

The Union Advocate

VOL. XLVI.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 3 1913

NO. 36

HERE TO HELP TO BOOM THE PROVINCE

Representative of Noted British Firm of Publishers now on Miramichi Gathering in formation

Mr. Geo. A. Lewis, of Sells, Ltd. London, Eng., the official publishers to the British Government are compiling a standard work of reference on the Dominion of Canada which will be entitled "Twentieth Century Impressions of Canada. Its history, people, commerce, industries and resources." The syllabus will cover every subject of interest to both the people of the Dominion and the dwellers of the old world, seeking authentic information which at the present time is not available to them, regarding the opportunities for the opening up of new industries, the investment of capital and the activities of the industries already established in the country.

The work, when ready, will find a place in the public and municipal libraries, chamber of commerce, workmen's clubs, reading rooms, and public institutions all over the world, while a growing demand has been made for the work by many of the leading financiers, capitalists, manufacturers and merchants everywhere throughout the Globe where Messrs. Sells have established agencies.

Mr. Lewis while at Newcastle is anxious to meet the principals of all the leading industries of the town and obtain from them reliable first hand information regarding their activities as well as those who can furnish him with authentic, descriptive matter regarding the district itself, its natural resources, the opportunities for investment of capital and its needs for new industries. The publication of these facts call for no obligation whatever on the part of the concerned so represented, the principal object being to produce a work which will be entirely unexpensive. The publication will carry no displayed advertising.

FIRST COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, MIRAMICHI

Dominion Archives Department has Found Interesting Document Relating to this

The first collector of customs and excise on the north shore was Mark Delesdernier, Gent. His appointment was dated 1784 and was made by Governor Parr. His district was somewhat extensive. It reached from Bay Verte to Lower Miramichi.

The Archives of Canada which is taking a very active part in Maritime Province history, has favored us with a copy of Mr. Delesdernier's commission. It is under the seal of the Province and is as follows:

"His Excellency, John Parr, Chief and general governor in chief over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

"By virtue of the power and authority to me given and granted by His Majesty I do hereby (during pleasure) constitute and appoint you, the said Mark Delesdernier, to collect for the Province of Miramichi from the Bay of Verte to the boundary of Canada of the several duties granted to His Majesty by the General Assembly of this Province and relating to the duties of import and excise on wines, rum, &c. &c. hereby requiring you faithfully and diligently to do the duty of said office conformable to the Acts already made or that shall hereafter be made relating to the said duties and and this shall be a sufficient Warrant.

(Sgd.) J. PARR.
Given under my hand and seal at Halifax this day of 1784 in the twenty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Sgd.) JOHN PREKE BULKLEY,
Secretary.

Mr. John Hayes, a respected farmer of South Branch, Kent county, met death Monday afternoon under peculiar circumstances. He was digging a well and placed a blast of dynamite in the bottom. After the blast had exploded, Mr. Hayes went down into the well and was, it is supposed, overcome with gas. He started to climb to the surface, but fell when half way up the ladder. When taken out it was found that life was extinct. The deceased, who was sixty-eight years old, leaves a widow and one adopted daughter.

A shocking accident occurred at McNab's Island near Halifax: Sunday afternoon during the progress of St. Joseph's picnic. The victim was Dolly Harrigan, a nine-year-old girl, who had her life crushed out while she was enjoying herself swinging. The swing collapsed.

A variety program at the Happy Hour tonight and Thursday night.

GRAND COUNCIL OF C. M. B. A. MEETS

Hon. John Morrison Re-elected Grand Trustee--Rates may be Increased

About four hundred delegates are attending the annual convention of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, which opened Saturday morning in St. Mary's Hall, Hamilton. The proceedings opened with Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral after the delegates had marched there in a body. Amongst those present were: Hon. M. F. Hackett, of Stanstead, P. Q., Grand President; the Hon. A. D. Richard, of Dorchester, N. B., Grand Vice-President; E. O'Connell, Second Grand Vice-President; J. Behan, Kingston, Grand Trustee; W. J. McKee, ex-M. L. A., Windsor, Grand Trustee; Dr. R. Ryan, Grand Medical Supervisor, Kingston; J. W. Mallon, Toronto, Grand Trustee; the Hon. John Morrison, Newcastle, N. B., Grand Trustee; Dr. A. Germain, Montreal, Grand Trustee; Rt. Rev. Mr. Mahony, rector of the Cathedral, delivered an eloquent address.

Mayor Allan, at the opening meeting welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. Hon. M. F. Hackett, the President, was in the chair, and read to the Mayor's address. He remarked that it was at their meeting in Hamilton twenty-one years ago, that they had bid Godspeed to the United States delegates, and had set up house-keeping for themselves.

The Grand Council, after a lengthy discussion on the advisability of moving the head offices from Kingston to Ottawa, decided not to change the place from Kingston. Because of the expense entailed and the amount of time required for some of the distant delegates to attend the convention a suggestion was made that hereafter each province hold its own convention, making a report to the Grand Council. The matter was left open for discussion.

After a long discussion the delegates to the convention voted in favor of an increase in the insurance rates of the Association. The Grand President, Hon. M. F. Hackett, stated he had received an intimation from the government stating the rates would have to be increased. G. S. Lynch, St. John's, explained the situation to the delegates. There was some opposition to the proposed increase, but in the end a resolution was passed giving the trustees the power to increase the rates from time to time provided that the increase did not come into effect until January 1, 1914.

The convention closed with the election of the following officers:—Grand President, the Hon. M. F. Hackett; Grand Vice-President, E. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. Behan; Treasurer, J. W. Costigan; Montreal; grand, J. Welner, Newcastle; Common laws, J. Murphy; F. J. Curran, and C. A. Farbelt, Montreal; auditors, P. C. Shannon, Montreal; Dr. Edwards, Treasurer; J. W. Mallon, Dr. Germain, and the Hon. John Morrison, Newcastle; J. T. Hallissey, and the Rev. Father Fisher, grand collector, George S. Lynch-Stamton, K. C. The convention renewed its pledges of loyalty and devotion to the church, the Pope, the Hierarchy and the clergy.

LORD STRATHCONA WILL NOT RETIRE YET

A Montreal despatch says:—Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada in London, accompanied by Lady Strathcona and their daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, reached Montreal on Sunday. He will be here but two days, the party returning on Tuesday morning to catch the S. S. Lusitania on the return voyage. The veteran High Commissioner came over on purely personal business.

Referring to his great age, 83, and the fact that he has crossed the ocean over a hundred times, Lord Strathcona remarked: "It stands in the way of nature that I shall not make many more trips to my dear old home, Canada, but I would be loath to believe that this one must necessarily be my last."

Asked as to the likelihood of his asking to be relieved from office, he said that whatever statements to this effect might have appeared in the press were unauthorized, that he had not announced his retirement, nor would he until he had actually retired.

The abolition of Exemptions of church property from taxation is now a live question in Montreal as it was in 1898, when it was advocated by Alderman Ames, now a prominent member of parliament.

The Union of New Brunswick municipalities, meeting in Newcastle in

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF PRESENT SYSTEM OF TAXATION DISCUSSED

At Considerable Length by Members of Maritime Board of Trade, Who all Agreed that it Needs Amendment, But Opinions Differ as to Precise Form Such Amendment Should Take

The Agenda paper was revised, to stand as follows:—
1—Municipal Taxation.
2—Abolition of Fishing Leases.
3—Historic Places.
4—Inter-provincial Highways.
5—Discussion of Railway Fares.
6—Branch Lines.
7—Inferior Cars on I. R. C.
8—Agricultural and Technical Education.
9—Provincial Ownership of Telephones.
10—Winter Ferry to P. E. I.
11—I. R. C. Freight Rates.
12—Proposed Bye-Law.

The President, taking up the Agenda paper, said the first item was municipal taxation, and he called upon Ald. Stuart to introduce the subject.

Ald. Stuart said that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the old-fashioned method of Taxation is too apparent to admit of denial. And that there is a strong movement, which is also widespread, for a thorough and up to date revision of assessment laws is only a little less noticeable.

Concerning the latter movement I shall not weary you with details but shall mention only a few instances.

The Single Tax theory promulgated by Henry George in 1879, would levy all taxation upon the land irrespective of the value of the improvements thereon and so regulate such taxation as to make it equal the whole value centered upon land by the efforts of the community, the occupant having for himself all the value he himself has created.

The British Columbia Royal Commission recently recommended the abolition of the Poll Tax, exemption of Improvements from taxation, abolition of the Personal Property Tax and readjustment of the Income Tax; and the Government, by a bill introduced this year by the Finance Minister, proposed to gradually put into effect the commission's recommendations—first, to abolish the Poll Tax at once; in two years time to exempt Improvements; and in four years to abolish the Personal Property Tax and re-arrange the incidence of Income Tax.

The province of Alberta has, under a law passed last February, enacted that all municipal taxation is to be levied on land within the municipality, the land to be assessed at cost market value without any regard to any improvements that may have been made thereon. It is stipulated that the tax rate must not be more than two per cent. As this does not provide for as much money as some of the Alberta municipalities desire to raise, it was resolved in a municipalities convention held last month to recommend, in addition to the land tax, a business tax, levied according to the floor space used and paying according to the different classes of business and professions.

In the Canadian Municipalities Convention at Saskatoon, July 16th last, Alderman G. H. Max, of Edmonton, introduced a resolution dealing with an increment tax, claiming that as the development and expenditures of money on public improvement had been tremendous in all Canadian towns and cities, and the possibility of procuring the money for the continuance of such public works was beginning to decrease because of the tightness of money all over the world, the time was ripe for application of the principle of an increment tax on the profits made on the sale of real estate in excess of the assessed value for which such realty might be taxed by the municipality in which it was located, so that the communities of Canada who were making such real estate desirable and valuable by the undertaking of improvements might reap some of the values, thereby lessening the debts which had been incurred in the progress of their public improvements.

Speaking before the Canadian Club in Montreal this year, Dr. Keirstead of the University of New Brunswick, strongly condemned the present system of taxation, and advocated such changes as would enable the public to lay hands upon the unearned increment of land.

The abolition of Exemptions of church property from taxation is now a live question in Montreal as it was in 1898, when it was advocated by Alderman Ames, now a prominent member of parliament.

The Union of New Brunswick municipalities, meeting in Newcastle in

1911, adopted a resolution calling upon the New Brunswick Legislature to grant its municipalities home rule in matters of taxation, but, for some reason, the Secretary of the Union failed to prepare and present a bill to that effect, and the question, as far as the Union is concerned, appears to have lapsed.

This same question was brought up last year in the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and Ontario, in each of which a commission was appointed to consider the matter.

The above instances, which are only a few of the many which might be cited, show that all over Canada the Taxation question is a live one.

Our municipal taxes—the topic before us is Municipal Taxation, not Taxation in general—are derived from the levy of a certain percentage on the assessed value of land, buildings and other improvements, personal property and income, and from a Poll Tax.

The rate of taxation on each of these items is the same, and, with one or two exceptions, each county, city and town in New Brunswick has to raise one-sixth of its revenue by means of a poll tax.

Allowing for the exemption in most municipalities of a certain amount of income, lands, improvements, personal property and the remaining income are supposed to be assessed at the full value of each.

But no one claims that this law is fairly carried out, and it would seem that, with the official material we have, it cannot be fairly carried out.

This year in Toronto the Ames property, assessed at less than \$300,000, was offered to the city for \$600,000. The General Hospital Board wanted \$500,000 for land assessed at \$200,000; while it is stated on good authority that some of the property lately expropriated by Toronto for the widening Bloor Street at a cost to the city of \$70 a foot was assessed at only \$2 a foot. Of course the taxes levied by such under assessment had to be made up by levies upon the classes least able to bear the burden.

The taxing of polls, improvements, personal property and income puts an unjust burden upon the creators of value and allows a much too low rate of taxation on land (with the creation of which the occupant has had nothing to do) its worst effect is the making possible the holding of land idle for speculation, which should not be tolerated one moment longer in any civilized community. Idle land should be taxed at the value asked for it by the owner, and if all other land were taxed accordingly the holding of land idle would be almost, if not quite, impossible.

The abolition of all above-mentioned forms of taxation but those on land values would not solve ALL problems but would certainly have two very desirable effects:

1. It would discourage speculation in land values.
2. It would simplify and make much easier the task of collecting taxes. No one could then escape his taxes, and the assessors would have no choice in the matter.

So when the collection of a land tax is so simple and easy, why bother with those forms of taxation that are so uncertain, so difficult to fix, and so hard to enforce?

If the Land Tax should not yield sufficient revenue, a business tax, regulated by amount of floor space, or otherwise, might be added, as each municipality should decide for itself. The abolition of no form of tax should be allowed to be the occasion of either wholly or partially disfranchising any citizen, and all property qualifications for voting and holding office existing at present should be abolished. This would not at all give representation without taxation, for the man who pays no taxes DIRECTLY pays enough INDIRECTLY, for the lodger ultimately pays the hotel-keeper's taxes, the tenant pays his landlord's taxes, and the consumer repays the merchant and manufacturer all the taxes directly paid by the latter.

As undue haste is always to be deprecated, our Legislatures should enact that the necessary changes in the system of Taxation should be gradually introduced during a period of several years.

I would, therefore, advise the adoption of a resolution identical with or similar to the following, which I hereby move:

That this Maritime Board of Trade,

assembled in convention in the town of Newcastle, request the Government and Legislatures of the Maritime Provinces to pass at their next sessions, bills providing that any county, city or town in their respective provinces shall, upon a majority vote of its qualified ratepayers voting, have the power to reduce or abolish within its jurisdiction:

Taxes on polls, improvements, personal property and income, or any one or more of these, and raise its revenue by means of a land tax with or without a Poll Tax and with or without a system of Business Licenses.

Also that copies of this resolution be sent to the Provincial Premiers and Opposition Leaders.

Mr. D. Morrison seconded the matter pro forma.

Mr. Creaghan said that to some extent he approved of what Mr. Stuart said, but he could not go the whole length that he did. There was too much vacant land in the county at the present time, and which the owners would be glad to sell, if they could only find purchasers. To tax these men on the full value of the land, because they could neither sell it, nor were able to make full use of it themselves, would not be fair. Moreover, the suggestion to tax a merchant on the floor space of his store, would not be fair either, because in many stores there were too many empty shelves. The whole question of taxation needed very considerable revision, and he would like to hear the subject thoroughly discussed.

Mr. Morrison said it was a difficult subject, and speaking as one who had considerable personal experience in the matter, he knew the difficulties. A whole lot of property could not be reached because the owners hid it, and many thousands of dollars escape assessment for this reason. The present taxation system calls for the assessment of land, personal property and income, with a poll tax. To adopt the single tax system and make land bear the whole burden, would, in his mind, discourage building, because a man would not in many cases be able to bear the burden of taxes on the land on which he wanted to build. On that principle two men owning adjoining plots of equal size and value would be called upon to pay the same taxes no matter if the one carried a mansion and the other only a shack. He agreed that land should be taxed to its full value, but that was no reason why it should bear the whole of the taxes. What was really needed was a law which would permit the assessors to get information from the banks. A man might be worth thousands of dollars and by hiding it away in the Bank, nobody could possibly find out what he was worth. The Banks, of course, would not know, at least that is what they tell you. He suggested that the whole matter be left with the Legislature to deal with.

Mr. E. A. Saunders, said there was just as much difficulty with regard to taxation in Halifax as there was anywhere else. At the present time the city was spending \$15,000 in an investigation of the city tax system, there being at the present time in that city \$7,000,000 worth of property which escaped taxation altogether.

Capt. Read supported the motion. He believed thoroughly in each county, city or town, making its own regulations as to the taxation within its limits. He disapproved of the manner in which a man could hold land idle for years, practically escaping taxation, while he waited for his neighbors to automatically increase its value for him, by improvements they made to their own property adjoining.

Mr. W. S. Loggie, M.P., said that the personal tax was not considered an equitable one by business people. He preferred the business tax in vogue in Ontario rather than a tax on personal property, as used here. There the business tax is pro rata to the value of the premises in which the business was done, not on the goods comprised in the business. It was, not correct, as Mr. Morrison had said, to say that the owner of personal property only paid no taxes, because he had to pay rent, and the taxes were accounted for in that. He was doubtful whether it would be wise to leave the question of taxation to the majority of voters, because so many things contributed to an election campaign that a majority might be carried away on an entirely different subject.

SUNNY CORNER

Mr. Henry Leach has returned home from Superior, Wis., where he has been spending the summer.

Miss May Johnston is visiting in Newcastle.

Mrs. Nelson Young and little son, Moose Jaw, Sask., are visiting the former's parents and sisters of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCollm, North Esk Boom spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tezer.

Miss Margaret Hines, Millerton spent Sunday with Mrs. Patrick Curtis.

Mrs. Chas. Mullin was in Newcastle Saturday and Sunday the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Gremley.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Silliker, Sillikers, called on Mrs. W. A. Matchett one day last week.

Dr. Schwartz spent the week-end in St. John where he accompanied one of his patients.

Miss M. A. McDonald is spending a few days in Redbank.

Mrs. Wm. Nowlan and Mrs. Allan Tozer were in Strathadam on Monday the guest of the latter's sister, Mrs. Edw. Menzies.

Arthur Goderich, aged 23 years, of Big River, Gloucester County, while attending one of the conveyors at the Drummond Iron Mines, Gloucester County, on Friday last, was caught in the belt and was so severely injured that he died twenty minutes after the accident. His funeral took place at Bathurst on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Orange Order.

JUBILEE SERVICES AT FRED'TON CATHEDRAL

Last Sunday was 60th Anniversary of the Cathedral--Restoration of the Bells

The festival marking the diamond jubilee of the consecration of Christ Church Cathedral, the dedication of the new chimes presented by James Dunn, formerly of Bathurst, N. B., and now of London, England, and the completion of the restoration of the Cathedral, proved impressive and interesting, and attracted a large number of visitors to Fredericton for the holiday.

The new chimes were rung for the first time during the morning service on Sunday. Following dedicatory prayers, the congregation stood while the Dextery was played on the bells. After the service the bells were rung and before the musical service in the afternoon and the usual evening services the bells were also played. With the new chime of fifteen bells it is possible to play a much larger variety of tunes, and the bells are an improvement over the original chimes.

Large congregations attended the services, including the musical service in the afternoon under the direction of W. J. Smith, A. R. C. O., the Cathedral organist.

Bishop Richardson, at the morning service, in the course of his sermon, paid warm tributes to Mr. James Dunn, the donor of the new chimes of bells, also to the late Bishop Medley, the founder of the Cathedral. Rev. Dean Schofield, occupied the pulpit in the evening in place of Rev. A. P. Shafer, rector of St. James' Church, Montreal, who was to have been the preacher at this service.

LUDLOW AND BLISSFIELD

A wedding took place last Thursday at St. Andrew's Church, Doaktown, when Mr. S. A. Beck, of Doaktown was married to Miss N. S. Dawson of the same place. There was quite a large congregation to witness the ceremony which was performed by the Rev. Henry Waterton.

The children attending the St. John's Church, Carrolls Crossing, Sunday School had a most enjoyable picnic last Thursday at the residence of Walter O'Donnell. A very excellent tea was provided to which the young folks did full justice. When tea was over, candy scrambles and races were indulged in until darkness came on. The day was delightful, and all appeared to have a happy time. The Rev. Henry Waterton was present and he and a number of others did all they could to make a pleasant afternoon for the youngsters.

The Rev. W. J. Bace of Newcastle took the services at St. James' Church, Ludlow, St. John's, Carrolls and St. Andrew's, Doaktown, last Sunday, he having exchanged duty with the Rev. H. Waterton who preached morning and evening at St. Andrew's, Newcastle and St. Mark's, Nelson in the afternoon.

We are glad to see that St. James' Church, Ludlow is now out of the painter's hands and looks very well in a new coat of white paint.

AUTO RACES CAUSE LOSS OF FOUR LIVES

Death claimed a heavy toll in the Labor Day automobile speed races at the State Fair grounds at Nashville, Tennessee, on Monday morning when four of the six high powered cars entered in the twenty-five mile free for all, were wrecked and rendered a mass of twisted steel and splintered wood on the fair side of the mile track opposite the big grandstand wherein were packed five thousand people. Four of the dare-devil drivers were killed, two received minor injuries while four escaped without injury of any sort. Two of the cars with their drivers and mechanics flashed through the tangled wreckage of broken cars and maimed bodies at a speed of 60 miles an hour, escaped injury.

RED BANK

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lawlor on the arrival of a baby boy.

Miss Jessie Simpson is spending a few days at home.

Miss Kathleen Holland is spending her vacation at her home in Redbank.

Miss Helen Lawlor left last week for Providence, R. I.

Mrs. Mary Donovan, Chelmsford, is spending a few days with her niece, Mrs. James Walsh.

Mrs. Jeremiah O'Shea visited her sister Mrs. Joseph Gillis last week.

Miss Annie Sutherland and Hattie Parker left this week for Fredericton to attend the P. N. S.

Mr. Frank Johnston is erecting a new house.

Mr. Harold Parks and son Wendell arrived home from Amherst, N. S., last week.

"The Sheriff" is one of the best western pictures ever shown here. See it at the Happy Hour to-night.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN INSURANCE MANAGER

William A. Gibson, Provincial Manager of the Imperial Life Insurance Co., Died Friday

The death occurred at St. John on Friday of William Alex. Gibson the eldest son of the late John Gibson, of Marysville, York County, N. B., at the age of 45, after a few weeks illness of heart trouble.

Mr. Gibson went to St. John about eight years ago as provincial manager of the Imperial Life Insurance Company, which position he held to the time of his death. Mr. Gibson is survived by his wife, Ida A. Gibson, daughter of the late S. N. Miles, M. D., Oromocto, N. B. He is also survived by four children, Grace, Miles, William and Marian, all at home, one sister, Mrs. J. S. T. Bliss, of Dorchester, Mass.; two brothers, Arthur M. Gibson, of Fredericton and Fred H. Gibson, of Quebec, also his step-mother.

Mr. Gibson was a member of Queen square Methodist church and also was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The remains of the deceased were taken to Fredericton on Monday morning for interment.

The late Mr. Gibson was well and favorably known on the Miramichi and his many friends will be sorry to learn of his death.

CHATHAM MILLMAN LOST HIS LEFT HAND

Slipped in Front of Circular Saw and Narrowly Escaped Worse Injuries

A distressing accident occurred in the roasting mill of the Miramichi Lumber Co., at the lower end of Chatham about five o'clock Thursday morning when Michael J. Donaher lost his left hand at the wrist. Mr. Donaher operates the levers that control the big circular saw cutting the logs into lengths for roasting and as he is a very careful workman, it is thought that the accident was caused by one of the pins coming out of the lever that swings the big saw up and ready for the cut. When the man pressed upon the lever it slipped forward and caused him to lose his footing, he tried to recover himself and his hand came directly across the saw which cut it off at the wrist. Medical help was summoned and he was removed to the hospital. Mr. Donaher is a married man and much sympathy is expressed for him in his misfortune.

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STRONGLY ADVISES "FRUIT-A-LIVES"

Because They Cured Him, And They Will Cure You



MR. ALEX. MCCARTER

WALKERTON ONT., March 1911. "I have been in Walkerton in business for a good many years and many of my townsmen know that my health, for long periods was precarious. My trouble was extreme Nervousness, brought on by indigestion and Dyspepsia, from which I suffered in the most severe form. It was so bad that I could not sleep before about four in the morning. I noticed one of your published testimonials of how someone had used "Fruit-a-lives" for similar trouble and asked Mr. Hunter, my druggist, his opinion on the matter and he advised their use. I immediately procured several boxes and I am pleased to say that I now enjoy splendid health and could not possibly feel better. I am an eat with every degree of satisfaction and sleep without an effort. I strongly advise anyone suffering from like complaints, to commence using "Fruit-a-lives". ALEX. MCCARTER. Soc. a box, 6 for \$2.50-trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

ELEPHANTS OF THE SEA.

Discovery of Colony of Giant Seals, Thought to Be Extinct.

Naturalists all over the world are greatly interested just now in a beach some 400 yards long by 30 in width on the isolated Island of Guadalupe. Here, on this remote and uninhabited island, lying in the Pacific Ocean, 140 miles off northern Mexico, has been discovered the only rookery left and the last standhold on the western continent of the northern elephant seal. This is the largest of all seals, long since thought to have disappeared, and likewise one of the most remarkable marine mammals existing to-day.

Aside from its great size, 16 feet and more, the chief feature of interest of these animals is centered in the strange appearance of the head, caused by an elephant-like trunk or snout, measuring in the adult males nearly a foot or more in length. Being valuable for its oil, the elephant seal was killed in large numbers for commercial purposes until it was thought to be practically extinct. The oil is worth about 50 cents a gallon. A 16-foot elephant seal is said to yield from 200 to 250 gallons of oil.

The most striking and remarkable feature of this animal, and from which it takes its name, is a curious elongated trunk or snout, which attains a length equal to the remainder of the head. This thick and heavy appendage has a length of 10 inches or more forward from the canine teeth and is fibrous and fleshy throughout. When fully expanded it exhibits three bulging transverse folds on top separated by deep grooves. The trunk is not capable of inflation, but is retracted into heavy folds on top of the head by muscular action. This snout is somewhat protrusible, but when not elongated hangs in a pendulous fashion over the mouth, when sleeping it rests up on the snout, strike at each other's necks with their large canine teeth. This is accompanied with more or less noise and snorting. In fighting, the proboscis is closely retracted and the seal is apparently successful in keeping it out of harm's way, as many of the animals with badly damaged necks were found to have trunks showing no injury whatever. The fighting is not of a fatal or desperate sort, and the contestants soon separate.

One of the curious features developed for protection in their beach battles is a "shield" covering the part of the animal mostly exposed to attack when fighting. This extends from the throat just below the base of the jaws down to the level of the flippers and rather more than half way back on each side of the neck and breast. The skin is greatly thickened, practically hairless, and years of fighting has given it an exceedingly rough and calloused surface, producing an armored breast plate.

Wasps and Honey. Wasps are at all times particularly fond of honey. Toward the end of summer, as all beekeepers know, they will force their way into beehives and carry off by force as much as they can gorge of their winged neighbors' honey.

Didn't See the Point. "My dear," said a lady to a friend who was complaining of a servant, "you can't expect all the virtues for \$18 a month." "But I pay \$18," was the practical response.

Much Pleasanter. "Prosperity ruined many a man." "No doubt. But if I'm given any choice in the matter I'd rather be ruined by prosperity than by adversity. The process is more enjoyable."

His Style. "What sort of a bridge expert is Wombat?" "He's what we call an Ibsen expert."

"An Ibsen expert?" "Yes; he makes some mighty queer plays."

Preference. "Do you like a man who quotes poetry?" "Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "he is usually better than one who relies on original conversation."

ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDREN'S SORES. USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

STILL TALKED ABOUT.

Court Gossips Busy Arranging a Marriage for Pretty Princess.

There is the gossip of courts, as well as the gossip of cooks, for men were born with tongues and women are no less well provided with this prime requisite of the chatterbox. At various times in the last year or so European court gossip has been busy naming a suitable husband for the pretty and vivacious Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Crown Prince Ferdinand, of Roumania. Not to throw clubs at court etiquette, it would be more exact to state that the princess has been named as a possible consort for the Prince of Wales and for Boris, the Crown Prince of Bulgaria, with the latter just now being a decided favorite in the betting. A remarkable pretty girl is the little Elizabeth of Roumania, whose mother was the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. In fact, she is pronounced the handsomest of Europe's youngest princesses. She is fair, with a dazzling complexion, beautiful pansy-violet eyes, and an extraordinary charm of manner for a miss no older than 18.

Boris, the Crown Prince of Bulgaria, is a cousin of the fair Elizabeth. He is nine months older, having attained his majority not so many months ago, the age of 18 being legal in his case. The young fellow is deservedly popular because of his democratic manner and good nature. Because of the strained relations between Roumania and Bulgaria the subject of marriage on the part of Boris and Elizabeth has not been a popular one with the people. King Charles, however, believes that such a union would help greatly in bringing the two countries together. The princess has no desire to get married now. She is just at the right age to enjoy life to the full, and at present is much taken up with a dashing young lieutenant of cavalry. This Lieut. Devila is a close friend of her brother, Prince Charles, and she does not hide her preference for him. The poor lieutenant well knows that marriage with her is out of the question, so he is extremely nervous about the matter of receiving her marked attention. He fears being sent in disgrace to some out-of-the-way garrison should the affair be brought to the serious attention of King Charles.

So it is that the course of true love runs no smoother for one born of the royal purple than it does for some poor girl whose entire wardrobe consists of a simple garment and no ornaments except what kind nature affords. It is the way of life since time immemorial.

Colors of the Nations.

Has it ever struck you which color is most often seen in the flags of the world? Probably it hasn't because there are not many people who can recognize more than a dozen flags at the outside. Well, the most popular color is red, which is found in the flags of no fewer than 19 countries out of 25. Practically every one of the European states, together with Mexico, Venezuela, Chile and Cuba, boast the color red in their national flags.

Blue is found in the emblems of Russia, France, Great Britain, Holland, Ecuador, Sweden, the United States, Chile, Portugal, Venezuela and Cuba. It is not so common as red, being found only in the cases of Germany, Belgium and China, while Germany is noticeable for having black and white together. Nine countries boast of a flag partly yellow, Austria, Spain, Belgium, Brazil, Persia, Sweden, Egypt, China and Venezuela. To Ecuador belongs the distinction of having a standard nearer white than any other country.

How to Freshen Hair Ribbons.

When the little daughter's school ribbons become faded and discolored in spots try freshening and brightening them up with dye made from scraps of crepe tissue paper you may have left at home or tree decorations some time. Use plenty of hot water, and when boiling hot drop in the paper and stir with a stick till the water is about the shade you wish for. Have the ribbons previously washed clean in hot soapuds and rinsed in clear water. Dye while still wet, and be sure the dye is boiling. Drop them in and with a stick keep lifting and stirring till the desired shade is obtained. If too light re-move ribbons, add more paper and repeat process.

The Curse of Insomnia.

He lay with wide-staring eyes, vainly endeavoring to win slumber once again, impossible! He lay there for at least an hour and a half, reviling his fate, meditating on the horrors of insomnia, glooming at the thought of a day following a sleepless night. Finally, in desperation, finding sleep impossible, he determined to rise in the middle of the night, dress himself and walk out on the street. Whereupon he rose savagely, turned on the light and raised the curtains. He seemed surprised. Then he looked at his watch and seemed more surprised. It was 9:30 a.m. and he was too late for breakfast.

Broke His Fiancee's Neck.

Embracing his sweetheart on his return home from China, not long ago, a young French officer of powerful build clasped her too tightly and broke her neck. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the distracted young man was prevented from throwing himself into the sea.

EVERY WOMAN

is interested and should know about the wonderful Marvel Boucho. Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL Boucho, get it from other, but read stamp for full particulars and directions. Write to: WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. Circulars free.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST CULLED FROM ALL SOURCES

To show how the cost of living has increased, the Forest (Ont.) Standard quotes from its files the following prices on the local market for August, 1888: Butter, 15c; eggs, 10c; flour, \$2.30; hogs, \$5.50.

At Benton Harbor, Mich., a moving picture apparatus was taking films of the fire department when a fire alarm was sounded. The camera followed the engines, and secured at no cost a most realistic film picturing a real fire.

The United States is a heavy coffee drinker, with \$69,000,000 pounds last year, or 933 pounds per head. Germany has hit the next highest aggregate, which works out at 5.86 pounds per head.

Four French officers recently flew across the Sahara Desert in as many aeroplanes, covering a distance of 500 miles. On the way they caused consternation to a caravan of Arabs, who mistook them for visitors out of the Arabian Nights.

The forests of Oregon are estimated to contain lumber worth \$700,000,000, which when manufactured will have a value of several billions. At present the State has 600 watchers on guard protecting forests against fire damage.

For the first time wine has been shipped from California to Pittsburgh in tank cars. Each car contained two glass-lined tanks with a capacity of 10,000 gallons. This means of transportation is a saving of time and money, and lessens the possibility of loss en route.

Varanus Snell, who died recently at Brockton, Mass., married three times during the ninety years of his life, and twice celebrated his silver anniversary. His third wife survives him.

The British art sale season which is no wending has broken many records, and it is estimated that \$1,000,000 has been registered in London auction rooms for pictures alone. Let by the picture of "Lady De La Pole," which reached \$41,370, eight pictures by Romney, who never exhibited at the Academy, realized \$63,703 10s.

When Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Williamson, of Shenandoah, Ia., celebrated their 45th wedding anniversary, Mrs. Williamson wore her braided wedding gown of the hoop skirt variety. It was sixty yards around, while her daughter's skirt, worn at the same occasion, measured 56 inches.

"We are used to a great deal in the matter of women's dresses in Canada, but we have been astounded and shocked in England," remarked one of a party of girls from Regina, Canada, who on Saturday week left Bristol for home after a "three weeks' tour of the United Kingdom," says the London Mail. "Far from appealing to us as evidence of good taste, the indiscriminate use of absolutely transparent materials in the dress of English girls simply amazed us. This was particularly noticeable in London and other large cities. The popularity of these base styles are not to the credit of the English girl."

The passing of the Bloomingdale Reformed church in New York calls attention to the fact that it contains one of the only two windows placed in a church in America to the memory of an actor or actress. This window, which was designed by the late John La Farge, is to Mrs. Gilbert, who died some 10 years ago after delighting so many audiences. Although the Bloomingdale church ceases to exist after a long history, the window will fortunately be transferred to the Hamilton Grange Reformed church at Convent avenue and One Hundred and Forty ninth street. The other window is in the church of the Transfiguration, better known as "the little church around the corner," and is to Edwin Booth.

Several western newspapers—the Chicago Inter Ocean and the Portland Oregonian among them—have indorsed the views of Rev. E. Hudson, a Catholic, on the question of wages and morality. The priest said: "Primarily the question is one of religious education, proper home training and parental control judiciously exerted. The mother who keeps her daughter from walking the streets at night with questionable companions of either sex is fighting 'white slavery' more effectively than will any legislative enactment. The underworld holds denizens by the thousands who never received a weekly wage, high or low. It is good to be told at last that this is something besides an 'economic' question."

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One Columbus, O., grammar school boy, whose the son of neither a banker nor a philanthropist, has saved \$1,000.02 in the public schools savings account system.

Hubbards-Simpkins has got over his nervous prostration. Pease—How can you tell? Hubbard—Why, I met him on the street last night, and he wanted to borrow twenty dollars.

A carpenter who was questioned at the Ipswich, Eng., Bankruptcy Court as to his method of book-keeping said: "I used to write the amount on a board, and when they were paid planned them out."

At Aldershot, Eng., the unusual sight was seen of one ship towing another. Two army dirigibles were manoeuvring when the machinery of one became disabled. The other attached a hawser and towed the crippled airship back to the station for repairs.

By permission of the Madison County, Ill., Circuit Court Judge, Frank L. Butler, receiver for an Alton concern, may spend every alternate day in Altan and the other day in Chicago. He became general manager of a Chicago concern recently and the understanding is he will devote half his time to each concern.

While workmen were repairing an old cottage at Brewery street, Pembroke Dock, Pembrokehire, Wales, they found in a hole in a wall about \$21,000 in bank notes and gold. The cottage was last rented by David Nicholas, formerly a farmer and tannerman, who recently died. He lived alone in the cottage and received parochial relief.

While en route to Australia to get \$1,000,000, which had been left to him by his father-in-law, William Tunstall a laborer, died at sea. The father of Tunstall's wife recently died in Australia, leaving a vast fortune, and Tunstall proved the only heir. He was a penniless laborer and had difficulty in securing the passage money to buy his ticket.

H. W. Atkinson, United States' Internal Revenue agent on accounts at Nashville, Tenn., is said to be the most remarkable lightning calculator in the country. As a test of his ability he recently made mental calculations of the value of the tobacco stamps in the office, comprising more than 40 denominations. The total value of the stamps as he got it and as he proved by an adding machine was \$357,354.

Mrs. James Clench Smith, whose husband was a victim of the Titanic disaster, died Wednesday at Leyden, Switzerland. Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Bertha Barnes, of Chicago. Mr. Smith, who was a resident of New York, was the brother-in-law of the late Stanford White. Mrs. Smith suffered severely from shock as the result of her husband's tragic death and on several occasions had been reported dangerously ill.

The Minister of Militia has directed that, in future, in every case of promotion beyond the rank of captain, a special report shall previously be submitted to the Minister of Militia, showing personal record as a rifleman, his natural or acquired qualifications, his special interest in keeping the company together previous to or during annual training, and the number of his officers and non-commissioned officers who have qualified at provisional schools.

A strange phenomenon, as yet unexplained, has brought unexpected relief to a number of farmers near Olathe, Kan. There has been a mysterious filling of their wells with clear water in the midst of the drought. It was first noticed in Olathe itself, where a well in the rear of a general merchandise store which had been dry gained 20 feet pure water in two days. A farmer two miles off, having gained permission to water his stock at this well, was about to drive the stock in when he thought of looking at his own well. It also proved to have been almost filled with astonishingly clear water; others had the same experience.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



816



Announcing the opening of our new Fall Styles in Suits and Overcoats.

Russell & Morrison, Newcastle.

A Wichita, Kan., merchant has used the parcel post system as a means of collecting bad debts. He fills a box with paper and sends it to the debtor with a C. O. D. charge on it equal to the bill. In practically all cases the package is received and paid for, in the expectation that it contains something of value.

Following the birth of her seventeenth child, Mrs. John O'Donnell, 39, of Columbus, O., died Tuesday night. Besides her husband, Mrs. O'Donnell is survived by eight of their seven children. Mr. O'Donnell was the father of 28 children, eleven having been born under a former marriage. He is a railroad employee.

Announcement has just been made that Hiram Mansfield, of Canaan, Conn., and his erstwhile wife, who were divorced twenty-four years ago, have been remarried. Twenty-seven years ago Miss Nettie Judd was married to Mr. Mansfield. Two years later they were divorced. Mrs. Mansfield then was married to Howard Ackart, who died two years ago. They had made their home in Southington. The widow went to live with her daughter in Wallingford. Mr. Mansfield became ill while staying with friends in that town and was cared for at Mrs. Ackart's daughter's home. Mrs. Ackart played the part of nurse.

The happy idea of organizing a force of boy police to pick up waste in Central Park, Chicago, through the summer, is proving admirable in its results. The force numbers 200, with a 14 year old captain, and they have just been given their headquarters in an unused log cabin which has stood for them inexpressible years. By observing the action of the weather on them, the scientist found that common half and sold in 154 days; common pins require 18 months to vanish, and a steel pin 25 months.

A Parisian scientist believes he has solved the question of "where the pins go." Billions of these handy little fasteners are turned out of factories every year, and the scientist has found that common half and sold in 154 days; common pins require 18 months to vanish, and a steel pin 25 months.

MASTER WORKMAN SMOKING TOBACCO. It is a continuous strain for a builder to watch his buildings go up. A pipe-full of MASTER WORKMAN tobacco is a great soothing when some deep thinking has to be done. This world-famous brand may now be had at all tobacconists for 15c. per cut.



Value of the Plough
Good cultivation is equal to a dressing of a good fertilizer.

Judging a Good Dairy Cow
When it comes to judging a cow for continuity in milk, there is a certain structural form in continuous milkers which should, if properly understood, rarely mislead.

Fancy and Utility
To all observers of poultry conditions it is plain that the fancy helps the utility part of poultry keeping.

Let the Dairy Heifer Mature
A step toward success in building up your dairy herd is in not breeding any heifer until she is nearly or quite two years old.

When Hay is Most Valuable
A vast number of farmers pay but little attention to this in the cutting and curing of their hay.

Where the Cows are Bred to Pay
In Friesland (Holland) nothing but dairying is carried on.

Thirteen in History
With the commencement of 1913 old prophecies regarding this year are being revived, notably the one regarding the end of the German Empire.

Barley Meal and Maize Meal
The result of an experiment conducted at ten centres in six counties in Ireland to test the relative value of barley meal and maize meal for pigs led to the following conclusion.

Destruction of churches by fire or bomb having failed to accomplish anything for their "cause" the British militant suffragettes are now turning their attention to the burning of school houses.

When Charles Frederick Weisinger, of the Rochester, N. Y., post office was ready to leave on his vacation, he was seized by the other clerks, a mailbag was strapped about his head and shoulders and he was sent by mail to his destination.

ACADEMIES OF THE NATIONS
Although scientists assure us that there is no physiological reason why the average healthy man or woman should not live to be a hundred, centenarians are so rare that most people have never seen one.

The Strength of Granite
Granite is two and two-thirds times as heavy as water; its specific gravity is 2.63.

Fingers and Chemicals
Fingers can be protected against staining by a chemical.

A Spelling Test
The catch question has often been asked: "How many words in the English language end in dous?"

FARMER'S WIFE ALMOST AWRECK
Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound - Her Own Story.

London, Ont. - "I am a farmer's wife and a very busy woman. Last summer I was taken with severe pains in my back so bad that I could not get up or scarcely move without pain, and my periods were painful. My husband called in a good doctor and I was under his care for some time but he did me little or no good.

One day a friend of mine told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had been greatly helped by it. I began taking it and soon got well, and my periods became natural again. Since then I have had perfect health. In fact I have never felt so well in my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine many women need. If you think this letter will help you, please publish it." - Mrs. K. C. Yott, Tumbling Corner, London, Ontario, Canada.

Women who suffer from those distressing irregularities to their sex should not doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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MUNN & CO. 351 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 25 W. St., Washington, D. C.

THE WEST IN THE EAST.

Curious New Year Festival Among the Lao Tribes of Burmah.

The Lao tribes, who are found principally in Lower Burmah and are of Aryan origin, are closer ethnologically to the people of the west than they are to their Monzol neighbors of China, Siam and Cambodia.

The celebration of "End of the Calendar" corresponds to our New Year's Day. The year is escorted out with great pomp, while the young girls sprinkle, either with perfumed water or with black mud, the young men, who put up with their fun in the best of humors.

Mimes dress themselves in curious disguises to represent our first parents, kneeling down, raising their right arms, and making speeches full of good wishes for everyone in the coming year.

According to legend the first inhabitants of the Laos country were shaggy-like beasts, so the dresses of the mimes are of bark made to resemble long hair, while on their heads they wear hideous masks with movable jaws.

The crowd welcomes them, seeing in them the reincarnation of Adam and Eve and the serpent.

The Lao is of comparatively tall stature, with close-cropped hair, and is very dignified in gait; his nature is very sweet and the invariable end of his very rare quarrels is an explosion of laughter.

He is mainly a farmer and when field work is done the principal occupation of the young men is to court the girls. Stages are erected on which every evening these court themselves all the marriageable girls, who in the absence of brilliant color, in front of them burn lamps of coconut oil, in the manner of footlights.

A tray full of quids of betel for chewing and a spittoon made of a length of bamboo pass from hand to hand. The boys squat in front of the girls and make complimentary verses, while the girls answer with spirit, malice and point. It is a regular "Court of Love" like those of mediæval Europe.

Back and Forth.

"Your stenographer seems to be rather irregular in attendance."

"Well, she leaves her husband and works a week; then she returns to her husband and leaves the office for a week."

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The First Week In September

Is the beginning of our busy season. It is better not to wait till then. Get started before the rush begins.

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THE WEST IN THE EAST.

Curious New Year Festival Among the Lao Tribes of Burmah.

The Lao tribes, who are found principally in Lower Burmah and are of Aryan origin, are closer ethnologically to the people of the west than they are to their Monzol neighbors of China, Siam and Cambodia.

The celebration of "End of the Calendar" corresponds to our New Year's Day. The year is escorted out with great pomp, while the young girls sprinkle, either with perfumed water or with black mud, the young men, who put up with their fun in the best of humors.

Mimes dress themselves in curious disguises to represent our first parents, kneeling down, raising their right arms, and making speeches full of good wishes for everyone in the coming year.

According to legend the first inhabitants of the Laos country were shaggy-like beasts, so the dresses of the mimes are of bark made to resemble long hair, while on their heads they wear hideous masks with movable jaws.

The crowd welcomes them, seeing in them the reincarnation of Adam and Eve and the serpent.

The Lao is of comparatively tall stature, with close-cropped hair, and is very dignified in gait; his nature is very sweet and the invariable end of his very rare quarrels is an explosion of laughter.

He is mainly a farmer and when field work is done the principal occupation of the young men is to court the girls. Stages are erected on which every evening these court themselves all the marriageable girls, who in the absence of brilliant color, in front of them burn lamps of coconut oil, in the manner of footlights.

A tray full of quids of betel for chewing and a spittoon made of a length of bamboo pass from hand to hand. The boys squat in front of the girls and make complimentary verses, while the girls answer with spirit, malice and point. It is a regular "Court of Love" like those of mediæval Europe.

Back and Forth.

"Your stenographer seems to be rather irregular in attendance."

"Well, she leaves her husband and works a week; then she returns to her husband and leaves the office for a week."

ACADIA UNIVERSITY, WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.

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The Union Advocate
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1907

Printed and published every Wednesday by the proprietors, The Miramichi Publishing Company, Limited at their office, Castle Street, Newcastle, N. B.
Subscription \$1.00 per year.
To the United States \$1.50 in advance.
G. BIDLAKE, Managing Editor
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WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1913
CANADIAN LIBERALISM
NOT PROGRESSIVE

A number of Liberals recognize that their party is not making the progress desired. They recognize that it is at least marking time, if not actually going backward. They discern clearly that notwithstanding the apparatus that greets the appearance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he is not the man who can be expected to lead the party to victory. They realize that while he is an admirable character, he awakens enthusiasm merely because of his past and not because of the hope of success he inspires in the breasts of his followers. So one finds as good a Liberal organ as the Record Leader, looking to other countries for an example for the Liberal party in Canada. It says:—

The progressive Liberal party in Great Britain is blazing the way in many important directions which should provide inspiration at this time for Canadian Liberal leaders. The Democratic party in the United States, under the admirable leadership of Woodrow Wilson, has provided Canadian Liberals with an object lesson in striking and successful methods. With the exception of its advocacy of a lower tariff, the Liberal party in Canada has very little in common with Democracy in the United States or Liberalism in Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not and never will be, the exponent of the demand for advanced legislation, which finds expression across the Boundary and across the Atlantic. In Great Britain and the United States the dominant school of political thought is directed inevitably in the direction of a more radical measure of socialism. Notwithstanding the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has little to do, he belongs to a different era and a different social system. He represents a body of thought, which, having its headquarters in Quebec, has been set adrift by the waves of the new movement in politics. It is reactionary, rather than progressive.

Today the Liberal party is a minority in Quebec. Through Quebec Sir Wilfrid Laurier has ruled. If he went to the country tomorrow, his only chance of victory would be in the hope that his native province would give him an almost equal representation. As long as Quebec supplies a large number of Liberal representatives, so long will it dictate the Liberal policy; and that policy will be altogether different in character from that advanced by President Wilson or Lloyd George. Before the policy of Canadian Liberalism can be modernized the chief support of the party must come from another province than Quebec.

In our politics to-day where are the real Radicals to be found? On the Liberal or on the Conservative side? Hon. Arthur Meighen stands out as the chief advocate of co-operative credit banks, designed to make it easier for farmers to finance. On banking legislation in general the Conservative members of Parliament are more advanced than are the Liberals. Public ownership of telephones and telegraphs is known to be one of Premier Borden's pet ideas. He has also advocated the public ownership of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and its control by the Dominion Government is one of the not improbableities of the future. The credit for introducing that most popular measure, the parcel post, also stands to the Borden government.

The Liberal party in Dominion politics is living in the past. It is spending its time lamenting over the defeat of the Reciprocity pact, for which, if any reason existed, it has now been removed by the Democratic tariff legislation. In the discussion over the Naval Bill it is following a delusion, trying to raise into the dignity of an issue, a consideration for which the people really attach no importance. No party, which relies for its support upon a non-elective branch of the legislature, as the Liberals rely upon the Senate, can consider itself as identical with the Liberal party in

Great Britain, which owes much of its popularity to the right it has waged against the House of Lords. Before the Liberal party can expect to return to public favor it must produce a new leader and a new policy.

THRIVING COMMERCE

Judging by the foreign trade statistics recently issued by the British Board of Trade there does not seem to be much ground for the world-wide complaint about depression and hard times. The returns of fourteen of the leading countries for the first four months of the year are given. These countries are Spain, Italy, Russia, Germany, Egypt, France, Japan, United States, Austria, British India, Canada, United Kingdom and South Africa.

The leading commercial countries of the world, Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany, all show healthy increases which are indicative of solid growth. The increase in imports for the four months in Great Britain is \$52,000,000; in the United States, \$17,000,000; France, \$14,500,000; and Germany, \$17,000,000. In exports the increases were Great Britain, \$61,000,000; United States, \$19,400,000; France, \$29,000,000; Germany, \$23,500,000.

The standing of the British empire is gratifyingly sound. Leaving Egypt with its special circumstances out of account, every one of its parts included in the table has a growing trade to report both in exports and imports. India has an increase of \$30,000,000 in exports and \$38,000,000 in imports. South Africa shows an increase of \$1,000,000 in exports and \$7,000,000 in imports. Canada shows an increase of \$20,000,000 in imports and of \$11,500,000 in exports.

Whatever may have been the cause of what is called the financial stringency, it does not seem to have had a bad effect upon commerce.

FLOURISHING CANADA

Notwithstanding all the talk about money stringency and business depression it is wonderful to see how the trade of Canada keeps on growing, each month making a new record of advance. Abounding in resources and actual business conditions have proved too strong for the pessimists. Not even the war and wild-cat speculators can keep this country down. We have the goods the world wants them and we deliver them in Quebec, the Province of Ontario and in the rest of the Dominion. Canada has become a land of general prosperity. This country, with an external trade amounting upwards of a billion dollars a year, counts for much in the world's commercial economy. The effect of a bad crop here or of any great lessening of confidence would be very noticeable in the condition of business in the world at large.

And the less noticeable in international markets is the effect of abundant prosperity in Canada. The country's large harvest expectations have contributed to the feeling of reassurance that everywhere has lately taken the place of misgiving as to the commercial outlook.

Canada is indeed a very important country, a country of which the world has need. The old world has need of it as a new home land for as many as 400,000 emigrants per annum. It has need of Canada as a place of security for investments amounting to more than \$200,000,000 per annum. Canada's good crops, vast potentialities of all kinds, reliable property laws, fine banking system, free institutions, and large opportunities are a boon to the world in general. If there were no Canada there might be something of a general depression. So important has this country become as one of the nations.

In his "American Commonwealth" Mr. Bryce refers to the legislative experiments, the political mistakes and blunders, and the frightful waste of which the United States was the victim. But, as he said, a young country of such tremendous resources and such wonderful vitality could not long suffer from the worst that blunders and squanderers could do. Under a most faulty banking system, bad currency legislation, frequent tariff tinkering, paralyzing granger laws, great trusts and widespread graft the United States went on flourishing and increasing, no matter how hard the times might be in Europe. Millions of immigrants and billions of dollars flowed in from the other side of the Atlantic. There could be no arresting the progress of that great country even at times when the old world was experiencing severe depression. And Canada which is now annually

BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR "OPEN SHOP"

Refuses Request of Labor Officials Not to Employ Non-Union Men

Earl Beauchamp, first commissioner of public works in the British Government has refused to accede to the demand of the building industries federation that non-unionist workmen shall not be employed on government jobs. The demand was made in connection with the recent strike of painters and electricians employed by the various government departments who, by quitting their work, caused enormous inconvenience to the public service. James Keir Hardie, the Socialist Labor member of parliament, who is in Dublin in connection with the street car strike riots, and the conduct of the strikers and the police, said:—

"I regard what has happened as the most serious event the trade union movement has had to face for at least a century. The action of the authorities against the strike leader, James Larkin, and others sweeps aside the whole of the trade union legislation and restores us to the exact position in which the trade unions were before they were legalized."

"It is a form of action against trade unionism which is very common in America, but I did not expect to find it in any law-abiding country like our own. The anarchist precedent of the United States court would have been followed."

Mr. Hardie went on to declare that what he meant by the action of the authorities was so alarming that it must be regarded as a total failure.

PARCEL POST WILL HELP THE FARMERS

By Affording Them a Ready Means of Supplying Customers Direct from the Farm

An Ottawa despatch says.—The extension of the parcel post system so as to provide a means of direct transport of farm produce between producer and consumer will be considered by officials of the post office department who are planning the system.

The handling of such articles as eggs and poultry, butter, etc., by parcel post has been done with success in South Africa, and the system is being investigated in Australia by the Commonwealth government.

It is considered in Australia that a report received by the Trade and Commerce Department, that the farmer would benefit by receiving higher prices for his produce, while the consumer would also be able to obtain his supplies at less cost through the elimination of the distributors profit.

PERSONALS.

Miss Gladys Brett spent Sunday and Monday in Newcastle.—Gazette.
Mrs. A. E. Shaw spent Sunday and Monday at Loggieville.
Miss May Ryan of Portland, Me., is visiting friends and relatives in town.
Mrs. Harry Frown and son Harold of Chatham spent Sunday and Monday in town.
Misses Annie and Annie McPherson of Chatham spent Labor Day with friends in town.
Mr. Thomas Price of the Moncton Transcript staff is among the visitors in town this week.
Mrs. John Barron and children are guests of Mrs. Barron's sister, Mrs. W. J. Loggie of Loggieville.
Miss May Price of Calgary is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, Green St.

Hon. John Morrissey has returned from Hamilton, Ont., where he attended the Grand Council, C. M. B. A. Miss Alice Johnson of Loggieville returned to Newcastle on Monday to resume her studies at Harkins Academy.
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Harris and their daughters, Mrs. C. W. Peters and Miss Helen Harris, have returned to Canada from a trip to England, and are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sinclair at "The Bridge."

receiving more immigrants and more investment funds than the United States was receiving when it had more than treble Canada's present population, will advance, no matter how it fares with the rest of the world. Immigrants are coming to it in swarms because they are convinced that it is the land of opportunity. Their coming in such large numbers and the sending of so much British money here will make Canada all that those who stake their hopes upon it expect. There is no room in this country for the "blue ruin" prophet.

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Labor Day was well celebrated in St. John. In the morning the labor unions to the number of 1500 men held a street parade, while in the afternoon there was a card party on the Barrack Square with the usual picnic games. The day was fine and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The men in the parade made a particularly fine appearance and were the recipients of much applause along the line of march. Business was generally suspended, and altogether the day proved an ideal holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Amos, of British Columbia, who arrived home a few days ago, have decided to leave the West and settle in the East. Mr. Amos has already bought a farm from Thomas Oulton. Speaking of the West, he remarked that it was overdone and that he believed harder times would be seen in that part of the country, and consequently he thought it better to cast his lot with the East, as he believed that greater opportunities would soon be found here.—Post.

Arthur Patterson, aged 27 years, was killed on Friday morning at the Bathurst Mines. Mr. Patterson was a foreman in one of the departments, and at the time of the accident was working alone in the crushing mill. No one knows exactly how the accident occurred, as there were no other witnesses, but he was found unconscious by a fellow employe about nine o'clock. He only lived a short time after being found. He was unmarried and belonged to Bathurst. The body was taken to Bathurst where interment was made.

The totally destroyed on Saturday night, a summer house at Sorbus Lake, the property of Mrs. Anderson. The cause of the blaze, which began about a o'clock is unknown, but the flames soon made such headway that it was impossible for a large number of men from the vicinity, who were sent on the spot to prevent the building from being completely destroyed. The house was situated at a distance of about 150 yards from the buildings of the Union Ice Company which would have been in danger had not the wind been blowing in the opposite direction. The clothes were carried a long distance from the burning house by the wind. Thanks to the heavy rain which had fallen during the day, the barn and outbuildings adjoining the house were saved from the flames. The damage done is estimated at about \$1000, and is partly covered by insurance.

See "The Short" and the "Hour" to-night and Thursday night.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Countless thousands of families have found it to be the surest and quickest remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throat, Bowel Complaint—Internal and external ailments.
IN USE OVER 103 YEARS
It is long-continued and is the highest possible merit and over 250 and 500 Bottles
Parsons Pills
Keep the bowels regular
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Boston, Mass.

TENDER
Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender, Diversion of Line Nelson to Derby Jet" will be received up to and including FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1913, for the construction of a line of railway between Nelson and Derby Jet, N. B.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Master's Office, Derby Jet, N. B., at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., and at the Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.
All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.
L. K. JONES,
Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., August 26, 1913.

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

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

NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE STR. "DOROTHY N" 1913

Commencing on April 25th, the Str. "Dorothy N" will run on the Red Bank route, daily (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:—
Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5:30 a. m. every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7:45 a. m. daily.
Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 8 p. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1:30 p. m. returning will leave Redbank for Millerton at 3:30 p. m.
Leave Millerton for Newcastle at 7 p. m. calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Millerton at 10 p. m. returning to Newcastle same night.
Tuesdays will be excursion days from Redbank and intermediate points to Newcastle, return fare 25 cents.
Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Millerton, return fare 25 cents.
Excursion tickets good for date of issue only.
Freight on Saturdays will be left over until early Monday morning trip.
Srs. will be open for engagements for excursion parties every day, except Saturdays, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and any evenings from 7 a. m.

FREIGHT RATES
100 lbs. 1000 lbs. 500 lbs. 600 14 tons
100 lbs. one ton \$1.50
Furniture and machinery charged by bulk.
FREIGHT AND PARCELS MUST BE PREPAID.
THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
D. MORRISON, Manager

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT
Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of Chapter 112 "Navigable Water Protection Act" R. S. C. 1896, I have appointed my office of the Registrar of Deeds and Wills for the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, at Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland aforesaid, a plan showing the proposed Bridge across the Miramichi River at or near the town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, together with a description of the site of the said proposed Bridge, and I have also deposited with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, Canada, a plan in quadruplicate showing the said proposed Bridge across the Miramichi River at or near the Town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, together with a description of the site of the said proposed Bridge.
And notice is further given that one month after the date of such deposit, I shall apply to the Governor General in Council of the Dominion of Canada for approval of the said plan and description and of the construction of the said proposed Bridge.
Dated this 22nd day of August A. D. 1913.
JOHN MORRISSEY,
Minister of Public Works for the Province of New Brunswick.

NOTICE OF SALE
To the heirs of Margaret Russell, John Russell and Annie Russell, late of the Parish of Newcastle deceased and all others whom it may concern TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the Post Office in Newcastle in the county aforesaid all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the parish of Newcastle

Now Is The Time TO HAVE YOUR CONCRETE WORK DONE
We also do all kinds of Brick and Stone Work
CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS
In Various Patterns a Specialty
On all orders coming in after August 15th to be delivered in September, we will make a reduction in price.
JAMES T. FORREST
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HIGH GRADE
HARDWOOD FLOORING
Always in Stock. Also Dry Spruce Flooring and Sheathing and Spruce Clapboards
NEWCASTLE PLANING MILL
J. ANDER, General Manager
Phone 139 Newcastle

A COOL PROPOSITION
We have on hand a number of REFRIGERATORS
which we will clear at cost. Also Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors, Window Screens, Etc.
B. F. MALTBY
PLUMBER AND TINSMITH
Next Door to Post Office Phone 121

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

TEACHER WANTED
Second Class Teacher for district No 13, Parish of South Esk. Apply stating salary to
WILBUR D. HUBBARD,
Sec., Trustees, Cassillis, N. B.

THE MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. W. C. Milner said the present tax system was simply barbarous, and some radical change must be made. A Halifax property assessed at \$10,000 recently sold for \$5,000, after city had built a railway near. Such increase was entirely due to community. He had put \$40 worth of paint on his house and his assessment had been raised \$500 in consequence. The idle land paid very small tax. He was not afraid of municipalities taking up this matter and discussing it. Reforms do not come down but up—the people originate reforms. Agitation was needed.

Dr. Walker would vote for the resolution because it called attention to the wide-spread dissatisfaction with regard to the present system of taxation, and in the hope that some improvement might be devised. He did not approve of Home Rule for taxation purposes, because it would be most confusing to have one system adopted in one place and another in another place. There should be one law for the whole of the province. The present system was bad. There should be no question about that because in 89 cases out of 100, men were only paying on a small proportion of the property they owned, and the hardship fell on the poor man, the whole of whose property was easy ascertainable. He approved of the poll tax as the only means of getting at men who didn't own property and who were just as much entitled to pay their share of taxation as anybody else. He did not believe either in exempting church property from taxation.

Mr. J. Y. Meserian thought that what was most needed was a full valuation, and unearned increment should most certainly be included. He hardly thought the single tax was in the best method to adopt, but unquestionably some change was needed.

Mr. D. P. MacLachlan feared that the resolution would not commend itself to the Legislature. It would open the door to too many varieties of systems. The trouble was not so much with the present system as with the way the assessors carried it out, and what was needed was not so much an improvement in the assessment law as in the men who had to carry it out. He preferred a tax on income to any other tax, because income is a true test of man's ability to pay. Real Estate was only valuable in so far as it brought in income. Unearned increment was taxable at the present time, but the assessors did not include it.

Secy Williams said the difficulty was in getting at the value of a man's personal property. Single tax was not in quite so much favor now in the West as it used to be. It was well enough when land was rising in value, but the West was now beginning to look for some other method of taxation. He would vote for the resolution in order to bring the matter to the attention of the Legislature.

President Lodge said it amounted to this: That those who didn't own any land, wanted the single tax, and those who did own land did not want it. He referred more particularly to conditions in Moncton where his experience was that the men who paid the least taxes were generally able to get the most done for them. He did not believe in the single tax, because it would result in representation without taxation. The man who paid no taxes would want to have just as much voice in the control of affairs as the man who did. There should be a central authority for taxation purposes, and not leave it to every municipality to make its own regulations. He was opposed to the resolution because he did not think any legislature would accept it.

At this stage the discussion of the matter was adjourned till the evening session.

Fishing Leases

The next item on the agenda was as follows:—

THAT THE ATTENTION of the Local Government be called to the advisability of abolishing the present system of leasing our streams to clubs and individuals to control the fishing privileges; and the adopting of the system of licenses for fishing on streams the same as is the case for hunting game.

(By Newcastle Board.)

This subject as introduced by Mr. Morrison, seconded by Ald. Belyea.

Mr. Bets counselled going slow in the matter. He was personally in favor of the present system on the ground that more was now being done in the interest of fish production and preservation than would be the case under the suggested alteration. Sportsmen who owned the leases were careful to preserve the supply.

Mr. E. A. Saunders said Nova Scotia had the same sort of law that apparently was being asked for by this resolution by New Brunswick.

Ald. Belyea said that the Government realized \$49,000 a year by the sale of hunting licenses and last year they received \$17,000 by the sale of fishing leases, but the latter were sold for a term of years. Most of these leases were owned by foreigners. The natural resources of the province should be held primarily for the benefit of our own people. As things are at present any resident in the province who wants to take a friend for a day's fishing cannot do so because

there is nowhere to take him, all the streams where fish are to be found being under lease. The sportsmen who own the leases, really buy very little in the province. They usually have their supplies sent on ahead in bulk, whereas if our own people had the fishing to themselves, any parties they might bring in would be catered to at home.

President Loize was very glad to see strangers come in, and he thought in the better for the Province. He did not think our own people were as careful on the rivers as they might be, because in many cases saw-dust was dumped in, and the fish were killed, besides that netting was prevalent in many spots; in one place on the Miramichi where he had seen them stretched, he began to wonder how the fish found their way up the river without a compass.

Mr. Morrison was much surprised at the President's remarks about saw-dust, and he could hardly credit the statement, because anywhere around here at any rate, mill owners dumping saw-dust into the river would be heavily fined, consequently nobody did it, moreover everything was being done to prevent illegal fishing and fish wardens of whom there were a large number, were constantly on the alert. He favored some legislation which would give the local people a chance to get a day's fishing when they wished it, a thing they could not do now. Mr. T. W. Butler supported the resolution which was carried.

Historic Places

THE ACQUISITION by the Federal Government of historic spots in Canada for the purpose of their preservation.

By Halifax (N. S.) Board.

Mr. W. C. Milner of the Dominion Archives Department, opened the subject in an excellent address in which he said that conservation of historic sites had no other name than the attention of the Maritime Provinces to the extent. More than this line was being done in Ontario and Quebec. Nova Scotia had done something, it is true, to preserve the old historic spot at Port Royal, other places in Nova Scotia, where preservation was badly needed, besides Port Royal, were Bridzestown, where there is an old battle-field, and the West Grand Pri where Wort fell, and where the debarcation of the Acadians took place, were spots which appeared of interest. American consular agents, than they did our own people, and there was the battle ground at Camp. The Nova Scotia Government, some time ago issued some grants covering the old Town of Lunenburg, but the records are so indistinct that they cannot be traced. Lunenburg should be turned over to the Town, and the old relics preserved. In addition there was Charlottetown Harbor Fort Jolle, where there are some old embankments, but by the French, which badly needed a monument placed there to keep them on record. Chignecto, the scene of Laurance's victory in 1758, Fort Cumberland where more embankments were existing, but the barracks had disappeared. To come nearer to New Brunswick there were many historic spots on the St. John River where monuments should be placed, these were the scenes of many conflicts with the Indians. On the Miramichi there were Bearbeard's Island, Burnt Church, and further down the coast was Michoud. There ought to be monuments placed in all these places to keep a permanent record for all time. Premier Borden and many other prominent men of the Government had expressed themselves favorable with the idea but before undertaking any steps in the matter wanted some evidence of public sentiment in its favor. He then moved the following resolution:—

Discrimination in Railway Rates

The following subject was introduced by Ald. Belyea:—

THAT THE ATTENTION of the Canadian Railway Commission be drawn to the unfair discrimination of the Transcontinental and other Railways in passenger rates in favor of Western Canada as against Eastern Canada.

(By Newcastle Board.)

In speaking of this subject, Mr. Belyea said that everyone had probably noticed that the C. P. R. was willing to take people out to the west at a very much reduced rate, than they would bring them from West to East. The consequence was that there was a perpetual drain from the Maritime Provinces to the West, and when these people desired to come back again, they found it cost them considerably more to do so than it did to go. This course was most unfair to the Maritime Provinces. The young men of these provinces were lured out to the West by the golden promises which were held out to them. The East was being robbed of its young men who are needed just as badly there as any other part of Canada, and if the cost of coming back East was brought down to the level of the rate which the Railway Company charged to take these young fellows out West, the East would be in a very few years be just as flourishing as the West. It could not be denied, of course, that in some cases, opportunities for meeting advancement were to be found in the West which could not be found in these provinces-by-the-Sea, but these opportunities were not available to the great mass of young men who went out, but who were simply lured out by the low cost which it took to take them there. Maritime Provinces people were proud to think that a large number of the leading public men in the Western Provinces came from the East, and while they would always be glad to help to build up the Western Provinces by supplying them with these leaders of Public Life, it was quite a different matter to have our provinces drained of the young men who should be working on the farms at home.

Capt. Read seconded.

Rev. Mr. MacArthur said that this was not question of politics, but just a matter of what was fair between province and province. Speaking rightly with a friend, who not long ago returned from the West the latter said that the Western people were the fault of referring to the Maritime Provinces as the "Echse East". The Maritime Provinces were proud to think that the men who had made the Western Provinces what they are were Easterners, and as long as the Maritime Provinces were supplying those Western ones with Statesmen, college professors and other leaders in public life, it ill becomes Westerners to talk about the "Echse East". After a few remarks by Messrs. G. T. Higgs and T. W. Butler, the motion carried.

At this stage adjournment was taken until the evening.

Evening Session

At this session the subject of taxation was resumed, and Mr. Morrison moved the following amendment to Ald. Stuart's resolution:—

"That this Board recognizing the General dissatisfaction that exists with respect to the distribution of the burden of civic and municipal taxation, particularly with respect to arriving at a correct valuation of personal property and income, memorializes the Local Governments to appoint Commissions at their next meetings to investigate the grievances complained of with a view to providing a remedy, also that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governments concerned."

Mr. T. W. Butler condemned the present system of taxation to be altogether wrong, as in many cases property was taxed twice over, if one man owned a thousand dollars which he lends to another to build a house with, the man who lends the money and the man who borrows it are both called upon to pay taxes on it, the one as personal property and the other on the house which he built with it, whereas had the lender left the money in the Bank it would have escaped taxation altogether. He

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

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

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favoured having a Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the whole system of taxation.

Ald. Stuart said if the matter were left to a Commission, it might be shelved entirely, at any rate until after another election. The amendment was altogether indefinite and fixed no time by which the Commission should make its report.

Mr. E. T. Higgs while disapproving of the present system of taxation did not approve of a reference to a commission. Commissions as a rule were not much good. They were generally partisan, and would bring in just whatever sort of a report the Government wanted; moreover these commissions were liable to be influenced by wealthy men and big corporations. He thought that each municipality should be at liberty to petition for whatever particular form of taxation might be most suited to its means. He didn't approve of the motion or the amendments.

Capt. Read said the matter under discussion didn't concern P. E. I. very much where there were no municipalities at all. The whole Island outside of Charlottetown was governed directly by the Legislature, and when the people wanted any change, they simply went to the Government for it. He carried to him that if the resolution seemed every different municipality in the province might want something different from the others.

Mr. H. W. Woods, M. P. P., suggested the appointment of a committee to draft a bill.

The President said either the resolution or the amendment would call the attention of the Government to the matter. The amendment was then put to the meeting, and carried, after Ald. Stuart had stated that if the amendment called the attention of the Government to the urgency of the subject, his purpose would be largely effected.

The remainder of the report will be given in next week's issue.

HITCH IN TAKING OVER TRANSCONTINENTAL

Grand Trunk Want to Break Bargain and Only Take What Puts Suit Them

Navigable Waters Protection Act

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

Dated this twentieth day of August, A. D. 1913.

The Dominion Pulp Company, Ltd. Petitioner.

per WALTER G. STEVENS, Manager.

CARD

To the electors of the Parish of North Esk.

At the solicitation of a number of residents in this parish, I have decided to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the election of County Councillors on Tuesday next. As a native of the parish I feel I am as well acquainted with its needs and requirements as any one and should you honor me by electing me as one of your representatives I pledge myself to do all in my power to maintain and advance the interests of the parish.

Yours truly

WM. DUNNETT.

CARD

To the electors of the Parish of North Esk.

The time has now arrived when you are asked to elect two representatives for the parish on the County Council. During the two terms in which I have had the honor to be your representative, I have endeavored to the best of my ability to look after the interests of the parish, for what I have done commends itself to you, I ask you to give me a renewal of your confidence when polling day arrives on Tuesday next.

Yours truly,

P. A. FORSYTH.

Teacher Wanted

Second Class female teacher for school district No. 14, South Esk. Apply stating salary, etc. to

H. S. TOZER, Secretary Trustee.

South Esk, N. B.

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Deposits	136,729,483.41
Due to Other Banks	3,118,932.00
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.)	3,352,148.77
	\$178,316,130.29

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,476,000.19
Government and Municipal Securities	3,778,533.88
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	12,622,217.20
Call Loans in Canada	9,189,279.16
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,650,229.65
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
	\$67,304,260.08
Loans and Discounts	\$105,363,239.92
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	\$178,316,130.29

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THE WOMEN'S PAGE

WOMEN WHO REALLY WORE TROUSERS

The Amazons, Whom Recent Excavations Show to Have Been All and More Than We Thought Them

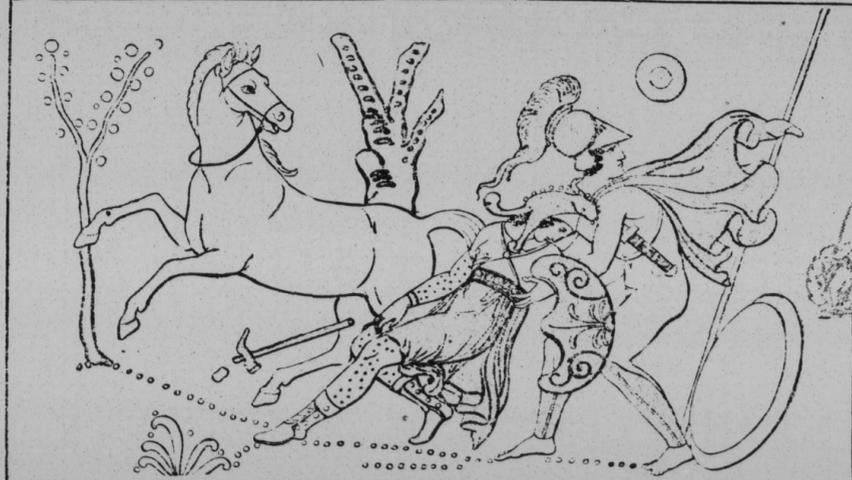
ON THE spot where Camilla, queen of the Amazons, fought her fearful battles, in ancient Etruria, 2700 years ago, her Amazons' corpses have been found, surrounded by their jewels and weapons.

And over that mysterious tomb—over all the land that was then Etruria—another woman now rules, after conquering three-score male rivals for possession of that historic battlefield of Italy as it was when the Romans were merely rugged savages.

It is one of the most remarkable coincidences in woman's campaign for equal opportunity in the fields so long reserved to man that within a week after the discovery of the bodies of Queen Camilla's Amazons Italy's minister of education, complying with the unanimous vote of the official commission, appointed Signorina Morpurgo to the distinguished post of inspector of the Etruscan Museum at Rome and director of all research in ancient Etruria.

It was a contest as trying as any ever fought on the field of war, and against odds such as only the heroic Amazons of antiquity encountered, for Signorina Morpurgo was pitted in her candidacy against thirty of Italy's

TAE TROUSERS



One of the Earliest Types

Death of the Amazon Queen Before Troy From an Etruscan Vase

Etruscan research will settle all doubts as to her fighting foremother's identity. All doubts as to the existence of the Amazons are, however, settled by the original discovery, whose details

with the Amazon warriors, who, in fact, were active in fighting the battles of the Thermopylae, where her kingdom lay. In the age she had eventually slain her sister, and the gift and promise that afforded her to the only person her valiant nature knew—the father—she wore the conflict-rarest and best of all. That was under the flowing wings of her specially heated Troy.

The arrival of the city with her, Old Rome, had been the city of the Amazons, and had her only one last unperished, when the Amazon queen fell from her charge, dying and her death the death of the city.

It was Queen Penthesilea's marriage to the Greek Achilles, whose father had resolved a gift to dip him in the river Styx, and had her only one last unperished, when the Amazon queen fell from her charge, dying and her death the death of the city.

APPEALED TO ARTISTS

The day of the woman militant, yet endowed with an haunting loveliness of face and form, appealed powerfully to the imagination of ancient artists, and many representations of the Amazon, under all phases of her fighting and loving, have been unearthed in the course of archaeology's indefatigable researches.

In the earlier pictures they appear equipped much after the fashion of Minerva, goddess of war and wisdom, wearing the aegis' helmet and bearing, besides the bow, battle ax and spear, a crescent-shaped shield. Later they are garbed after the airy, altogether graceful style of Danae, the goddess of the chase. And still later they wear the Persian trousers, loose, thin stuffs incasing the body from the neck to the ankles.

Their kingdom lay in the northeastern section of Asia Minor, near the Black sea, the city of Themiscyra, on the banks of the Thermodon, being the capital. The history of wars waged against them successfully by Theseus, and afterward by Hercules, whose friend and ally, Theseus, carried off their princess, Antiope, and the Amazon queen Penthesilea, when they were in an army to rescue her.

But the general weight of the stories handed down regarding them shows that, if the vaunting Greeks do



When the Amazons Really Wore Trousers

An Amazon Archer

A Classic Example of the Feminine Warrior

most famous professors and archeologists. To her scientific learning and governing ability, acknowledged now in Italy to be supreme, falls the task of fully restoring to the world the reality of the women of ancient times who preceded her in more bloody conflicts with the supposedly stronger sex.

For the present it seems to be an indisputable fact that not only were the fabied Amazons real, but that they sought to extend their conquering sway over the lands that witnessed the very dawn of the world's most famous civilizations.

IT WAS at Belmonte, in Italy, that the latter part of the summer witnessed the startling discovery of two immense tombs, under the immediate direction of Professor Dall'Osso. Italy and the scientific world at large have been following these excavations in ancient Etruria with the utmost interest, for the whole district was believed to be rich in relics of the centuries to which only the lore of myth and fable applied. So distinguished a poet as the great Virgil had been able, like the greater Homer, to produce his mighty epic only because accurate history had revealed so far that all the latitude of fiction was allowed to him.

He had, indeed, told of the warlike Camilla, queen of the Amazons; but no one in these modern times took his references seriously, or believed that any of his contemporaries did. "Amazons!" laughed archeology and grave history. "As well ask us to furnish photographs of the original girls of Venus."

Nevertheless, classic literature was rich with tales of those Amazons' prowess. Both Herodotus and Justin told tales of the powerful Amazon kingdom. Diodorus and Arcturus of Miletus were willing enough to be specific about them, while Virgil's reference in the Aeneid lent the final touch of poetic splendor to their fabied fury in war.

PROOF IN PLAIN VIEW

The discoveries that ensued upon the opening of the very first tomb by Professor Dall'Osso set all doubts at rest. If women ever went boldly into battle and fought with the ferocity of the most courageous men, their bodies were resting there then, before the diggers' very eyes.

understood the rank of the wearer, as well as her unadorned womanly beauty. These, too, were the Amazons' weapons, so strikingly close to their resemblance to the descriptions of them handed down in the ancient lore. Diggers, lamp-lighters, a javelin—the first appearance of a pointed spear of that distinct arrow-head with hollow and triangular bases that distinguish the Etruscan spear about 800 B. C. Was that general's spearhead the spearhead of an Amazon queen the once heroic form of the great Camilla, buried with the body of her chariot beside her, after death in battle? It may be that the modern woman director of

excavated the rank of the wearer, as well as her unadorned womanly beauty. These, too, were the Amazons' weapons, so strikingly close to their resemblance to the descriptions of them handed down in the ancient lore.

Five thousand eyes—all glaring at you! Oh, merciful heaven! You know, because you peered through the hole in the curtain just before it went up, and the manager put you as you descended to the stage with the words:

"Now, Little One, there's 2500 people out there, and you want to make 'em see!"

So? If only you couldn't see! If only you could be back again in the old home sitting room, making brave resolutions for the elevation of the stage, instead of being here, suddenly terrified at the prospect of performing them!

Stage fright! Yes, that's it. It has taken possession of you. Now, how do those lines begin? It was so easy—so delightfully easy! You never had any trouble with your memory before. How can you remember them? Oh, that treacherous brain! And now, that treacherous stomach! Right in the pit of it something is palpitating and writhing—some nerve you didn't know you possessed. And it's spreading upward, too—right up into your chattering teeth, into your very nose—!

Well, never mind! That's where the great Dr. Pierre Bonnier, of Paris, France, steps in and remarks scientifically:

"Fear not, mademoiselle; fear never again! I will cut it out, burn it out. You shall be brave as Monsieur Bill Jones, the late lamented grave-eater, in the presence of a cut-glass chandelier."

So it can be cut out, then? Thank goodness! But hold! Comes our equally great American authority, who says there's only one person in the world can cut it out; and that person is you, Little One.

How You Can Cut Out Stage Fright



Itself up into your truly admirable nose. Ha! It would, perhaps, be a little too difficult to extirpate that haughty and sensitive nerve with the scalpel; but a quick and emphatic burning with the electric wire will make it as if it had never been there to annoy you. Voila! the divine Sarah hasn't anything on you—except, perhaps, brains.

But the general weight of the stories handed down regarding them shows that, if the vaunting Greeks do

Prof. D. J. McCarthy, of the University of Pennsylvania, who was once accused of stage fright himself, said the only person who can cut it out is the actor or orator when it attacks. When Doctor McCarthy takes the witness stand in court cases as an expert, the official stenographers gasp on him in terror, for their maximum limit is 25 words per minute, and he can lay claim to 45. Once he talked so fast that other doctors said it was a plain case of stage fright on the stand. It wasn't; it was, rather, superhuman immunity from the possibility of it.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

"That feeling which people have at the pit of the stomach isn't stage fright," explained Professor McCarthy. "The real stage fright is simply self-consciousness. The dismaying actor's mind, instead of thinking automatically, gets to thinking about its thinking. The remembering process becomes instantly complicated to such a degree that the subject cannot remember the very thing he ought to have at his tongue's tip. It is the same predicament, under more dramatic conditions, which every one encounters when he meets a person whose name he knows perfectly well, yet, in the trivial emergency of an introduction, cannot recall."

"No surgical or mechanical means can cure stage fright. It is purely a matter of training. It amounts to a temporary inability to perform the common feat of automatic thinking and speaking simultaneously. After a person becomes accustomed to it, he can talk as readily to a thousand people as to one. The usual trouble is that the actor goes on the stage without being absolutely certain that he knows his part. His subconscious fear that he won't recall it makes him fail in recalling it."

"The treatment lies in no operation. It should be, and can be, nothing more than a toning up of the general nervous system, so that the patient becomes better able to disregard the anxiety incident to a first night. Medical advice, no surgery, can help; but, after all, if stage fright is to be cut out, it is the actor himself, whose simple will power and concentration must accomplish it."

overcome the Amazons, they were about the only breed of male warriors who were able to beat them.

The Amazon kingdom fell its own successfully for many years, and its women, who show all the spirit requisite for a race of heroes and appropriate to the ladies of ancient times who first wore the pants. They made it their rule to cut off—sometimes to burn off—the right breast, in order to permit of an effective use of the bow. They fought like so many demons, and never gave quarter to any of their foes. The Spartan word for them was *arizones*, or *arizones*, and Amazon carries that significance in the English language to this day.

They gave the most concrete and most excellent example of what a healthy feminine race should demand that has ever been known in the history of the race. The prime elevation of man to the human position he deserves to occupy in the world and deal with the modern leaders of society and the suffering movement have found his own nature to judge plain that, on the one hand, and his innate ability to use his coarse, brute strength, on the other, the true inseparable comrades to their control of the situation. The Amazons settled all that as easily as picking plums.

Even a being that is more advanced than it is now on the road in descending with man when it comes to the physical level he occupied when the world was very young and the greater brute side him populate it.

The presence of the splendidly armed and appointed Amazons in the Etruscan tombs by no means belies the mythical accounts of their place of residence, for there survive plenty of tales that describe their warlike expeditions westward, including those of the barbarians who appeared under a female leader in the time of the great Trojan expedition into Thrace, under the queen, Myrina, and the confronting of Alexander the Great by Penthesilea, who introduced herself to him as queen of

The endeavor of that man to shame and discourage the modern suffragettes by dubbing them Amazons proves but a poor resource in the light of historical facts. The genuine Amazons of antiquity were obviously as well fitted to run a city and state as any of their male neighbors, and, from the manner in which they conducted their lives, it is evident that they were not inferior to their male neighbors in any respect.

As for their mercenary, that would seem to have been as much part of their life as of their own character. The battered corpses of their valiant warriors, the walls of Troy, behind his conqueror's chariot, made a cruel picture, for, severely wounded, he had to be carried off the field of battle, and the women of the city, who were as brave as the men, were left to care for the wounded and the dying.

The modern suffragettes were not used of only one of the original seven devils believed to rage in the scathed bosom of the early Amazon to whom she has been compared, not one stone would have been left upon another of any house of parliament into which she made up her militant mind to enter, and the mild attempts to get the ear of a recalcitrant prime minister would have been transformed into impossible resolutions to leave him no ears at all.

REALIZED THEIR WEAKNESSES

Philosophers who have contemplated the strange and wonderful manner in which the Amazonians of that time have managed to find the secret of their own weakness, not in any hatred of men, but in their own weakness of heart, have concluded that the only way to overcome the weakness of the state for the sake of a woman, is to have a man who is too deeply cherished, too much beloved, or a son too dearly cherished. The state would then be able to overcome the weakness of the citizens by breaking in the family and permitting the women to survive and develop to their full physical vigor.

If the modern suffragettes were possessed of only one of the original seven devils believed to rage in the scathed bosom of the early Amazon to whom she has been compared, not one stone would have been left upon another of any house of parliament into which she made up her militant mind to enter, and the mild attempts to get the ear of a recalcitrant prime minister would have been transformed into impossible resolutions to leave him no ears at all.

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I. R. C. TIME TABLE

The I. R. C. summer change of
time which went into effect on Sun-
day, June 2, 1912 is as follows:

DEPARTURES—EAST
Night Freight, No. 40..... 2:50
Local Express, No. 36..... 10:45
Maritime Express, No. 34..... 5:10
Ocean Limited, No. 200..... 12:22

DEPARTURES—WEST
Night Freight, No. 39..... 2:20
Local Express, No. 35..... 10:10
Maritime Express, No. 23..... 4:10
Ocean Limited, No. 129..... 16:25

INDIAN TOWN BRANCH

Blackville, dep..... 8:30
Rousou, dep..... 8:54
Milton, dep..... 9:29
Dorset, dep..... 9:50
Newcastle, arrive..... 10:05
Newcastle, dep..... 16:25
Milton, dep..... 17:10
Dorset, dep..... 16:50
Rousou, dep..... 18:01
Blackville, arrive..... 18:35

The way freight carries passengers
and runs daily between Moncton and
Campbellton, but has no stated time
for arriving and departing at the dif-
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Woman and Moses

BY LUCAS CLEEVE

(Continued)

"Why shouldn't I go to the dogs?" she would say to her friend reced as-ly. "Arthur wouldn't care. Indeed I think he would be glad to get rid of me. He would have Mouché and he would be quite happy.

"And what would Mouché do?" asked Avril, appealing to the softest corner of Doreen's heart.

"Do you think Mouché would mind much? Don't you think she'd forget?"

"What nonsense you talk!" said Avril, almost impatiently. "But you know you would never be so utterly idiotic as to spoil your own life and the life of others by mentioning Arthur. It was so difficult to do so genuinely. So difficult to be loyal to either, or to sympathize with either thoroughly, seeing as she'd where the shoe pinched with both. Indeed she was equally sorry for them both, for their natures would never assimilate. But even Avril, possessing as she did nearly all Doreen's confidence did not know the extent of the middle in which Doreen was enveloping herself, the web of intricacies she was weaving around herself, but unfortunately Doreen was apt to commit under impulse irrevocable acts.

Fascinated as Sir Harry Crauford was by her beauty, and especially by the funny, reckless things she said, he yet had no intention of having a scandal for her dear sake. In vulgar parlance he had "other fish to fry," and he was wise enough to see that Doreen was not the kind of woman to carry on an intrigue for the mere pleasure of lasting forbidden fruit. To her credit be it said, that to her the only excuse for an intrigue would be a "grande passion," or what she imagined for the moment to be one, and hitherto at the first signal of danger she had remembered Arthur and Mouché. In fits of despair, after a more than usually bitter war of words with Trefusis, she would say that she would run away with the first man that asked her, but had such an one appeared on the scene, Doreen would probably have sent him about his business, as a matter of fact she cared for no one so much as Trefusis, and had he been fond enough of her to try and reform her, his task would have been easy enough. Her great difficulty in life was the difficulty of being serious.

"Trefusis will never need me," she would say sadly to Avril. "Think of the long, long years we shall spend together perhaps, both utterly useless to one another, like two statues on each side of a niche, and then when one of us dies the other will break his heart with remorse. Doesn't it seem hopeless and foolish at the same time? If only he would talk to the Sandfish Islands, or somewhere where nobody else was, do you think we should get to depend on one another?"

"I wish to goodness he would," Avril had replied, and she even went so far on one of the many occasions when Arthur unburdened his soul to her to say:

"Why don't you travel with her for a year, take her right away from London, and show her what you want her to be. She says other people are always coming between you." But the idea of a year alone in Doreen's company did not fascinate Trefusis.

"I should have to pair for the year, let the place and all the rest of it, and who would we cart Mouché about?"

So Doreen remained in the hotbed of temptation, growing daily more cautious to Arthur's scenes of jealousy and abuse of what he called her bad form.

Then one day Sir Harry brought to the house a certain Captain Lancaster. A man whom he had instructed to relieve him of Doreen so that he might be able to devote himself to the frying of the fish we have already mentioned, a process destined to be fraught with more difficulty than he anticipated, for there are some fish that won't fry, fry one never so wisely, and the fish that Sir Harry Crauford was going to try and fry was Avril. (Let us not for one moment be suspected of a pun.) He had met her at Doreen's house, and, as may be suspected, it was not difficult to follow the acquaintance up by obtaining the entree to the "Maison Chichester."

"Perhaps she felt better and went round to the Dempsters," she suggested absentmindedly. But as she spoke she wondered how Doreen could play fast and loose with such a man as Arthur Trefusis.

"I don't think so," said Trefusis. Then in an angry tone which he raised a little, he went on:

"Upon my word I shall leave her, things can't go on like this."

"Sh—," said Avril, as they entered the dining-room, and all the time she wondered where Doreen could be. Innocence is not ignorance, and pure, simple and even religious as Avril was she yet had no illusions about life. What she feared was what she as a girl was supposed not to know, namely, the worst.

"You are agitating yourself uselessly," she said; "ten to one she is with the Dempsters." Then as Trefusis handed her a glass of champagne it seemed to her as if a devil stood be-

side her and whispered, "Your hour has come." But she would not be tempted. She looked guiltily at Trefusis as if he must have read her thoughts, and with a quick revulsion of ideas she made a resolve. As if in answer to her thoughts Trefusis whispered:

"I'm going back now to see if she has returned."

"Please don't," was on Avril's lips but she restrained herself. It would be the most condemning thing she could say. For an instant she felt bewildered by the immensity of Doreen's danger, by the immensity of the importance of the moment to herself.

"Let him go home, what business is it of yours?" But she brushed the suggestion aside. Nobility was always the primary factor in her actions, and someone came to the rescue in the shape of the one Cabinet Minister Trefusis wanted to have a word with that night. In a discussion on the vote of censure Trefusis forgot for a moment the torts of his wife, and Avril was able to carry out her plan.

"What, going already?" asked George Farquharson, who met her in the hall. "Where is Mrs. Chichester. Let me call your carriage."

"No, no!" For an instant Avril wondered if she could trust him. Yes he was so ugly he could be trusted—"Mr. Farquharson, please don't call the carriage, but tell mother I felt tired and have gone home. Don't let her think I'm ill."

"Let me call you a cab, then," and the two pushed their way past the file of footmen and carriage grooms till they came to the end of the long line of carriages.

Just the last thing she wanted was that George Farquharson should know that she was going to the Trefusis's house. But the unsuspecting young man gave the address of the Chichesters' house, and Avril was obliged to push her pretty golden head out of the window and change the order.

"All right, missy," said the cabman, with the air of one who knows the game but never loses. On the doorstep Avril met Doreen and Captain Lancaster.

As she kissed Doreen she whispered something in her ear.

"You had better go now. I'm all right," said Doreen to Captain Lancaster, as the servant then open the door. Captain Lancaster had been told to go so often and under so many different circumstances, all however tending to the same result if he didn't that he walked off like a lamb.

As the two women entered the pretty drawing-room, in which the lamps though turned down were still burning, they both felt conscious of a certain irritation towards each other. Avril was disgusted with her friend. Angry for Arthur's sake, and harsh as youth is on folly, Doreen was conscious that Avril despised her, and had found her in company she disapproved of at any time, but most particularly at twelve o'clock at night. She was also conscious that Avril had whispered to her that Arthur would join them directly. As Doreen did not speak, Avril burst out:

"What are you going to say to your husband when he comes?" She remembered him Arthur except to herself.

"Tell him; why should I tell him anything? He goes his way, I go mine."

"Unfortunately the law does not look upon things in the same light," Avril said. She knew that her voice was harsh and unsympathetic as she spoke, but her heart ached for Trefusis, and not being built that way herself, she could not understand Doreen's insatiable hungering after the society of men. To her it seemed revolting.

"Oh, if you are going to quote the law to me!" said Doreen, with an attempt at laughter and a pretence of fidgeting with a lamp, that turn it up how you would, would not burn, because it had no more oil in it.

"But you are exposing yourself to the dangers of the law Doreen. Mr. Trefusis is getting very suspicious, any you must say not without reason. How are you going to explain this evening to him?"

"Explain, why what is there to explain? I shall tell him the truth. I had supper with Captain Lancaster. What business is that of Arthur's? I don't ask him where he has supper. He probably takes an actress or a doubtful lady with gold'n hair to supper somewhere every night of his life."

"Oh, Doreen, how can you?" Avril was really angry.

"Oh, you needn't think he is so immaculate as all that!" went on Doreen. "Sometimes I even think he is in love with you." Avril turned a shade whiter than the dress she had on, but luckily the shaded lamps did not betray her. Yet swiftly there went through her mind the thought:

"Am I any better than Doreen? Have I any right to dictate to her? At least she leaves married men alone. She does not come between husbands and wives." The recollection of her own weakness brought at once a softening of her heart.

She threw herself on her knees beside Doreen, who had thrown herself on a sofa and was unwinding a soft piece of lace from her throat.



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Statesmen as a Deity.

According to a home journal the important city of Luchoufoo was the home of Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman. Within its walls is a fine school to which is attached a great hospital, both built with funds left by him for the purpose. By the side of the two establishments stands a new and splendid temple, one of the finest ever erected in China. It has been built in accordance with the universal custom of ancestor worship, but further, in order to afford opportunity for the adoration of the spirit of the great statesman, Li Hung Chang has been proclaimed a deity, and thus one more has been added to the countless gods in the Chinese pantheon. The temple is 400 feet long and seventy-five feet wide. The cost has been \$200,000. Li Hung Chang is buried five miles away from the city, but close by the sepulchre is another fine ancestral temple.

The Basque Language.

It is said that, though the Basque language, which is spoken in the Pyrenees, is one of the most difficult of all languages to acquire, the youngest child, conscious of his own thought, can express himself perfectly in it. It is averred that in vigor and word painting this is the richest of all languages. This may be partly due to the fact that nouns, pronouns and adjectives change into verbs at will and verbs may be transformed into nouns and adjectives. Every part of speech and even the letters of the alphabet can be declined like nouns, and adjectives are conjugated like verbs.

Radium and Gems.

It is possible to change the color of precious and semiprecious stones by exposing them to the action of radium. A German who has devoted himself to this study has obtained remarkable results. He has sapphires of different kinds and put them in a box with a small quantity of radium. At the end of a month the transformations were as follows: White sapphires had become a yellowish blue green, violet blue, wine-colored stone red and dark blue violet.

Found in a Quiet French Town.

In a certain corner of Limooges, France, that quaint city of jostling roofs, there is still segregated, much as if in a Ghetto, a Saracenic population, probably a remnant of the wave of Saracens that swept over Europe hundreds of years ago. Here they live in their crooked, narrow streets, following old customs handed down from generation to generation. There are many butcher shops in the quarter and outside of each teems a great pot of soup over a glowing brazier. In each pot stands a ladle as ancient as the pot. When a customer comes with a penny in goss the ladle and comes up full of savory broth and chunks of meat, odds and ends that the butcher has had left over. And what comes up the customer is obliged to take.

About the Ice Family.

Whenever a polar expedition is in progress we hear of ice floes, pack ice, sailing ice and other such things. An "ice field" is an area of frozen snow or water so large that the limits are invisible and unknown. On the other hand, a "floe" is a mass of ice, perhaps very large, but whose boundaries are seen by the explorer. When such floes become broken and the pieces are wedged together by the wind and the currents they form "pack ice," the terror of the Arctic voyager. When a ship is stuck there it remains fast until contrary winds or currents break up the pack, and then we have "sailing ice."

Verkoysansk.

Where the rivers freeze to the bottom and small trees snap off from the biting force of the cold stands the coldest inhabited city in the world—Verkoysansk, in northeastern Siberia. It is a place of some size, stands 150 feet above the sea level and in winter boasts of a temperature 85 degrees below zero. Its annual temperature is 3 degrees above zero.

The Paris Fortifications.

Paris plans to spend \$85,000,000 in dismantling its fortifications, pulling down walls, filling up moats and laying out the land in broad tree lined avenues bordered by sites that will be sold for building purposes. The resale of land is to produce \$65,000,000 and taxation is to make up the remaining \$20,000,000.

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NEW P. O. REGULATION'S

A number of new regulations have been promulgated by the Post Office Department. To begin with, the department is vigorously suppressing lotteries and prohibiting the use of the mails. Money orders payable to the mails, also are not to be issued. Instructions have been issued to postal clerks to forward to the dead letter office all matter originating in such sources.

Circulars regarding the fortune telling business and racing sweepstakes circulares are also ordered to be treated as unreliable and are placed in the same class as illegal lottery literature.

Other new regulations prohibit the circulation in the mails save to the trade only, of samples of patent or proprietary medicines, preclude from the mails raw hides, pelts or any articles with a noxious odor and prescribe that inflammable or explosive articles when discovered, shall be packed and sent to a post office inspector, if possible. The prohibition of Christmas or charity stamps to be affixed on the address side of letters has been made into a regulation. Such stamps may be affixed to the back of envelopes.

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