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COUNCIL MEETING WAS MORE LIVELY THAN USUAL

Members Accuse each Other of Want of Courtesy and Aid. Clark Hands in His Resignation and Leaves Meeting—Scott Act Inspector Brobecker Alleged to be Negligent in His Duties, and Reports that He is doing best he can.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council was held on Thursday last. His Worship Mayor Morrissey in the chair and all the aldermen being present.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

An affidavit was read from Geo. D. Farrah setting out that he was not a resident of Newcastle and not liable for town taxes, and it was referred to the Petitions Committee.

Finance Committee presented some bills which they recommended for payment, including one for \$6.08 from H. Brobecker for commission on taxes collected from Jas. P. Whelan which had been vetoed by the Mayor. His Worship having explained the reasons why he had vetoed the payment, the council ordered payment of all the bills.

Ald. Belyea wanted to know if it was intended to use the street sprinkler this year, and in reply Ald. McGrath said that the committee would bring it out the first hot day.

A bill from T. H. Whalen for \$25 for Scott Act prosecutions was ordered paid.

A communication was read from Ald. Falconer, chairman of the Police Committee, which alleged that Inspector Brobecker was not doing his duty and recommending that he be dismissed. Referred to the Police Committee to investigate and report.

Ald. Stuart wanted to know why there was a report from the Scott Act inspectors, but could get no information on the point.

Reports were read from other committees and several bills were ordered paid.

The Mayor said he had a couple of matters he wished to bring before the council in the hope that they would be taken up and dealt with. The first was the desirability of extending the street from the Curling Rink to the station. This matter had engaged the attention of the council two years ago, but the succeeding council had not pursued it.

Several aldermen said that the arrangements made with most of the parties owning land through which the proposed street would pass and it only needed to get the deeds legally transferring same to the council.

Ultimately the matter was left with the Public Works committee to enquire into and report at the next meeting how much still remained to be done.

The other matter His Worship said was that of a day service of the electric trolley. This he felt to be a very important and desirable service to have, and from enquiries he had made, he had little doubt that it would be a paying service. Now that the hot weather was coming, many people would install electric heaters, have a light in dark cellars. Besides when the bridge was completed, power would be wanted to open the draw, for which the government would pay \$150.00 a year. The town might as well have this \$150.00 as not.

After some discussion, Ald. McGrath moved that the service be installed for three months and at the end of that period, the Committee report on the financial results.

Ald. Falconer seconded. Ald. McKay moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Light and Water committee to ascertain the probable cost and also the probable revenue and report at next meeting.

Ald. Stuart seconded. Ald. Belyea moved in further amendment that the council to now adjourn till Tuesday next and in the meanwhile the committee procure the desired information.

Ald. Sargeant seconded. Ald. Belyea's amendment carried and the council adjourned.

The adjourned meeting was held on Tuesday evening, the full council being present except Ald. Belyea. A communication was read from Ald. John Clark tendering his resignation as Chairman and member of the Light & Water Committee and was ordered laid over until after report of that committee.

Reports of committees being called for, Ald. Clark said the L. & W. committee had no report to give

with reference to the cost of the proposed day electric service. He felt that he had hardly been treated courteously in having the task forced upon him of reporting on the feasibility of a proposal which he had expressed the opinion was not practicable. He would merely give the Council some figures which would to some extent show the cost. An engineer could not be got for less than \$2.50 a day which would be \$913 per year and at least one ton of coal extra a day would be wanted which would cost \$3.15 per ton or \$1150 a year. These two items came to more than \$2,000 and there were other items to be taken into consideration which would increase it.

Ald. McGrath said Ald. Clark was not treating the Council with much courtesy in not bringing in a report when the meeting was specially adjourned for that purpose.

Ald. Clark retorted that Ald. McGrath sought by his motion at the last meeting to take the matter right out of the committee's hands.

After some discussion, on motion of Ald. Ritchie it was resolved that the committee be given an extension of time to bring in a report.

Ald. Clark said he might as well state then as at any other time that he flatly refused to take any further part in the matter.

Ald. Clark then handed in a further communication resigning his office as a member of the Council, and left the meeting.

The Police committee brought in the following report.

Newcastle, June 24th, 1913.

Whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that there is very much drunkenness in Newcastle in such places and among such people as to make it most apparent and probable that the liquor used is purchased illegally in this town.

And Whereas Constable Brobecker as Inspector under the C. T. A. with his police duties to interfere with his devoting the greater part of his time to the regular duties of his office as Inspector, has evidently refused to do anything to lessen such illegal sale of liquor and has no business to report for the last month a day had only two complaints since his appointment and the information for these two cases was given him by another officer.

And Whereas Inspector Brobecker does not reside here and in consequence absent from town during evenings when much information of value might be obtained;

And Whereas we have no assurance that Inspector Brobecker will in the near future, remove his residence to Newcastle;

We therefore recommend that this Town Council's engagement with Mr. Brobecker as Inspector be terminated at one month from date.

JAMES FALCONER
H. H. RITCHIE
H. H. STUART.

Ald. McGrath said the report made no charge against the Inspector.

Ald. Falconer said the charge was that he was absent from the town a good deal of his time and when he was most wanted. He moved the adoption of the report.

Ald. Stuart seconded.

After some discussion on points of order Ald. McGrath moved that Inspector Brobecker be heard in his own defence.

Mr. Brobecker then stated that he was doing the best he could. He could easily bring charges but it would be a very different matter when it came to proving them. If the Council wished, and would be willing to bear the cost, he would bring charges every day against suspected persons.

On the motion being put, five aldermen, Stuart, Ritchie, Falconer, Sargeant and Belyea voted for it. Ald. McGrath against and Ald. Clark and Belyea absent.

The Mayor declared it lost, as it needed a two thirds vote of the council to carry it and five is not two thirds.

Messrs. P. J. McEvoy and John J. Barron were reappointed auditors of school accounts.

Council then adjourned.

With the Minister



F. P. GUTELIUS,
General Manager, I. C. R.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES CAUSING COMPLAINT

The Large Increases in Last Two Years Give Rise to Much Suspicion

There have been loud complaints about the increases in ocean freight rates. In the last two years the increases, notably on wheat and flour for British ports, have been unprecedentedly large. They have been sprung on shippers in such a short space of time as to warrant suspicion of a pool by transportation concerns. Either the rates were too low before or they are exorbitant now.

There are those who claim that the increases have been sufficient to rob the people of Britain and Canada of the benefits of British preference and place them in the pockets of the ship owners. Whether this is true or not it seems quite certain that the heavy increases materially hinder the export trade of Canada and have a most unfavorable effect on the price of export cereals in the west.

The appointment of a commission by the Dominion government to investigate this increase should result in a more equitable distribution of the benefits of the information laid before Parliament on this subject by Mr. Arthur Meighen made a prima facie case for an official investigation, following the enquiry previously conducted by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Speaking in the House of the subject, Premier Borden stated that the matter was one for the attention of Parliament, and the Government was prepared to lose no time in recommending or applying such remedies as might be found workable if any injustice or hardship were shown to exist. As Canada's Atlantic trade is of such immense consequence to her, and unwarranted rate impositions so injurious to her internal trade, it would seem advisable to have the enquiry made as soon as possible.

THIS BEETLE LIVES ON POTATO BUGS

A correspondent living in Waterborough, Queens County, writes to the Globe as follows:—

In my last notes I mentioned that Colorado beetles were very scarce. A few days ago Mr. Wiggles noticed a strange insect on his potatoes and sent it to the entomologist of the Experimental Farm for classification. In a few days he received the following reply: "Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., together with the separate box containing the beetles which you found on your potatoes. This beetle is one of the Solier Beetles, and is known technically as *Telephorus rotundicollis*. These insects are predatory in habit, and some of the species are of much benefit in controlling injurious insects. It is just possible that the species in question may have fed last year on the larvae of the potato beetle, and this may explain their numbers at the present time. It would be most interesting if you could find any of these insects actually eating grubs of the potato beetle.—C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist."

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

And Party Visited Newcastle where they Received a Delegation from the Board of Trade

MINISTER SYMPATHETIC

When Delegation Laid Before Him a Statement of the Needs of the Locality in the Direction of Improved Service

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, who with Mr. F. P. Gutelius, the new General Manager of the Intercolonial and other leading officials has been making a tour of inspection of the road, arrived in the Miramichi on Monday night, their first stopping place being Blackville. On Tuesday morning, they came up to Derby Junction over the Indianan branch and from there went to Chatham Junction, whence they backed down to Blackville again over the discussed line through Chelmsford, in order that the Minister and his advisers might learn first hand something of the nature of the road and the country through which it passes.

Returning from there they journeyed to Chatham, where they were met by the members of the Board of Trade, who apparently started in to give them lessons as to how a railway should be run—that is in the interests of Chatham—accompanied by a dissertation on the subject of "Vested Rights." As soon as they could get away, the party left and arrived at Newcastle at 3 p. m. where a delegation from this Board of Trade awaited their coming. Having greeted those members that he knew the Minister and party adjourned to the waiting room where the members of the delegation addressed him on railway matters. A good part of their time was taken up in correcting the misstatements and misrepresentations made to the party by the Chatham Board, and both the Minister and Mr. Gutelius left Newcastle with a much clearer idea of the situation than they possessed when they arrived.

The delegation did not state up the time of the Minister in offering him advice as to how to run the road, but confined themselves to pointing out to him how the service could be improved in the interests of local traffic, to all of which a sympathetic hearing was given. The party left at 3.30 to continue their journey on to Montreal.

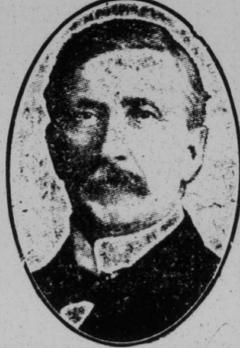
Important plans for the improvement of the I. C. R. are under consideration following the visit of Hon. Frank Cochrane to the Maritime Provinces. These plans involve the double tracking of the line from Moncton to Halifax. Mr. Cochrane and F. P. Gutelius, have been making as thorough study of the conditions of the road as the time at their disposal would permit, and it is understood that the decision to have a double line of railway from Moncton to the new terminals at Halifax has been reached.

Before this work is begun the road will be improved in respect to grades, so that when the present plans have been carried out the Intercolonial will be in a first rate position to take care of the increased traffic which the officials of the road expect.

NARROW ESCAPE

While running eastbound in a gasoline speedy, at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, on the main line of the I. C. R. near Wentworth, N. S., Monday afternoon, Messrs. H. G. Rolfe, chief electrician of the I. C. R. and an assistant, Mr. H. A. Carson, both well known residents of Moncton, had an extremely narrow escape from death when their motor car was struck and demolished by a west bound freight special, which met them on a sharp curve at Wentworth west semaphore. Both men jumped from the trolley a few seconds before the collision occurred. Mr. Rolfe escaped with a bad shaking up and a few bruises, but his companion, Mr. Carson, while not seriously hurt, received injuries of a very painful nature which will probably keep him from his work for some time.

Minister of Railways



HON. FRANK COCHRANE,
Who Visited Newcastle on Tuesday

CLOSING EXERCISES ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Took Place on Friday under very Enjoyable Circumstances

The annual closing exercises of St. Mary's Convent School were held on Friday evening in the presence of many interested spectators. The pupils (175 in number) acquitted themselves handsomely, with great credit to their teachers. Rev. P. W. Dixon presided and gave an earnest and helpful address. Prizes were presented by the Rev. Mother Superior, Rev. Fathers Dixon and Cormier, Principal L. R. Hetherington, of Harkins Academy and J. R. Lawlor.

The programme was as follows: Piano Duet, "Faire la Militaire" Franz Behr—Graziella Melanson, Loretta McManus, Maude Falconer, Hedwig Morris.

Junior Department
Welcome Song, Soloists—May McEvoy, Mona Robinson, Lucretia Gormley.
Recitation—"When I'm a Woman"
Promotions, Prizes, Certificates of Honor.

Intermediate Department
Class Song, "Silver Bells of Memory"
Promotions, Prizes, Certificates of Honor.

Diplomas for Business Penmanship from the A. N. Palmer Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Operetta, "Lost and Found"—Annie Keatin, Lottie McWilliam, Bernadette Keating, Dorothy Lawlor, Helen Neff, Louisa Murphy, Cecil Murphy, Marie Jeanne Champoux, Mary McCarron.

Piano Trio, "Overture" from "Siegfried" Rolfe—Graziella Melanson, Loretta McManus, Marie Ange Gosselle, Maude Falconer, Helen Neff, Margaret Meahan.

Senior Department
Promotions, Prizes, Certificates of Honor, Medals, etc.

Class Song, "Hail Sweet June"
Soloists—Berthe Goudreau, Loretta McManus, Graziella Melanson.
Conversation, "Knowledge is Power"—Loretta McManus, Mabel Gorman, Graziella Melanson, Hedwig Morris, Margaret Meahan, Angela Ryan, Marguerite DeWolfe, Louis Rolfe, Ernestine Laundry, Berthe Goudreau, Bessie Murry, Inez Carrigan, Susie Murphy, Emily Clair, Marie Ange Gosselle, Florence Newman.

MERSEREAU V. SWIM NOW BEFORE COURT

The adjourned session of Northumberland circuit court, which opened three weeks ago and was postponed to permit of the attendance of Hon. J. K. Flemming, Surveyor General, who is an important witness in suits of Mersereau vs. Swim and counter suit of Swim vs. Mersereau, was resumed on Tuesday morning before Hon. Mr. Justice McKeown. The former is an action for replevin the plaintiff alleging that the defendant wrongfully entered on lands belonging to plaintiff, and cut timber therefrom. Dr. Tweedie, K. C., and Mr. R. Lawlor, K. C. for Mr. Mersereau, and H. A. Powell, K. C. and A. Davidson, K. C., for Mr. Swim.

The case is now proceeding, and for the plaintiff the following witnesses have been called:—John T. Mersereau, Mrs. Beek, Hon. J. K. Flemming, Surveyor General, Col. Loggie, Deputy Surveyor General, G. B. Mersereau of Rumford Falls, Me., J. Gaston, Col. Mersereau and Fred Mersereau. This concluded the evidence for plaintiff and Mr. Powell opened the case for Mr. Swim, calling Mr. A. E. Hanson, D. L. S. of Fredericton as his first witness.

The hearing will probably continue over to-morrow.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION RESULT OF THE RECENT SESSION

Partizan Liberals in the Senate Killed Three Important Measures—The Highways Bill and Bill to Enable Government to Acquire Branch Lines Rejected—Tariff Reductions, Bank Act, Parcel Post and Agricultural Aid Bills Passed.

The session which has recently closed has been one of the most interesting and one of the most valuable—despite the nullification of a large part of the work of the Senate—since Confederation. The outstanding feature of the session was of course the naval bill, which provided for an expenditure of \$35,000,000 for three Dreadnaughts to increase the effective fighting forces of the Empire. Through the almost inexplicable opposition of the Liberals to this measure which proposed that Canada should at last do its share of the naval defence of the Empire, some two-thirds of the time of the House was taken up with this bill. Growing out of the disgraceful blockade of all business by the Liberals and the still more disgraceful scene which was precipitated on two Saturday nights during the blockade, by Hon. William Pugsley, the Government amended the antiquated rules under which Parliament has been governed.

Canada has been the only important legislative body in the world which has had no closure rules which prevents a small minority by sheer physical endurance from holding up all business. The action of the Liberals compelled the Government to amend the rules and the Canadian Parliament is now brought in line with the Mother Parliament and the American Congress. The value of the rules has already been demonstrated. They have only been put in force once and unless a similar occasion arises are not likely to be again invoked, but their presence on the rules of the House seem to have had a salutary effect. Since they passed the business of Parliament has been conducted in a more systematic and businesslike way, while speeches have been shorter, pithier and more to the point. Their value has already been proven.

Bank Act Passed

Outside of the naval bill the most important measure of the session was probably the Bank Act. Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, introduced in the House a most progressive act, a great advance on any measure which Canada has ever seen. The Fielding bill which was prepared the year before left the Bank Act without any change. Mr. White's bill provides for several important changes. It provides for greater protection to shareholders in the formative stages. A repetition of the Farmers Bank disaster is now almost an impossibility. It provides for greater elasticity of currency by the establishment of a central gold reserve, while it also provides for a thorough external audit along the lines of the Scotch banks. It also has an important provision allowing banks to loan money to farmers or threshed grain, a boon to the grain growers of the West.

The bill was thoroughly discussed by the Banking and Commerce Committee for weeks and witnesses were heard from all parts of Canada representing various interests and classes. Many amendments were suggested and some were accepted by the Minister. It was generally realized that the bill as introduced by the Minister about met the situation, being progressive and protecting the interests of shareholders, depositors and the public. The act is recognized as a wonderful step forward.

Money for Agriculture

From the standpoints of the agricultural interests the two most important measures of the session were the Aid to Agriculture bill and the Highways Act. The Agriculture Bill is the most important measure ever passed by a Canadian Government for the benefit of the farmers of the Dominion. It provides for an expenditure of ten million dollars spread over ten years to be largely devoted to agricultural education and divided amongst the provinces according to population. C. C. James, former Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario and one of the best agricultural experts in Canada, will oversee the work of co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The Highways Act which was slaughtered by the Senate provided for an expenditure of a million and a half dollars for the improvement of roads in Canada. The money was to be divided amongst the provinces according to population and had been forced by rural associations and good roads organizations all over Canada.

Parcel Post Introduced

Hon. L. P. Pelletier fathered three important measures this past session. The most vital measure—and one which will benefit the whole of Canada—was the parcel post bill. For years there has been an agitation for parcel post in Canada, but it was left to the present energetic Postmaster General to bring it into practical effect. The parcel post system will come into effect on January 1, 1914.

Another Important Bill of Mr. Pelletier

Another important bill of Mr. Pelletier ratified an agreement between a wireless company and the Dominion for the establishment of a cheap trans-Atlantic cable service. Rates will be cut almost a third. It is the first real effective attempt which has ever been made to break the cable monopoly and should be a boon not only to the business and commercial interests but to everyone who is ever called upon to cable to the old land.

Improves Mail Service

The third important measure of the Postmaster General was the agreement calling for a vastly improved and fast Atlantic steamship service between Canada and Great Britain. Canada will no longer be dependent upon New York for its mail service while a much improved passenger and freight service between the two countries will be given. Both the wireless arrangement and the steamship contract will tend to draw closer the bonds between Canada and the Motherland. In addition to these bills Mr. Pelletier introduced measures providing for increased pay to letter carriers and railway mail clerks.

Duties Reduced

Important reductions in duty were announced by the Finance Minister when the Budget was brought down. The most important is on raw sugar as a result of the West Indies agreement. This reduction of about 20 per cent. resulted in an announcement the following day of the reduction in the price of sugar to the consumer. Another important reduction was in cement. The reduction will be of particular benefit to the West. Ditching machinery was put on the free list—a very practical benefit to farmers who require draining, and linotype machinery which is not manufactured in this country, was put on the free list.

Mr. White was able to announce in his budget speech the largest surplus in the history of Canada, \$55,000,000. The financial position of the Dominion Government has not been as good for years. No loans were needed during the past year, the debt was reduced, two loans which fell due will be paid this year and the securities of Canada stand higher than any other Overseas Dominions.

An important measure which was rather overlooked was that amending the criminal code which will go a long way to stop the White Slave traffic in Canada. Severe restrictions on the carrying of concealed weapons of every kind was also passed.

Master of Parliament

It was an arduous session for Premier Borden, but he handled it with a firm hand and in a most tactful and diplomatic manner and that he was master of Parliament he demonstrated time and again. Upon the shoulders of Hon. Robert Rogers has fallen many of the burdens of the session. He was the target for many attacks, but the Liberals found in him more than their match and he came out of the session popular with both sides and recognized as one of the big men of the session. The Cabinet all round has had a hard session and has proven its worth.

The Liberal majority in the Senate nullified a large part of the work of the session by killing three of the most important measures, the Naval Bill, the Highway Act, and a bill giving the Minister of Railways an Act, authority to purchase branch railways, which are feeders to the Intercolonial—a much needed reform.

PERILOUS JOURNEY IN UNKNOWN LAND

Ice Found on Mountain Top Near Equator—Strange Quarts in High Altitude

After encountering great hardships, and losing three of their members, a British expedition led by Dr. A. F. R. Wollaston penetrated to the Great Snow Range of New Guinea for the first time, and made a successful ascent of Mount Carstenz, almost to the summit. A valuable collection of birds and plants was obtained. Although it was only sixty miles from the spot where the expedition landed to the highest point reached, almost incessant rain, swollen rivers, and the difficult country made the work so hard that to cover this apparently short distance occupied four and a half months. At the end of the expedition nearly came to grief through the capsizing of Dr. Wollaston's canoe. The explorer was rescued with difficulty, but lost diaries covering three months and a large quantity of kit. Three members of the expedition died. Dr. Wollaston left England determined to ascend Mount Carstenz, the highest peak of the Nassau Range in Dutch New Guinea. He was a member of an expedition which unsuccessfully tried to accomplish this feat three years previously.

After conferring with the Dutch authorities at Batavia the doctor went to Borneo, and spent eight weeks collecting Dyaks before returning to Batavia. Here he was joined by Mr. C. B. Kloss, curator of the Kuala Lumpur Museum, and the two, with five native collectors and seventy-four Dyaks, proceeded by boat to the south coast of Dutch New Guinea. They were escorted by forty Dutch soldiers and eighty convicts from Batavia under a Dutch officer.

The party disembarked at the mouth of the Utkwa River, which had been ascended by Dutch travellers two years previously, and appeared to be the best route into the unknown interior. From the deck of the ship could be seen the snow-capped peaks of the mighty Carstenz. A motor-boat, built in England, and all the stores and equipment were landed, and a base camp was made twenty miles up the river.

All this region was quite uninhabited, and the expedition had to carry every bit of its own food. Canoes were made by the Dyaks, and the river was ascended for two days beyond the base, but after that the expedition travelled by land. Depots were established three days' march apart, the first being three days' travel up the foot hills of the Snow Range. From the fourth depot the ascent was made to the snow line. Progress was very slow, the ridges being appallingly steep and the track rough. In the high mountains the sun was never visible except for an hour in the morning, and the travellers were always in the clouds.

At an altitude of about 5,000 feet, the expedition met some curious, but friendly folk, small of stature, but pigmies, who showed the travellers their track and helped them. The highest point, 15,000 feet, was reached after five days' march from the last base. The rain descended in a continuous torrent, and although Mount Carstenz is almost exactly on the equator the fog-laden air was freezing cold.

During the ascent a fine panorama was observed, but the mist again closed in, and when the party were within a very short distance of the top the steep ice and dense fog necessitated a retreat. Two attempts to reach the actual summit were made but eventually food gave out. It was as the last load was being taken to the base camp that the canoe containing Dr. Wollaston and six Dyaks struck a snag in the swirling torrent, and capsized. Dr. Wollaston was carried a long way down the stream, and was almost exhausted.

Postman Walked 138,700 Miles The oldest rural postman in the Newry district, Ireland, Owen McAteer, has retired after a service of over thirty-eight years, performed between Newry and Bessbrook. As his official route averaged ten miles per day, he walked, he calculates, 138,700 miles during his career.

Earl Fined One Penny The Earl of Longford was, at Killiney, Ireland, fined one penny for having in his possession an unjust weighbridge, the chairman remarking that there could be no suggestion of intended fraud.

Farmer's Drink of Milk A prominent West Country farmer who was present at the opening of a new co-operative milk depot at Bath declared that he had not drunk a glass of milk for twenty years before attending this gathering, when he had a drink, "for the novelty of the thing," and was delighted with the taste.

SUNBURN. 25 LBS. 50 CENTS. SOLE FEET. Let it be your case and comfort. Druggists and Grocers. Zam Buk

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST CULLED FROM ALL SOURCES

George Siddall, aged 14, died at Bedford, Me., recently, as a result of a dislocation of the neck, caused by diving in Saco River.

The highest and lowest points of land in the United States are both in California and less than 90 miles apart, the summit of Mount Whitney and a spot in Death Valley.

Following the finest day in two years the weather, in London, recently, was again brilliant, with sixteen hours of sunshine. In the shade the temperature was 81, and there were fifty cases of heat stroke.

Mrs. B. Wolfe, of Ferndale, Sullivan County, N. Y., tried to spank her young son recently, and in so doing upset an oil stove. In the fire that followed 12 business houses and three dwellings, including the Wolfe house, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Nature's most deadly antipathy seems to have been overcome. A rat was killed in a produce company's plant in Missouri, and left four young rats, which the cat has undertaken to bring up, meantime not neglecting her duty of keeping the place clear of all adult rats that come in sight.

Diamonds of the weight of 28.25 tons, which would fill a space of 10 1/2 cubic yards and have a value of nearly \$1,000,000,000, uncut, have been taken from the earth from the earliest time to the present day, according to an estimate just made by de Launay, the French metallurgist.

Eight boys in a McLear County, Ill., school constructed a colored township map of the county in corn. The map shows the 30 townships and all the cities, villages and railroads on a scale of 3/4 inch to the mile. Nearly a half bushel of corn and 10 pounds of putty went into the making of the map.

The oldest citizen of Illinois, Dr. Jas. Lynn, of Oconee, entertained 108 guests in celebration of his 108th birthday anniversary. The birthday cake, the diameter of which was almost five feet and which bore 108 candles, was cut by the aged physician. It was in keeping with his wish that there were exactly 108 guests.

Letter boxes are used on suburban street cars in three American cities—Des Moines, Ia.; Burlington, Ia.; and Grand Rapids, Mich. This gives the suburban residents a chance to send mail to the post office every hour. If the car is signaled for the purpose of putting mail in the box, the driver is required to pay the conductor the minimum car fare.

Appraisal of the estate of John Jacob Astor, shows that the total value of assets was \$86,966,611, and the net assets \$85,311,228. The interest received by Vincent Astor, the son, was placed at \$28,984,528.80; that of Mrs. Madeline Forc Astor, the widow, \$7,678,896; that of Ava Elsie Muriel Astor, \$4,856,758; and that of John Jacob Astor 3rd, Mrs. Madeline Astor's son, \$2,922,672.

Mrs. Elizabeth Maughterman, 42 dead at Bryon, Ohio, just 12 days after she celebrated her 108th birthday anniversary. She was born in Pennsylvania, June 1, 1805. Mrs. Maughterman was the mother of 17 children, four of whom are living, and her progeny extends to the fifth generation. Her father served in the war of 1812 and her husband in the Civil War. She was an inveterate smoker.

Nicotine from a discarded pipe which two-year old Harold Thornfield, of South Norwalk, Conn., used in playful imitation of his father smoking, recently, is believed to have caused his death. His mother had let him take the pipe without having any suspicion of danger. Ten minutes after the child had used it in puffing imaginary smoke, he toppled over in convulsions which shortly gave way to coma. Several physicians were summoned but they were unable to stay the poison and the baby died.

Five thousand men, directing the efforts of as many teams of horses, will build a road 263 miles long from Bay City, Mich., to Mackinac City, across the Mackinac Island, in one day. The construction of this highway, which it is proposed to open to automobile traffic by the middle of June, is made possible, with a cash outlay of not more than \$75, through one of the most remarkable exhibitions of public spirit on record. Residents of northeastern Michigan are to make laborers of themselves, en masse, on Bee day, which is the name they have given the day. They are to work with shovel, spade and drag for one day of twelve hours, and they are to do it without a cent of pay. Wealthy lumbermen are to work with their camp crews and mill forces, the services of many of which have been donated by the employers.

A man in custody at Wilesden, Eng., was found to have on him tattooed with the story of his courtships and the names of his loves, while the other arm contained a record of his family bereavements.

Instead of having the playground outside of the Wadsworth School in Los Angeles, it is a large court room formed by the four walls of the building, which is only one story high. Every room in the building receives direct light and air from two opposite sides.

For the first time in the history of the Newport Beach in Rhode Island two policewomen have been placed on duty there. For uniforms they wear blue blouses with brass buttons, blue skirts and sailor straw hats.

The Houston Post says women will wear the kind of clothes they wear so long as the newspapers and men talk about them, and the men and the newspapers will talk about the clothes so long as they are worn, so what's the use of repining?

Dictating extemporaneously at the rate of 211.59 words a minute for nine consecutive minutes, Judge Frank H. Rudkin, of Spokane, Wash., is credited by court reporters with a world record in delivering charges to a jury. For years he has been the dread of court reporters.

The merchants of Kansas City displeased over their freight rates charged by the railroads, have come to their own rescue by establishing a boat line to St. Louis. Boats have already been put on the line, and three barges of 500 tons capacity each are being constructed in Pittsburg.

On the menu card of a tea room in New York appears this notice: "The women employees of this shop receive a minimum wage of \$12 a week. Therefore please do not tip them." The proprietor says he attributes the small part of his flourishing business to the effect this notice has upon his patron.

The French aviator, Edmund Ferroux, who holds the world's altitude record for an aeroplane, both for pilot and one passenger, recently broke the world's record at Vienna, carrying two passengers. He reached a height of 15,480 feet. The record with a passenger is 16,368 feet.

It appears that the daughter of the new Secretary of Commerce and Labor was her father's stenographer before he was called to his present high post, and she says that she wishes she were back in Indian polis, working at her typewriter, instead of trying to shine in Washington society, which she regards as a bore.

Morenci, Ariz., is said to be the only town in the United States without a street or a conveyance of any kind. Steep trails over the rocks and mountains take the place of roads, and these render the use of vehicles of any kind impossible. Ponies, mules and burros pack all the supplies, and funerals must be attended by train.

William Zimmerman, of Nyack, N. Y., passing a deep pond, heard cries for help. Investigating he discovered a youth struggling in the water. Removing his coat and hat as he ran down the bank, he dived into the pool and swam out to the drowning lad. It was his brother, Alfred, who had tumbled off a log he was floating upon. He could not swim, and had gone down twice before his elder brother, a powerful swimmer, seized him and towed him ashore. Alfred was unconscious, but John Doerzaph, a high school student who has learned lessons of first aid, resuscitated him.

The Calcutta Journal tells us of a peculiar way of "going into bankruptcy" which prevailed among the Marwaris in India until the methods of the white man began to be introduced. When a man could not pay his bills, he summoned his creditors, who were ushered into the room sacred to the bankrupt's household god, now thoughtfully veiled that he might not witness the bankruptcy proceedings. The bankrupt would present himself before his creditors, who, one after another, or all together, as they please, beat the poor debtor with a club, until their wrath was exhausted.

The death of Mary Baker Eddy does not appear to have checked the expansion of Christian Science. At the annual meeting of the "mother church" in Boston recently, it was announced that during the past year 102 new churches were organized, including five in England, and others in Germany, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand and Porto Rico, besides many unorganized local gatherings of Christian Scientists. In the past year lectures delivered under the auspices of the central board had been attended by 850,000 persons, an increase of 100,000 over the previous year. In Sweden, it was reported, the church had obtained state recognition.

Chicago dressmakers offer a cure for the hobble skirt. The design sustains the idea of two hobble skirts.

The rudder of the Imperator, which weighs 90 tons, is so delicately adjusted that it may be controlled from the bridge by a single hand.

Mrs. Jane E. Gale, of Gullford, Vt., picked up from the road which passes her home the 45th hen from her flock which had been run over and killed by automobiles within a comparatively short time.

Of the 700 members of the San Francisco Dishwashers Union, 100 are college graduates. This is said to be a greater proportion of college men than can be found in any other labor organization in the country.

At Sherbrooke, Quebec, an infernal machine which she received in the mails instantly killed Mrs. J. Bilodeau wife of a wealthy contractor there, and severely injured her sister-in-law Miss Bilodeau, who was in the room with her when the explosion occurred.

At Trouville, France, recently, disobeying his governess, the little nephew of the Comte de Noailles entered a kennel containing twelve savage dogs which were being trained for police service. The animals sprang upon the boy and literally tore him to pieces.

The workmen who have been engaged in cleaning Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, London (G. B.), have removed no less than 20 tons of accumulations from the platform and statue at the top of the column, which has not been cleared for the last 45 years. The dirt on Nelson's hat alone weighed half a ton.

Three men in the New Jersey penitentiary risked their lives last week by plunging into the six-mile current of the Hackensack River in a vain but heroic effort to rescue a fellow convict bent upon suicide. The three were hard characters. But they had courage and enough regard for a fellow human to risk themselves for his preservation. From which one gains once more the idea that there is some good everywhere if it only has a chance to come out.

A man of Shenandoah county, Virginia, purchased some merchandise at Broadway, Va., fifty-seven years ago. He failed to pay for it before he entered the army. He was severely wounded and has been a cripple since. Life with him has been a struggle, and it required strenuous efforts on his part to meet the expenses of his family. He, however, never forgot that he owed this debt. Having learned that one of the heirs of the man from whom he purchased the goods was living, he made his journey to Broadway, a distance of nearly forty miles, and discharged the debt.

Four vacancies in the House of Commons will require to be filled before the next session. Of the four seats, three are in Ontario and one in Quebec, and only two, Chateauguay and South Bruce, are real fighting ground. South Lanark is practically Conservative, the majority in 1911 being 1,167, while East Middlesex is almost as much so. The majority of the late Peter Elson at the general election was 661. South Bruce, vacant by the elevation of J. J. Donnelly, M. P., to the Senate gave a Conservative majority of 103, and Chateauguay, a Liberal majority of 40.

Double deck cars capable of seating 100 persons may be introduced on the lines of the Washington, D. C., Railway and Electric Company, if an experiment for which the officials of the company are now preparing proves successful. One car of the proposed design has been ordered and will be used in the experiment. If found successful others will be added. That the double deck car is the only solution of the traffic problem is the belief of many officials of the road. J. T. Moffett, superintendent of transportation, has explained that there is no room for the construction of more tracks along the streets over which the company operates, and on some of these tracks, he said, the company is now running as close a schedule as safety will permit. Small wheels, only 24 inches in diameter, are used in the new type of car, so as to reduce their height. Seats on the first floor will be transverse, while those on the second floor will be placed back to back longitudinally. The top floor of the car will be reached by stairway leading from the center of each end of the car. Both the upper and lower decks of the car will be sheathed in steel plate. Lattice steel columns framed into the sheathing of both decks will be used instead of the corner posts, as in many of the present cars. This will allow the entire sides to support the second deck. The new car will be 42 feet long and 8 1/2 feet wide. A clear standing height of 6 feet 1 inch will be allowed. The entire height of the car will be 15 feet 3 inches.

HOW TO WIN A HUSBAND

Dr. C. Franklin Leavitt of Chicago, has made public a lesson in winning a husband by suggestion.

"We must visualize our desires before we can expect to realize them," he said. "A girl should picture the sort of woman she wishes to become, and then impress this picture on her subconscious mind if it is ever with her."

"A woman may turn herself into a hag by depression thoughts. A wise woman creates within herself conditions which attract. The subconscious mind is under direct control of the conscious mind and can be impressed through repeated strong suggestions."

"When a girl is not attracting men comes to me I ask her to look herself over for her weaknesses. If her cheeks are hollow I insist on her exercising the muscles of her face."

"An eye exercise gives her control of the muscles of the eyes. Before the mirror she learns the expression most becoming to her eyes. The control of the muscles of this organ gives her assurance to look in the face. Instead of dropping the eyes she will express force and not weakness."

"The girl should give a handshake as if she had met a friend and not in limp fashion. Thus she will emanate suggestions of love and harmony and not of condemnation and apprehension."

"A woman has two weapons—thought and action. When she is possessed of a 'going mind' she is almost irresistible. A woman with power wins the heart she wants."

"The first lesson to all unattractive women should be to picture themselves in a receptive attitude toward men. From childhood they should be taught to meet the opposite sex without fear and bashfulness. Fear gives depression to the body and a woman depressed cannot be beautiful."

"Thoughts properly directed can change the physical being. From concentration on a subject fifteen minutes a day women have become beautiful. They should suggest to themselves at intervals that they are beautiful."

"Married women should take treatment to retain the affections of their husbands. Going back to the old days of honeymoon attraction she is able to keep her husband interested."

Travelling fifty miles an hour through a fog, an automobile driven by Reuben I. Budd, of Dover, N. J., left the narrow paved center of the macadam road between Dover and Rockaway recently and turned over three times. Budd is dead. A. J. Freeman, a traveling salesman of Paterson, is in hospital, with hardly a chance to recover, and William Grady of Dover, Miss Mary Henderson Bontont and Miss Idella Health of Dover, are at their homes suffering from serious fractures and lacerations.

Eight couples were married in the same church at Waterville, Me., by the same clergyman within six hours recently. The earliest took place at 4:30 o'clock.

A clergyman in Waterville, N. Y., offered to marry free of charge any couple who wished to get married Friday. He had done this in order to try to remove the superstition generally attached to Friday, the 13th.

A BAKING SUCCESS WHICH YOU CAN DUPLICATE IN YOUR HOME WITH

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

WHEN YOU BUY A TYPEWRITER

You must first be convinced of three things:—

1st. That the typewriter you select embodies the strong points of all the others, with a few exclusive features added.

2nd. That it will give the maximum of service at a minimum cost for repairs.

3rd. That the price you pay obtains more typewriter value than the same amount or more, could buy in any other machine.

VISIBLE WRITING, of course, is an indispensable feature. Nobody wants a typewriter which necessitates lifting the carriage after every two or three words, to see that the proper punctuation marks are in place, or to get the correction in an involved sentence.

So your first requirement brings you to the consideration of an "Empire" feature of primary importance. Every letter on the line, from front to last, is in plain sight all the time.

PORTABILITY must be duly considered, too, between a machine you can take on the train, while travelling, and one you must needs leave behind—or pack into the baggage car.

The convenient shape and size of the "Empire" make it as portable as a camera, and the weight is but 32 lbs.

Granted that simplicity of construction is an advantage, it stands to reason that the simpler the machine, the less it costs to make it and, consequently, the less the price at which the makers can afford to sell it.

Because complicated mechanism costs more to make.

And the more costly the mechanism, the higher must be the price demanded for the machine.

The "Empire" is the simplest standard typewriter on the market.

It costs less to buy than any other standard typewriter, because it costs less to make.

The New Model "Empire" sells for \$80.00 and is superior to any other

standard typewriter on the market at \$120.00.

You can simply save a cool \$40.00 in cash when you purchase an "Empire."

And this \$40.00 might just as well be in your pocket, as in the pocket of some other person.

Because it does not represent a monetary value when invested in a higher-priced machine.

Neither does it represent a merchandise value.

If you must get rid of that \$40.00 there are plenty of other, and better, ways to spend it.

CANADIAN MAKE AND MONEY IN CANADA.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES:—Speed, Endurance, Portability, Light Weight, Visible Writing, Responsive Action, Permanent Alignment, Lightning Escapement, Perfect Manfolding and Simplicity of Construction.

Result—The "Empire" Typewriter, FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER, 12 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B., Phone 653.

NO DUCKS FOR HER

"Why is it, that in the spring a young woman's fancy is so apt to turn to clucking hens? Last year one of my best friends abandoned the footlights and sought the actor's oft-dreamed-of paradise, a little home in the country.

"As a recreation she decided to start a poultry farm, which she did with a barn-yard hen and thirteen eggs from the village store. Not having even the most elementary knowledge of poultry, she inquired of a neighbor how long eggs generally took to hatch. She received the reply:—

"Three weeks for chickens and four for ducks."

"The neighbor met her some time afterward, and, on being asked how the poultry farming was going on, she replied, with a lowering countenance:—

"Oh, I've finished with it. At the end of three weeks there were no chickens, so I tried to hatch some as I didn't want ducks."

Four pillow tops are greatly improved when being made up if they are covered with a washable bobbinet Finish around the edge with a cord to harmonize with the colours in the pillow.

MASTER WORKMAN SMOKING TOBACCO The Business Man says: It's Good Business to Smoke "Master Workman" TOBACCO This world-famous Brand can now be obtained for 15c a cut at all the best Stores. The Business Man



Feeding the Calf

That many dairy calves develop into unprofitable cows is little wonder when one considers the poor care which a large share of them receive.

No matter how calves are to be reared later on the first food taken should be the dam's milk commonly known as colostrum.

Oil meal gruel is easily made by pouring from six to ten parts of hot water over one part of meal and allowing the mixture to cook until cool enough to feed.

From the time it is six weeks old ground oats with the hulls removed should be kept constantly before the calf and a little dry feed sprinkled in the pails after the milk is drunk.

For the first supplementary concentrated feed meal without coarse hulls is most suitable as it does not irritate the digestive organs.

During the early part of the pasture season the grass is usually capable of supplying the cows for one month or a month and a half.

Following the clover grain crops will be next class fit for use among the combinations for soiling as combinations are always more reliable than single grains one consisting of 1 bushel peas and 2 bushels of oats.

Weaning of calves is sometimes accompanied by loss of flesh. This is usually due to too sudden a change.

Artistic miniature bridges have been placed on the lamp-posts in Rio de Janeiro, Calif., in order to bring out clearly the meaning of the name of the city.

Soiling for Dairy Cow

In sections where the dairy cow is the most prominent source of revenue the question of soiling or growing green crops for feeding during the summer months is of importance.

By a complete system the herd will depend on the crops grown and fed in the stall and will need sufficient acreage to ensure proper daily exercise.

Partial soiling is an important part of a reliable system of dairying. To realize its value to observe that it is an effective practical way of supplementing the pastures during the dry part of the summer season.

Soiling will enable the dairyman to grow more food per acre than any other system. Where pasturing is the full practice the first injury comes from the animal's eating off the young plants before they have attained substance or strength.

Then the cows may be kept in much better condition when there is an abundance of green food to be fed at the discretion of the feeder rather than depend on the season and soil to furnish sufficient pasture grass.

In sections where intensive farming is in operation soiling is credited with increasing the production of milk 100 per cent by the fact that more animals may be kept and the individual production greatly increased.

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Poultry Manure

Fresh poultry manure has approximately twice the fertilizing value of cattle manure, if a comparison of the two products based upon their nitrogen content.

Several methods have been suggested for retarding this nitrogen. They consist in mixing with the excrement either an absorbing substance of an acid compound which will chemically combine with the ammonia as fast as it is formed.

From the standpoint of the mechanical condition, the mixture with land plaster gives the least desirable product, although the addition of sawdust aids materially in preventing the formation of hard cakes.

When the manure is to be kept only a few days before applying, good results may be obtained with dry loam or peat as an absorbent.

The difficulties experienced in spreading poultry manure on account of its sticky consistency, may be obviated by mixing with loam, peat or common stable manure.

As this is one of the reliable winter foods it can be fed continuously after August 20th, if practicable. Corn is one of the reliable crops for feeding as a substitute for or with roots.

Pasture 1 to 3 acres will feed 1 cow for 5 mos., or 150 days; 1 to 3 acres will feed 10 cows for 15 days.

Roots (30 tons per acre); 2 1/2 sq. rd., will feed 1 cow for 1 day; 1 acre will feed 1 cow 236 days; 1 acre will feed 10 cows for 1 month.

Corn (20 tons green fodder per acre) 1 1/2 sq. rd., will feed 1 cow for 1 day; 1 acre will feed 1 cow for 570 days; 1 acre will feed 10 cows for 2 mos.

Roots (30 tons per acre); 2 1/2 sq. rd., will feed 1 cow for 1 day; 1 acre will feed 1 cow for 856 days; 1 acre will feed 10 cows for 2 1/2 mos.

The comparison of these same crops would be changed if the average yield per acre of any district was different from the figures given. The daily consumption of the average cow is 70 lbs. green fodder, from which we can readily judge the economy of growing and feeding the crops that supply food for the longest time.

Slimy Milk. Ropy or slimy milk is caused by fermentation which acts upon the casein of the milk, giving it the slimy appearance. The feed is not necessarily the cause of this condition.

The crops that follow grain will be turnips and corn. The turnips can be sown during the last week of May and will be ready for feeding by August 25th. It will take 1/2 to 3/4 of an acre to feed ten cows one week.



Will kill every fly in your house and store. All you have to do is to get the flies to the Pads. Directions in each packet show how to do this.

Plan for a Larger Milk Yield. What virtue is there in heredity when it comes to abundant milk production per cow? Many a dairyman notices a cow is good, her helpers may turn out to be good milkers, sometimes they do not.

Every dairyman who is doing anything at testing his individual cows, and all progressive dairyman appreciate the far reaching benefits of such study, knows that it would be worth at least 1,200 pounds of milk extra per cow to secure the right bull.

Waste Places. There are odd corners and waste places on the farm that can scarcely be put to better use than the growing of trees for wood and timber and it would be wise to encourage the growth of trees on such places.

Several thicknesses of unplaned wire window screen netting folded flat make the very best kind of scrubber for cleaning rusty fire-iron. A final polish on a rough cloth better of course also necessary.

When putting in filling of any kind, remember to toss it lightly with a fork, don't pack it tightly if you do, your filling will be heavy and too solid.

Vienna Coffee is made by mixing one cupful of mixed cream to one and one-half cupfuls of boiling milk, and pour this into one quart or more of strained coffee.

Water bottles and decanters can be put a dessert spoonful of rough salt into a decanter and moisten it with vinegar; then shake the decanter until the stains are removed.

A very attractive way to serve scrambled eggs is to put the eggs into a deep dish and cover with bacon which has been cut very thin and cooked rather crisp.

To Break Glass Evenly. If you want to break a glass jar or bottle quite evenly, soak a piece of string in turpentine, and tie it with the break to come. Then fill the glass up to that point with cold water and set fire to the string. The glass will snap all along the heated line.

THE DANGER OF ANAEMIA

Consumption May Follow Unless Its Ravages are Checked.

There is danger to every girl and every woman who falls a victim to anaemia—that is bloodlessness. They become listless, feel too weak, too prompt steps to stop the trouble. Too often, through neglect, they drift into a worse condition, forgetting that anaemia frequently leads on to consumption.

Household Hints. To boil cracked eggs put a teaspoonful of vinegar in the water. This will prevent it from boiling out, or a teaspoonful of salt answers equal to it.

The mistake is often made of cleaning white painted linets, doors and wainscoting with soap and hot water. The heat of the water has the effect of destroying the outer coating of varnish, the result being that the paint soon wears away.

To rid a pan of the odor of onions wash it in the usual way with soap and hot water. Wipe out with a dishcloth, then sprinkle freely with common salt and place on the stove, shaking the pan so as to scatter the salt while it is broiling.

Floors stains can be removed by dipping the stained wood with vinegar and water, with whitewash marks on the floor or windows may be successfully treated with an application of paraffin.

In making buttonholes in stuff that raves easily, mark the buttonhole and stitch around it before cutting. Should the bristles of your hair brush turn soft try the following: Wash the brush well in boiling water to which a dessert spoonful of ammonia has been added.

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Just To Remind You. That The Advocate has the best equipped Job Printing Plant north of St. John, and has the reputation of turning out all work neatly and promptly. We have added all the latest types and materials, and consequently are in a position to meet the various tastes and ideas of our numerous patrons better than any other office on the North Shore.

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:—

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

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS. TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c. Any one desiring to obtain a patent should apply to MUNN & CO. Patent Attorneys, New York.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Milltown, N. B." will be received at this office until 4:00 P. M., on Tuesday, June 24, 1913, for the construction of a Public Building, Milltown, N. B.

Chas. Sargeant First Class Livery. Hack in connection with Hotel Miramichi meets all trains and boats. Horses for Sale at all times. Public Wharf. Phone 61.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 4, 1913. Newspapers will be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department—42814.

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

PRISONER HELD UP COURT WITH REVOLVER

Judge, lawyers, policemen and spectators were sent scurrying to cover in the criminal court at Washington, D. C. on Monday, when Ray M. Stewart, aged 18, fired three wild shots in an attempt to "shoot up" the court.

FRENCH PRESIDENT GUEST OF THE KING

At Buckingham Palace, where He is Being Entertained with Royal Splendor

President Raymond Poincare, of the French Republic, was entertained by the King at the state banquet on Tuesday night with as great a display of pomp and magnificence as was ever shown a royal guest at Buckingham Palace.

WOOD BLOCKS AS AN ECONOMICAL PAVING

The paving of city streets with wood is again coming into favour, new methods of laying the pavements making this one of the most satisfactory of pavements.

Best results are obtained from rectangular-shaped blocks cut from Southern or Norway pine which are thoroughly seasoned and cross-cut.

The manufacture of wood-blocks for paving would furnish an excellent means of utilizing the many defective logs of Norway pine which are now being burned.

But you can't always get inside information from a middle-man.

In the human race the fat man has more than a slim chance.

No, Alamo, a peroxide blonde isn't light on her feet.



NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment List of the Town of Newcastle remains in my hands as collector and receiver of taxes.

All persons whose taxes remain unpaid at this date are defaulters, and payment will be enforced without delay.

J. E. T. LINDON, Town Treasurer

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to and including Monday, the 30th June, for the erection and completion of the super-structure of St. James' Sabbath School Building, according to plans and specifications which can be seen at my private office after Monday the 16th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. A. McCURDY, Chairman Building Committee.

NOTE—THE TIME FOR RECEIPT OF THESE TENDERS HAS BEEN EXTENDED UNTIL MONDAY, 7TH JULY NEXT.

E. A. McCURDY, Chairman of Committee.

DOMINION DAY FESTIVITY AT RENOUS

Preparations are now complete for the Two Days' Grand Picnic and Bazaar, in connection with the New Stone and Concrete Church now in course of construction.

JULY 1st AND 2nd

One of the chief features of both days will be dancing in a water tight roofed pavilion 50x100; also games of every conceivable description will be provided, such as:

- Tug-of-War between Millerton and Blackville
Baseball, Putting the Shot, Sack Race, One Hundred Yards Dash, Palmistry, Archery for Ladies, etc.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS

Excursion Rates on all trains from North and South, also on the Fredericton Division of the N. C. R.

On Dominion Day an Excursion Train of Twelve Coaches will leave Newcastle at eleven o'clock a. m., and will arrive at Renous in time for one of the most elaborate festive boards that land and water can afford.

Excursion Tickets, good for three days, will be issued from Fredericton and all intermediate points, and from Loggieville, Chatham and all intermediate points to Renous, on Dominion Day.

SECOND DAY—JULY 2ND

Festivity will begin at five p. m. and will continue all night. An Excursion Train will leave Newcastle on July 2nd at 4.30 and will reach Renous at 6 p. m., in time for supper.

To accommodate those from Blackville and intermediate points on the second day, July 2nd, a Special Train will leave Blackville at 7.30 p. m. for Renous and will return to Blackville at 2 o'clock a. m.

An Excursion train will leave Renous both days at 10.30 p. m. for Newcastle.

Meals will be served on the grounds at popular prices. McEachren's Orchestra will be in attendance both days.

THE BIGGEST EVENT OF THE SEASON.

UTILIZING WOOD WASTE

Perhaps the most interesting development in the manufacture of wood products has arisen in the increasing variety of uses to which wood waste can be put.

It is now commercially possible to reduce the fifty to sixty per cent. waste formerly left in the woods by the lumberman to no more than five per cent. by a combination of three well-developed chemical industries, namely, paper making, wood-distillation (in a modified form) and the manufacture of resin oils.

The utilization of mill waste is being made increasingly possible by the developing markets for old and short lengths in lumber, instead of a few assorted sizes.

MARRIED

On the 26th June at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lingley parents of the bride, by Rev. Dr. Harrison, Charles P. Stothart to Miss Eleanor A. Lingley both of Newcastle, N. B.

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

SUNNY CORNER

Misses Nellie and Delia Hyland are visiting at Trout Brook.

Mrs. John Matchett was in Millerton the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Cluston a few days last week.

Miss Jennie Curtis has returned from the United States to spend the summer at her home here.

Mr. John Wilson of New York is the guest of his old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mullin.

Quite a number of our young men went to camp Sussex on Monday.

Miss Nellie Powers spent a few days at Mrs. Patrick Curtis's last week.

Miss May Johnston was in Redbank one day last week.

Mrs. Edw. Menzies and son Allan spent Sunday with the former's sister, Mrs. Allan Tozer.

Miss Margaret Hynes has gone to Millerton for a week.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

No medicine for little ones is so highly recommended as is Baby's Own Tablets. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe and besides that thousands of mothers throughout the land praise them as the only sure cure for childhood ailments.

PRINCESS MARY'S WILL

Rather a Self-opinionated Young Lady is King's Daughter

Princess Mary is said to be the most determined lady in the royal household. Her Royal Highness is fast growing up, and she is forming her own circle of friends and her own manner of life.

The one point of dispute between her and the Queen is her hair. Princess Mary dislikes to have it falling about. The Queen will not allow it up, but a compromise was reached. Princess Mary usually ties it back in a small thick plait doubled up at the neck with a ribbon.

The King is amused at his daughter's strong will, which seems likely to overrule even that of the Queen's.

Among her girl friends are Lady Rachell Capell, the elder daughter of the Countess of Essex; both of Lord Curzon of Kedleston's daughters, and Mrs. George Keppel's second daughter.

A very special friend of the Princess is Lady Rachell Capell, of whom both Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra are very fond.

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

MAILED CONTRACT SEATED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, on Friday, the 18th July, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Kouchibouguac and Richibucto from the Postmaster General's Pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kouchibouguac, Richibucto and Route Offices and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at St. John. G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, May 20th, 1913.

WANTED Experienced Coat, Vest and Pant makers. Apply at "My Tailor" cor. of Pleasant and Regent Streets (next door to B. F. Malby's) after July 1st. 26-2.

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

THE WOMEN'S PAGE

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH MOTHER-IN-LAW!



A typical Indian Mother-in-law, such as for Centuries has been held in Disrepute.



A Group of Indian Mothers-in-law, Ready for a Scalp Dance.

Maybe She's All Right and We're All Wrong, Because We're the Only Nation That Looks Upon Her as an Indian Squaw

BEFORE the redskins were tamed to eat out of the government's hand many of them had some exquisitely simple ways of dealing with problems that puzzle a complex civilization.

The mother-in-law, for instance, when she was old and worn out, they disposed of quite easily and effectually by abandoning her to the scant mercies of winter. It was hard on the mother-in-law, but it saved the Indians bother.

At best a squaw's life was none too beautiful. Up to the time when she was annexed by some brute she had rather lively times with her lovers, and was seldom limited as to their number. But youth was more fleeting than now, because of the hardships of life in the open, and her cooing days were soon over. Then she became a hard-featured, weather-beaten slattern, who tilted the soil and was little better than a beast of burden.

The rigors of such a life did not sweeten her temper. She was a virago, a virago, as virago is, and as keen for torture as any red fanatic that ever scalped a Pennsylvania Dutchman or burned a Puritan at the stake.

And that, says the French Academy, is the type we Americans associate with our mothers-in-law today. Joking aside, is our mother-in-law really a squaw?

FOR his mother-in-law the redskin reserved a special hatred. It was more bitter, more deadly, more lasting than his aversion for any other living thing. All the venom of his nature, concentrated and distilled into an extract of pure hatred, represented his feeling for the mother of his wife.

If the feeling had been confined to individuals, instead of being common to the race, it might be explained. A man who drew worse than a blank couldn't have been expected to think any too highly of the real author of his misfortunes. But with the Indians it was the universal thing, this detestation that was deeper and deadlier than his detestation of a poisonous snake or a white man.

The question that comes home to us all is—Are we savages to our mothers-in-law?

Or, Are our mothers-in-law savages? To answer a question like this we might play both ends against the middle and then copper the bet. Really, it's a question that every man and every mother-in-law must settle for himself or herself, as the case may be.

LOST IN THE DIM PAST

The French Academy has been trying to settle it, with the usual result that it has gone so far back that it has lost itself. Until the investigators were quite swallowed up by antiquity, they thought that the mother-in-law aversion was the natural result of the ancient and honorable practice of bride-stealing. The despoiler of a home was supposed to be looked upon as a robber and an enemy, and to return the feeling with interest.

At any rate, the academicians concluded that the mother-in-law hatred was imported into Europe by the Spaniards who returned from the conquest of the new world. Before that time it was not a general practice, or custom, if it may so be termed. The bucolic Europeans were in the habit of revering the origin of their life's happiness. They looked upon her not as an intruder, but as a guest.

In fact, it would seem as if the conquerors caught the mother-in-law aversion just as some of them caught the smallpox-by contact. They began to look on dearest's mamma as a fifth wheel, to wish her out of the house and to take all means short of murder to get rid of her.



Chinese Ruler of Family, Held in High Repute.

There was this in favor of the Indian system that doesn't apply to the white: the red mother-in-law kept out of hubby's way. She didn't bother him, pester him or nag him. She realized that his neighborhood was not healthy for her. She ran from him, and if she happened to run along the seashore he wouldn't follow her until the waves had washed out her tracks for fear some dire misfortune would come upon him if he even walked on the ground she had polluted.

It's this sort of past that the American mother-in-law has to live down. What the comic weeklies have done to her is much less than she got a few centuries ago. She was no joke then. The only airy perfidage she ever knew was a club. After that, not exactly the deluge, but turned adrift in a blizzard to perish miserably as she lived.

It really does seem as if the French Academy had "put one over" on us, for most of the world reveres the mother-in-law. In China, for instance, she is very often the ruler of the household.

By all that the classics say, the Chinese man is the only real Mongolian that counts much with the yellow gods or his honored ancestors. But that doesn't help him a lot in the bosom of his family. Many a proud Manchu "gets his" when he goes home, even as it happens to you and I. An one writer puts it, "Perhaps the ordinary Chinese married woman does not in practice obey her husband much more than does the British; but she must obey her husband's father and mother."

There's where the mother-in-law scores. In most of those oriental nations, where reverence for ancestors is taught as a religion, and where a newly married couple are but members of a large family, the parents-in-law are the ruling powers. For a bride to disobey her mother-in-law would be a disgrace. Neglect of her husband's parents is actually a cause for divorce in China.



Type of Feminine Head of an East Indian Family.

If a wife receives a present, she must hand it over to her mother-in-law, whom she calls "mother-in-law." Whenever the latter considers it necessary, she beats the son's wife, and if the young woman strike back she may be held before a magistrate and forced to submit to a hundred strokes from the bamboo.

"You must listen to your wife, but not believe her," is a Chinese proverb. The husband need not associate with her or make her a companion in any way. But if she shows disrespect to her parents-in-law

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Whom the Inventor De Forrester Classes among the Undesirable Mothers-in-law.

he may murder her, and his action will be considered entirely praiseworthy.

To such an extent is this veneration for parents carried that a widow who remains true to the memory of her husband and does not marry again is likely to have triple arches of fine carved stone, called *Pillars*, erected in her honor.

Imagine such reverence for an American mother-in-law!

There's no limit, however, to the honors that come to the mother by marriage among the peoples who hold to ancestor worship. There's one tribe of the Rajputs, of India, the Surabans or Solar race, that pay special honors to their ancestors with offerings of milk, flowers and rice. The women present cakes and oil to the spirits, not only of their mothers-in-law, but clear back to their great-grandmothers-in-law.

A HUSBAND WON BY PLUCK

Among the Santals, a very low tribe of India, a mother occasionally tries her best to avoid becoming a mother-in-law. Among those bilious people a girl may decide to become a bride by going to the house of the man of her choice and making him keep her. In that case the mother may attempt to smoke her out by throwing red pepper on the fire. If the girl can stand it, she stays in the house and forthwith gains a mother-in-law. In that case she is held to have fairly won her husband, and the gentleman must forthwith make it a marriage.

Among the Armenians, who are supposed to be of true oriental descent through the Iranians, and further back through these latter to the Hittites of the Bible, the mother-in-law is held in the highest estimation. Women of that race, indeed, are universally held in high esteem, perhaps to some extent for their virtues and not a little for their personal appearance. They are a set of Junos, though they hide their figures with hideous swaddlings of clothes; and their magnificent dark eyes, with strong lashes, effectively set off their olive complexions. They carry the idea of equality so far that the high wooden head-dress, long characteristic of their people, is supposed to have been invented for the purpose of making the common women as tall as the men and obviating even the slightest semblance of superiority on the part of the male.

When a woman becomes a widow, she is the head of a clan which includes the husbands and wives of all her children, and also her grandchildren. On her death the clan disintegrates, but it is united again under the leadership of one of her daughters, in case there should be a widow among them. Here the mother-in-

Why Alter the Marriage Service?



SOME ten years ago a budding suffragette insisted that the word "obey" be left out of her marriage service. She made a hit with the press and got her name in print from one end of the country to the other. Thereafter, for a period of some months, any bride who wanted notoriety could get it by shoving "obey" overboard and sailing into matrimony without a reef in her free will.

Now, if a bride doesn't like to think of pledging obedience, the nasty little word is omitted without a ripple, and she's lucky to get three lines in her home paper. A reporter who omitted to mention the fact would hardly get a call down unless he was due for one anyhow, on the general principles that a reporter ought to be called down once every so often to keep him contented with life.

Other changes have been made from time to time to please capitious brides; but, as a whole, the service has remained pretty much the same for the last three centuries. It remained recently for the lower house of convocation of the established English church to make the most sweeping of all changes in the ritual, in order that no sensitive persons should be embarrassed by the plain speaking of the time-honored exhortation that precedes the actual "I wills."

PERHAPS the marriage service is of somewhat more importance in England than in this country, because it is usually more binding. Once he goes and does it, an Englishman usually stays put, because it takes so much money to get a divorce that only the quite well-to-do can afford the luxury of a release.

Then, too, the English courts have held that a union without a formal service, either religious or civil, is no marriage. Our own judiciary has not followed that decision, holding that "common-law marriages," when sufficiently proved, are as binding as the other kind. The English are inclined to hedge a bit by prescribing a marriage where the parties have passed as one. But if it can be proved that the match was illegal at the start, it remains so.

At any rate, there is more of a tendency over there to heed the forms of the event than there is in this country. So it is not surprising that something of a storm was raised by the order to tone down the exhortations.

The English marriage, like our own, has grown out of the old Roman ceremony, and the rituals, while subjected to some alterations, have remained pretty much the same since the latter end of the middle ages.

WHAT IS CHANGED

Since the Protestants broke away from the parent church, however, the established church ritual has served in England, and to a great extent in this country. A great many of our ancestors managed to stand the exhortation without flinching. But people were more plian spoken in those days.

The old ritual certainly has the merit of plain speaking. It calls a spade a spade, and it tells in an uncertain manner how and why people should enter the marital state.

For those who have never been through the ordeal, the exhortation as used for the aforesaid three centuries is, in part, as follows: "And therefore [marriage] is not by any to be enterprised, nor taken in hand unadvisedly, lightly or wantonly, to satisfy man's carnal lusts and appetites like brute beasts that have no understanding, but reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly and in the fear of God; duly considering the causes for which matrimony was ordained: "First, it was ordained for the procreation of chil-

dren, to be brought up in the nurture and fear of the Lord, and to the praise of his holy name.

"Secondly, it was ordained for a remedy against sin and to avoid fornication; that such persons as have sworn the gift of continency might marry and keep themselves undefiled members of Christ's body.

"Thirdly, it was ordained for the mutual society, help and comfort that one might have of the other, both in prosperity and adversity."

Now for the changes. The first paragraph is to be omitted, and the second and third are to be retained.

The second paragraph is to read, "First, it was ordained for the increase of mankind."

That paragraph beginning "Secondly" is to be omitted altogether.

As a matter of course, the controversy that raged up has been little less than tremendous. Those in favor of the old order of things declare that the ultra-reformist is to be observed in regard to matrimony, really an indication of weakness, and that the new service is the same spirit that makes for religious rigors.

One writer in a weekly circulation paper, speaking of the middle classes voices this view, "It has been decided in a royal commission that the marriage service is to be altered, and that the old service is to be retained, when a royal commission is appointed to inquire into the marriage service, when questionable dances are all the rage, and when the pleasures are the only ones that are appreciated; when conversation between the sexes is so much freer than in the past, and when the young people are so much more ignorant of their own duties and of our forefathers that those forefathers are to be regarded with aghast at our want of decency if they were to hear us; when marriage itself has ceased to be a solemnity to smart society (and to many people who are neither smart nor in society) save a temporary sort of licensed debauchery—in these decadent days of the twentieth century, I say, the exhortation with which the marriage service begins is actually condemned as obscene."

Considering that some things spread very quickly from England to America, we may before very long be having the very same discussions in this country, and probably the points presented will not differ so very much from those of the anonymous writer just quoted.

It really does seem, too, that a good many people have stood the old service without being radically injured by it.

law is the person held in the highest honor; nothing is too good for her, and loyalty and obedience from the children are matters of course. No man would dare dream of being discourteous to his mother-in-law in Armenia.

Such a retort discourteous would be impossible there as Dr. Lee De Forrest made regarding his mother-in-law when he and his wife brought counter suits for separation. He had married the daughter of Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, the noted Brooklyn suffragette and president of the League of Self-Supporting Women. He averred that Mrs. Blatch came to his house and, with her daughter, occupied a whole day trying to force the issue on him "Votes for women." It made him so angry that he quarreled over it with his wife. Now, if Mrs. Blatch had only had an Armenian son-in-law, life might have been different all around.

Directly opposite was the case with many savage tribes such as have for centuries inhabited the Fiji, Tonga and Famenan islands. As with many African and Indian peoples, it was until recently the custom to cut off mothers-in-law by sacrificing them when the husband died. In Samoa they were strangled, though the custom was somewhat mercifully confined to the wives of chiefs. The Fijians merely buried the women alive. This was not considered such a terrible thing among those people, as it was nothing rare for a man to have himself buried alive because he wanted to join departed friends. When a chief's house was built, a slave was buried alive at the base of each of the corner posts. Neither wives nor mothers-in-law were held in much esteem, and it was common for them to be slaughtered like cows.

WHERE SHE GETS POETIC JUSTICE

There's more poetic justice, perhaps, in the Shan tribes of the Indo-Chinese group than in any other people on earth, at least as regards the mother-in-law problem. These near neighbors of the Burmans partake of many of their characteristics. They hold their women in great respect, and their courtship, except as to details, is not unlike our own. The girls have complete liberty of choice, and though their rules of courtship require much more of the element of publicity than ours, the difference is rather one of degree than of kind.

After marriage the young couple go to the home of the bride. There they remain two years, and the bridegroom must make his peace with mother-in-law as best he can. That period of probation over, another begins, because the couple go immediately to the home of the young man. Another two years there includes a switch of mothers-in-law, and this time the bride is the one who has to make her peace.

In Japan, where until recently there was nothing but the most terrible tradition to guide young married couples, the bride had all the worst of it with regard to the mother-in-law. She became the slave not only of her husband, but of the older woman. She had to worship new household gods, and every minute part of her daily life came under the scrutiny of the older woman.

Noted cruelty of the first water was the result. Japan, as every one knows, is in a state of transformation. The old is making a losing fight with the new. The result is that half the people pride themselves on being virtually Europeans, and the other half on following in the footsteps of their forefathers. Imagine the plight of a tiny, delicate bride, reared in the old school, who had to renounce her whole life according to the ideas of an advanced mother-in-law! Or, on the contrary, think of a well educated young bride, with modern ideas, confronting herself according to the narrow views of a woman reared under the shogunate. When one considers that the birth of children is conducted under radically different conditions, depending on whether the family is of old or new blood, one can imagine what malign beings some mothers-in-law must be assumed to be.

In Persia the mother-in-law occupies a position of honor and trust. When a young man marries, he welcomes the bride's mother to his home as a counselor and guide for the young woman. Considering the vast changes in the life of a girl undergoing in that country of polygamy and concubinage, the presence of her mother must be a comfort. Everything is in the bride's favor. But if she transgresses, the opposite is the case. The husband's relatives take the faithless woman in charge, and lucky she is if they offer her a poisoned cup. More often she is suspended on a cross, facing his, tall, and led to a precipice or a well, followed by jeering crowds. The executioner does the rest, with a parting malediction as he pushes her over the brink.

And all of the foregoing goes to show that everywhere much may depend on the individual mother-in-law, and whether she's happy or not depends largely on herself. One should be careful to make a show in many other countries.

IN the United States, the mother-in-law is a somewhat common figure. In the world, she is a common figure. In the world, she is a common figure.

Beautiful artificial flowers were made of wax by the Romans, and the Egyptians used horn and metal for a similar purpose.

No fewer than 3,460,387 accounts in the British Post-office Savings Bank have been forgotten by depositors. Not one, however, exceeds a sovereign.

The Union of South Africa, which includes the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal and Orange Free State has a population of 6,000,000.

Insurance, in its commercial aspect, was first introduced into England by the Lombards early in the sixteenth century.

The first railway was first used in the United Kingdom in 1825, when one was opened at Leiston, in Essex.

Estrella as gas mantles has been founded in France, entitled "The League Against the Lending of Books." The will of Edward Hunt, of Manor Farm, Lower Clatford, Hants, England, dated of £200,000, was written on a page in a ledger, from which it had to be taken by order of the registrar.

Estrella as gas mantles is an idea from the contents are drawn or blown out, the ends are cut off, and the body of the shell is fixed in place by the regular article. The light thus obtained is while the new form of mantle is much more

ROUND THE TOWN

The Bridge
The contract for the steel superstructure of the new bridge has been awarded to the Dominion Bridge Company, of Montreal, the contract price being \$100,000.

Professional
Dr. A. Pierce Crockett, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist of St. John, will be at the Adams House, Chatham, THURSDAY, JULY 3RD, where he may be consulted professionally. 26-2

Methodist Church
Next Sunday's services at the Methodist Church will be at 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 when Rev. W. Harrison will preach. He will also conduct services at Princetonville in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Successful Operation
Miss Edna Matchett of Red Bank underwent a successful operation for appendicitis at the Chatham Hospital on Thursday. The operation was performed by Dr. B. A. Marven assisted by Dr. H. W. Schwartz of Red Bank. Miss Matchett is reported doing nicely.

Happy Hour
A masterful production will be shown at the Happy Hour Friday and Saturday entitled "The Sergeant's Secret." Kay Bee in two reels. This is one of the best productions the above company has produced and has been played to capacity houses wherever shown. A picture that will leave an impression that will last. Two other reels of pictures a Keystone comedy and Thalhouser drama will be one of the most interesting and pleasing programmes seen here for some time.

Casual Visitors
Commercial—Two moose were seen in the yard of a resident on Cunard street on Thursday morning and early rises on Saturday morning saw another in the same vicinity. On Sunday a large moose made his appearance on Princess street, and attracted a large crowd. The monarch came up Duke street, paid a visit to Edward Burke's blacksmith shop, but as the chances to get shod on Sunday were poor, he took a look at the improvements in Elm Park, and taking a drink at the basin, trotted leisurely out Henderson street towards the old station.

Sir Max Aitken
Sir Max Aitken, M. P. left Montreal on Monday evening for Germany to consult a specialist. Sir Maxwell has been living quietly at the Ritz Carlton since he returned from England, except for a little outing on Sunday at Buff Point, Lake Champlain. He has improved in health considerably. Before leaving he said he felt quite well and that the native air had done him good, but his medical advisers had ordered him off to Germany to secure special treatment in that country, hence his decision to leave immediately.

A Northumberland Man
The following is taken from a recent issue of the Mars Hill View of Blaine, Maine. "Having sold my potato business at Robinson, I feel that it is in order for me to take this way of expressing my appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Donald McTavish has served me as manager. He has been in my employ for ten years and has been very successful as a buyer and shipper of potatoes. I am pleased to state that he has been engaged in the same capacity by E. S. Woodward & Co., of Philadelphia, who are now owners of the business. I am sure that the company is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. McTavish as he has a very thorough understanding of the business and is well liked by the potato raisers of this vicinity. (Sgd) J. E. York." Mr. McTavish is a former resident of North Esk and was one of the visitors to Newcastle last year during the Old Home Week celebration.

Masonic Church Parade
The members of Northumberland Lodge, with a large number of visiting members from Miramichi Lodge of Chatham, attended Divine service at the Methodist Church here Sunday evening. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. G. G. Fulton of Chatham. The preacher spoke of the desire of David's heart to build a house for the name of God. This he was unable to do owing to the many wars carried on during his reign, but the great work was accomplished by Solomon, his son. The text had direct relation to the great pillars standing on either side of the porch of the Temple. The pillars stood for strength while the lily work was emblematic of beauty. These two thoughts were enlarged upon and the brethren present were urged to live a strong life and at the same time to make life beautiful. Clean actions, pure thoughts were makers of strong life and also the power producing beauty of character. There was a very large congregation present and a good attendance of the Masonic fraternity. The parade both going and returning from Church was headed by the Newcastle band which discoursed appropriate music.

Dr. M. Beaton, a recent graduate of McGill, will occupy the office of the late Dr. Pedolin about the first of July.

A Tag Day
In order to assist in raising the funds for the erection of St. Bridget's Church, Renous, Rev. Father Murdoch has arranged for a "Tag day" tomorrow afternoon and Saturday; when a force of young ladies will invade all quarters of the Miramichi to enlist the practical sympathy of the general public towards the attainment of this desirable object.

Baptist Services
On Sunday next the pulpit of the Baptist Church will be occupied by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Cousins and in the afternoon he will conduct a memorial service at Lower Derby to the late Mrs. Robert Amos of Nelson Reserve. On Monday Dr. Cousins leaves for a month's vacation which he will spend with his two sons in and around Winnipeg. The pulpit of the church here will be occupied during his absence by Rev. T. S. Roy and Rev. W. E. Piper.

Duncan McEachern
In the death of Dr. J. M. McEachern, who passed away on Thursday morning, June 19th, Derby has lost one of its oldest residents. He was 82 years of age.
Of a large family of brothers and sisters he was the last. He survived his sister Eliza only five weeks. He was one of the few who celebrated a golden wedding. His wife predeceased him about 4 years.

Successful Dance
A very pleasant time was spent last evening by some two hundred and fifty people, when a dance was held at the Town Hall under the auspices of St. Mary's C. T. A. The hall had been very prettily decorated for the occasion and the floor was said to be in excellent condition for dancing. McEachern's orchestra was in attendance and as usual, gave every satisfaction. Upwards of \$140 was realized, which when expenses are paid, will leave a very substantial sum to further the work of the C. T. A.

Orange Parade
An Orange service was held at Chelmsford at three o'clock last Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of L. O. L. 147, at which were present a large number of members from several lodges, including Logzville, Chatham, Douglastown, Redbank and Chelmsford. An able and inspiring sermon was delivered by Rev. Alex. Rettle, present County Master of the order. At the conclusion of the service the order, headed by the Newcastle Orange band, marched down the road about half a mile, and countermarching, returned to the hall. The visiting brethren were royally entertained at dinner and supper which was served in the Lodge rooms by the members of No. 147, assisted by the ladies of Miramichi L. T. B. Lodge No. 44.

My Tailor's Coming
There is an old saying that "clothes make the man." If this be true, how very important it is that the clothes should be of good material and well made, for naturally under such circumstances, the better the clothes, the better the man. A great want in Newcastle is a place where good clothes can be got, made to your order. "Ready made" are well enough in their way, but when it comes to real cut, style and general "classiness," you must have them made on the spot by a tailor who knows his business and can suit your own particular taste. To meet this want, "My Tailor," in the person of Jos. D. Kennedy will open the store on Pleasant St., next door to Regent street on July 1st, with a choice assortment of materials for ladies' and gentlemen's suits, which will be prepared to make up to meet the requirements of each particular customer. Mr. Kennedy is a practical tailor with over twenty years experience in all branches of the business, and all work entrusted to him will receive his prompt and best attention. 26-1

STOTHART-LINGLEY NUPTIALS TO-DAY

The wedding took place this morning at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson Lingley, Willow Brook, of Miss Eleanor Aitken Lingley to Charles P. Stothart, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Harrison. The bride who looked charming, was attended by her sister Miss Lucy Lingley and Fred Locke acted as best man. The reception room had been very prettily decorated for the occasion and after a recherche breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Stothart left on the Southern Limited for a honeymoon trip to Boston and New York. The happy couple are two of Newcastle's best known young people and the best wishes of a host of friends go out to them for a happy future.

DR. MCLEOD PASSED AWAY ON TUESDAY

Was one of the Foremost Baptist Divines and Earnest Temperance Advocates in Canada

One of the foremost temperance advocates in Canada, and one of the most distinguished leaders in the Baptist Church in the Maritime Provinces passed away Tuesday afternoon in the person of Rev. Joseph McLeod, D. D., editor of the Maritime Baptist. Dr. McLeod had been ill for about three weeks, but his death was not expected, and came as a shock to his relatives and his friends. He caught a cold some weeks ago, which developed into bronchitis, but it was not till Tuesday morning that his condition became critical.

An eloquent and forceful speaker, wielding an able and trenchant pen, and uniting a kindly disposition with great force of character, Dr. McLeod had long been a prominent figure in the religious life and temperance movement of Eastern Canada, and in his death his church and the community generally loses a man whose place cannot easily be filled. Dr. McLeod was born in St. John on June 27th, 1844. He was the son of the late Rev. Ezekiel McLeod, who was for many years pastor of the Waterloo street Baptist church. He was ordained to the ministry in 1868. Before that he was associated with his father in the editorship of the Religious Intelligencer, a paper founded by his father in 1853. He retained his editorial connection with this journal for many years.

For twenty-six years Dr. McLeod was pastor of the George street Baptist church in Fredericton. In 1905 he became associate editor of the Maritime Baptist, and on the death of the Rev. S. M. Black in 1909, became editor of that paper. In 1909 Dr. McLeod ran as a prohibitionist candidate in York County, and though he would not allow a single cent to be spent in his campaign he came within 67 votes of defeating Alex. Gibson, at a time when the Gibson family was in the height of its power, and though the Liberal candidate's majority in the previous year was over 1,000. His campaign is still remembered in York county as the most interesting in its history.

Dr. McLeod was well informed on all live subjects and a man of wide experience. As a platform speaker he had few equals, being eloquent and forceful, and he was possessed of considerable executive ability. While absolutely fearless when he believed he was in the right he had a kindly disposition, and had a very large circle of close friends. Even the liquor men, whose business he denounced with such vigor and eloquence respected his evident sincerity.

Besides his wife he leaves three daughters and two sons. His daughters are Mrs. Maurice White, of South Africa; Mrs. J. Frederick Boyer, of Victoria, Carleton County and Mrs. Blanchard Fowler of St. John. The sons are Hon. H. F. McLeod of Fredericton, and Norman P. McLeod, ex-alderman of St. John.

The funeral will be held this afternoon from the residence of his son, Hon. H. F. McLeod at Fredericton.

"FLEA BEETLES"

The Division of Entomology of the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture Ottawa, has recently issued Entomological Circular, No. 2, by Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist, on "Flea-Beetles and Their Control."

The Flea-Beetles are an important group of insects which attack the foliage of many plants. They are particularly destructive to the leaves of several kinds of vegetable crops, such as turnips, potatoes, tomato, radishes, etc. The chief injury is effected in Spring and early summer when the plants are visited by large numbers of the beetles. Numerous small holes are eaten into and through the leaves, in fact, some of the species completely defoliate certain plants. Owing to their jumping habit, these insects were given the popular name of flea-beetles. In size they range from one-twentieth to one-quarter of an inch. In Canada there are five species which are of considerable economic importance, and these are discussed and figured. In addition, descriptions are given of eight other species which occasionally appear in destructive number. A chapter on "Methods of Control" gives full particulars as to remedies which have been found most successful in the control of these insects.

Copies of this publication may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

At the Happy Hour on Friday and Saturday "The Sergeant's Secret." A thrilling war drama.

Principal A. E. Tingley, of Blackville who has resigned his school to enter the Methodist ministry, preached here on Sunday morning and in Chatham in the evening.

PERSONAL

Ald. J. Y. Mersereau of Chatham was in town on Friday.

Miss Laura McGrath of Chatham spent Sunday with relatives in town.

The many friends of Harry Rich are glad to see him about again after his recent illness.

Mrs. Newton Jarvis of Fredericton is visiting friends and relatives in Newcastle and Chatham.

Judge Wilkinas was in St. John last week attending the banquet given for Sir Frederic E. Barker.

"The Sergeant's Secret" the best war drama ever shown here at the Happy Hour Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac Campbell and children of Douglastown spent Sunday in town guests of Mrs. Wm. C. Leslie.

Mrs. Harry Smallwood of Moncton is spending a few days in town the guest of her sister Mrs. James Fort.

Miss M. A. McPherson, graduate nurse of St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B. C. is spending a vacation at her home in Chatham.

Messrs. Cyril Croghan and Frank Lawlor left on Saturday for Fort Nelson where they have accepted positions with the Hudson Bay Co.

Thos. Galivan, who has successfully completed his first year at Toronto University, joined the staff of the Public Works Department here recently.

Mrs. Harry Kelly, who has been spending some time at her home here leaves this morning for Calgary to meet her husband who was tendered a handkerchief shower by the members of the choir of the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Jerome Roy. The evening was very pleasantly spent in games and singing. Among those present were—Misses Ethel and Maud Atkinson, Ethel and Eva Allison, Florence Price and Jean Ashford, Lydia and Inez Copp, Blanche Parker, Bessie Dick and Madames L. Vye and A. B. Laird.

CAMP AT SUSSEX NOW IN FULL SWING

What will probably be the largest military gathering in the history of the province was opened at Sussex on Tuesday.

Not since 1881 has there been such a vast muster of New Brunswick militia. It was then the Marquis of Lorne visited this province and the citizen soldiers turned out en masse in his honor. But for actual training, this year's military camp at Sussex will be undoubtedly the largest the province has known. In fact so large is the number of men in attendance that a lease has been secured of the Morrison field, an extensive tract adjoining the tract grounds, and here for the most part the artillery will be found at drill, the field being used in addition to the big camp grounds.

The men are reported as being an orderly lot, speaking generally. Though they have been noisy to a superfluous extent at times, there was no evidence of rowdiness, and very few instances where drunkenness was noticeable.

Little drinking was done on Tuesday. The task of disentraining, getting supplies, and completing the work of the advance parties, engaged the attention of those coming to camp and gave all plenty to attend to. Several of the members of the official staff have been in camp since Saturday, while the remainder of the officers arrived since.

Among the detachments in camp are the 12th Field Battery, Newcastle, 100 men under Major Crocker and the 73rd Regiment, 400 men under Lieut-Col. Mersereau.

For five days commencing on Friday next, the 62d Fusiliers of St. John will be on the camp strength, numbering about 300 men or possibly more, under command of Lieut-Col. J. L. McAvity. They will remain over Dominion Day and swelling the number of troops in camp to a noticeable extent.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN MIRAMICHI LUMBERMAN

By the death of Mr. William R. McCluskey, who passed away at his home in Boiestown on Thursday last after a short illness, one of the best known residents of the Miramichi has joined the great majority.

Mr. McCluskey, who was 52 years old, had been one of the foremost men of the Upper Miramichi section. He had carried on a large general store business and was also successfully engaged in the lumbering business, being an extensive dealer in pulp wood railway ties, as well as long lumber.

In his career he had made for himself a reputation for business integrity which was of the best. Besides his widow, he is survived by a family of ten, eight sons, Frederick, in the United States, Chipman and Willard, at Cobalt, and Hedley, Dell, Lawrence, Reinald and Audrey, at home, and two daughters, Misses Winifred and Vida at home.

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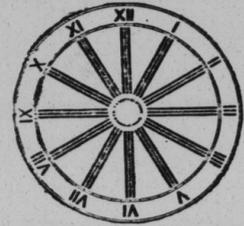
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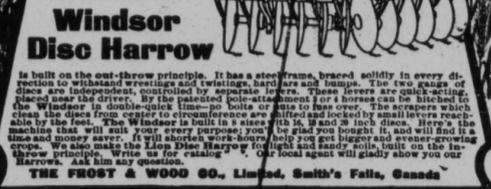
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Windsor Disc Harrow
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