mrs. Geo. DeBlois (Chicago), Mrs. Howard Williston, Mrs. Jas. Stables, Mrs. Chas. Call, Mrs. John Robinson, Miss K. M. Moore (Sydney), Miss Edith Burhill (Nelson), Miss Jessie Fleming.

Mrs. F. N. Atkinson was hostess at a charming tea, given in honor of her sister, Mrs. Jas. Smallwood of Minot, N. D., on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Atkinson wore a very pretty gown of fawn silk and was assisted in receiving by her guest of honor, who wore a most becoming gown of pongee. The handsomely appointed tea table was presided over by Mrs. John Robinson, Jr., assisted by Mrs. Wald Crocker and Miss Mollie Robinson. Those present were:—Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Jas. Davidson, Mrs. Doran (Winnipeg) Mrs. Chas. Falconer (Winnipeg) Mrs. R. Nicholson, Mrs. S. Leighton, Mrs. Chas. Sargeant, Mrs. Jas. Stables, Mrs. Lingley, Mrs. Phinney, Misses McAllister, Fleming, Moore (North Sydney, N. S.), Minnie Ingram, Addie Stables and Margaret Robinson.

A very pleasant social event was the drawing room tea, given by Miss Addie Stables on Thursday afternoon in honor of her guest Miss Moore of North Sydney, N. S. Miss Stables was assisted in receiving by her guest and wore a very pretty lingerie dress with rose trimmings. Miss Moore wore a handsome embroidered white gown and Miss Helen Stables was prettily gowned in cream silk. Among the guests were:—Mrs. Wm. Stables, Misses Moore, Parker (Millerton) Ellen Creaghan, Roberta Nicholson, Minnie Ingram, Florence Ferguson, Bertie Ferguson, Dorothy Nicholson, Jean Robinson, Mollie Robinson, Jean Morrison, Margaret Hubbard, Great Rundle, Muriel Bate, Marjorie Davidson and Lucy Lingley.

A SORE POINT

Millman—Aye, Sir, pore ole Bill, 'e were killed by a circular saw. 'E were a fine strong chap, so 'e were, and as good a Christian as ever I see'd, but of werry limited information regarding circular saw!

To-night is the last chance to see the great hand-colored masterpiece, "Lost On the Rocks."

ANNUAL REPORT ON ORGANIZED LABOR

A report on labor organization in Canada has just been issued by the Department of Labor presided over by Hon. T. W. Crothers. From it we gather that there are in all 146 international trade union organizations operating in North America, most of them having local branches in the United States and Canada. Ninety nine of these 146 organizations have actually established or have affiliated locals in Canada. Of the 59 international organizations operating in Canada 42 are in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The tables submitted show that the 136,389 workers in Canada who are members of international organizations are contained in 1,638 local branches. This is an increase of 107 locals and 16,974 members over the figures reported for 1911. Of Canadian organizations there are 217 local branches with a total membership of 15,616, and in addition there are 22 independent bodies of which 16 report a membership of 2,115, thus bringing to the figure of 16,120 the total membership reported in the 1882 local branches and independent trade union organizations of all types in Canada at the close of the year 1912. The total membership reported for 1911 was 123,132, contained in 1,741 local independent bodies.

A comparison is made between the relative figures of organized labor and wage earners in Canada. The former stand at 160,120. The latter may be fairly placed at 1,300,000. The wage earners of Canada, all classes included, were placed by the census of 1910 at 922,591, namely 726,549 males and 196,042 females. The census report for 1911 shows an increase for the ten years of 34.42 per cent. The increase in population since June 1911 has probably exceeded this rate, since immigration during that period has been the greatest in our history, but assuming the rate of increase to have been equal only to that reported as from 1911 to 1911, there would be at the end of 1912 a population increase of 46 per cent. on the census figures of 1901. The increase in wage earners will be doubtless proportionate to that of the population as a whole. The wage-earners, then, at the end of 1912 will have numbered at least 1,300,000. Thus organized labor would stand to-day at about one-eighth of all the wage earners.

With regard to the large majority of wage earners which remain thus apparently untouched by organization and representing 88 per cent. of the whole, organization is chiefly lacking in the case of unskilled labor. Female workers are but little organized in Canada. The number of women workers in 1901 was placed at 186,042 and may be placed at 260,000 at the end of 1912. Organization on the part of female workers is found chiefly in the manufacturing group, in such callings, for instance, as garment-makers, cigarmakers, bookbinders, etc. In this connection it is also well to remember that the total given for wage earners, based on census calculations, would include all workers above sixteen years of age, thus comprising many too young to be admitted to union membership.

To-day's failure may mean tomorrow's success.

TENDERS FOR DREDGING SEALED TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Dredging, Dalhousie, N. B." will be received until 1.00 P. M., on Monday, July 21st, 1913, for dredging required at Dalhousie, N. B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenderers must include the towing of the plat to and from the work. Bidders and tugs not owned and registered in Canada shall not be employed in the performance of the work contracted for. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for five per cent (5 p. c.) of the contract price (no cheque to be for less than \$1,000.00 which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Thursday, 3rd July, 1913. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department—44541.

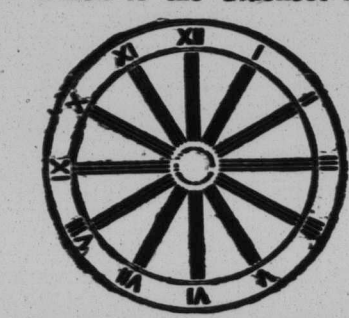
Haying Tools, &c.

Scythes, Sneaths, Forks, Fork Handles, Hay Fork Pulleys, Scythe Stones, Mowing Machine Oil and Oilers. Also Berger's Pure Paris Green Cow Ease and Sprayers

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