

THE OBSERVER

Vol. 4.

HARTLAND, N. B., FEBRUARY 27, 1913.

No. 37.

NEW WHITE WEAR

AND OTHER

Spring Goods

JUST ARRIVED

The Latest in **Veils and Veiling**
Allover Nets
Hamburg and Insertion
Laces, Etc.

Some Last Year's Shirt Waists at Very Low Prices

Whole and Cracked Corn, Purity and Five
Roses Flour, New Groceries

Try a Package of Post Tavern Special, the New
Breakfast Food. 10 Cents Package

...AT...

Baird's

Opposite the Bridge

Accuracy
Carefulness

Our Aim

IS TO OFFER

Quality
Reliability

Better Goods at Fairer Prices Than any Opposition can Give

The more we buy the cheaper we buy.
The more we sell the cheaper we sell.
As we are now buying for two stores, we can buy in
larger quantities, and thus sell cheaper.

We desire to run Fair Price Drug Stores, where
prices are not high enough to yield exorbitant profit or low
enough to make purity and full strength impossible.

Better deal with us than where cut prices must mean
cut quality.

Mail and 'Phone Orders given prompt attention.

OUR AIM: **Stevens Bros.** YOUR WISH:
The Best Drugs Lowest Prices

"The Reliable Druggists"
J. C. STEVENS, Centreville Manager

2 STORES:

Centreville and Woodstock,

Western Assurance Co.

(INCORPORATED 1851)

ASSETS - - - \$3,213,438.25

DIBBLEE & AUGHERTON, Agents

Woodstock, N. B.

Telephone: Office, 18-41.

Residence, 18-41.

YOUNG MEN

YOUNG WOMEN

We prepare young men for positions with the Railways, and young women for positions with the Commercial Telegraph Companies. We guarantee to secure positions for all our graduates. The C.P.R. pays from \$55. to \$150. a month for its operators. We are turning out young men and women who are getting these salaries. Let us tell you about it. Only \$50 for a course. Students can enter at any time. Day and Evening Classes. Call or write, C. P. R. SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 13 Mill Street, St. John, N. B. M. B. Innis, Manager.

F. B. CARVELL MAKES A FAIR OFFER.

**Wants to See Proof That Real
Emergency Exists.**

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—"Englishmen are not all la-di-dahs, with a round pane of glass stuck over one eye, ah-ing and oh-ing, and talking empire-saving. Many of them have two eyes, clear eyes, and have them open. They are doing their part in empire building."

Mr. Carvell was dealing in his characteristically direct and determined way with the naval situation. The sturdy New Brunswick wicker resumed the debate when the house met today. Like other Liberal speakers, who have preceded him, he took strong exception to the patronizing-meddling to which Canada has been subjected at the hands of an indiscreet and ill-advised wing of the British Unionist party who mistake "jingoism" for imperialism. By the conduct of these voluntary evangelists a majority of the Canadian people were being arrayed in suspicion against much of what the party which they essayed to represent stood for.

These men, he pointed out, however, did not represent British thought. They were not men engaged in the practical and patriotic work of empire building. They had no part in the great reforms which were doing so much to inspire the whole of civilization, the grappling with the land problem, the protection and care of old age, the people's budget and the emancipation of Ireland.

The men who were guiding the destinies of the motherland were men "with two eyes who have them open."

Mr. Carvell's arguments were directed to proving that no emergency existed and to show that Canada was both capable and equal to building her own navy. He condemned the idea of Canada participating in Britain's matters of peace and war by representation on the imperial naval defence committee.

Mr. Carvell said that if there was any emergency, imminent danger, need, or call it what you like, no men would be more ready than the Liberals to take any action to allay an imperial peril. If the premier or any minister in authority would definitely assure parliament and the country that the admiralty said such a condition existed they would find none more ready to lend assistance than the Liberal opposition. Or if it were a matter in which the premier could not make a public declaration if he informed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was himself an imperial privy councillor, the result would be the same. But this Mr. Borden, Mr. Foster, Mr. Pelletier and none of the other ministers was able to do.

He quoted the opinion of the London Daily News, which recently said that the action of Canada in the matter of the navy was most unfortunate as it tended to jeopardize the arrangement recently made with Germany to keep the balance of fleet strength on the basis of sixteen British to ten German warships, and said that it would be far better for Canada to go ahead and create a navy of her own. This would be far more useful and less inconvenient to British statesmen in dealing with Germany. It was poor patriotism which paid a substitute to do its fighting. What was needed was a strong rugged imperialism that wrought deeds.

Mr. Crockett followed on the government side. He charged that the Liberals had rested their argument on local mercenary and industrial grounds and that there was no sacrifice of

(Continued on last page)

News of Centreville.

Lots of produce is now going to market. Hay is worth from \$7.00 to \$9.00 according to quality. Oats, 35c.; butter, 25c. and eggs, 25c.

J. K. Higgins started teaching Monday morning after being laid up for some time with blood poisoning.

Norris DeLong has the old school house moved on the corner opposite H. T. Scholey's house and Daggett & Co. will occupy it as a store.

The Bank of N. S. will shortly open a branch here in the old Daggett & Co. store. The safe has already arrived. It weighs about 4 tons.

About 40 Oddfellows, members of Centre Lodge, No. 102, attended the funeral of Howard Cronkhite on Saturday afternoon and performed the Oddfellow funeral service at the grave. Mr. Cronkhite was a respected resident of Royalton, about 55 years old and was a bachelor. He leaves four brothers and a sister. Rev. Mr. Hurlow, pastor of the U. B. church at Tracey Mills, preached the funeral sermon.

Measles are prevalent here now. Miss Jean Estabrooks and Lee White are laid up with the disease.

G. L. White, M.L.A., spent Sunday at home. He reports his legislative duties as not too onerous.

Rev. C. W. Walden and wife on Monday celebrated the anniversary of their marriage and their friends presented them with a dinner set and purse and enjoyed a social evening.

The second degree was worked in the Oddfellow Lodge last Monday night. Two candidates, Fred Pond and Donald Simonds, journeyed to "Jericho".

Mr. Chisholm, contractor for 3 miles of the railroad immediately below here, is here and has already several men at work building camps and getting out gravel for the concrete abutment of the bridge.

D. C. Sinclair is again running the grist mill. Farmers will be glad of this as Mr. Sinclair is an excellent miller.

A driving Club has been organized and races will be held weekly, starting Wednesday afternoon March 5. There will be 3 classes and a chance for everyone who has speed to start their horses. We expect several outside horses for the first race. A collector has been appointed who will solicit subscriptions and also take up a collection the days of the trot.

Florenceville and Centreville, basket ball teams met here Friday evening and played a fast, clean game. The result was a tie.

On Saturday evening the Mars Hill team played Centreville. The game was fast and exciting and quite rough. The score, 6 to 4 in favor of Centreville. This is the first win for Centreville and the boys are very much elated.

J. H. Crandlemire who has occupied the J. W. Stevens house at Somerville for some years has moved to Avondale. The Stevens property has been sold to Warren Rideout who will take immediate possession. This was the birth place of both the late Dr. Stevens and Rev. Dr. Phillips.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Graham spent the week-end with Woodstock friends.

Why experiment with new Fertilizer when you can get the old reliable Parmenter and Polsey goods at CARR'S? Besides, prices are two dollars per ton less this season, and two dollars more off for cash, which makes a low price for a good article.

Cold Weather Has Come

You now need Winter Wear. We need the room it occupies for our Spring Goods. We offer you Unequalled Bargains.

Heavy Winter Clothing

All Wool Underwear
Overshoes, Gum Rubbers, Etc

**Special
Reduced
Prices**

Mrs. C. A. PHILLIPS
BRISTOL

Our Big Bargain Sale

Ends on March 1, but owing to the advance of the season our very special prices and discounts will be continued on all winter goods; so, if you have been kept away by the bad roads and cold weather, you will still have a chance to save money by coming at once to one of our stores and providing for present and future wants. We will also continue to give our very

Special Prices on Sugar, Flour, Tea, Tobacco
and many other lines. We have received our new

Wall Paper for Spring

The patterns, quality and prices are better than we ever had before. Have a look at our sample book and be convinced.

We have also received a large stock of **Timothy and Clover Seed**, bought before the advance, and will give Special Price to Early Buyers.

S.W. SMITH

- - 2 Stores - -

East Florenceville

Mount Pleasant

C. M. Sherwood, Limited

CENTREVILLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Clover and Timothy Seed

Quality Above the Average; Prices Low.
Will have Seed Wheat about March 15

PEOPLE MISS PAYING FARES

THE RAILROADS ARE ROBBED OF MILLIONS.

Smallness on the Part of Some Passengers Seriously Implicates Officials.

A prominent railroad man has estimated that the aggregate loss of the railroads each year through failure of patrons to pay fares that are rightfully due is \$1,000,000. This does not include the mileage of bumper, "blind" baggage, and freight-car riders, an item the proportion of which it is impossible to determine. That it would represent many thousands of dollars there is no doubt, says the Boston Herald, although the employment of detectives throughout the country has partially succeeded in breaking up the practice of "beating a way."

Most of the \$1,000,000 is made up by men and women who try to get over-aged children through without paying for them. A New Haven conductor cites a typical case.

Had It In Her Purse.

The conductor he relieved at a division told that "there's a pretty hard case in here—a woman with a boy who looks a good deal over age." Going to the passenger he told her she would have to pay the boy's fare.

"How old is he?" he asked. "He's not old enough to pay for," imperiously answered the woman. "I never have paid for him."

"Well, that's no sign you never will," responded the conductor. "You will have to pay his fare or get off at the next station."

With that he told the porter on the car not to make up the berth until he had instructions to do so. The woman began to weep and wail bitterly.

"I am sorry to have to do this," said the conductor, "but my job would be in jeopardy if I allowed you to get through. Your friends should have provided you with the funds to make the trip."

Seeing that the conductor was unrelenting, the woman, after many remonstrances and pitiful pleas, reached into her purse and took therefrom a half-fare ticket. With that the conductor delivered himself of a burst of oratory that he himself admits was a work of art.

Bad Example for Boy.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," he said. "You allow this boy to sit here and listen to your deliberate lies. Not only that, but you threaten the bread and butter of my family. Do you realize that if you had sent that ticket in for a rebate I would have been discharged for failing to collect it?"

The woman never had thought of it. The chances are that if she had she would have followed honesty as the best policy.

"Like so many other people," said the railroader, "she thought she had a right to cheat the railroad because it was a corporation. It never occurred to her that it was dishonest to defraud even a railroad. Now she encouraged the same spirit in that boy, who no doubt knew that she had the ticket, but was trying to avoid giving it up."

From railway offices come complaints that many men make a practice of boarding suburban trains the first or second station from Boston, and then losing themselves in the crowds before the conductor can pick them out.

Street car officials declare there is a perfect mania for beating the traction company, offering void transfers, bad money in rushes, or even declining to pay because they row they have paid once. This was one reason for the "pay-as-you-enter" car.

Correct Combination.

First Doctor—Well, what has he? Second Doctor—It is a beautiful combination. He has appendicitis, nephritis, laryngitis and \$1,000.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES, LTD.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

ASSETS	
Net Assets	\$2,075,000
Bond Issue	800,000
	\$1,275,000
EARNINGS	
Earnings, 1911	\$122,466
Bond Interest Charge	30,000
	\$92,466

SUMMARY:
Bond Issue, 24 p. a. of Assets.
Bond Interest Earned 5 Times.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

J. A. MACKAY & COMPANY LIMITED

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO
J. A. MACKAY & COMPANY
Guardian Building, MONTREAL

IN AFRICA TO KILL.

Three Hundred Parties Per Year Visit the Dark Continent.

D. D. Lyell, in his little book "Nyassaland," tells us that quite 300 sporting parties visit British East Africa annually, so that if each party spends a minimum of 300 pounds, that will mean a total sum of 90,000 pounds. Most of this large sum goes into the hands of the natives.

In Nyassaland the sporting licenses are much more moderate in cost than in British East Africa. In the latter the sportsman pays 50 pounds for shooting a very limited number of each species, and there is an extra charge of 10 pounds for shooting one elephant, and \$20 for a second elephant. To shoot one giraffe there is also a special license required of 10 pounds. Many districts are closed for certain game in British East Africa, and to find elephants one has to travel a long way.

Elephants, however, we are told, are still numerous in the wilder parts of Nyassaland, and are particularly abundant in central and northern Angoniland. They are usually found in herds of from four to five to over a hundred. Old males often lead a solitary existence and wander about by themselves. These animals as a rule have the heaviest ivory. The heaviest single tusk known weighed about 235 pounds, and the longest 11 feet 8 1/2 inches. Elephant shooting, in Mr. Lyell's opinion, is the hardest sport in existence, and often entails great hardships on the hunter.

Lions are very common in Nyassaland, but are seldom seen owing to their nocturnal habits. In central Angoniland they kill large numbers of natives annually. They are most dangerous on dark, rainy nights, and during the rainy season, when they find game difficult to catch. Generally they follow herds of buffalo; they are very fond of zebra and eland meat, but refuse nothing when really hungry.

"Great care," says Mr. Lyell, "should be taken over the first shot for it is not dangerous, as a rule, to fire at a lion in the first instance. The danger begins when it has to be followed up in the thick grass or bush. If the lion will often take a lot of killing." Leopards are described as extremely plentiful in all hilly and mountainous country in Nyassaland. "Their saw-like grunts will often be heard at night."

BRITAIN'S SECOND CITY.

Glasgow Has Now a Population of More Than a Million.

Glasgow can now boast of being the Second City of the Empire, by virtue of the Glasgow Boundaries Act, which came into operation recently.

The districts added to the city are Govan, Partick, Pollokshaws, Jordanhill, Newlands, Cathcart, Shettleston and Tollcross.

The effect of these additions has been as follows:

	Increased from	To
Area	12,975	19,183
Population	784,496	1,007,601
Valuation	£5,977,248	£7,261,753
Wards	26	37

Birmingham, with a population of 840,372 at the last census, thus loses its proud position as "second city," though in June of this year it claimed to have 850,948 people.

It is hoped that the expansion of Glasgow will have beneficial results all round. The districts which opposed amalgamation, and ultimately were compelled to submit, made what are considered excellent terms, and have ended their municipal careers as separate entities without the expression of either regret or enthusiasm.



DIDN'T NEED IT.

"Mummy, I don't want a bath. I've not been out, so I'm left over clean from yesterday."

The Human Hog.

Crawford—"Don't you believe that a man should be the architect of his own fortune?"
Crawshaw—"That's all right; but he shouldn't build on the other fellow's lot."

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERESTING BITS OF GOSSIP FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

Two Noted Temperance Reformers—The Champion "Marrying Minister"—Professor A. B. Macallum.

Two of the most unusual men in Toronto are the Spence brothers, Francis and Ben. Their business is right in the liquor traffic. It furnishes food for speculation as to what would have happened to the temperance movement in Ontario had it not been for the presence of the Spence family and also what would have been the result of their removal from the sphere of action.

The first week of January they have a party for on the Municipal election day, and a party for the Ontario election day. They are to be 80 of them. This year the Spence brothers have been out of the city for some time. In 1898, under the leadership of the Spence brothers, 25 municipalities in the province, and 42 municipalities in the city, and 34 retain the license system.

Began as School Teacher. F. A. Spence has devoted practically all his life to temperance reform and is an old school teacher, teaching at Lady's Lane and Prescott, afterwards becoming a large school. But when the Dominion Alliance was organized in 1896 F. A. Spence had already made such a reputation as a temperance advocate that he was named its first secretary and has remained such until this day. He has been editor of various temperance publications, of which the present day representative is the "Pioneer" and the "Temperance Advocate" and has been connected with various temperance organizations and campaigns.

Another Crusader. His brother, Rev. Ben. H. Spence, is not so well known, but since 1884, when he succeeded F. A. as Secretary of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, he has been every where and everywhere shown that the spirit of the crusaders is not dead. He has been described as a "temperance enthusiast with long paper" and in his manner to attract attention in early life he went into the ministry, where he served until appointed to his present position.

A Record in Marrying. The record as the "marrying minister" in Toronto is this year held by Rev. John D. Morrow, the somewhat eccentric minister of Dale Presbyterian Church, who has come into prominence in other respects by his records as a sprinter and his habits of the Police Courts, and for his campaign for a \$50,000 church edifice.

Mr. Morrow has married over 300 lovers coupled, an average of one for every week in the year. In some quarters there is a disposition to criticize him on the ground that many of his marriages ought not to be performed. But as he does not insist on the presence of a priest, and as he is not altogether his. At all events his record far outdistances those of all other ministers in the city. He is a great popular figure in the heart of a great population of newly-arrived Irish immigrants, the poorer class, runs second with about 140 for the year. Others who have been favorite with the natives are the Presbyterians and Rev. O. Johnston, the Methodist minister, who attained prominence by his attacks on Roman Catholics.

The distinction of being favorite in the marrying line is subject to fluctuation. Rev. Alex. Williams, whose Anglican church is done to down town, Yonge Street, need to lead all others, but his district has changed, and he is now down to fourth or fifth place.

University and Athlete. The stormy petrel of University affairs is Professor A. B. Macallum. His name was proposed for membership in the Academy of Medicine and much was blackballed, although he is a member of the leading medical and scientific associations of the world and has a literary score of degrees and honors.

As often happens, however, in the case of a man with a strong personality, Professor Macallum has made many bitter enemies. One class of his enemies is a number of medical men who are disaffected with his policy and actions in the administration of the General Hospital. Another class are personal friends of a prominent surgeon whom it is alleged Professor Macallum attempted to lure many years ago.

Now the Catholic Register attacks Professor Macallum, whose department is the natural sciences with particular reference to Physiology, as being "half-baked atheist," and for destroying the religious beliefs of the minds of the students. The attack is badly timed, which points out that since the coming of President Falconer, who was a prominent Presbyterian Divine, the tone and character of University men has steadily risen. It is declared that far from the University being a "hotbed of atheism" there are no atheists there at all, except possibly a few isolated individuals, in whose cases it will pass off like the measles.

Something Coming to a Boy.

King Solomon's views on the training of the young are still publicly professed in Anglo-India. "I may judge from the following advertisement appearing in the Pioneer of Allahabad: "Wanted, as nurse, a strong, God-fearing Scotchwoman capable of teaching the Shorter Catechism with a working knowledge of the business side of a slipper, to look after a boy aged 5, who is endowed with a double dose of original sin. Apply, stating salary required, to L. 204, Pioneer Press."

Learned to Like Oats.

Frenchmen have never liked oats; doctors have urged them to try the national dish of the Scotch, but they have politely refused. But one group of Frenchmen could not escape; this was a company of the 128th Infantry, whose captain insisted that the men should eat oatmeal porridge for a month. He had the oatmeal toasted to improve the taste.

FIRST CHIMNEY FOUND.

It Was Demolished by an Earthquake in 1347.

In the excavation at Pompeii and Herculaneum no discovery appears to have been made of anything approaching the nature of the modern chimney.

The earliest mention of the chimney seems to be in an ancient Venetian inscription over a doorway, where it is written that in 1347 certain chimneys in that location were demolished by earthquakes. It is by conjecture only that we are able to say that the chimney was known in ancient Italy. Seneca, who lived during the first century of our era, invented a species of tubes which he affixed to the length of the wall, and it seems to have run through floors.

Through this the heat passed from subterranean ovens called "hypocausts," of which remains were found in buried cellars of houses built on the Bay of Naples.

But in this there is no evidence of any chimney in the modern sense or even of any kind of stove. Before the invention of the chimney, fires were made in excavations, pits opened beneath the floor of habitations in about the centre of the room, as the Eskimo of to-day.

The hearth of the ancient Romans was in the porch, but the fires lighted there were not designed to make houses habitable, seemingly, but were merely an indication of hospitality to friends.

The house, when occasion called

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE



FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, REMOVING PAINT, DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC. SOLD EVERYWHERE REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

for heat, was furnished with fireplace and bellows carried from room to room by slaves. This was in more or less constant operation day and night in very cold weather. In the early centuries of the Middle Ages there seems to have been an attempt made to perfect the very elementary fashion of house-warming.

Before the seventeenth century there is no direct evidence available that a satisfactory method had been found to evacuate the gases liberated by combustion.—Harper's Weekly.

Make the most of everything but your troubles.

Let Him "Holler."

"You never made a sound when your father spanked you just now," said a boy to his chum. "No," was the reply. "Father says it hurts him worse than it does me, and if that's so he can do his own hollering!"

Punishment by Bariat.

The father of a seven-year-old boy at Kivou, Japan, punished him for disobedience by burying him for twenty-four hours in a hole in the ground, leaving only his head above the surface. It took four men to dig him out.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

The Royal Bank of Canada



LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:	
Deposits bearing interest	\$100,663,364.59
Deposits not bearing interest	26,080,812.94
Interest accrued on deposits	749,739.56
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	419,750.63
Total Deposits	\$137,913,667.72
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	12,584,617.69
Balances due to Banks in Foreign Countries	1,524,416.40
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)	£429,113.30
	\$154,137,716.50
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:	
Capital Paid-up	\$ 1,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	12,560,000.00
Dividend No. 101 (at 12% per annum)	\$41,612.22
Former Dividends Unclaimed	1,206.83
Balance of Profits carried forward	610,219.36
	\$179,210,758.08

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 5,294,944.22
Dominion Government Notes	14,443,785.25
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	9,769,273.06
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	122,482.82
Balances due from Agents in United Kingdom and Banks in Foreign Countries	2,468,837.01
Government and Municipal Securities	2,959,698.14
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	11,715,989.67
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada	9,422,461.50
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Foreign Countries	14,556,189.57
	\$ 72,428,783.49
Loans to Provincial Governments	185,468.77
Current Loans and Discounts, less rebate interest reserved	99,828,879.84
Overdue Debts (Loss provided for)	246,816.20
Bank Premises	8,520,791.08
	\$179,210,758.08

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:
Acceptances under Commercial Letters of Credit... £88,126.12-5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For The Eleven Months Ending 30th November, 1912

By Balance, 30th December, 1911	\$ 401,480.50
Net Profits for Eleven Months ending 30th November, 1912, after deducting Charges of Management, Accrued Interest on Deposits, Full Provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts and Rebate on Interest on Unmatured Bills and General Bonus granted to the Staff	\$1,577,324.77
Premium on new Capital Stock	\$ 5,093,812.00
	\$7,432,617.33
To Dividends Nos. 98, 99, 100 and 101, at 12% per annum	\$ 943,585.97
Officers' Pension Fund	25,600.00
Written-up Bank Premises Account	300,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,504,812.00
Balance carried forward	610,219.36
	\$7,432,617.33

RESERVE FUND

By Balance at Credit, 30th December, 1911	\$7,056,188.04
Premium on new Capital Stock	\$ 5,093,812.00
	\$12,560,000.00

Net Profits for the Eleven Months of 1912 the Average Paid-up Capital, \$8,686,756—19.19%.

W. B. TORRANCE,
Chief Inspector.

EDSON L. PEASE,
General Manager.

MR. PARKER PLAN

Miss Grace Haddon paused in her examination of the jeweller's window, and excitedly pressed the arm of Mr. Percy Parker, her fiancé.

"Just look at that love of a bracelet!" she commanded, with enthusiasm. "Isn't it sweet?"

"I'm looking at those thimbles at a shilling each," replied Mr. Parker coldly.

"Never mind the silly old thimbles," said Miss Haddon. "Only look at that lovely bracelet!"

"But it's thirty-five shillings," mentioned Mr. Parker dolefully.

"And a bargain at the price," affirmed Miss Haddon, glancing expectantly at her fiancé.

"Well, how about getting on?" suggested Mr. Parker.

Miss Haddon, after a lingering gaze at the bracelet, turned away from the shop with a sigh.

The evening was not turning out at all as Mr. Parker had anticipated. Casually, during the promenade Miss Haddon had mentioned that her birthday was due in a month's time. In vague terms Mr. Parker had said something about presenting her with a birthday offering. And, instead of a birthday offering, Miss Haddon had been unaccountably enough to evince the liveliest interest in the question of her birthday gift.

Realizing the position into which his impetuous ways had led him, Mr. Parker had sought to gain some indications of her taste by halting before the jeweller's window with her. A thimble or a gold-plated safety-pin was what he had thought of. For Mr. Parker was what he himself called "economical," and other people frankly referred to as "stingy."

Within half an hour the couple arrived back at the little house where Miss Haddon lived with her widowed sire.

"Well, good-night!" observed Miss Haddon, carelessly.

"I—I was thinking of coming in for a bit," replied Mr. Parker.

"I'm too tired to sit up to-night," said Miss Haddon.

He strolled away morosely. Almost was Mr. Parker minded to draw back from matrimony. But he had paid good money for the engagement-ring, and it was just possible that Miss Haddon might refuse to return the ring to him. It was this possibility that was the strongest factor in determining Mr. Parker to continue the engagement.

Walking home, Mr. Parker reviewed the situation. It seemed impossible to avoid giving Miss Haddon the bracelet she coveted. Plainly it was the only talisman which could now restore him to her favor. But thirty-five shillings!

He went superstitious to bed, and kept awake for the greater part of the night. And when he rose in the morning he had resolved to present the bracelet to Miss Haddon. There seemed no other way out of the trouble.

"About that bracelet," he said to her that evening—"would you like it very much?"

Miss Haddon, hurriedly abandoning her attitude of reserve, declared that she would like it better than anything else on earth.

"Very well, then," said Mr. Parker. "I'll buy it for you."

Miss Haddon told him that he was a dear and a darling. In the same breath, she suggested that they should hurry round to the shop and purchase the ornament forthwith, lest other covetous souls should forestall them.

"Afraid I can't do that," said Mr. Parker. "You see, I—I should have to save up a bit for it first."

Mr. Parker had never mentioned his thrifty habits to her. It was an axiom of his to let no one know he had money.

"I'll have to save up hard," he continued. "Dony my self all sorts of little pleasures and luxuries."

He looked at her hopefully, but his hopes were speedily dashed.

"I shall value it all the more," she said softly.

And so Mr. Parker, much against his will, found himself definitely committed to the purchase of the bracelet.

Many schemes of evasion did Mr. Parker consider during the ensuing weeks, but all of them he had regretfully to dismiss as impracticable; and so the days passed on, with Miss Haddon's birthday drawing nearer, and finding Mr. Parker with less and less inclination to purchase the bracelet.

This, then, was the position on the eve of Miss Haddon's natal day, when Mr. Parker, with the whole of the thirty-five shillings secreted in a pathetic little change about his person, set out for the bearing of a condemned felon walking from his cell to the gallows. For that evening the bracelet was to be purchased.

Miss Haddon was waiting expectantly in the sitting-room, when she heard a faint knock at the front door. Also she fancied she heard a moan.

For a second Miss Haddon hesitated. Then she went to the door and boldly opened it. A cry of dis-

may escaped her lips as Mr. Parker tottered in.

He was in a woeful plight. His collar was crumpled and had come unfastened; his tie hung down the back of his neck.

"I—I have been robbed!" he said brokenly.

"Robbed?" shrieked Miss Haddon.

"I was coming down Park Terrace, just round the corner," he said, with difficulty. "When I was set on by a great big chap. We had a fearful tussle, but he—he got me down at last. And he—he took that thirty-five shillings from me!"

"And are you much hurt?" she queried anxiously.

"Bit sore and stiff," he replied.

"But it's that thirty-five shillings—your present—I'm most upset about."

Tenderly Miss Haddon helped him to a chair.

"Have you told the police?" she asked.

"I—I don't want the police to know," he said, in labored tones. "We don't want any scandal. Besides—besides, it seems so silly, me not being able to take care of myself."

"But didn't anybody come to help you?"

"You know how dark and quiet Park Terrace is," he said. "Not a soul came near, though we were struggling for ever so long."

"You poor dear!" sympathetically sighed Miss Haddon.

"It's your present I'm worrying about," said Mr. Parker. "All gone! I can't save up for it again just yet."

"Oh, never mind about my silly old present!" said Miss Haddon, heartily. "So long as you're not hurt, I don't mind losing it a little bit."

For the first time since he had entered Mr. Parker ceased to look anxious, and a smile of relief flickered across his face.

And when he left Miss Haddon that evening Mr. Parker walked with an air of alacrity which testified to a complete recovery from the pummeling he had received.

It so chanced that next afternoon an old friend and neighbor of Miss Haddon's, in the person of elderly Mrs. Tomsett, dropped in to convey her birthday congratulations.

"Ah, my dear, by this time next year," observed Mrs. Tomsett, chatting over the teacups. "I suppose you'll be married, and have a home of your own?"

Miss Haddon admitted that it was quite possible.

"And a nice young man that Mr. Parker is, too," stated Mrs. Tomsett affably. "A steady, reliable, truthful sort of young fellow."

"Whv, that reminds me!" exclaimed Miss Haddon. "I haven't told you what happened to him last night."

"Last night?" queried Mrs. Tomsett. "Whv, I saw him last night. We had a little chat at the corner of Park Terrace. He didn't seem quite himself. I thought. It seemed to me as if there might be something on his mind. Kind of thoughtful and anxious he was. I meant to get him to walk down Park Terrace with me, but he said 'Good-night' and went on by himself. You know how dark and quiet it is down Park Terrace, don't you?"

"I went on the good lady garrulously. 'It always scares me to go down there alone after dark. However, if I couldn't have his escort, I did the next best thing.'"

"And what was that?" asked Miss Haddon, with interest.

"Whv, followed as close as I could behind him all the way down Park Terrace."

"What time was that?" asked Miss Haddon in excitement.

"About eight. I remember hearing the clock strike as I got in at my door."

"Yes, he was hear about two minutes past eight," said Miss Haddon, in a strained voice. "I was waiting for him and was watching the clock."

"Yes, I saw him turn in here. He stepped outside for a minute on your doorstep. It seemed to me that he was having some sort of trouble with his collar."

When Mr. Parker called that evening on Miss Haddon he was shocked to observe that her head was enveloped in a bandage.

"Come in and sit down," said Miss Haddon, speaking as one in agony. "Oh, it was terrible—terrible!"

"What was?" asked Mr. Parker in concern.

"I—I have been robbed—robbed of my engagement-ring!"

"Whv, I gave nearly three pounds for that!" he exclaimed in consternation. "Have you told the police?"

"No," she answered wearily. "I—I didn't want any scandal."

"Scandal? Be blown!" he exclaimed. "If you've been robbed, it doesn't matter how little you ought to tell the police. That's what they're here for! When did it happen?"

"This evening," she said faintly. "Not an hour ago. And in Park Terrace."

"Park Terrace?" echoed Mr. Parker.

"Yes. A great big, burly man rushed up and demanded my purse."

"But surely somebody must have seen what was happening?"

"You know how dark and quiet it

CHANGES IN THE IMPERIAL NAVY.



Prince Louis.



Sir F. B. Bridgeman.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has been appointed First Sea Lord of the British fleet, succeeding Sir Francis Bridgeman, who retires because of illness.

is in Park Terrace," she replied. "Oh, it was fearful!"

"But my—your—our ring!" breathed Mr. Parker.

"He made me take it off and give it to him."

"What was he like?"

"Oh, a great big man! I'm sure it was the same man who attacked you last night."

"I'll go to the police about it," said Mr. Parker.

"Yes, do," she agreed. "And then you can tell them all about what happened to you, too, last night."

Mr. Parker gazed in hesitation at Miss Haddon. Something in his expression seemed to suggest that he had no desire to take the police into his full confidence.

"I—I am going up-stairs to bed now," said Miss Haddon. "I only waited up to see you. Father's gone out, so there's no one for you to talk to."

She went slowly upstairs. Mr. Parker, a prey to doubts, fears, and hesitations, let himself out of the front door and walked home thoughtfully. He did not want to go to the police, for reasons of his own.

"Dash it all," observed Mr. Parker, in an unthought glow of generosity. "I'll buy her another ring—a cheaper one—and we'll say no more about the matter! That's the best way out of the difficulty. And she's worth a second ring! I've grown fonder of that girl than ever."

I should hate to lose her now."

For once Mr. Parker was speaking truthfully. The idea of severing the engagement was distressing to him now that there seemed a possibility of his plans going astray. To evade discovery, Mr. Parker was prepared to spend his money rather than lose Miss Haddon.

"This'll all come straight," he told himself consolingly. "If she knew, she'd have nothing more to do with me, and so she mustn't know—that's all. My little plan may have been spoiled by this coincidence, but I haven't lost her yet, thank goodness."

Fortified by these reflections, Mr. Parker returned to his lodgings.

"A letter for you, sir," said his landlady, meeting him. "It was left by 'and, by an old gent, not five minutes ago."

Mr. Parker, in his own room, opened the missive. It contained a sheet of paper and a little packet wrapped about with tissue-paper.

Mr. Parker opened the packet, and gave a cry of astonishment, for lying in his palm, wentment-ring. He turned to the letter for explanation. A glance showed him that it was in the handwriting of Miss Haddon. It contained this message:

"Now the man who got your money last night has got my ring, too! I hope he is satisfied."—London Answers.

Old Furniture.

Most of us have some old furniture with which we would not willingly part. It is not the intrinsic value of the tables and chairs which makes them dear to us, but the old associations which cluster about them. Forms we see the time-worn articles, faces which beamed upon us in bygone days, and forms which have long since passed to the world of shadows. The pleasure of the possession of such relics is not unmixed. Often it is nearer pain than pleasure, and ever it has an undertone of sorrow, for they tell us how short is the span of even the longest life, how things temporal outlive their owners, and whisper, often to an inattentive ear, that the day must come when we, too, shall part from our earthly belongings and the place which knew us once shall know us no more forever.

Mr. Newlywed — Doesn't this omelet seem—er—rather tough, my dear? Mrs. Newlywed—I don't see why it should, darling. I'm sure I ordered the very best egg coal the dealer had to cook it with.

HOME

Serving the Apple.

Apple Custard.—Take apples of medium size and rather mellow. Pare, core and bake until tender in a slow oven. Press through a sieve. To each cupful of apple pulp add a half cupful of cream, two level tablespoonfuls of sugar, lump of butter size of an egg and two stiffly beaten eggs. Put the butter in the apple pulp while it is still hot. Heat the sugar until it is a syrup and add first the yolks of the eggs, then the cream and beat all strongly. Pour into buttered cups and bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes. Remove from the oven and quickly pour over it the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs, return to the oven to brown. When cold set in the ice box. Serve with cream.

Apple Custard Pie.—Strain apple sauce and beat smooth. To each cupful add a half cupful of cream and two stiffly beaten eggs. Beat in half a cupful of sugar, and flavor with vanilla and nutmeg. Bake with under crust and put a thick meringue on top.

Ginger Apples.—Pear and core some good apples, greenings or pippins. Fill the cavity in the centre of each apple with a spoonful of chopped preserved ginger. Stand them on a baking-dish that is not tin, and pour over them a syrup made either of sugar and water flavored with lemon and with a piece of dried ginger cooked in it, or if there is enough ginger syrup this may be used with the addition of a little water. Bake until soft and transparent but not broken, basting occasionally with the syrup. Serve hot or cold with a little whipped cream garnished with some pieces of ginger.

Porcupine Apples.—Pare and core the apples, and make a syrup by boiling sugar and water in equal parts. As soon as the fruit is pared, before it is discolored by standing, immerse it in the syrup and cook until it is easily pierced with a straw. Then take out the apples and ornament the sides of each by sticking blanched half almonds in all around. Fill the centres with jelly, preserved fruit or marmalade and serve hot or cold with cream. With the remaining syrup and the skins and cores, apple jelly may be made.

Apple Snow.—Stew or steam three large apples, cored and quartered, but not pared, drain them and rub through a fine sieve. Beat the whites of three eggs stiff and add half a cupful of powdered sugar and heat again; now add the apples and beat until like snow. Pile lightly in a glass dish, garnish with jelly around the edge and serve with cold boiled custard made with the yolks of the three eggs that were left.

Apple Pudding.—For this pudding you will need one quart of flour, one pint of milk, one pint of chopped apples, one saltspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Make a dough of the flour, milk, butter, baking powder and salt. Roll out in the board and spread with the apples, roll over and over, pinching the sides and ends. Place in a baking pan with one-half cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar and three pints of water. Bake an hour and a half. It makes its own sauce.

Apple Charlotte.—Line a mold with lady fingers or sponge cake. Soak a third of a box of gelatin in a third of a cupful of water (cold) until soft. Pour over it a third of a cupful of boiling water and stir till dissolved. Add one cupful of sugar and the juice of a lemon to the gelatin with a cupful of sour apple sauce drained dry and put through a sieve. Cool in a pan of cracked ice and when the jelly begins to harden, beat until light. At the last add three whites of eggs well beaten, and then beat all together until stiff. Pour into a mold and when cold and stiffened turn out on a platter and serve with a sauce made from the yolks of the eggs, a pint of milk and sugar to sweeten. Boil like a custard.

Apple Dumplings.—Make a rich biscuit and separate it into as many parts as there are dumplings to be made. Roll each piece into a round big enough to cover an apple and put into it a peeled and cored apple. Then bring the sides of the paste around the apples, pinch them into shape and steam or bake. The above may be added to by a mixture of raisins and nuts or with jelly. Two cupfuls of flour will make two dumplings.

Deep Dish Apple Pie.—Use a pudding dish of crockery or enamelware and place a teaspoon without a handle upside down, in the centre of the dish. Cut up some apples rather fine and heap up the dish until a little above the cup. Sprinkle a few raisins over the top, sweeten and add some spice, either nutmeg or cinnamon, and put little pieces of butter all about the top and a little water. Cover the entire top of the dish with crust and cut slits or prick holes at intervals in the crust. Do not remove the cup until the pie is served at the table, when you can insert the blade of a knife under the edge of the cup, which will allow the air to go in and release the juice of which you will find you have a cupful, and the fruit will be deliciously steamed. This kind of a pie will not hurt the digestion of anyone; and it should be eaten cold.

Home Hints.

For removing old paint make a lye with one can of potash and half a gallon of water, apply with an old paint brush and do not touch with the hands, as it will burn. Wash off and dry well.

A veil rolled each time it is taken off will keep neat much longer than when folded; gloves pulled out and smoothed will wear twice as long as if they were crushed and tossed into a drawer.

A piece of rubber may be cut more easily if the scissors or knife used be wet first.

Drop a few small nails in the bottle of ink. The acid in the ink will then exhaust itself upon the nails, and the pens will not corrode.

Mayonnaise dressing will separate when too much salt has been added to the egg yolks, or when the oil has been dropped too fast, or if the ingredients are not thoroughly chilled when put into the last water in which white clothes are rinsed. It will then be dissolved in a little hot water before it is added to the running water.

When it is necessary to measure any liquid by the drop one may dispense with the pipette. Cut a small notch at the edge of the cork, just large enough for a drop to come through at a time; push the cork in tight and pour.

Jars in which lard has been kept for some time can be purified and cleansed of all odor by filling with skim milk and letting stand over night. Place on the stove and heat slowly until it reaches the boiling point. Scald with soda water.

For bruised furniture wet the part with warm water, double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak it in warm water, lay it on the place, apply on that a warm flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise is not gone repeat.

To remove perspiration stains from silk waists sponge the place over your hand with a clean white rag wet in clear water; then cover completely with powdered prepared chalk. Let it dry thoroughly and brush off carefully with a soft brush.

For sore throat get one teaspoonful of common baking soda, dissolve it in a glass of hot water and gargle three times a day. It is also a good preventive. Do this once or twice a week and you will not contract any complaint that may be in your locality.

A few drops of tincture of myrrh in a glass of water applied daily to the gums will keep them hard and in good condition.

Asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower and celery are chiefly valued for their mineral salts and for the bulk, variety and relish they give to the diet.

Honey is excellent in nearly all throat and lung affections. For a sharp tickling throat, a teaspoonful taken every few moments will quickly allay the irritation.

The cleaning of feather pillows is not a task to be dreaded. Place a couple of pieces of board across four tin coffee cans and set in the bottom of the boiler. Put three inches of water in the boiler, place the pillows on the board, cover the boiler, and let the pillows steam for an hour and dry in the sun.

LIME THAT BURNS ITSELF.

Said to Have Become Impregnated with Petroleum.

A traveller in the Holy Land is said to have recently discovered a species of combustible limestone, which makes an excellent plaster after it has been burned and air-slaked and is produced cheaply.

The stone is of a grayish-black color and is found between ordinary limestone in a regular stratum. It is easily quarried, being rather soft, and has a peculiarly strong odor of kerosene.

The people break the stone into small pieces and fire it into a kiln of rough construction built of stones against a wall. Holes are left in the sides of the kiln, through which tufts of straw are stuck. These tufts are lighted with flint and steel and the lime ignites and burns itself.

It requires twelve hours to burn a kiln, and then it is found that all of the rock, except that at the top and some around the sides, has been thoroughly burned.

The lime produced is of a good white color. It burns with a black smoke and an odor similar to that of petroleum. When cool, it is air-slaked and screened. The self-burning quality is accounted for by the supposition that the limestone has become impregnated with petroleum in the earth.

To-day is the day to better yesterday's successes.

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Hartland and Miramichi Railway.

Mr. Editor: I noticed in your last edition that there was a certain number of people agitating for an electric railway from Bristol to Juniper Brook on the Miramichi and you asked the question where is the Hartland and Miramichi Railway Co? Let these who have spent time and energy promoting the scheme as well as paying their money for an answer that to be worthless stock answer that question. Let the noble husbandmen of the back settlements hauling produce distances ranging from five to twenty miles answer, but it will make no difference to "the powers that be." It matters not that the men who have given their lives of toil to extend the agricultural border but if any foreign-born subjects care to settle here they must not be placed farther than six miles from a railway. Yes, they must have a salaried official with a secretary to search out and buy farms for them while the native producers work under every possible difficulty to earn money that help pay these bills.

There is at present rumor that the legislature is about to increase the salary of each member two hundred dollars per session. That amount to each of the forty-eight members means an extra expenditure of \$9,600 annually for all time. That amount would pay annually the interest on three per cent Government bonds for three hundred and twenty thousand dollars or the exact amount required for the twenty miles surveyed of the H. & M. railway at sixteen thousand per mile, which has been expressed by many men of authority as just the amount required above the dominion subsidy. This little self-denial on the part of the provincial members would mean a great benefit to many people as well as added wealth, industry and development to our province and would be more solid patriotism than waving the Union Jack when they think the people are going to trade more with the United States.

It is no reflection on the good people of Aberdeen that this is written. They are within their right to demand all they may, but it should seem that the people who have made the effort to have a survey made should be heard first. Where in all Canada will you find such interest in public matters and where will you find less recognition than we have received, at the hands of any government?

If electric power can be generated at Bristol why has it repeatedly been refused Hartland? If it is because, as been stated by as good authority as the Gleaner, that some twenty English families are to settle in Aberdeen, there is one fact to learn from this: that in contrast with the splendid citizens for the cause of the distance alone, the government shows a heap bigger interest in the English immigrants than it does in the native-born population.

Is the Hartland and Miramichi railway Co. to die by lapses of time, of natural causes, or will it pass with every effort made for progress that it may be said "Lo! we have done what we could."

ONE INTERESTED.

Florenceville Consolidated School.

The following made an average of 80% and upwards on January exams. The order of merit:

Grade XI—Villa Alward, Jennie Chapman, James Lockhart, Ruby Ross.

Grade X—Helen Giberson, Ida Birmingham, Stella Hunter.

Grade IX (a)—Andrew Stephenson, Lynn Stickney, Lewis Everett, Wallace Somerville, Hazel McCormick, Barry Banks, Sarah Stephenson, Crystal Davis.

Grade IX (b)—Ella MacKay.

Grade VIII—Laura Banks, Jamie Davis, Bradstreet Tompkins.

Grade VI—Mildred Tompkins, Viola Hartley, Elizabeth MacKay, Frank Stickney, Clifford Hunter, Earle Atkinson, Kenneth Atkinson, Andrew Perkins, Marion McLean, Jean Charlton, Hazen Kilpatrick, William Styles.

Grade V—Eldon Hunter, George Hartley, Robert Kearney, Samuel Boyer.

Grade IV—Ralph Perkins, Alexander Gilmore, Muriel Hunter.

Grade III—Willa Semple, Wilbur Tompkins, Mildred Kilpatrick, Doris Peters, Francis Atkinson, Herbert Haughin, John Makeling, Bessie Buxton.

Grade I—Harrison Peters.

COUNTY COUNCIL

(Continued from last week)

THURSDAY 10 a.m.

Council resumed session.
The original motion regarding Mr. Adney's request was expunged from the minutes.

coun Brittain wished to know if it was necessary for valuers to go around every ten years. If so, in his parish, it was twelve years since a valuation was made.

The Secretary—It was customary to make a valuation every ten years. One valuation had been taken since he was in office. He thought it was in 1902.

coun Shaw—I think it was in 1904. One has been taken since 1900 anyway.

coun Estey—I think valuers are already appointed. Parishes are not valued each the same. I think Wilknot pays a higher percentage than Wicklow, for instance. If different parishes require a valuation they can apply for it.

coun Williams thought it would be well to wait for another year anyway then the Valley Railroad will be completed or near to completion.

coun Melville—When there is a grievance a valuation can be made—that is my view of it. There is no complaint now. All is going on smoothly.

coun King moved that \$2 be paid the Parish Clerk of Wilknot. Carried.

coun Brittain moved that the Parish master of the Parish of Brighton receive \$5 for their services last year. Carried.

coun Shaw moved that the Parish Clerk of Wakefield be paid \$5. Carried.

coun Stevens moved a vote of thanks to Sheriff and Mrs. Tompkins for the entertainment given the councillors yesterday.

coun Lamont seconded the motion. Carried by a standing vote.

The Warden conveyed the thanks of the Council to the Sheriff.

The sheriff made a suitable response. coun Montgomery asked as to the payment of poor masters.

Sec—In some parishes they deduct so much and in others they are paid lump sums.

coun Bell—Who are the bondsmen for the Sec-treas?

The Secy said he thought B F Smith was one and he did not recollect the other, but if the bond was on file in the record office, and if it was not satisfactory, it would be made so.

coun Lamont brought up the question of working the prisoners in the gaol. He thought some arrangement might be made with the town in this regard.

Sec—In St. John they have some regulation about working the prisoners, but exactly the method I do not know.

coun Lamont moved that a committee be appointed to look up this matter, conferring with the town council, and report at the June session.

coun Phillips seconded the motion.

coun Brittain—I think the matter came up some time ago, and it was then the opinion that we ought to get special legislation. Motion carried.

The Warden appointed coun Lamont, Phillips and Stevens a committee for the above purpose.

coun Shaw moved, seconded by coun Williams, that the Scott Act Inspector's salary be fixed the same as last year. Carried.

coun Brittain moved that the recommendation of the committee be carried out.

coun Thompson seconded the motion.

coun Shaw—If we do away with the services of an attorney we squish the whole thing. The people with which we have to deal are not fools. They want to carry on that business. They would not conduct a defence without legal advice. We have to have legal advice. He could not support the resolution. Talk about deficit—the first thing, we would have litigation and we would not know where we are at.

coun Melville—The idea is not to be dispense with a lawyer's advice. We only refer to cases undefended. If defended, let a lawyer be employed, but only employ counsel when needed. We must get an inspector who could conduct some cases himself.

coun Thompson—I think that they could be carried on cheaper. There are constables up river, and magistrates up river, who could try cases.

coun Gallagher (Kent)—I agree with coun Shaw, I think the Inspector is getting little enough and the lawyers fees are not at all excessive.

coun Phillips—I am not in favor of the resolution. The Scott Act violators employ the best attorneys, and the Inspector should have the same chance.

coun Brittain—I understand by the recommendation that the solicitor

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was not employed for every case, but the Inspector should have legal advice whenever needed. We only cut out the legal expense for undefended cases.

coun Shaw—Is there a trade between the Inspector and the attorney? Secy—The lawyer gets \$5 for every information laid.

coun Shaw—In one case the attorney may have nothing to do but in other cases he might have a great deal to do.

coun Melville—As I understand it a defendant may settle a case or cases and never go near court and the attorney gets \$5 just the same.

coun King thought the bill of the attorney would be quite as large under any other arrangement as the present.

coun Estey—Under the present recommendation we would cut out the legal expenses altogether.

The Inspector was heard on the matter:

The Inspector:—If you could stop defendants so they would not have lawyers, we might. It is pretty difficult under the law where it is illegal to send liquor into the country. I would sooner ten guilty men would get clear than one innocent man be found. I have a much better opinion of lawyers than I had twenty years ago. They seem to touch the merits of a case and prosecute and defend it that way. Also at present the railway is building and we need to be on the alert.

With regard to the Express Companies carrying liquor, Mr. Branscombe said orders had been given not to ship but they thought hard and they said they would leave the question with him, (the Inspector.) He replied he could do nothing but carry on the law. If I go talking much, or trying to make arrangements, I get into trouble. I make no promise or threat.

coun Stevens—Could you make an arrangement with some lawyer to prosecute cases where they are defended but not cases undefended.

Inspector—A lawyer might feel where he did extra work that his services would be a good fee. It would be very difficult to say. There is more need for active work now than years ago.

coun Tompkins—in making out that report we did not mean to do without lawyer's services except in undefended cases. We consider this act has been in force for many years. The services of council was more needed years ago than now, where many cases go by default.

coun Williams—As one of the committees, we brought in that report to bring the matter before the Council. In our part of the country there is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the way the Act is worked. The fee of the lawyer, the magistrate, and Mr. Wolverson, are enough almost to account for the deficit. The people say there is a ring that scoops in all the money from the rum-sellers. In the County of York it is found necessary to employ a lawyer in very few cases. The Inspector prosecutes most cases himself.

coun Melville—This trade with the solicitor was made 20 years ago, where about every case was defended. There is no dissatisfaction with Mr. Jones—I believe he is conducting the cases in good shape. As to the argument that the lawyer's fees would be larger under the proposed change, the Inspector could be expected to see to it that the county got good service.

coun Phillips—I am not hard on the amendment altogether. I don't believe it will make any difference in the cost. I don't think there is much in the argument about York county, for the Act is very weakly enforced there as compared with this county.

coun Stevens—The conditions today and twenty years ago must be different. Now the Inspector has a great deal of experience and surely in many cases he can do without the expenses of a lawyer. In an ordinary case, where a number of charges are entered and the lawyer's fee \$5 per case, it seems very large. In Albert county the Inspector enforces the law without a lawyer and the Act is well carried out there.

coun Tracey—I did not understand where we made the recommendation we were to do away with a lawyer's service. We felt we were paying too much money to the lawyer and that this expense might be curtailed, a lawyer to be retained when necessary. The expense of the lawyer, the magistrate and the constable were excessive. We should have a lawyer when required but not when not required. The people are not satisfied. They are dissatisfied. They are satisfied with the way the liquor is kept down but they think the work could be done for less money. I am in favor of trying some new plan even if it does not work out better than the old arrangement.

The amendment carried.

The report of the Scott Act committee was received and placed on file.

Council adjourned sine die.

PILES

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WE BELIEVE that we have the best line of Winter Suits and Overcoats for Men to be seen anywhere about here—the most handsome styles, the best fitting models, the best qualities, and the most reasonable prices—but we do not ask you to accept our belief alone.

We Leave That for You to Decide

Call and see these elegant Winter Clothes—note the quality of the goods, the careful workmanship and the stylish models in which they are made. Try on a few and observe their perfect fit and graceful lines. Surely you will say: "These are faultless clothes."

Our line for winter comprises clothes to please every taste, from the conservative to the most extreme. The right Suit or Overcoat to please every taste and every purse is here.

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National Stock Food

Blatchford's Calf Meal

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We carry all kinds of Stock Foods, but recommend NATIONAL above all others

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WILL GIVE \$500 TO SICK READERS OF OBSERVER

Famous Scientist Who Originated the Now Wonderful "Home Treatment" Offers \$100 Package Free to Sick and Ailing.

In order that every reader of The Observer who may not have heard of this wonderful "Home Treatment" may have an opportunity to test this celebrated medicine, the now famous scientist, Dr. James W. Kidd, offers to give absolutely free a full size, \$100 package to five hundred readers of this paper, to prove the wonderful claims which have been made for it. In making this offer the scientist said: "I know that there are many people who have been suffering for years with some chronic disease and many of them have spent large sums of money seeking a cure. I know that these people hesitate about investing money in medicine because they have been deceived of ever getting well. Thousands have told me that story and many thousands of the same people have told me afterwards that my treatment had cured them after doctors and everything else had failed. I want to prove to a limited number—no matter what the disease, no matter how long they may have suffered, no matter how blue and discouraged—that my treatment really and actually does accomplish the wonderful results that have been reported."

People who suffer from Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Stomach Trouble, Liver Disorders, Catarrh, Bronchitis, or Bowel Disorders, Chronic Coughs, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Chronic Coughs, Weak Lungs, Lumbago, Piles, Urinary Disorders, Female Weaknesses of any kind, the weak, worn out, broken-down and despondent will be delighted at the effect of a few doses. This wonderful treatment creates a fine appetite and helps the digestive organs to carry on their functions as they should. It strengthens the kidneys, too, and drives rheumatism, poisons from the blood as if by magic. That is why people who try it become so enthusiastic.

Any reader of The Observer who will try this extraordinary medicine that has created so much excitement by its cures can obtain absolutely free a full \$100 treatment by simply filling in the coupon below or writing a letter describing their case in their own words, if they prefer, and mailing it today to James W. Kidd, Toronto, Canada. No money need be sent and no charge of any kind will be made.

As this offer is limited, you should write at once, in order to be sure to receive your free treatment.

Coupon CB-248 For Free Dollar Treatment

Dr. Jas. W. Kidd, Toronto, Canada.

Please send me a full \$100 Course of Treatment for my case, free and postage paid, just as you promise.

Name _____

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Age _____ How long afflicted? _____

Make a cross (X) before diseases you have. Two crosses (XX) before the one from which you suffer most.

Rheumatism	Kidney Trouble	Malaria	Female Weakness
Lumbago	Bladder Trouble	Asthma	Womb Trouble
Catarrh	Weak Lungs	Anemia	Ovarian Trouble
Constipation	Chronic Cough	Pimples	Painful Periods
Piles	Hay Fever	Eczema	Hot Flashes
Diarrhoea	Heart Trouble	Neuralgia	Bearing Down Pains
Torpid Liver	Poor Circulation	Headache	Dizziness
Indigestion	Impure Blood	Nervousness	Obesity
Stomach Trouble	Nervousness	Leucorrhoea	

Give any other symptoms on a separate sheet. Correspondence in all languages.

"A TRIUMPH" IN TEA QUALITY

"SALADA"

PURE, CLEANLY PREPARED AND DELICIOUS
BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN

HOW WONDER RABBIS WORK

MIRACLES WHICH ARE NOT EASILY EXPLAINED.

Ignorance Pays for Luxury in Abodes of Wonder-Workers in the Near East.

The famous "Wonder Rabbi" of Sadagora having, like an ordinary mortal, been gathered to his fathers, a lad of 16, to act as his successor. These "Wonder Rabbis" do not flourish in enlightened countries simply because the less educated and the more superstitious the community the greater are their prospects of unlimited power and of material eminence. There are "Wonder Rabbis" in Poland and Galicia whose great-grandfathers have been "Wonder Rabbis" before them, and who have amassed immense wealth secured from the trustful and the ignorant in exchange for such advice and direction as any man of intelligence and perspicacity would be in a position to impart.

Opposed to Orthodox Rabbis.
These rabbis, who are well versed in Rabbinic law, are at the head of little communities styling themselves "Chassidim." Naturally they are violently opposed to orthodox rabbis, who look upon stern asceticism as the keynote of their ancient religion. In one Galician town of some 60,000 inhabitants the local "Wonder Rabbi" is a great commercial asset, so much so that the leading tradespeople and 90 per cent. of the population find it to their advantage to laud him to the skies. Some London Jews who paid a recent visit to this particular oracle remarked that the formalities that were necessary before they could obtain audience of the great man would have been imposing under other circumstances.

When Visitors Were Received.
They were first of all piloted to a gorgeously furnished reception room and buttonholed by a secretary, who inquired their names, place of residence, and the reason of their visit. The secretary handed the visitors on to the steward, who enabled them to speak with the rabbi for a few precious moments. "On the table in front of him," said one of the visitors, "we saw a heap of money left by previous visitors. We (according to instructions) added our gift, and he glanced quickly at it. Apparently he was satisfied, for he began to speak very amiably to us in German on general subjects." This ascetic "son of heaven of the world," certainly had a fine eye for the creature comforts. He resided in a handsome building with a white marble facade. In front of the house was a garden with plashing fountains, and at the rear an immense park. From the roof of the rabbi's private oratory there depended a golden candelabrum, and on all sides was evidence of taste and refinement.

Consult On Many Points.
The questions asked of the "Wonder Rabbi" embrace all kinds of matters, from the requests of merchants for advice on their newest undertakings to the healing of sick persons and the blessing of childless women. Many of the so-called "miracles" can be readily explained, whilst the remainder—and, of course, the most remarkable of all—can never be verified. The "Wonder Rabbi" who assumed the leadership of the Chassidim of the Ukraine is said to have "ruled with great adroitness, travelling around his diocese in luxurious carriages and collecting large sums of money and presents from his numerous disciples." In Medsibozh this monarch actually held a court "famous for its splendour and rivalling those of reigning princes and Polish magnates." He even employed his own court jester, a nimble-witted fellow named Hirshche, whose Yiddish bons mots are said to have been extraordinarily clever.

Not Awake to Folly.
It is surprising that Continental communities have not awakened to the folly of the whole thing. Yet when one of these astute rabbis came to London some years ago his apartments in the Ghetto were thronged with a crowd of excited would-be interviewers—mostly women. They wanted advice on domestic and marital problems and

paid for it willingly, even though the Jewish Ecclesiastical Court was within a stone's throw and willing to afford such advice gratis. Curiosity and a love for the mysterious must have brought the majority to see the famous little man, with his grey side-curls and his appearance of profound wisdom. The "Wonder Rabbi" in question found his brief London appearance extremely profitable.

\$4,000 A YEAR FOR DRESSES.

Tailor Who Charged Queen Mary \$45 for One Lost Her Trade.

Queen Mary, although she spends much more on dress now than she did as Princess of Wales, still spends less than the consort of any other great European sovereign. She makes her dresses last longer than her modistes like and she goes through the bills with her chic dresser, who is thoroughly familiar with the profits of great dress makers.

Queen Mary buys between forty and fifty gowns in a year. For her morning gowns she seldom pays more than \$125. Here evening gowns rarely cost more than \$200. She wears a morning costume frequently a couple of dozen times before it is put out of the wardrobe and an evening dress about a dozen times. There are ladies of the royal household who never wear an evening dress more than three times, and frequently but once.

Queen Mary's expenditure on gowns alone rarely exceeds \$4,000 in the year. This is less by at least \$1,250 than the sum annually spent on dresses by, say, the Queen of Spain, the German Empress or the Czarina. For her serge dresses and she scarcely ever wears any other sort of costume when she is at York cottages or Balmoral, the Queen pays but \$35. A tailor who sent in a bill for two walking costumes, one of blue serge and the other of Scotch tweed, charged \$45 each, was promptly paid, but lost the royal custom.

On hats the Queen spends less than \$1,000 a year. She has paid \$100 for a hat, but not often. Her expenditure on footwear runs about \$300. She buys a couple of dozen pairs of boots and half a dozen pairs of shoes in the course of the year. For the latter she pays \$20 a pair.

The Queen's underwear fills three large linen chests at Buckingham Palace and \$25,000 would be a fairly accurate estimate of its value. Queen Mary's furs include three sets of sable stoles; four sable coats lined with ermine and one sealskin coat lined with sable. One of the sable coats was a present from the Czarina. It is a magnificent garment and is worth \$10,000.

On her court gowns the Queen spends from \$3,000 to \$5,000 every year, but these cannot be reckoned as part of her ordinary attire.

PILES UP ANOTHER FORTUNE.

Duke of Westminster Makes Money As Cotton Planter.

The Duke of Westminster, who came into his great heritage at the age of 20 on the death of his grandfather, is in a fair way to add another fortune to that which he already possesses.

While he was serving in the Boer war he kept a lookout for chances, as well as for the enemy. The possibilities of the Orange River colony attracted him and he bought 160,000 acres at bargain prices. The Duke established a farm on his possessions and seeing in the low-lying lands the promise of a cotton plantation, he started fifty acres, and very soon increased it to 300.

The range of the duke's activities is remarkable. As a great sportsman he is specially worthy of his family surname, derived, according to tradition, from the office of le grosvener, or chief huntsman, in Normandy. Hunting, polo playing, marine and land motoring all claim his attention, and he at one time had the aviation mania. His escapes on sea and land have been most numerous and it is not very long since he saved a friend from the unwelcome attentions of a boar which they had been something of a hunter, too. One Saturday afternoon he was playing polo at Nice; directly after the game he changed his clothes and started for home, arriving at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, at 4 o'clock on Monday morning. A few hours later he was out hunting with the Cheshire hounds!

Sometimes a man lies to his wife because he knows she won't believe the truth.

MAN WHO GUARDS LONDON.

Sir Edward Henry, Police Chief, Has 19,000 Men Under Him.

Sir Edward Henry, London's (England) chief of police, whose life was recently attempted, is known as "the man who guards London."

Under him are 19,000 policemen, superintendents, inspectors, sergeants, constables and detectives of all grades, speaking all languages, seeking to know all things. Sir Edward has charge of 69,942 square miles from Charing Cross to the "beast" stretches north, south, east and west for fifteen miles.

His word is law in nearly 200 police stations. Attached to his office are five superintendents and fifty inspectors. They look very important in their neat uniforms and official frigidity; he merely looks like a very nice man. Not one man in 10,000 knows him by sight.

There is one policeman in London to every 470 people, and all these policemen patrol 10,681 miles of streets.

If the King goes to Windsor, "sags" and specially chosen constables belonging to "A" division go to take care of him, leaving Paddington every morning and returning every night. Whether Parliament sits or not at least nineteen men stand protecting the houses of Parliament. When there are suffragettes about there are sometimes hundreds of these official guardians.

In one year alone Sir Edward's force arrested 127,317 persons. They seized 38,191 dogs too, issued certificates to 152 chimney sweeps, licensed 261 messengers and found 56,618 doors and windows insecurely fastened. They restored 14,711 people to their friends, identified 1,186 people by their finger prints and extinguished 221 fires.

CARBOLIC ACID IN ENGLAND.

Extra Precautions Must Be Taken By Chemists In Its Sale.

The Privy Council has made an order prohibiting the sale of all liquid preparations sold as "carbolic or carbolic acid, or carbolic substitutes, or carbolic disinfectant," containing not more than three per cent. of phenols, except under the conditions governing the sale of substances to which Section 5 of the poisons and pharmacy act, 1903, applies—that is to say, all packages containing these substances must be distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word "poisonous," together with the name and address of the seller. Moreover, the bottles must be distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles. The other articles to which these regulations already apply are sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, and soluble salts of oxalic acid, but the order respecting carbolic solutions does not come into force until May 1 next. Carbolic acid and solutions of it containing more than three per cent. are already in the poison schedule, and may only be sold by registered chemists, unless the preparations are for use as sheep dips or for other agricultural or horticultural purposes.

TEXTILE WORKERS SCARCE.

Girls Dislike to Wear Clogs and Shawls of the Factory.

There is a great dearth of operatives for the cotton and woollen mills of Lancashire and Yorkshire, England. The cause of this is the growing dislike of girls to appear in the immemorial dress of the factory girl—clogs and shawls. The "Lancashire lassies" point to their sisters who work at the shops or in the office, although at a much lower wage, who are able to wear costumes, brightly trimmed hats and gloves and shoes.

The work of the mill girls discourages any attempt at smart or even neat appearance. The wearing of clogs instead of shoes and shawls instead of hats causes the mill girls to be humbled in the eyes of other girls whose occupation permits them to dress more attractively, although they earn only a few shillings a week as against the \$5 or more earned by the despised and rejected factory operative.

The mill managers have met to discuss how mill work for girls could be made more attractive, for it is undoubtedly that if the girls renounce the factories nothing remains but to import foreign labor. One manager said that the girls in his mill had dropped shawls and clogs and were going to work in flower-laden hats and dogskin gloves.

Basket Carriers Vile.

In the East End of London contests are held at times among market men to decide the question of the basket carrier. The competitors usually start with a pile of six round fruit baskets on their heads. Baskets are added one by one and the competitors drop out one by one till at last one survivor walks proudly alone under a swaying tower of sixteen or eighteen.

The Opposite.

"My dear, the coal is all out."

"Then the coal's very different from me."

"What do you mean?"

"I'm all in."

J. OGDEN ARMOUR.

J. Ogden Armour, who now is worth approximately \$350,000,000, did not begin as a poor man. He was rich when he started, but he helped to make the Armours one of the greatest of American estates.

Philip Danforth Armour, founder of the great Chicago packing house, had not intended that J. Ogden, his youngest son, should assume executive control of the vast business that has ramifications in all parts of the world. The logical successor to the founder was Philip Danforth, Jr., but his death in 1900 changed the plans of the elder.

J. Ogden Armour was born in Milwaukee forty-nine years ago. Since he has taken charge of the business he is known as "the head and shoulders of the beef trust." He went to the Public Schools until prepared for college, and then entered Yale, where he did not remain to be graduated.

After an extensive European tour he returned to Chicago. The second day after his arrival his father invited him to visit the stock yards. From that time he has worked steadily.

His first job was that of office boy, but he was soon promoted to a clerkship at \$10 a week. Under



Mr. J. Ogden Armour.

so exacting a taskmaster as his father, the struggle to the top was a long and wearying one, but when it was over J. Ogden Armour had acquired a first-class business education.

Philip D. Armour, the elder, did not long survive his favorite son, and upon his death J. Ogden was placed in full charge of a gigantic plant. From the first he showed a remarkable business faculty and judgment in affairs in excess of his years.

Once at the head of the packing institution there was never again a question about his financial stability. He gains especial recognition through the fact that he worked hard for years, despite the advantage offered him through the wealth of his father. It was not entirely through the lift his father gave him that J. Ogden Armour has become one of the leading financiers of America, and one of the nineteen richest men in the world.

It is said that the Sultan of Turkey is skilled as a pianist. It is probable that those who had to listen to him gladly welcomed the war.

See that the trade mark is on every glove.



Whenever you see a well gloved hand think of

PERRIN GLOVES

On the Farm

Sour Whey Bad for Pigs.

We once visited a farmer who had about 75 pigs of various ages. The youngest were about two months old and they ran in age up to about six months.

The farmer who lived near a town of about 5,000 bought slop from the hotel and in addition fed a great deal of whey, which he obtained from a neighboring cheese factory. He also fed some skim milk and a little grain. He complained that many of his pigs suffered from what he believed to be rheumatism and many of them, particularly of the younger ones, were limping around stiff in their joints and a few quite lame.

A sniff at the barrels containing the whey and slop disclosed the cause of the trouble. Sour whey will cause stiffness in pigs and this man's whey was about as sour as fermentation could make it. It had that queer sharp pungent odor, almost strong enough to knock a man down and it was swarming with bacteria, some of the stuff actually foaming, where the barrels were exposed to the sun.

The slop barrels were equally as bad. The farmer admitted that he never cleaned them out, but added slop to them from day to day as it came from town. Some of them smelled to heaven. The troughs in which the pigs were fed were equally as bad. They contained decomposition material of all kinds and the slop had been spilled over the sides on the floor and even into the dirt forming a putrid mass.

The pigs were allowed to run into a pasture, but were always fed in this filthy hole. We suggested to the farmer that he give the place a thorough cleaning up, scald his troughs and keep on hand only as much as could be fed in its natural state and before it became sour.

As to the slops, while we do not much favor this sort of feed for pigs, still if it is fed while fresh and before decomposition sets in it is all right, but we do not relish pork made from sour and filthy slops, which have stood for days, because they contain very little food value and much material that is not fit even for hogs.

Calves on Skim Milk.

There has grown up a necessity for the application of economic methods in beef production. Though feeders may be produced from cows with calves at the side on large areas of cheap grazing land, it is doubtful whether this method can be successfully employed on the av-

erage farm operated under an intensive system. In this case more revenue must be secured from a cow during the year than that produced in the feeder steer or heifer receiving the entire product of the mother rearing it.

It is true that pedigreed animals, especially of the beef classes, reared for sale for breeding or for show purposes can be profitably suckled by their dams because of the higher price they bring. The rearing of cheap feeders by the pail method has become an important question with the beef producers.

Dairymen, of necessity, have long practiced rearing calves on skim milk supplemented by grain, hay, silage, etc., and some have even dispensed with pure milk feeding in quite a large measure.

As a general thing the pail-fed calf suffers from neglect and want of sufficient feed of the proper character, but there is no secret to success in rearing calves on skim milk and supplementary feed when it is combined with judicious management.

Little Helps on the Farm.

It is not bad practice to treat the wheat seed to a liquid spraying of one pound of formaldehyde in 40 gallons of water. It will prevent the smut damage.

There is one big advantage in sowing the winter wheat late, and that is, you stand a good chance to escape the Hessian fly, which does so much damage to the wheat fields. Plow the garden this fall and see how it goes to be able to work the soil which, in the early spring, had this fall plowing.

Don't forget that the hogs can be overfed. Overfeeding the porkers is an easy matter and the excess of feed leads to diseases of the blood, liver and bowels.

The fall calf, colt and pig will see rough weather, and now is a good time to make preparations for their protection and the getting them through to their best advantage.

The original cost of the machinery found on the scrap heap of many of our farms would set a young couple up in business in very comfortable shape.

Using the tank heater need not be wholly an act of mercy on the part of the dairyman—it, too, has its commercial side.

Many a man who howls for justice would probably try to sneak up an alley if he saw it coming.

Boys Send Post Card to-day for, how to make

and "Easy Pocket Money"

Girls Send advance before they see all gains. Address P.O. Box 112, Montreal, Can.

Use Your Influence for Concrete Roads

There's no need to point out the advantages of good roads.



The kind of good road, however, is another matter.

It used to be that there was little choice. Macadam for the country and smaller cities was the only material used. Then, twenty years ago concrete was introduced. And for these twenty years concrete has been proving its worth.

It is now acknowledged to be one of the best known materials for roads or for great pavements—to be as far superior to ordinary macadam as macadam is superior to sand.

Estimating the Cost.
It is not the first cost of a road that determines its value; nor is it the first six months of service that determines whether it's a good road or a poor one.

The only sure way to find out what a road has cost, is to add to the first cost all that is spent for repairs in fifteen or twenty years.

Now, that's where concrete roads win every argument—their first cost is practically their only cost; they require little or no upkeep.

cost. Concrete, instead of needing repair, actually becomes stronger with age.

How You Can Help.

You can help your community to come to a wise decision the next time the question of roads comes up. Your influence will be a factor in providing yourself and your neighbors with thoroughly satisfactory highways.

We wish to convince you first—we know that when you are "backed up" with facts which we will gladly furnish you, you will be able to convince your neighbors.

Make it your business to get these facts. We have a special department which will not only give you the facts, but will also supply valuable assistance to any community desiring to build concrete roads.

Ask for "Good Roads Literature" or use the coupon.

Address—Good Roads Department,
Canada Cement Company, Ltd., Montreal

Please send me the facts about concrete highways.

That Terrible Fatigue Can Be Overcome

A Simple Home Remedy Now
Cures Lack of Energy, Loss of
Ambition, and a Feeling of
"Don't-Care."

Successful in Nearly Every Case.

That miserable nervousness and half-sick tired-all-the-time condition is due nine cases in ten to a clogged-up system. You grow irritable and despondent, you lack ambition, energy seems all gone. Surest road to health is by the frequent use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they will make you feel like new all over in a short time.

Writing from his home in Barcelona, Mr. Frederick G. Mayer states: "I think no one ever suffered as severely as I did for nearly six months. So many serious symptoms were developing as a consequence of this evil condition of my system that I realized I must find a remedy. The strong pills of various kinds I tried seemed after their first effects were over to make me far worse and I did not know which way to turn for relief. I saw Dr. Hamilton's Pills advertised, and the first box used satisfied me. I found a true remedy. Instead of griping with undue activity, Dr. Hamilton's Pills acted as naturally as if physics had not been taken. I never had to increase the dose, indeed, within a month I reduced it, and when the system finally acted of its own accord as a result of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, I took a dose twice a week only, just to make sure the old condition would not come back."

No other remedy cures constipation and biliousness so easily or safely as Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are an ideal family remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. Sold in 25c. boxes, five for \$1.00, all druggists and storekeepers or The Catarthone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

LORD ROBERTS AT 80.

"No man could inculcate with better right the lesson of patriotism and physical fitness which is of the essence of the system of national service which he has striven to recommend," says the London



Lord Roberts.

Times of Lord Roberts, who has just completed his eightieth year. "Experts may differ as to the military value of some features in that scheme, but its moral value, and its influence on physique, are sufficient alone to make its adoption urgent in one or other form."

"The greatest moral which young Englishmen may draw from the example of Lord Roberts' career is precisely that which a system of national military training is most designed to fulfil—the duty of 'keeping fit' for national ends. With all his genius and capacity for work, the secret of Lord Roberts' sixty years of public service has been, we think, the constancy with which he has kept his faculties trained to meet the most sudden call of duty."

Just What He Said.

Housekeeper—"How's this? You promised to saw some wood if I gave you a lunch." "Tramp—" "I recall so you—" "promise, madam." "The idea! I told you I'd give you a lunch if you'd saw some wood, and you agreed." "Pardon me, madam. Your exact words were—I'll give you a lunch if you saw that wood over there by the gate." "Exactly. That's just what I said." "Well, madam, I saw that wood over by the gate as I came in."

Warts on the Hands

Corns on the Feet

Removed Without Pain

Just apply Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor; it does the whole trick; does it sure, does it in a real hurry too. Putnam's Extractor cleans off a wart or lifts out a corn without any bad after effect. You don't have to lay up—no inconvenience, pain or distress. Putnam's Extractor sells round the whole world. 50c. per bottle, sold and recommended by druggists.

THE HOME OF 7,000 MONKS

WOMEN CAN'T SET FOOT ON
SACRED MT. ATHOS.

Once a Famous Retreat for Banished
Notables of Byzantine
Empire.

Among the possessions of disrupted Turkey in Europe there is none to which the Greeks have greater claim than the holy Mount of Athos, the most easterly prong of nature's trident—the three similarly shaped peninsulas that extend into the Aegean sea a few miles east of Salonica. Among the inhabitants of the sacred mount, some 7,000 in all, the greater part are Greeks, men who have withdrawn, most of them voluntarily, from life to eke out a lonely existence among the rocky defiles of the peninsula, dividing their time between the cultivation of heaven and earth.

Mount Athos, situated at the extreme southern point of the peninsula, rears its snow-capped summit 6,360 feet above sea level. It looks for all the world like one of the pyramids of Egypt transplanted to a colder clime, and its history is replete with as much mystery and charm. Stand on the plain of old Troy—to-day swallowed up in the name Anatolia—and you may see the hoary peak of Athos against the setting sun. Or climb to the heights of Olympus, in old Thessaly, and there, among the once sacred groves which to-day are infested with bands of thieves who fear neither god nor man,

You Again See Athos.

These two peaks, one famed as the abode of gods who are to-day but myths, and the other the abode of holy men, are soon to become Greek again, if Greek diplomacy can so turn the wheel of fortune.

Nothing perhaps is more interesting of the many peculiarities of Mount Athos than the fact that women and even female animals are forever barred from setting foot upon it by a decree issued about the middle of the eleventh century. Lonely man lives there his miserable existence—for miserable it must be where no woman has a part—and dying disappears. Young monks come from the outside world to take the places of those who in their own behalf are merely "translated," but the name of this or that monk remains but a memory. Life there is the downhill stumble to old age and the grave. Never a gay laugh and seldom a smile, so that the sun shines on this God chosen spot in vain.

There are twenty monasteries on Mount Athos, all belonging to the order of St. Basil and twelve affiliated monastic communities where live the lay brothers. Others of these religious fanatics occupy hermitages far distant from each other, their goings and their comings guided by the ascetic principles of Saint Athanasius.

Of the monasteries the largest is Russian, there are two Serbo-Bulgarian and the rest are Greek, so that the latter race is largely in the majority, and thus dominates the community and the assembly which governs it. To this assembly each monastery sends one representative. But the Government is very primitive, as are the lives of the monks.

The Monastery Libraries

are vast storehouses of information, containing until comparatively recent times many priceless relics which the monks, their intellectual development having been left to its own devices, cared little or nothing for. Many of these documents tell in the language or Xenophon of the glories of a Greece that was, indeed, much of the history of the East is looked up in these dust-filled coffers, in which from time to time this or that wanderer has come across a priceless relic to carry off to the museums of Europe.

One of the most notable finds was a papyrus containing the fables of Aesop in Colchianic verse. But so many curious collectors, attracted by the fabulous tales of voyagers, have taken passage for Mount Athos that the monks have become suspicious and now refuse entrance to nearly all strangers. The larger part of the monastic valuables, however, are in safe and more worthy hands. The Turks destroyed much of the valuable papri in the monasteries in making cartridges during the war of the Greek independence in 1820-29. Other valuable documents were torn up by the monks themselves for fishing bait. Such is the value of historical documents to these monks who spend their time apart from their religious devotions in fishing and tilling the land.

In 1749 an attempt was made to establish an academy on the mount. For a time it flourished, drawing the flower of the youth of the East, but the teaching was so primitive that the academy became deserted and to-day is

A Mass of Ruins, over which tangled vines, lizards and other crawling things hold sway. When the star of the Byzantine empire was at its zenith Mount Athos was a chosen retreat for those in court disfavor. Many

BABY LOVES HIS BATH



CUTICURA SOAP

No other keeps the skin and scalp so clean and clear, so sweet and healthy. Used with Cuticura Ointment, it soothes irritations which often prevent sleep and if neglected become chronic disfigurements. Millions of mothers use these pure, sweet and gentle emollients for every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address: Postol Drug & Chemical Co., Dept. 212, Boston, U. S. A.

others, wealthy and noble, had their fling at life and then banished themselves to Mount Athos.

Viewed from the sea in the fall of the year Athos is a mountain of exquisite beauty, with its shades and tints of dying foliage. High up on the mountain the monasteries can be seen clustering in the niches scooped out by nature. They are all strongly fortified and, with the exception of Rossikon, the Russian monastery, their architecture is a quaint representation of the Byzantine period which had so much influence on the sacred mount to its inhabitants. On the isthmus which separates the mount from the mainland traces can still be seen of the canal dug by Xerxes and his men before the invasion of Greece in 480 B.C. It is the story that Xerxes dug the canal because he feared lest he lose his ships in doubling the cape.

Among the Turks who inhabit the main land in proximity to Mount Athos there has always been a superstition that the Russian monks, some 3,000 in all, are in reality Russian soldiers in disguise, and if ever war should break out between the two countries the monks would seize their arms and march down onto the plain. With the passing of Turkey in Europe it can only be conjectured what new attitude will be assumed between the monks and their "unholy" neighbors.

TOLL OF WAR IN FIFTY YEARS.

Over Two Million Men Have Been
Killed in Battles.

The Balkan war has given the generation some idea of what war means in detail. It is significant of the growing horror that a Bavarian newspaper should present its readers with a striking record of the wars of the last fifty years.

Under a series of little pictures of fallen soldiers on the battlefield it gives the number of killed in each great war of the past half century, with the strange exception of the Boer war. Here is the record:

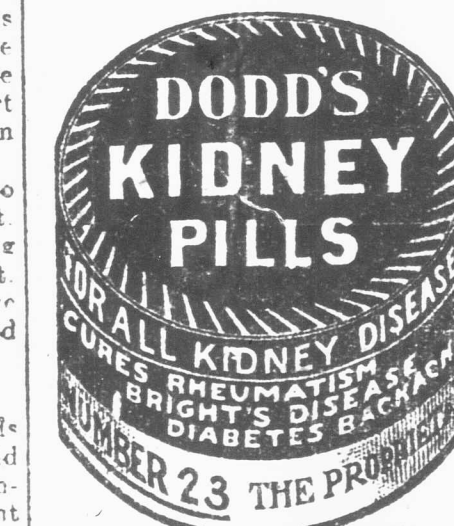
Crimean war, 750,000; Italian war of 1859-60, 45,000; American civil war of 1861-65, 600,000; Danish war of 1866, 45,000; Franco-German war, 215,000; Russo-Turkish war, 250,000; Russo-Japanese war, 200,000.

The addition of these figures shows that no less than 2,313,000 men were killed in these wars.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

Mexicans Puddle Water.

In some parts of Mexico water is very scarce. Perhaps that accounts for the lack of cleanliness among the natives. Here and there you will see water carriers who have small tanks strapped on their shoulders in much the same manner as the Italian carries his hand organ. In these they carry drinking water from house to house, selling it by the gallon.



ED. 7. ISSUE 52-12.

A Boon to Stock-Raisers

To Know How to Cure Colic, Distemper, Colds, Swellings, etc.,
Saves Thousands Each Year.

Of Practical Interest to Horsemen.

It is a matter of vital importance to every farmer, horse-owner, and stock-raiser to know exactly what to do when one of his animals is taken suddenly sick.

The letter of Mr. Frank G. Fullerton, which we print below, gives information of inestimable value, and tells of his experience in curing ailing stock during the past thirty-eight years.

"Several years ago when my horse took colic I used to give them Cayenne Pepper in hot milk, but in a few cases only did I help, and because I had no proper means at hand I lost several valuable animals. Some one told me of the success Mr. Wending, of Brockville, Ont., had in his racing stables with 'Nerviline,' so I laid in a supply. It wasn't very long before Nerviline saved the life of a valuable stallion of mine, which was worth at least \$1,000.00. This horse was taken with colic, and would have died had it not been for Nerviline. I have used Nerviline for reducing swellings, and easing a bad cough, and all ways found it worked well. I recommend every man who owns horses or cattle to keep Nerviline on hand."

Large size bottles, 50c.; small size, 25c.; all dealers, or The Catarthone Company, Kingston, Ont., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Did the Easy Thing.

"He must be somebody."
"What makes you think so?"
"Didn't you notice that between courses at dinner he sat with his hands on the table, while everybody else kept theirs hidden, no matter how uncomfortable they were."

Mrs. Knicker—"This book tells what to do before the doctor comes." Knicker—"And my cheque-book tells what to do after he comes."

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. ANDREW KING, Halifax.
I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. L. COOL, C. CROWEN BRAD, Sussex.
I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. C. A. MILLING, Markham, Ont. Lakeside, Que., Oct. 5, 1907.

Secret Parting.
"Jack and I have parted forever."
"Good gracious! What does that mean?"
"Means that I'll get a five-pound box of candy in about an hour."

WHY NOT SPEND THE WINTER IN CALIFORNIA?

Attractive rates will be quoted by reliable routes, affording direct scenery. The Los Angeles Limited, leaving Chicago daily 10:15 a.m. for Southern California, the San Francisco Overland Limited, leaving Chicago 8:30 a.m., less than three days en route, provide the best of everything in railway travel. The China and Japan Mail leaves Chicago daily 10:45 p.m. for San Francisco and Los Angeles. Illustrated literature on application to R. H. Bennett, General Agent, Chicago and North Western Ry., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Some Distinction.
Private Secretary—"I want enough salary so I can marry and be comfortable."
R. R. President—"What you ask is impossible, but I'll give you enough money to marry on."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Keeping Better Time.
They were at the skating rink. "George," she asked, as they rounded the bend, "is your watch correct?" "Yes," replied George, with a merry laugh; "it is keeping better time since I put your picture inside the case." "Oh, you dater!" How could that be? "Well, you see, when I placed your picture inside the case I added another jewel."

Minard's Liniment Cures Euphorbia.

Pat's Reply.
He had just concluded what he considered the best political speech of the century. "Well, Pat," he asked one of his hearers, with kindly condescension, "what did you think of my speech?" "Sure, it was a grand speech," averred Pat. "Was there any part of it more than another that seemed to hold you?" the speaker asked. "Well, now that you ask me, I'll tell ye," responded the Irishman. "What took hold of me most, sir, was your perseverance—the way ye went over the same thing again and again."

Some people are down on their luck and some others never have any to be down on.

PITCAIRN ISLAND DWELLERS.

Interesting People Descendants of
"Bounty" Mutineers.

Bound for the South Seas on a cruise, which will last 185 days, H. M. S. Algerine, Commander Brooker, has just sailed from Esquimaux, B.C. Among other calls to be made will be one at Pitcairn Island, and Commander Brooker took with him clothing, books, etc., for the islanders, the descendants of the Bounty mutineers, who have so few visitors.

The residents of Pitcairn Island are a most interesting people. They are of a light copper color, being descendants of Englishmen who intermarried with natives. Their houses, mostly small cottages of three rooms, are built of lumber sawn by hand from native trees, some of the boards for finishing being secured from passing ships and the tools from kindly ship's carpenters. The men tend their gardens, build boats, fish, etc.

Some grain is grown, but not enough to supply the demands of the islanders and is threshed rudely with flails. The people are of a very religious turn of mind. They built a church many years ago in which is an organ sent to the island by the late Queen Victoria.

The population is about one hundred and fifty in number and the families are so intermarried that the majority of weddings are between cousins. The oldest man on the island is Governor; he is the executive, legislative and judicial branches all in one.

The first settlers were from the ship Bounty. The vessel left Spithead in 1787 and in the spring of 1789 Fletcher Christian and three companions broke into the captain's cabin and bound and gagged him, and the master and mates were set adrift in an open boat. They eventually reached land, and the mutineers after various vicissitudes reached Pitcairn Island and founded the colony which now occupies the little isle.

CONSUMPTION

All suffering from Consumption, Coughs, colds, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Weak Lungs, or a Weak Throat, should write for particulars of my medicine. It never fails. It cures you that it does you good. Wm. R. COPELAND, 511 Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont.

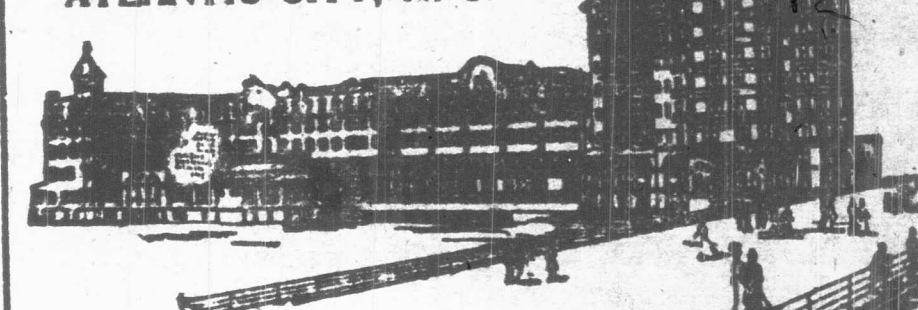
Good For Two.

"Did you ever tell that young man that late hours were bad for one?" asked the father at the breakfast table. "Well, father," replied the wise daughter, "late hours may be bad for one, but they're all right for two."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.



A magnificent ten-story, fire-proof addition is just being completed, making this famous hotel the newest and most up-to-date of Atlantic City hotels. A new feature is the unusual size of the bed rooms, averaging 15 feet square. Every room commands an ocean view, bath attached with sea and fresh water. Chevalglass in every chamber. Temperature regulated by Thermocut, the latest development in steam heating. Telephone in every room. Golf privileges. Capacity 600. Write for illustrated booklet.

CHARLES O. MARQUETTE, TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.



Brings
Solid
Comfort
to Old
People

THE PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

All winter long—on the Zero days and the windy, blustering days—the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater gives them real solid comfort.

It saves them many a cold and sickness for it easily warms the rooms not reached by the ordinary heat.

The Perfection Heater is made with nickel trimmings (plain steel or enameled turquoise-blue drums). Ornamental. Inexpensive. Lasts for years. Easily moved from place to place.

At Dealers Everywhere
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG ST. O. N. HALIFAX

BANKING BY MAIL

To enable those living at a distance to conduct a bank account this Bank gives particular attention to Deposits sent by mail :

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

East Florenceville, N. B.

H. M. MARTELL. Graduate Optician.

Resident in Carleton Co. six years. Always here to back up the guarantee of perfect satisfaction in glasses for any defect of vision. Office at Day's Hotel, East Florenceville. Write or call if you want glasses. Can arrange to examine your eyes either at office or at home.



More than 1/2 of our students are from New Brunswick, and we could assist twice as many. If you have been considering the matter, why not enter now.

YOU WILL FIND FRIENDS HERE
O. A. HODGINS, Prin., Houlton, Me.

Dentistry

Dr. J. E. Jewett
in Hartland every Monday.

RELIABLE INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT

Perley S. Marsten,

Successor to

Astle & Cosman,

Representing the

OLDEST AND STRONGEST COMPANIES

Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B.

P. R. SEMPLE

East Florenceville, N. B.

Dealer in

Hardware, Plumbing,
Tinware, Furnaces
and Stoves

The
New Empress Range

manufactured by the National Mfg. Co., of Ottawa and Brockville, is the best on the market today. Come and see it. Ask us to prove the assertion

WHY IMPORT FERTILIZER ?

when you can get the best that can be made, manufactured within 100 miles of your home town. Best of references. Buy Dominion High Grade Brands and be satisfied

Frank Hagerman

Wholesale and Retail Agent

HARTLAND

W. P. Jones, K. C.
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, etc.
WOODSTOCK N. B.

WEST SIDE NOTES.

BY NICODEMUS

The usual winter activity and quiet of strictly agricultural districts prevails here at present.

There are a few potatoes going to market and some are hauling their supply of phosphate to their farms.

The remains of Geo. W. Boyer were brought here last Thursday and interred in the family lot in River View Cemetery.

Rev. S. W. Schurman exchanged pulpits with our pastor last Sunday evening and delighted the audience at Prospect Hill Baptist church with an excellent sermon.

Great satisfaction is being derived from the excellent roads by a number of our people indulging in a number of driving parties during the past week. All of which I am informed were superlatively successful as pleasure "excursions".

Considerable interest is being manifested in the egg laying competition being conducted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the conditions of which the readers of the Observer are already familiar. The pens started in the competition under the local Poultry Association are now going "full swing" thirteen pens being entered. Each week the reports from these pens will be featured in the Observer through the West Side Notes so that those interested in the contest will be regularly informed as to the standing of the pens in the running.

For the first week, from Friday Feb. 14, to Thursday (inclusive) Feb. 20, the returns are as follows:

Pen 1, Buff Orpingtons, owned by E. A. Britton, Windsor.

Pen 2, White Leghorn, 31 eggs; pen 2 A. White Orpington 28 eggs, owned by Mrs. Hovey, East Brighton.

Pen 3 Barred Rock, pen 3 B Brown Leghorn, owned by Hartland Poultry Yards.

Pen 4 Black Leghorn, pen 4 C Black and S. P. Hamburg, owned by Mrs. Eibel Kidney, Hartland.

Pen 5 Buff Leghorn, pen 5 D R. C. W. and R. C. Bk., Leghorn, owned by Thos. Pankhurst, Hartland.

Pen 6, Wb Leghorn and Indian Game, owned by Dr. Macintosh, Hartland.

Pen 7, Anconas, 27 eggs, owned by Howard L. Kennedy, Deep Creek Poultry Yds.

Pen 8, White Wyandottes, owned by R. A. McKay, Centreville.

Pen 10, Rhode Island Reds s.c. 15 eggs, owned by Chas. E. Shaw, Victoria.

"5000 Facts About Canada."

The public will welcome the 1913 Edition of "5000 Facts About Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh, the acknowledged authority on things Canadian and the author of "Through the Heart of Canada." Ten thousand copies are now sold annually, which find their way all over Canada and the Empire, indeed the world.

"The Facts booklet is stuffed as full of information as a sausage is of meat," is the happy and true way an English Journal puts it, and the new issue, which includes many new features and improvements, such as a colored map of the Dominion, presents a striking story of the wonderful advance of Canada in a single year. We now talk in billions.

The booklet is issued at 25 cents a copy, by the Canadian Facts Pub. Co., 588 Huron Street, Toronto, and is sold by all the leading newsdealers.

Florenceville.

Miss Love of Glassville was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Hagerman last week.

Mrs. Otis Shaw of Wicklow spent the week-end with friends in the village.

Mrs. James Johnson is spending a few days at Edmundston.

Amos Giberson of Bath was in the village Tuesday afternoon.

Rev. F. G. Francis, supplied very acceptably Sunday the 16th for Rev. E. B. McLatchy.

Ferguson McCain is confined to the house with an attack of la grippe.

Mrs. D. N. Estey is still unable to be out.

Louis E. Young, Charles F. Rogers and Mrs. Mary M. Young of Woodstock; G. Arthur Gibson of Northampton, and Rev. J. Benson Young of Buctouche, are applying for incorporation as The Woodstock and Northampton Telephone Company, Ltd. The authorized capitalization of the company is to be \$5,000, and it is proposed to establish and operate a telephone business in the parishes of Northampton and Woodstock and the town of Woodstock in Carleton county.

Fresh Herring, Finnan Haddies, Bloaters, Kipperd Herrings, etc., at Carr's.

Mr. Carvell Makes a Fair Offer

(Continued from first page)

Canadian autonomy in following out the Borden proposals.

Mr. Kyte who followed, emphasized the inconsistency of Premier Borden and Hon. Mr. Hazen in promising the maritime provinces that the government would take every opportunity to revive the shipbuilding industry, and then turning down the opportunity offered toward establishing this industry as involved in the Laurier naval proposals.

He quoted somewhat fully from speeches by Hon. Mr. Doherty in 1910, in which the latter took the same ground as Mr. Monk in declaring that there was no constitutional authority for parliament making a money grant to Britain without first securing the consent of the electors. Now the minister of justice, with other members of the cabinet, were taking a directly opposite view.

Mr. Armstrong, North York, speaking briefly on the Conservative side, declared that the whole argument for the Borden proposals must be based on the reality of the emergency. For his part, he would gladly accept Premier Borden's word for the existence of the emergency, since the premier, after consultation with the admiralty, ought to know. Sir Wilfrid did not know the facts and was moved solely by a desire for another opportunity to get back to power.

Mr. Hughes, Prince Edward Island, followed along on the Liberal side till midnight.

Reduced in Flesh Sleepless Nights

Kidney Disease and Gravel Caused
Keenest Suffering—Cured by
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver
Pills.



Mr. W. Smith.

That diseases of the kidneys cause the greatest suffering is well known, and when stone or gravel is formed in the bladder the torture is almost beyond human endurance.

The disease should never be allowed to reach this dangerous stage. Pains in the small of the back, pain or smarting when passing water, frequent urination, loss of flesh and weight tell of the need of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to regulate and invigorate the kidneys and restore these organs to health.

Mr. W. Smith, Fort Dalhousie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I was afflicted with kidney disease and gravel in its most severe form, having often a stoppage of water, accompanied by the most dreadful agony. As the disease wore on me I became reduced in flesh and passed sleepless nights. No doctor was able to do much for me, and I used many medicines without obtaining more than temporary relief. My attention was directed to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and by using this treatment the disease was eradicated from my system in less than six months. I have gained in weight, sleep well, and feel better than I have for twenty years."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Fall and Winter

CLOTHING

including

Suits and Overcoats, Hewson's and
and Stanfield's Underwear and
Sweaters.

Splendid new line of

Footwear

M. W. Caldwell,

Bristol, N. B.

New Meat Shop

We have opened a Meat Store in Taylor's Building, opposite the Exchange hotel, with a full line of

Beef, Pork, Poultry, Fish, etc.

You will find our service good and prices right.

Luskey & Nevers.

Manzer's Department Store

Woodstock, N. B.

Two Entrances : : Main and Wellington Streets

If It's Correct, It's at Manzer's.

If It's at Manzer's, It's Correct

Are You Taking Advantage of Our Prices?

If Not, You Are Losing Money. We do a
Cash Business, and Buy in Large Quantities

A Few Sale Prices:

2 Men's Celluloid or Rubber Collars, value 50c, sale price 25	Men's Felt Hats, value \$1.25, sale price	3 pairs Canvas Gloves, value 45c, now 25
Men's Plush and Astrachan Caps, value 75c, sale price 40	Blue Chambray Shirts, men's, with two collars, value 75c, sale price 55	Stag Silks, on spool, 75 yds., value 10c, sale price 6c
Ladies' New White Serge Waists, soft detachable collar and patch pocket, value \$1.25, sale price 69	Boys' Bloomer Pants, tweeds, value 75c, now 50	Viyella Flannel, navy and white stripe and white with navy stripe, value 65c, sale price 45
Sweater Coats, all colors, all sizes, value \$1.50, sale price \$1.09	Boys' Caps, value 35c, sale price 25	Heavy Black Dressing Combs, value 35c, sale price 18
Men's and Boys' Soft Collars, 15c each, 2 for 25	Boys' Caps, value 50c sale price 40	Cuff Links, regular 25c, 35c and 50c, sale price 10
3-piece Men's Suits, value \$7.50, Now \$6	Men's Caps, value 50c, sale price 40	\$12.00 Suits \$6.00
3-piece Men's Suits, value \$10.50, Now \$8	Men's Caps, value 75c, sale price 60	15.00 Suits 7.00
Men's Sheep Lined Corduroy Coats, fur collar, value \$6.50, sale price 5	Men's Caps, value \$1.00, sale price 80	16.00 Suits 8.00
Men's Overcoats, new winter coats, all styles and colors, value \$10.50, sale price 8	Clarke's 300-yard Reel Thread, black and white, value 7c, now 5c	18.00 Suits 9.00
Boys' Bloomer Pants, value \$1.50, navy blue serge, now 1	Men's Corduroy Hats, with ear tabs, something new, value \$2.25, now \$1.50	After the first 20 suits are gone we positively will not sell any more at these prices.
White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, men's and women's, value 5c, sale price 4c	Men's Tweed Hats and Leather, with ear tabs, value \$1.75, now \$1	All goods marked in plain figures.

Very Special--- China Silk, all colors, 27 inches wide. (note the width, send for samples and see the quality).
Value 35c. Sale Price 28c per yard.

Very Special--- Kimona Cloths, 27 inches wide, beautiful patterns. Regular price 25c. Now 16 cents.
Less than they cost wholesale. We are overstocked and not afraid to say so

200 Pairs of Ladies' Kid Gloves

All colors. All sizes. Sold right along at 80c per pair. While they last, 59 cents. All new stock, but bought right.

20 Men's Suits We Offer to Show Our Stock and Values