

THE OBSERVER

Vol. 2.

HARTLAND, N. B., January, 25, 1911.

No. 33.

Removal Sale

Remember

the bargains of last week. Here are a few more

Men's Boys and Children's Shoe Packs and Moccasins at cost.

Men's and Women's Overshoes	25 p.c. off
Monarch Mufflers	30c.
Bradley	40c.
Job lot of Hose	19c. pair
Men's Pants	79c. "
Large bottles pickles	24c.
2 cans Salmon	25c.
Good Coffee	28c. lb.
Our 35c. Tea extra value	30c. lb.

And lots of other bargains.

Terms Cash or Produce.

BAIRD'S

(Successor to Baird and Craig)

HARTLAND, N. B.

Big Value for Cash and Produce

Hartland Farmers' Exchange

**GOOD
VALUES
every day**

C. HUMPHREY TAYLOR

PRINTING

that quickly attracts attention
even as this attracts yours is
... the kind done at the ...

Observer Office

Progress of the Farmer's Telephone Company.

The annual meeting of The Farmer's Telephone Co., Ltd., was held at Windsor on Jan. 9, and despite the foul weather there was a large attendance of stockholders. The following Board of Directors was elected: E. W. Spinney, Henry London, Jesse E. Tedford, Fred Smith, A. D. McCain, Howard Drake, Geo. O. Brittain, H. L. Dickinson, Clyde E. Rideout, Harry Colter and Dr. L. deC. MacIntosh. It was decided to extend the lines throughout Carleton county the coming season, the extensions to be principally on the west side of the river.

A dividend of 6% was paid on all stock of issue previous to March 28, last.

At the directors meeting officers were as follows: Geo. O. Brittain, president, Clyde E. Rideout, vice president, E. A. Brittain, secretary-treasurer.

This company was organized four years ago and its original line ran from Windsor to Hartland. Its development has been steady and its metallic lines now extend over 140 miles, reaching south to Woodstock and north to East Florenceville, and to Mount Pleasant and Knowlesville. At Florenceville connection is made with the Consolidated Co., reaching all points in the northern parts of the county. Each of these companies have upward of 200 subscribers, with more applications than can be readily filled. Phones are to be installed at once in the C.P.R. stations at Woodstock, Hartland and Florenceville. At these points central switch-boards are operated.

In due course it is expected that the lines will be extended to Waterville, Avondale, Lakeville and Bloomfield, and to Centreville.

East Coldstream

(To late for last week)

Miss Viola Greer has returned to the Normal School.

Our school is being taught by Miss Mabel Ebbett of Shackney.

Several of the Orangemen of this place and Mt. Pleasant attended the County lodge at Hartland and report an enjoyable time.

Jas. Greer had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse lately.

Ed. Greer and his crew have returned to the lumber woods after spending Christmas and New Year's at home.

The Ladies Knitting Circle met at Mrs. Lund's this week. It will meet at Mrs. Chas. Crandemire's next.

Misses Forest and Tedford were calling on friends in this place one day last week.

Mr. Padget is ill at the home of his daughter Mrs. Jed Cook.

Miss Stella Tompkins is visiting friends at Bath.

We are very sorry to hear of Allen Greer being ill with pneumonia.

* Benjamin Sewell and brother Edway were callers at Ed. Greer's Sunday evening.

The last N. B. telephone box of this place was taken from Jed Cook's recently and replaced by a box on the Farmer's line.

Miss Nellie and Carrie Crandemire were calling on Miss Addie Nevers.

Miss Hester Avery of Knowlesville is spending a few days with Miss Nevers before their return to Mount Allison Ladies' College. We wish these young ladies the best of success.

The Misses Crandemire spent the week end with friends in Windsor.

Russel Paget and sister Jennie were visiting their aunt, Mrs. Jed Cook.

Many of the men are busy putting logs into Mr. Ball's mill at Bannon.

Trotting on the Ice.

On Wednesday the 18th, a trot was held on the ice at Hartland. The entries were: George Crandemire's "Dicky Dammer," H. M. Martell's "Lucy B." and Jimmy Plummer's "Brownie." There were two dead heats between "Dicky Dammer," and "Lucy B." "Brownie" being distanced. The third heat was won by "Lucy B." H. M. Martell driving. "Lucy B." is a Fredericton mare and is very fast. Mr. Martell would like to arrange a race with C. E. Allen's "Brown Dick." A second race the same afternoon between Harry Gillan's "Maud Lump," Jim Gillan's "Black Glen," and Frank Plummer's "Scotia" was won in three straight heats by "Maud Lump." "Scotia" second. Another trot will be held this week. All are invited.

Putman F. Shaw.

At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Proctor, of Presque Isle, Maine, on January, 11th, Putman F. Shaw, formerly of Middle Simonds, departed this life at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

Deceased was in his usual good health until one week before his death, when that painful disease, gangrene set in and soon did its deadly work.

He leaves to mourn their loss, beside a sorrowing widow, two sons, Horace, of Middle Simonds, and William, residence unknown; four daughters, Mrs. Philip Shaw, of Ludlow, Maine, Mrs. Nehemiah White, of the same place, Mrs. D. Smith, of Sumnerfield, and Mrs. William Proctor, where he resided at the time of his death; also two brothers, Samuel and Edward, and one sister, Mrs. J. W. Mangrum, of Main Stream.

The remains were brought to Simonds for burial. The funeral services were held in the Primitive Baptist church and were conducted by Rev. J. M. Mallory, assisted by Rev. Charles Orser.

Visit to Camps on McKiel.

On Jan. 11th, we left East Glassville en route to McKiel. We put up for the night at Grey's hotel, where we amused ourselves by dancing and games. Music was rendered by Angus McCormick, who also took active part in the game handkerchief toss. McCormick is a lumber operator for the T. Lynch Co. Wednesday morning found us on the road to the lumber camps. The party consisted of Jack W. Lamont and sisters Nellie and Jennie, Myrtle A. Whitehouse, of Knowlesville, and Inez E. Grey, of Foreston. Before we reached the McKiel regions, we passed a couple of camps, Wm. Huggard's on the Miramichi, and a few miles back from the river Owens & Lee's. Further on we arrived at Young's camp for lunch. The cook, Nathaniel Jones and cookee, Harry McNeil, gave us a fine dinner. Everything tasted good and we did ample justice to buns and beans. Mr. Jones is a jolly good fellow and is fond of cracking jokes. We also observed that Harry was exceptionally handy at needlework and intends taking dressmaking in the spring. We became personally acquainted with Geo. H. Young, who is boss over 55 men. The Messrs. Young were large contractors on the lower waters of the Nashwaak, until this winter a portion was reserved by the Maranich Lumber Co. for pulp on the McKiel burnt lands. The camp is large, well lighted and ventilated, contains all the necessities that one may mention. We were invited to McNutt's camp for tea. This camp is a few paces from the former. The cook and cookee are worthy of mention; James Jones thoroughly understands the bean industry, and the same credit is due him on other varieties. Mathew Jones is cookee and proves great assistance and satisfaction to any man. Mr. McNutt is boss; 25 men are his force, who are cheery hearted boys and are A-1 in the burnt business. Mr. McNutt met with a bad accident; cut his knee near the patella. Wednesday evening we started for Somerville's camp, nearer the McKiel waters. We were accompanied by Annie Somerville, who came over with Wm. Lamont, supplier of produce for this division of camps. We arrived on time to meet the men before retiring. This camp is divided into three divisions: sitting room, cooking department and bunk room. They are comfortably arranged. Margaret Somerville is cook. She was a tailoress in St. John but her method of working shows long experience. Miss Annie is office clerk and much praise is due to her cleverness. Eddie Somerville is the cookee. Eddie rises early and calls "turn out." James Somerville is a foreman who is onto his job and is a favorite among the men. Thursday morning we got ready for home when we noticed our sled was missing. Search was made everywhere until conclusions were drawn that it was taken to the landing by the men going to work. A couple of the girls, Misses Nellie and Inez, accompanied by Frank Hill, counter, went to the yards and landings seeking the lost pung. We had begun to think that some of the men had discovered a bean-hole and had taken the sled for its conveyance to camp. However, we were glad such had happened as we spent another enjoyable evening.

Saturday morning we started for home, calling on the way at McNutt's and Young's. We can say nothing but a good time while on McKiel, thanking those whom we met for their generous hospitality.

Hartland Department Store

JOHN T. G. CARR, Proprietor

1911

The winter so far has been pleasant but the cold, blustery days of January, February and March are yet to come.

If you have not already bought your

Winter Clothing

don't put it off any longer.

Still in hand, a good line of Underwear, best makes. Heavy Pants, Suits and Overcoats also Sweaters, Caps, Socks, Mitts, Felt and Wove Oversocks, etc.

Fur Coats for men in Goat, Calf, Dog, Wombat and Coon also Imitation Buffalo. Ladies' Coats in Electric Seal, Astracan and Cloth also Boas, Stoles, Throws, Muffs, Caperines, etc.

Men's Fur Collars, Gauntlet Gloves, Mocassins, Shoepacks, Overshoes, Felt Boots and Snow Packs.

Our Fur Goods give satisfaction. We often have it said to us: "When I have to buy another Fur Coat I hope it will wear as well as this that I got from you Ten, Fifteen, Twenty years ago." Wishing all a Happy New Year.

John T. G. Carr

We Represent The Following Companies

Fire

Western Assurance Co., of Toronto, Phoenix Assurance Co., of England, Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Mass, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of St. Paul, Minn, Northern Assurance Co., of London, British America Assurance Co., of Toronto, Guarantian Assurance Co., of England, German American Assurance Co., of New York.

Life

North American Life Assurance Co., of Toronto, also Accident and Health Insurance.

Bibbier & Aughterton
INSURANCE

QUEEN ST. : : : : WOODSTOCK, N. B.

The most complete stock of

TOBACCOS

in this part of the country to be found

AT CHASE'S

HARTLAND, N. B.

All brands to choose from. Pipes and smokers' Sundries galore.

Special values in Fruit and Confectionery
Chase, Main St., Hartland.

On the Farm

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

In successful farming, as in any other business, some intelligent system of account-keeping is important. To what an extent it may help the farmer to find out what his farm is worth is shown in the following account of one New England man's experience. He had inherited a large fine farm from his father, and was making a living on it, but it was not nearly as good a living, he felt, as he ought to be making. He had said many times that there was not much money in farming, and he believed it, but he was fifty years old, he knew no other business, so he had kept on.

A few years ago the question came into his mind whether this unprofitableness was common to everything on the farm—whether, had as the business appeared to be, there might not be some department that was paying a little better than the others. If this were so, he might enlarge that department, and restrict or eliminate the things that did not pay.

A system of account-keeping was forthwith begun, and kept up for a year. It disclosed some unlooked for facts. The farmer found that his poultry—the least considered and most carelessly managed department of his farm—was yielding a profit far in excess of what he supposed anything on the place was paying. The sheep, of which he had always kept a moderate-sized flock, came next. Like the chickens, they were bringing him a better profit than he had supposed. But his dairy, which had always been considered the most important element of his farm, and which included a large herd of cows, was barely self-supporting.

The thought of this was discouraging. Thirty years of milking and churning and pasturing and long hours, all for nothing! The truth was forced upon him that during all these years he had been living on his sheep and poultry and some few incidental products, and carrying on his dairy to no purpose.

However, it was not too late to mend. He determined to dispose of his cows, and to increase his sheep and poultry—the things that paid. But an acquaintance, to whom he told the result of his account-keeping and his present resolution, gave him some counsel.

"Wait a bit," said he. "It's of course wise to increase your sheep and poultry. For you know now that they pay you well. But keep in mind how you found it out. Carry your account-keeping further, and see if you are not keeping some cows at a loss, while others are turning you a fair profit. A dairy of good cows, properly managed, ought not to be a losing game."

A record was now kept of what each separate cow yielded of milk and butter. This brought out the fact that some of the cows were paying very well indeed; but the number of those that were only self-supporting and those that were kept at a loss was so great that it brought the profit on the whole herd down to nothing.

The work of recognition and readjustment on the farm was now begun in earnest. The poultry was increased until, in a few years, the number of hens ran into the thousands. As many sheep were kept as the pastures would carry. In the dairy all the worthless cows were disposed of and replaced by those about whose qualities at the stall there was no question.

A further record was kept of the different foods and the milk that resulted, and a ration lower in cost and upon which the cows gave even more milk was adopted. Improved machinery, lessening the cost of labor, was installed in the dairy, house, and closer attention was paid to selling, so as to market the product to the best possible advantage.

The result is that the dairy now pays an entirely satisfactory profit. With this and his sheep and poultry-keeping, the farmer has prospered greatly. And all this prosperity, together with the masterly grasp upon his business which comes from knowing just what he is about, was made possible by keeping accounts.

The experience of this farmer shows how important the keeping of farm accounts is to all. It matters not how large or how small the farm is; no really good business can be done without knowing just what one is doing and the profit that can be reasonably expected in each department. Even the amateur, who keeps only a few hens and cultivates a little garden for home use, will find it more satisfactory to be able to compare the result with what it cost.

The question is often asked how farm accounts should be kept. All that is necessary is to keep them so that the disbursements and receipts in each department can be readily seen, and the profit or loss easily figured. The best way, of course, is to keep the books in the system, the better in the expense

account should be all the money, or its equivalent, that is paid out; in the receipts account all the money, or its equivalent, that is taken in.

The cash is very easily kept track of. Charging or crediting the equivalent is not quite so simple, but requires only the exercise of a little common sense. What costs the farmer something—as, for instance, the use of his team in plowing for a given crop—should be reckoned at the actual cost, which in this case is the cost of maintenance while the work is being done. What the farmer produces that is used at home—as poultry, pork, eggs, and so forth—should be reckoned at exactly the cash the products would sell for.

The whole secret of successful account-keeping for the farm consists in simply setting down, for his own information and future reference, the expenses and receipts of the various departments of his farm.

A ROUNDABOUT ROUTE.

How an Effort Was Made to Rescue a Boat's Crew.

Rescues by the aid of wireless telegraphy are not unusual, but it is not often that a message has to go by so circuitous a route as was the case with a call for help which was lately sent out by a British cruiser. The incident happened at Nassau, in the Bahamas. Just outside the shoal bar—Nassau has no harbor—the cruiser *Indefatigable* was anchored. There was a tremendous sea, the aftermath of a hurricane which had slid past Nassau and missed it by a hair's breadth. The terrific winds had stirred up the usually calm waters of the South-Atlantic, sending out in all directions huge waves, veritable mountains of water.

On board the *Indefatigable*, on a tour of inspection, were the officer of the port and the governor of the Bahamas. They stayed overnight. By morning the big seas had become to come in, slowly and regularly, lifting the cruiser high in the air, letting her gently down into the valleys of water, and then striking the bar and rushing toward a mass of spray and foam. Daylight found the coast hidden by clouds of white.

At eleven o'clock an attempt was made to cross the bar. The governor was anxious to return, and the commander of the cruiser was under orders to proceed at noon.

The long-boat, with seven pairs of oars, the crew wearing life-belts, cautiously approached the dangerous passage. A dash was made. The next instant a big wave rose from somewhere, broke in the shoal water directly behind the boat, and hid it from view. A moment later it emerged half-filled with water, while two of the crew were struggling in the sea perhaps fifty feet distant.

From the cruiser it appeared as if the entire boat-load was doomed. To send assistance from the ship was impossible. The only help could come from those on shore, who, however, could not have witnessed the accident, and with whom communication was cut off.

Then came a happy thought. The cruiser was equipped with wireless telegraphy. There was, however, no wireless station at Nassau, but two hundred miles away, on the coast of Florida, lay Key West, with its powerful government wireless station.

Key West was called. In a moment a response was received. Three minutes more and the message for assistance had been telegraphed from Key West to the Bahamas cable office, from there flashed beneath the water to Nassau, where it arrived at the government building over the telephone. The complete passage took eight minutes.

A few moments later a plucky little power-tender fought its way safely across the bar, not quite in time, however, to render assistance. By skilful manoeuvring, the long-boat had managed to pick up its two sailors and started back to the cruiser. The life-belts had saved the men.

Late that evening the cruiser sailed twenty miles, round to Southwest Bay, where the guests were landed in safety.

White tipped black fox fur is being cut and mounted like quills, as a rival to its feathered cousins. Silks, satins, velvets and furs—especially sealskin hats and toques. Unpretentious blouses may be smartened and brightened by a few beads carefully selected as to color.

More fashionable than the long nap or furry beaver is the one that has shorter fur and is smooth and shiny. Tassels are utilized in all sorts of original styles in the decoration of the winter frocks and coats for children.

In some of the elaborate gowns the overskirt is frequently cut into pieces, one crossing over the other in surplice effect.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, hoarseness, the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

Young Folks

TWO NEW PARTY GAMES.

The success or failure of a party for young people depends largely on the amusements suggested by the hosts. There are times when conversation lags, particularly at the beginning of the evening; and at such junctures the introduction of some novel game or diversion serves to "break the ice" and put every one at ease.

Here are two simple forms of entertainment, new to many persons in this country. The first is in the nature of a "stunt," and requires no special preparation.

An empty bottle is placed upon a small table, the cork being set loosely in the top of it in such a way that the least touch will dislodge it. The members of the party are lined up some distance away, and with right arms extended horizontally, walk rapidly by the table on tiptoe, endeavoring as they pass to dislodge the cork by a snap of the finger. No one must stop or slow up as he reaches the table, nor may the bottle be touched or overturned.

The trick appears so simple that the surprise of the performers when they miss the cork and snap the air, as they are almost sure to do on the first trials, never fails to excite merriment.

The second division is a guessing game, and requires a little more preparation. A dozen or more bottles are partially filled with different fluids, each having a distinctive odor. Coffee, tea, vinegar, lemonade, ginger ale, vanilla, almond, olive-oil, tomato soup, chicken broth, and a perfume or two are a suitable. There should also be a bottle containing plain water.

A number is pasted upon each bottle, and the guests are provided with cards containing corresponding numbers. If possible, a few drops of some aniline dye—black is best—should be put in each bottle. The dye does not affect the odor, and the uniformity of color will make accurate identification more difficult.

The bottles are placed on a table, and each person is invited to smell the contents, and to write on his card the result of his investigation. No one is allowed to speak during the examination.

The guessing process, and afterward, the announcement of the actual contents of each bottle, will prove amusing. Usually the most laughable will be aroused by the various guesses regarding the contents of the bottle of water. If desirable, prizes may be given to the makers of the best and poorest lists.

SHIP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A Meteor Fell a few Yards away From the Vessel.

The Hull-traveler which last week recorded that during its voyage in the North Sea a meteor fell a few yards away from the vessel, shaking it from stem to stern and rendering its compass useless, was not the first vessel to have narrowly escaped disaster by the fall of a meteorite, says the London Daily News.

The African Prince of the Prince Line was nearly engulfed in the Atlantic from a similar cause in October, 1906, and the captain on reaching Liverpool gave an interesting account of the escape. He and the second officer were on the bridge when the bolt fell from the blue and it seemed to them as it entered the water close to the ship to be a huge mass of molten metal poured out of the sky. "Had it struck us," said Capt. Anderson, "we would have been totally annihilated without a doubt—another mysterious loss of a vessel in every way fitted to undertake a voyage. 'I am of opinion,' he added, 'that to some such cause must be attributed losses so mysterious that neither steamship, engineering nor ordinary theories can explain them.'"

HIS PLEASANTRY.

Ma-in-law found her cherished daughter lying across the sofa in floods of tears.

"Maria," exclaimed ma-in-law severely, "tell me at once! What has been doing?"

"We had a cake for t-tea I cooked myself," sobbed Maria, "and when he tasted it he said I—did I—did I—"

"He said did you make it?" assisted ma-in-law.

"Well," said ma-in-law, "but what was there in that to wound your feelings, child?"

"It was the—way he said it, mamma," gasped Maria. "He—didn't ask me if I'd made it. He—said, 'Darling, did you perpetrate this cake?'"

Mr. Oldstyle—"I don't think that a college education amounts to much." Hardup—"Don't you? Well, you ought to pay my boy's bills and see."

THE MEDICINE OF CHINA

CELESTIALS CLING TO OLD MIXTURE OF DRUGS.

Different Medicines are Ordered on Different Days for the Same Ailment.

To the Western mind there is nothing more curious in Chinese customs than the persistency with which the Celestials have clung throughout the centuries to their system of medicine, an odd mixture, for the most part, of superstition and hidebound conservatism.

In the Chinese materia medica we find almost every kind of vegetable, animal and mineral substance, and these reach about the number of 1,000—a remedy, as someone has put it, for each disease to which, from the Chinese viewpoint, man is liable. Roughly speaking, the Chinese medicines are derived about as follows:—

From metals and stones 138 kinds of physic are extracted; from grasses and vegetables, such as roots, stubs, leaves, flowers and seeds, 350 kinds; from trees, 130 kinds are found in the roots, bark, trunk, leaves, seeds, flowers; from the human body 27 kinds; from vegetables, such as cabbages, turnips, and birds, 34 kinds; from bugs, worms, shellfish, snakes, turtles and flies, 100 kinds; from fruits, 40 kinds; from vegetables, such as cabbages, turnips, melons, etc., 62 kinds. And to all these must be added medicines derived from wheat, corn and other grains.

MATERIALS USED.

The Chinese materia medica is indebted to the animal world to a considerable extent. Nostrums are made from the teeth and horns of the "dragon," musk from the musk deer, and the list also includes bear's gall, deer's glue, sheep's milk, glue made from a black mule's hide, ram's horn, mare's milk, hoof of a white horse, thigh of a bay horse, sheep's lungs, horns, kidneys and gall; deer's horn pulverized, and the bones, eyes and claws of a tiger. The skull, heart, brains, teeth and blood of the dog are much esteemed.

With respect to the practice of the Chinese doctor it may be said that, to Occidental notions, the most curious of it is that the physician is employed by the year, and that his salary stops when any of the family to which he ministers becomes ill. In other words, he is paid only for keeping them in good health.

The Chinese doctor believes in giving "like for like"—that is to say, poison for poison—and so it follows that he employs in his practice almost every element known to nature. His medicine is no joke—it is

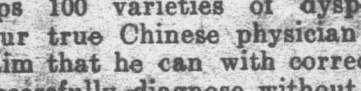
PRETTY FAR REACHING

One odd thing about the Chinese doctor's prescriptions is that different medicines are ordered on different days for the same ailment, a feature of treatment that has its origin in the Chinese belief that the human system is not the same at all times. For instance, the Celestials will tell you that there are some 50 or 60 kinds of heart disease, 20 or 30 forms of consumption and per-

NA-DRU-CO
HEADACHE WAFERS
relieve the worst headache in 30 minutes or less. Absolutely harmless. 25 cents a box at all druggists.
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED


COLT DISTEMPER
Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others are made healthy. No matter how "stomachy" or "colicky" the horse, give on the tongue or in food. Acts on the blood and expels poisons of all kinds. Cures all skin diseases, such as mange, scabs, etc. For manure in stall, 50¢ and in a bottle, 75¢ and in a box, 1.00. Our free Booklet gives everything. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—15 years. Distributors—ALB. J. BROWN & CO., Toronto.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Patentologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.


MAPLEINE


Home DYING
It saves you money and keeps you well.
DYOLA
ONE for ALL KINDS of DYES
Just think of it! Dye your clothes, curtains, etc., in your own home. No need of a dyer. Dye your clothes, curtains, etc., in your own home. No need of a dyer. Dye your clothes, curtains, etc., in your own home. No need of a dyer.

haps 100 varieties of dyspepsia. Your true Chinese physician will claim that he can with correctness successfully diagnose without asking his patient a question. Opium and ginseng form no unimportant part of the Chinese materia medica, and when the doctor in the Flowery Kingdom has exhausted every other remedy he turns to the above-mentioned drugs.

In addition to his medical knowledge the Chinese doctor also claims the power to exorcise the evil spirits through whose agency we humans are supposed to be afflicted.

When a Chinese doctor administers a dose to his unfortunate patient he permits himself

NO HALF-WAY MEASURES

Indeed, he gives the patient as large a dose as he thinks he can stand. For example, in one Chinese remedy for a cold there are nine ingredients, and the pill wherein they are contained is something larger than a boy's marble. Besides the medicine for the cold there may be included others for other complaints of which the physician may suspect the patient to be afflicted, the theory in this instance being that by administering several kinds of medicine at once the "channels" of the system will conduct those remedies to the different portions of the body and thus hit the right spot.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pope receives Greatest Number of Missives.

If one were asked to speculate as to the sovereign whose daily mail bag was the greatest one would hazard the Kaiser. But no. Then most will say it ought to be. On the unimpeachable authority of a Paris contemporary we learn that the Pope is the recipient of the greatest number of missives, says the London Globe.

The mail of His Holiness consists on the average of 23,000 letters, newspapers, etc. To go through this mass thirty-five secretaries are kept employed.

The President of the United States receives 1,000 letters daily and about 4,000 journals and books. The Kaiser's mail consists of 4,000 letters and frequently the same number of books and papers. Our King, we learn, is favored with 1,000 letters a day and over 2,000 newspapers and books.

The Czar is not overworked in this respect for a sovereign, his Majesty's mail being given at 600 letters, etc., per day. The King

of Italy and Spain have to deal with about 300 letters each.

Queen Wilhelmina is still more favored, with 150 letters, etc. But President Fallieres, of France, is still more fortunate, for we are told that he receives few letters and hardly any papers.

SEEN IN PARIS SHOPE.

The newest muffs are enormous. Suede is a favorite material for belts.

Cravats of headwork with tassels are new and odd.

Aigrettes and paradise plumes will be worn more and more. Short, straight cut jackets and narrow skirts are the rule.

Jackets button over at the side, and usually sport a sailor collar.

Irish crochet lingerie pins for the neck and belt are fashionable. The boyish jacket must be avoided by all who are not youthful in figure.

Decidedly new are belt buckles entirely covered with close set beading.

Hats are delightfully picturesque this season no matter what their size.

Belts of wampum—that is Indian beads—are easily made and are unique and pretty.

Some of the cleverest touches of the toilet are found in the back of the new costumes.

The squawlike fashion of wearing tails, heads and paws is discarded by well dressed women.

Gored or semi-circular styles in skirts are given the preference over cluster-plaited models.


Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, hoarseness, the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

Concrete Stairs Need No Repairs

Easy to Build and Last Forever



NO matter how you view it wooden stairways can never be considered economical.

Wood deteriorates rapidly under ordinary usage, and requires frequent, and often extensive, repairs to keep it in good condition.

Concrete stairs will be as good fifty years later as the day they are first put up. Age, which proves so destructive to wood, serves only to intensify the strength and hardness of concrete. Needing no repairs or painting, concrete first cost is last cost.

Let us send you our new illustrated book free—"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." Photographs and diagrams show many examples of concrete work as applied to the construction of farm utilities. Much of this work you'll find you can do in your spare time. Write for the book to-day. It may save you dollars, though it only costs a cent.

Canada Cement Co.
Limited
 35-37 National Bank Building
Montreal

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BUIX AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

About twenty-four out of every hundred tons of coal mined in the United Kingdom is exported.

At the Grand International Poultry and Pigeon Show recently held at London, there were 11,666 exhibits.

The children in the elementary schools of Norfolk have contributed \$436 to the Norfolk King Edward Memorial Fund.

Joseph Speakman, an ex-prizefighter, fell dead while conducting a service at the Railway Mission Hall, Burton-on-Trent.

Twenty-three thousand London children took part on a recent Saturday in the competition for 1,700 junior county scholarships.

To avoid paying \$500 additional license duty imposed under the Finance Act, a Dover music hall has closed its public bars.

Mr. Richard Lloyd-George, son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has joined the Dover Troop of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry.

Tyne and Blyth coal and coke shipments last week showed an increase of 20,000 tons compared with the corresponding period of last year.

One of the pipes in the organ at the Tranent Parish Church became defective, and when it was examined a starting was discovered fixed in it.

Secret experiments with a new explosive enabling torpedoes to penetrate the guardnets of battleships, have recently been carried out in the Mersey.

Threshing operations at Sandford, Devon, revealed the fact that all but eight bushels of a large rick had been eaten by rats, 200 of which were killed.

Arnold Taylor, of Clitheroe, won the first prize at Blackpool Musical Festival for pianists under 12 years of age. He was also first at Lytham and third at Morcombe.

Sir William Arrol, the famous engineer, who built the Tay and Forth Bridges, was married recently at Doune, Perthshire, to Miss Robertson, of London.

The body of an unknown woman, minus head, legs, and arms, was washed up on the beach at Lymington, near Torquay. Police are investigating the affair.

To be skipper of the Royal yacht Britannia the King has appointed Mr. John Carter, of Cowes, to succeed his late father, who for many years was King Edward's skipper.

With a cargo of furs, valued at well over \$750,000, the little sailing vessel Pelican has just arrived in the Thames from Canada. She is one of the fleet of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Duke of Westminster has decided to sell his Halkyn estate in Flintshire. The estate is of about 2,000 acres, and embraces farms, varying sizes, from 250 acres downwards.

Heart disease, accelerated by shock, caused by her pet cat being thrown from the upper window into the street, was, at a Bethnal Green inquest, stated to have caused the death of a woman.

An owl descended the chimney of a house at St. Margaret's, and, after flying about the room, breaking ornaments, pictures and a hanging lamp, and doing damage to the extent of \$35, it was captured alive.

Esther Haydock, aged 79, a widow, of Applebybridge, near Wigan, was found lying full length inside the fender by her son. She was severely burnt, but walked upstairs and smoked a pipe of tobacco in bed before she died.

While some workmen were excavating at Westleech, Swindon, they discovered a foot or two below the surface of the ground, three skeletons, which are declared by Mr. G. H. Buckhardt, principal of the Secondary School and Technical Institute, to be of the Neolithic or later Stone Age period.

NOVEL USE OF CORKS.

Charles Hawkins of Peterborough, England, has succeeded in building a series of most interesting models, the chief of which is a large and comprehensive model of Burghley House, the historic seat of the Marquis of Exeter near Stamford. It took Mr. Hawkins, in his spare time, ten years to complete, during which time he walked nearly three thousand miles in repeated visits to the house in order to secure accuracy. The model measures five feet in length, four feet in width and three feet in height, and no fewer than half a million bottle corks were used in its construction.

"Alma—Yes, Oscar, when we are married you will not go to the club at nights. You will stay at home, and I'll sing and play the piano for you, won't I?" Oscar—Yes, dearest; you know I never cared much for pleasure, anyway."

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

The War Office has completed the purchase of the new rifle range at Ballycannon, County Clare.

The mackerel catch of Dingle represents annually 20,000 barrels of the value of more than \$200,000.

A little girl named Bridget Galland, who attended Kidnamineha School, Intiskeen, was knocked down and killed recently by a motor car.

At Nenagh Quarter Sessions, Miss Williams, Cloughjordan, a victim of the recent Roscrea railway collision, was awarded \$300 damages.

Young men who were found guilty of throwing paper darts among an audience in a Belfast opera house were sentenced to twelve months.

Two hundred dollars was awarded to Michael Caneey, Silverstreet, Nenagh, a wheelwright, who got an injury to his arm at the factory where he was employed.

Dr. J. W. Garry, Ballylean, Kildare, has been elected Assistant Medical Officer of Clare District Asylum at a salary of \$500 per year, with apartments and rations.

The Local Government Board have recommended the Board of Works to issue a loan of \$11,400 for the Tipperary Workhouse electric lighting, cooking and heating scheme.

John Lambert, ticket collector at Drougheda Railway Station, has been appointed stationmaster at Duleek in succession to Mr. Hughes who has retired after a service of 44 years.

A grocer's assistant in Guildford recently presented to the town museum a spider he had found in the store. The insect was 1½ inches long, and the width of the legs from point to point was 4 inches.

Out of 75 designs by architects to the Senate of the Queen's University of Belfast, the design of Mr. W. H. Lynn, 13 Donegal Square, North Belfast, has been accepted.

A wedding took place in Ballydougan, near Gifford, in which the combined ages of the contracting parties amounted to 133 years, the bride being 85 and the bridegroom 78. Both are old age pensioners, and both had been previously married.

The little town of Ennistymon is one of the most picturesque places in County Clare. The town falls in the river Lugg, and the beautiful cascades are formed by the river falling over an extensive ledge of rocks.

CRIME IN LONDON.

Striking Falling Off Announced by Police Report.

London, England, is growing better-judged by police standards. The report of the Commissioner of Police for the metropolis, whose 13,657 men guard the area of 700 miles within a radius of 15 miles from Charing-cross, shows that during 1909 there was a striking decrease in crime in Greater London.

There was a decrease of 1,135 in the number of criminal offences reported to the police during the year. This followed a decrease of 609 in 1908. The apprehensions for these offences (15,930) declined by 639, but, as the figures for 1907 were 812 in excess of those for 1907, there is an increase of 203 as compared with that year. The 17,992 felonies relating to property were a decrease of 1,097, with a decrease of 469 in the apprehensions.

Drunkness is still decreasing. The apprehensions for drunkenness and drunkenness with aggravations (such as disorderly conduct) were 49,630—a ratio of 6.6 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest rate since 1896.

ALL WEAR TAILOR SUITS.

Queen Mary Sets the Fashion for English Children.

However little Queen Mary's opinion may affect the fashions for adults, her way of dressing her children is being copied all over England. She believes in the plain and useful sailor costume, and all youngsters from 3 to 12 years of age in the kingdom are being dressed in this fashion.

The boom in sailor hats throughout England has been astonishing. In London 50 per cent. more sailor suits are being sold than a year ago.

The Princess wear sailor blouses of dark blue serge, short trousers and leggings, with reefer coats and cadet caps or sailor caps. Princess Mary wears a full dark blue serge blouse with white collar and short pleated skirt, reefer coat and sailor hat. Before long it will be exceptional to find an English child who does not include one of these costumes in his or her wardrobe.

SUBDUING A COBRA.

Crow and Snake Battle. With Honors in the Crow's Favor.

According to a correspondent of a Ceylon paper, the Spoila Zeylanica, the cobra is not as dangerous a snake as his popular reputation would make him. In at least two instances, instead of fascinating birds, this writer says that he saw cobras chased by birds. On another occasion he witnessed the catching of a cobra, and watched a native make it dance. In neither instance did the snake seem to have any surprising kind of power. The first case happened near Horana.

A group of people was gazing at the top of a large breadfruit-tree. I asked them what they were looking at, and they told me that a crow was fighting an intruder into its nest, situated at the very top of the tree. The crow was circling at close quarters, and pecking hard at the nest, cawing loudly all the time. The nest was some forty feet above ground.

Presently a snake came out of the nest and started climbing down the tree, with the crow in hot pursuit behind it, pecking at it all the time. The snake hissing hard at every blow. It took refuge about ten feet down, in a clump of dead ferns, from which it was chased out by the crow. It came from branch to branch until it reached a large horizontal limb, which stretched out about twenty feet.

Here the snake was at a great disadvantage, as it could not turn upon the crow. The latter seemed to know it, and its tactics were excellent. It would peck hard near the spine, close to the tail, and then peck near its neck.

At each peck pieces of the snake's skin were torn out, and the snake would stop; but as soon as it started moving, the crow would peck at it again with extraordinary surer aim. After fully fifteen minutes had the branch two large patches had been torn out of the snake, which was evidently becoming exhausted.

On another occasion two Indian snake-charmers came to my small bungalow at Hanwells. They had three snakes with them, and proceeded to make them dance, as usual. I stopped them, and told them that I had seen all that before, and asked them whether they could compel a wild snake to dance, and if so whether they could catch one for the purpose. One of them expressed his willingness to do so.

Ten days previously I had chased a cobra of the species called by the natives "tom-tom beater," that is, the black cobra with the red spectacle mark on its hood. The Cingalese, I believe, think that they are reincarnations of low-caste natives. They are certainly fiercer and more active than the common brown cobra.

I had noticed at the time that it had taken refuge in an ant-hill near the edge of the paddy field which formed one boundary of my bungalow stood, and situated about two hundred feet from it. I led the charmer to this ant-hill. When I had assured him that a snake almost certainly occupied the hole, he started blowing into a reed-pipe, which gave a sound similar to that of a bagpipe.

After a long time, and when I had almost given up the idea of the snake being there still, the cobra protruded its head about an inch out of the hole in order, presumably, to see what was going on. The charmer pounced upon it, and seizing the head of the snake between his thumb and two fingers so that it could not open its mouth, he pulled it out of the white ants' nest and brought it to the bungalow.

He then tried to make it dance by holding a small piece of white root above its head. The snake tried to escape several times, but was brought back again, and ultimately was induced to dance with its hood extended. So far as I could judge, it was the same snake that I had noticed before.

MEXICO OF TO-DAY.

Wealthy, Fertile, Progressive Country Distressed by Revolt.

The Republic of Mexico, where some civil disturbances of uncertain importance are under way, is about a quarter the size of Canada, and has about twice the population and half the foreign trade of the Dominion. Five millions of the inhabitants are Indians, another large portion are half-breeds, and only about a third of the people are well ordered, industrious, ambitious, contributing to the revenue of the country. Porfirio Diaz, who passed his 80th year on September 15, began his eighth term as president on December 1, having filled the office since 1884.

The country is wonderfully fertile and has progressed rapidly in late years. Not only cotton, tobacco and tropical fruits grow in abundance, but on the high plateau all the grains and fruits of temperate climates are produced. The centre of the present revolt is about 600 miles from the capital of the Republic, the city of Mexico.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Mr. Asquith is to have the freedom of Edinburgh conferred on him on Dec. 30th.

It is proposed to erect a Salvation Army Home in Edinburgh to cost \$30,000.

The customs revenue at Leith last month was \$437,936, an increase of \$50,175.

In Scotland 18 county councils have voted against the Police Weekly Rest Day Bill.

At a joint sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Aberdeen, 18 head were sold for an average of \$37.

Over 40,000 fewer passengers travelled last year between Stirling and St. Ninians by tramcar.

This year the Government grants for Gaelic teaching amount to \$1,500, against \$1,220 last year.

The fog-horn at Aberdeen harbor has been superseded by a siren, with one blast every ten seconds. Halls costing fully \$15,000 have been erected at Windygates by the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds.

Among a number of persons in Aberdeen a proposal has been made to start a vegetarian cafe in the city.

The license has been withdrawn from the Anchor Tavern, Kirkcaldy. It had been licensed for over 100 years.

At Inverness a young man has been fined \$5 for taking an egg from a nest on Craigellachie Rock. He sold it for \$12.50.

The other day, at Irvine, a man employed in a coalpit was presented at the bottom of the mine with a Bible, on leaving for America.

The Marchioness of Bute has got some 800 replies of all those natives of Bute who are called Mary.

The Perth bridge has opened and developed life in a way never anticipated, and given an impetus to travelling all over the north of Scotland.

There has been handed over to the University Library, Edinburgh, by Mr. James Lyle, Queen's Crescent, an ex-cise paper written by Burns while he acted as exciseman. In the Douglas Hotel, Glasgow, four weddings took place during one week recently, and in each case the name of the bridegroom was Scott. The parties were entirely unrelated.

One of the grievances of the cabmen in Edinburgh is the regulation that they shall face the west while on the stances in Princess street. Their argument is that the bulk of the business comes from the east.

Mr. McCallum, M.P., said recently that Paisley, although it had only 92,000 inhabitants, influenced every civilized country in the world, for wherever men wore clothes they wore knit together by Paisley thread.

The Station Hotel, Aberdeen, which was sold for \$43,850, has been acquired by the Great North of Scotland Railway Company. The company own the Palace Hotel, which is the only hotel in touch with the railway system there.

An old man was admitted recently to the Inverness poorhouse, and having to change his attire the governor took charge of the old clothing. In a pocket-book was found \$96 10s. On a further examination of the clothing other £10 17s. 8½d. was got.

THE CANADIAN WILDERNESS.

600,000 Square Miles of it is Very Little Known.

There are vast areas in Canada of which even the Government has no definite knowledge, and there are thousands of square miles where the foot of a white man has never trod. Practically all knowledge of this big wild country has been secured again and again along a few chosen and well worn routes, outside of which investigation has seldom gone, says Leslie's Weekly.

Imagine a dozen or so well beaten vehicle highways traversing a country one-fourth as large as Europe—narrow highways hemmed in by impenetrable wilderness—and one may form some sort of an idea of the little that is still known of 600,000 square miles of the North American continent.

Along these routes nearly all "explorers" have gone. Along them are situated most of the fur posts, and beyond their narrow lines but little is known. And in this world of forest and ridge mountains and eternal desolation, still buried in the mystery and silence of endless centuries, are its "people."

Approximately there are from 15,000 to 25,000 human souls in an area fifteen times the size of Ohio, and there are no more than 500 of these who have not some Indian blood in their veins. On the other hand fully one-half of the total population has its strain of white blood.

SAVED A THOUSAND LIVES.

The Great Work of an Elephant in India.

The Allahabad (India) Pioneer publishes the following despatch from Agra:

As there were many wild bazaar rumors about the disaster at the bathing festivities at Sorong, in the Agra division, I have interviewed the proper authorities, and obtained the following particulars. Thousands of pilgrims had camped on a strip of land which had never before been flooded within the memory of the oldest residents. On Sunday night there was a sudden rise in the tide of the Ganges, and the pilgrims were stranded on the spot where they were encamped, which has now become an island surrounded by deep water.

The pilgrims who had the presence of mind to link arms and stand up, though immersed chest-deep in water, were saved; but those who ran panic-stricken to regain terra firma fell into the deeper stream and were lost. Rescue parties, headed by the deputy collector of the locality and the police, arrived on the scene as soon as possible, and with the aid of boats and an elephant rescued the stranded pilgrims.

An account given of the work done by an elephant named Jung Bahadur is most interesting. Jung Bahadur belongs to a race named Koer Jaswant Singh, who was on a visit to the fair, and his presence was providential. With ropes attached to his trappings the elephant repeatedly swam out to the distressed pilgrims, who would cling on to the rope, and be landed on safe places. It is estimated that this noble animal saved at least 1,000 lives.

The number drowned is put down at about 200 or even fewer, but as the pilgrims had thronged from all parts of India, it is impossible to say how many were really drowned. The collector of Etah and his officers did all they possibly could to help the pilgrims in their misfortune.

FRANCE'S NAVAL PLANS.

It is Proposed to Have 25 Great Warships in Service by 1920.

Mr. Briand (Premier of France) Ministerial declaration contained a paragraph to the effect that the Government insisted on the necessity of voting as soon as possible the naval programme laid before the Chamber by the late Ministry. This programme proposed the immediate construction of six vessels with a displacement of 23,500 tons each and fixed the number of first class warships of less than twenty years life that France ought to possess in 1920 at twenty-eight. A present France possesses the Suffren and six vessels of the Patrie class, and in eighteen months she should have six Demons in service, making thirteen in all, leaving fifteen more to be built between 1912 and 1920. Two of these fifteen units have been authorized for laying down. They figure in the statement for new ships of 1910 under the names of the Jean Bart and the Courbet. Their cost is estimated at \$13,000,000 each.

The navy commission of the Chamber, over which M. Delcasse presides, has been urging the Government to lay down two super-dreadnoughts in 1911 and the Navy Department is occupied on plans for these two units. The disposition of the turret is under consideration, whether they shall be axial, as in Great Britain, the United States, Russia and Italy, or along the axis and on the sides, as in France, Germany and Japan, or in echelon, as in Argentina. The Navy Department is understood to be in favor of the axial arrangement, with two guns in each turret.

As regards tonnage, the department had to consider whether it would follow the example of England in laying down a warship of 23,000 tons, that of Argentina with its Rivadavia, 27,500 tons, or that of America with the Wyoming, 26,000 tons. Questions of expense—merely of building a \$20,000,000 warship, but also of the cost of enlarging ports and docks, which would mean a naval budget of \$100,000,000—have decided the department not to exceed the Jean Bart's 23,000 tons.

There remains the question of the calibre of the guns. Germany is about to adopt that of 13.8 inches, which England already uses; America has a calibre of almost 14 inches, and France therefore cannot remain satisfied with the twelve inches of the Jean Bart's guns, but will adopt the standard of England and Germany.

Religion may be like art; the people who paint the pictures do not belong to the art clubs. We have no right to condemn the vicious as long as we make the path of virtue so hard. If you can whittle your convictions down men will soon see your real motives. We easily lose more through daily indifference than death can take from us at the end.

RUN BY ELECTRIC SPARKS

POSSIBLE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Scientist Predicts No Fires, No Steam Engines, No Gas, No Fog, No Rains.

England run by electricity—no fires, no steam engines, no gas, no fogs, no rains—such was the vision of the future conjured up by an eminent electrical engineer in a lecture delivered in London recently. T. Z. de Farrant, the president of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, was delivering his inaugural address on the occasion of the opening of the magnificent new premises on the Embankment.

Such miracles as these, he contended, might be achieved if we would only convert all the energy stored up in coal into the form of electricity, and do it at a few central stations.

The total cost of the scheme up to the point of delivering the electricity to the consumer would be, he estimated, \$2,500,000,000, "a very large figure, but, considered in relation to other industries and the results to be accomplished, this cannot be considered excessive."

"We burn twice as much coal as there is any need for," he said, "simply on account of the unscientific nature of coal fires."

NO MORE COAL FIRES.

"If all our coal were sent to a few great centres, possibly State controlled, and there used to generate electricity, current could be supplied all over the country at about one-sixteenth of its present cost."

There would be no more coal fires; the humblest cottager would have his house heated by electricity. The enormous furnaces of iron foundries would be heated by electricity, while the overgrowing aluminum industry would be in a better position than ever to continue its rapid progress. Electric railways would supply steam at a greatly reduced cost of running. Coal used for the heating of steam turbines to generate electric current, if systematically controlled, would give us as by-products enough sulphate of ammonia or fixed nitrogen to enable the whole of our land at present cultivated to grow all our food and raise our own cattle, sheep, pigs, etc."

The land, Mr. Farrant explained, would be so productive when fertilized by the fixed nitrogen obtained from the coal (and 3,000,000 tons would be got, worth \$60 a ton) that the labor we now use to raise the coal, which would be at least halved, would find ample employment in agricultural work.

HARNESSING THE CLOUDS.

We should import no food from abroad, and should be quite self-supporting in case of war.

At present something like 75 per cent. of the energy contained in coal is lost in converting it into mechanical power. There is thus work for the engineer to do before the country would be justified in putting the scheme into operation.

Further on in the future it may be possible, "when we know more about electricity than we do to-day, to set up an electrical defence along our coasts, by which we could cause the moisture in the clouds to fall in the form of rain, and so prevent these clouds drifting over the country between our selves and the sun, which they now blot out."

"Mr. Farrant's now widely recognized pioneer work in electric lighting was in its day looked upon as no less revolutionary in character than his present idea." Thorne Baker, an electrical scientific expert, said, "But the figures and facts he placed before the Institute of Electrical Engineers were sufficiently convincing to show how real a need there is for its careful consideration."

A KING'S SHOOTING LODGE.

York Cottage was Built by the Late King Edward.

York Cottage, Sandringham Park, which is to be the King's shooting lodge, is not a very commodious house, and it bears some likeness to the letter E. In consequence it may be said to be divided into three parts connected by a cross piece, says the London World.

The central part is the loftiest, possessing three floors, while the other parts have two only. The house could be easily enlarged by prolonging the arms, and if desirable adding a second cross piece, so that the whole block would be an oblong built round two inner courtyards, and it is probable that the king will begin some such alterations next year. York Cottage, as it now stands, was put up by King Edward as a bachelor annex to Sandringham and was added to in 1893, when the present king was about to be married. It is Elizabethan in style, with high gables and projecting windows.

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THE POST OFFICE DISCUSSION.

Elsewhere we reprint the Hansard report of that portion of the discussion of the Public Works appropriations that relate to the Hartland post office. It is worth mentioning that this one item evoked a more prolonged discussion than any other three items in the New Brunswick estimates. A short time previous to this discussion Hon. Mr. Pugsley informed the House that it had been the rule not to erect public buildings in towns of less than 1500 population. It required some manoeuvring, it will be noted, to get a \$16,000 building for a village the size of Hartland, but the contract is signed and the building will be ready for public use in scarcely more than a year. Hartland readers will do well to note what Mr. Carvell had to say with regard to the importance of this village, and especially note that Mr. Carvell was talking directly to the House and not to the electorate.

It is hardly necessary to remark that all the criticism of the Hartland post office appropriation came from the Conservative benches—and the Woodstock Press says:

"While larger centres which have the intelligence to send Conservative members to Parliament are denied public buildings of even the most modest character, little villages and towns in various parts of the country are pampered with thousands of dollars of useless expenditures, just because they remain within the Liberal fold."

THE H. & M. RY. MUST BE BUILT

If ever a mile of new railway was needed in this province it is any one of the twenty-five of the projected Hartland and Miramichi railway, the preliminary survey of which was completed last week. A Dominion subsidy of \$3500 per mile is available when a practical guarantee that the road will be built can be given. There is reasonable hope that the C. P. R. will operate the road. Now that a feasible route is found it is up to the Legislature to make as good a guarantee for the people of the east side of the county as they have for the western side. The promoters of this road mean business and confidently expect that the Local Government will guarantee bonds for the company.

A Confession.

It is known and understood by the people of Carleton county and some of the neighboring counties that about a year ago I was engaged to act as a spotter in the Scott Act business and visited several places where liquors were sold, succeeding in convicting several who were violating the law. I entered into the business only for the purpose of helping to stamp out the awful evil that is ruining so many of our young men and making so many homes miserable, and I intended to do all I could on a straight basis. Before I had made any success I found that I had to sacrifice principle, use deceit and also drink with them in order to get strong cases, and this meant destruction to my spiritual life.

I hereby confess that I was in the wrong, not in trying to help stamp out the evil, but in using the Devil's means to trap the Devil in his evil. I feel I owe those whom I may have unjustly wronged an apology, before I can justly ask God to forgive me and reinstate me in his love and grace. Deceit is one of the Devil's weapons and I believe no true child of God can use any of his armour to fight against him.

This may not meet the approval of many who read it, but this matters not to me. It is better to obey God than man; and I must have God's approbation at the sacrifice of all other things.

Yours truly,

CHARLES CARR,
Upper Brighton N. B.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, and require no internal treatment whatever? Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers.

A Competent Water Super.

Mr. Editor:—I understand that in the water-works meeting held in the hose house here on January 11th, that it was moved that a competent man be appointed to inspect the water system each week, and report to the commissioners in one month.

J. T. G. Carr asked the Doctor if he meant to say by his motion that the man now in charge of the water system, was not a competent man.

To this question the Doctor gave no definite reply.

I would like to know what would be called a competent man.

Would he be called a competent man that would let the pipe that carries the catch-basin to the reservoir fill with mud and sand inside of a year from the time he took charge of that branch of the water system?

Would he be called a competent man that would let the reservoir go 4 years without cleaning and would take the risk of it causing typhoid fever?

Would he be called a competent man that would leave holes in the reservoir that a small dog could crawl in?

Would he be called a competent man that would not test the hydrant in 2 years?

Would he be called a competent man to allow one of the hydrants to get in such bad shape through gross neglect, that it took about 45 minutes to turn the water on?

Would he be called a competent man that would let the ground freeze, and the hydrant at Taylor's corner be in the shape it is in at the present time?

Would he be called a competent man who would allow the water to drop 5 ft. in the reservoir and run the risk of fire?

Now if such a man as I have referred to is to be called a competent man, we have that man looking after the water system now.

A RATE PAYER.

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers.

Mrs. Geo. W. Hatfield.

On Monday evening the death occurred at Middle Simonds of Emily, widow of the late George W. Hatfield. She was 70 years of age and leaves one daughter, Mrs. Geo. Raymond, and six sons: Russell, Burrill and Arch, of Simonds, Stanley, of Peel, William, of Presque Isle, and Heber of Hartland. There are four brothers: B. M. Holmes, of Quincy, Mass., Gideon Holmes, of Florenceville, William and George Holmes of Augusta, Me.; also one sister, Mrs. Charles Brown, of Oakfield, Me. Deceased leaves also 13 grandchildren. Funeral today.

CENTREVILLE.

The farmers that are hauling to Florenceville would welcome the Valley Railroad as horses have to be good performers to haul a load across the river and climb the "ladder" on the east side.

Miss Meda Hoyt has charge of the primary department of the school. Miss Balloch, our former teacher, intends going again to take up hospital training.

Kenneth and Don Perkins are now attending Business College at St. John instead of Wolfville.

At the Baptist prayer service last evening Mr. Masterdon, the principal of the school, ably expounded the 12th chapter of Romans.

The Baptists held a birthday party on Tuesday evening.

There is a good track scraped on the ice and the local trotters are getting worked for the next race. The Lakeville horses came very near running off with the honors the last race we had here. W. W. Wilson won two heats, Dr. F. M. Brown won one heat and S. W. Niles won one heat. Mr. Niles has a good four-year-old colt by Alfondy, and with proper handling will make a race horse.

Rev. J. A. Cahill has left with F. D. Tweedie, a two-year-old Dufferin mare which promises to be a good one. We notice Mr. Tweedie driving Dr. H. W. Pepper's black horse "Bucktab," and he seems to be getting some speed worked out of him.

Jack Lee has a Dufferin colt that is a good one and will make the best of them huste before spring.

Rev. J. B. Daggett is somewhat improved in health and intends moving away from Tracey Mills. He has advertised his effects for sale. He intends going to the Forester's Sanatorium.

Mrs. Ann Bradley of Pioneer, died very suddenly Monday at noon. She leaves one daughter, Florence, at home, Nettie, who has just entered the convent in St. John, and Mrs. John Callahan. Mrs. Bradley had been sick for a week, but was not considered dangerous.

Dr. Peppers had the misfortune to knock out another horse yesterday while driving up in Greenfield. His horse broke his forward leg. "Bucktab" has fully recovered from his injury and the doctor is driving him again this morning.

A number of Masons attended Col. A. D. Hartley's funeral last Thursday. The Colonel will be much missed in Masonic circles.

BATH.

The special services held during last week in the Baptist church, are continued this week. Rev. Dr. Phillips is assisting Pastor Puddington.

Rev. Dr. Phillips visited his home in Jacksonville on Sunday evening and on Monday.

J. W. Webster is spending a few days here interviewing the merchants and others in regard to placing into C. E. Giberson's mill a power plant for electric light.

C. T. Boyer and Mr. Campbell, representing the N. B. Telephone Co., passed through here today soliciting subscribers for their phones.

C. F. Gallagher, of this place, visited St. John last week.

Dr. H. W. Peppers was a caller in Bath on Saturday.

William Drake, representing Estey & Curtis, of Hartland, was a caller here last week.

Miss Tompkins, who has spent several days as guest with the family of Rev. Mr. Puddington, returned to her home, Mount Pleasant, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Glass, of Windsor, visited their daughter, Miss A. L. Glass, principal of the Bath school, on Sunday.

Rev. G. A. Giberson is holding special services in Gordonsville.

The congregation here and from other parts of the United Baptist church, have planned for an opening of the new parsonage building, when a suitable program is to be rendered.

WINDSOR.

Miss V. Zell Tedford, graduate of Boston City Hospital, is visiting her parents in this place.

Messrs. Miller, Campbell, Stewart and Howard were callers in this place Thursday last.

C. S. Young attended the funeral of Colonel Hartley at Florenceville.

The Circle meets at Mrs. H. W. Britton's on Thursday next.

Henry Prosser is on the sick list. The weekly prayer meetings at the different homes are well attended. The next meeting will be held at the home of E. A. Britton on Thursday night.

Miss Ella Wasson has returned to Victoria.

Miss Evelyn Tedford, who has been spending her Christmas holidays at her home, returned to Fredericton on Saturday.

Miss Laura Forrest, who has been teaching school at Knowlesville, spent Sunday at her home.

Misses Ella and Clara Wasson entertained a number of the young ladies at their home on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Our merchant E. A. Britton has purchased new gasoline lights for his store and in the near future we will have them in our church.

Miss Ella Robinson was the guest of Ella Wasson on Thursday last.

We are sorry to say our school is yet closed, being unable to get a first class teacher.

Miss Ethel Orser is engaged clerking at E. A. Britton's store.

Henry Prosser is yet very ill.

Miss Grace Britton, who has been attending Normal school, will spend the winter with her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Britton.

The people of this place are very much interested in the new Hartland & Miramichi railroad.

FLORENCEVILLE.

The death of Colonel Hartley occurred at his home on Tuesday, the 17th inst. Deceased was in his 67th year. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon, and was very largely attended.

Mrs. Semple, widow of the late David Semple, was found Thursday morning dead in her bed. She had been ill a day or two with an attack of la grippe, which was not at all considered serious. Her sudden death was a great shock to her family and the community.

Another boy at the home of George Kinney.

Miss Hannah Estabrooks, of Coldstream, who nursed Colonel Hartley, during his illness, is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Hayward.

Mrs. Wm. Smith, of Smithtown, Kings Co., who has been with her sister, Mrs. A. D. Hartly, for a few weeks, spent Saturday night at her old home, with her brothers, Mr. C. N. Boyer.

On Sunday Mr. Boyer and Mrs. Smith went to Bridgewater to visit their sister, Mrs. Kimball.

COLDSTREAM.

Norris, infant child of Leighton and Minnie Noble, was buried on Jan. 11th. Miss Maud Page has charge of the Ashland school.

Barry Drake drives the conveyance for the pupils of the lower district. Claud Estabrooks returned to P. N. S. on the 9th.

Mrs. Annie Stephenson and family are spending the winter at the home of her father, S. N. Estabrooks.

Cyril Wetmore spent a week at his home in Florenceville.

J. Alfred Belyea drives the mail now. Rev. J. D. Wetmore passed through here on Friday, having attended the

funeral of Mr. Adair, of Cloverdale. The "Literary Club" met at the home of A. S. Estabrooks on Friday evening. SOUTHS CARLISLE.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hill, Jr., were the guests of Mrs. Albert Perkins Sunday.

We are all very sorry to hear of the death of our old friend, John Adair.

John Orser, who had the bad luck to fall from a scaffold and break two ribs, is recovering.

Mrs. Charlotte Hill, who has been sick during the past two months, is able to be around again.

NOTICE

All book accounts due the undersigned must be paid on or before Feb. 1st, as after that date all accounts will be placed in legal hands for collection.

Commencing on Jan. 1st I began a strictly cash business.

S. T. SIPPRELL, Blacksmith.

"Palmer's Shoepacks"

short and long legs for Men, Boys and Children

"Maltese Cross"

Rubbers

all kinds for everybody
Gum Rubbers in a variety of styles.

Balance of

Cloth Caps

for men and boys will be sold at a discount to clear. A nice assortment to choose from.

Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters

Groceries as usual—clean and fresh.

"Rayo" Lamps and Lanterns.

The Peoples Store

F. D. TWEEDIE, Manager,
Centreville

Stallion For Sale.

Pure bred Clydesdale Stallion, Care-not, registered, imported from Ontario, weighs 1695, 9 years old, his suckers bring \$100, perfectly sound, quiet and kind, low set good worker, dark bay, white stripes in the face. Very well known throughout Carleton County, \$500. no less will take him.

Address: NORMAN WALLACE,
Windsor, N. B.

TELLS THE TALE.

The handsome Catalogue just issued by the

G.T.P. School of Telegraphy and Railroading

tells the tale of the continued success achieved by this school and its graduates. We have secured all our graduates positions during the past three years at salaries from \$50 to \$100 per month. Get OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to all who enter our school at the beginning of OUR WINTER TERM, TUESDAY, JAN. 3rd. Day and evening classes. For Catalogue and interesting testimonials, apply to

W. T. LITTLE, Principal,
Corner York and King Sts.
Fredericton, N. B.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS

TRADE MARKS & CO. ANYONE sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDED ON PATENTS sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, \$5 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 110 F St., Washington, D. C.

Happy New Year.

We cannot allow New Year's Day, 1911, to pass by without thanking our patrons for the very liberal patronage extended to us during the year that is drawing to a close.

Thanks Everybody

These favors have been fully appreciated. We intend to increase our efforts to please in 1911. We wish our friends all the good things that they wish for themselves and more.

JOHN McLAUCHLAN Co., Ltd.

HARTLAND AND WOODSTOCK

Boys' and Men's Outfitters.

NATIONAL Stock Food

is not equalled by any other brand. It is a food- tonic Specially useful at this season for brood animals. Insist on having NATIONAL, the kind made by

Estey & Curtis Co., Ltd.

and sold by dealers everywhere.

The OBSERVER

will be sent to any Canadian address for

one year for

50 cents.

Cash in advance.

Local News and Personal Items

Mrs. Claude Thistle has returned to Littleton.

H. E. Gray, of East Florenceville, was here a few days ago.

Miss Jessie Baker, of Woodstock, has been visiting friends here.

Supt. Mitchell, of the W. U. T. Co. was in Hartland the other day.

W. R. Gillin shipped a carload of beef cattle to St. John on Saturday.

T. A. Lindsay, of Woodstock, gave the Observer a cheery call on Saturday.

Mrs. C. H. Taylor and Mde. Bar-
toaux visited friends at River Bank on Saturday.

Miss Alice MacIntosh of Wood-
stock joined the Observer staff on Monday.

Mrs. Wm. MacCormick and Mrs.
Dunlop of Upper Woodstock were
here yesterday.

Mrs. B. G. Rideout, of Caribou, was
the guest of Mrs. W. F. Thornton
Friday and Saturday.

Harry Bakeman, foreman in the
Woodstock Dispatch office, was a
caller at this office on Saturday.

Mrs. W. N. Stevens has been visiting
at the home of her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. James Babar, Upper Brighton.

Last week's girl babies were new ar-
rivals at the homes of H. N. Dickin-
son, Harry Gillin, Walter Clark and
Cecil Boyer.

Mrs. Elwood Foster of Lower
Windsor returned on Friday from
three week's visit with her daughter,
Mrs. Geo. Bartlett, Temperance
Vale.

The grist mill at Andover owned
by the Petri Milling Company, was
destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss
is placed at \$8,000 and as far as is
known there was no insurance.

When A. A. Moore went to open
up Hatfield & Scott's potato house on
Friday morning he was just in the
nick of time to quench a merry little
fire that had started in the floor-
ing by a spark from the stove.

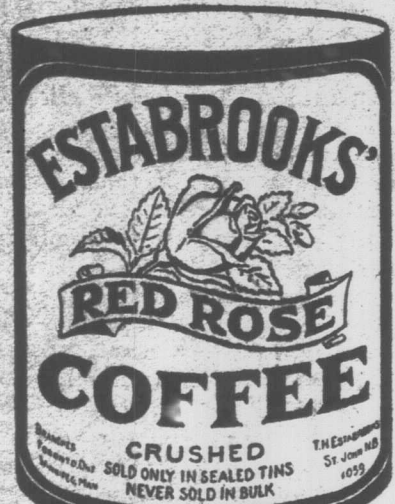
H. B. Boyer, has opened a new
barber shop upstairs over Gesien &
Joseph's store. He is well outfitted
and will welcome all customers, guar-
anteeing a good clean shave, a proper
hair-cut or shampoo. Give him a
call.

The Cameron Y's (W.C.T.U.) of
Bristol will give an "At Home" on
Tuesday, Jan. 31, in the Forester's
hall. A temperance program will be
rendered, including an address by
Rev. E. C. Turner. Proceeds in aid
of the Lumbermen's Mission.

A week ago Monday the C.P.R.
inaugurated a double daily service on
the Tobique Valley road. An express
leaves Plaster Rock to make close con-
nections with trains 51 and 52 and
leaves Perth for Plaster Rock im-
mediately after these trains depart.
The regular mixed train runs also be-
tween Perth and Plaster Rock.

J. T. G. Carr wishes to call attention
to his ad on first page of this paper
and to say that previous to stock tak-
ing, that is from now until the 31st inst.,
he will allow a discount off all the
Goods advertised of 20% and the same
off Winter Suits and Overcoats for
Men and Boys. All goods marked in
plain figures so that there need be no
mistake. Add up what your purchase
comes to, take off a fifth and the bal-
ance is all you have to pay. Don't
miss these bargains. It would pay
you to purchase at these prices even
if you did not need the goods until
next season. Remember this special
offer ends on the 31st.

Estabrooks' Coffee is
full of snap and fine
flavor. It gives genuine
satisfaction to the last
drop, and brings back the
cup for more. It is as
uniformly good as Red
Rose Tea. It does not con-
tain an atom of chicory,
nor any other adulterant.
You will certainly enjoy it.



Sold only in 1 and 1/2 lb. tins.
Try it for breakfast
to-morrow

Read A. S. Estabrooks' new ad.
Potatoes are now bringing \$1.25.

Carleton county council report will
commence in this paper next week.

Arthur Estabrooks is selling girls'
tams at less than cost.

Miss Agnes Dent of Woodstock was
visiting Mrs. H. H. Hatfield yester-
day.

Arthur Estabrooks is open to buy
a limited quantity of beef and hides.

According to his ad. elsewhere Scott
Sipprell would like delinquents to pay
up.

Big reductions in Prints, Muslins,
Shakers and many other goods—at
Carr's—previous to stock taking.

Old papers suitable for putting un-
der carpets or to pantry shelves may
be secured at the Observer office for
five cents a big bundle.

The usual January Sale at reduced
prices is now on at the Department
Store.—Don't miss these bargains.

Mrs. A. D. Hatfield of Limestone
is the guest of Mrs. H. H. Hatfield
having come to attend the funeral of
Mrs. G. W. Hatfield.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Baird have re-
ceived cards announcing the marriage
of their sister, Laura H. Baird to
William E. Anglen at San Diego,
Calif., on Jan. 11.

When given as soon as the croupy
cough appears Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy will ward off an attack of
croup and prevent all danger and
cause of anxiety. Thousands of moth-
ers use it successfully. Sold by all
dealers.

Service in the Methodist church
next Sunday at 7 p. m. Preacher,
Rev. Wm. Whitehouse. Subject of
series: "Glimpses into the Life of
Paul." III. Paul's Discourse at An-
tioch in Pisidia. Come! You are
welcome.

When buying a cough medicine for
children bear in mind that Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy is most effect-
ual for colds, croup and whooping
cough and that it contains no harmful
drug. For sale by all dealers.

The poultry show held last week is
deserving of a much better write-up
than it has yet received. It is much
work to compile a complete list of
prize winners. The play presented on
Wednesday evening by the Bloomfield
Dramatic Club was highly enjoyable.

Special meetings in the United
Baptist church are still going on with
increasing interest. Rev. Joseph
Cahill delivered a very interesting ad-
dress on Monday evening. Special
Sunday School session to which all the
Sunday schools are very cordially in-
vited as well as anyone that is inter-
ested. Meetings every evening at
7:30.

Lavinia, widow of Abram Harmon,
Peel, died on Sunday night, Jan.
15th, at the home of her sister, Mrs.
Chas. Raymond, Simonds, after an
illness of pneumonia and heart trouble.
The funeral was held at the Simonds
Baptist church by Rev. J. D. Wet-
more. One son, Herbert, in the
States, three sisters and two brothers
are left to mourn.

Orders for job printing come by
mail to the Observer almost every
day. Such orders are promptly
filled and general satisfaction is
given. Letterheads, noteheads,
envelopes, billheads, statements,
cards, tags, notes, receipts, hand bills
—all done promptly. Long experi-
ence and the suggest office in the
county enables us to deliver excel-
lent work promptly.

On Thursday evening Miss Martha
MacCollum entertained at her home
in honor of her guest Miss Wynott of
Lunenburg, N.S. The guests were:
Misses Sadie Currie, Annie Davis,
Grace Thompson (East Florenceville),
Emma Clark, Mabel Curtis, Laura
Curtis, Inez Bradley, and Edna Hag-
erman; Messrs H. B. Bowser, A. Y.
Dickinson, Howard Adams, Frank
Gardiner, Frank Day, and Reuben
Hagerman.

Concerning the difficulties of De-
Witt Bros., Limited, St. John papers
say that both Saunders and Ernest
are in Cuba and do not respond to
messages. The company's failure ap-
pears to be a bad one and it seems
that individuals in St. John are
struck heavier than any one in this
vicinity. On Monday Chief of Police
Kelley of Woodstock seized a portion
of the office furniture on a writ taken
out by A. R. Foster, whom the firm
owed nearly \$100. Another Hart-
land man is out \$367. by the failure.

A meeting for men only will be
held in the United Baptist church
on Sunday afternoon February 5th.
MEN, PLAN TO BE PRESENT.
A male chorus to lead the singing.

For Sale—A late model Empire
typewriter the same as new. A
bargain. Apply to the OBSERVER
for further particulars.

Girl Wanted—To learn type-
setting. Pay from the start and
a permanent situation afterward.
Apply at once at THE OBSERVER
office.

Wanted—A boy to learn the
printing trade. A good oppor-
tunity for the right boy; in fact
an unusual opportunity. Apply
to THE OBSERVER.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to
the Postmaster General, will be re-
ceived at Ottawa until Noon, on
Friday the 17th February, 1911 for
the conveyance of His Majesty's
Mails, on a proposed Contract for
four years, THREE times per week
each way, between CANTERBURY
STATION and NORTH LAKE
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 Offices of
Canterbury Station, North Lake 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,
3rd January, 1911, Ottawa.

F. N. GRANT PHOTOGRAPHER

Keith & Plummer's Block, Up-stairs

CALENDARS

A nice stock still on hand for
immediate use.

Samples of Calendars for 1912
now in.

C. H. FLEWELLING
Engraving & Printing
St. John, N. B.

PAY UP NOTICE!

All those owing me for Machinery
Repairs are notified that, unless paid
before, all bills will be left for col-
lection on January 10. Also all Fer-
tilizer bills must be paid by Jan.
5th, after which date they will be
left for collection. H. H. SMAL
LEY, Hartland, N. B.

All those owing me for repairs for
Frost & Wood Machinery are re-
quested to settle before Jan. 10th.
After that date accounts will be left
for collection. Please call at my
house and settle. J. E. McCOLLUM,
Hartland, N. B.

All those owing me for repairs for
Deering or other machinery are re-
quested to settle before Jan. 10. Af-
ter that date accounts will be left
for collection. H. N. DICKINSON,
Agent for E. Main Bros., Hartland,
N. B.

Commercial Hotel

GEORGE G. McCOLLUM, PROP.

First class Board by the day or week.
Excellent table. Meals served on arrival
of trains. Large airy rooms. Bath. Livery
stable in connection.

HARTLAND, N. B.

Exchange Hotel

W. F. Thornton, Proprietor

Well equipped in every way. Livery Stable in
connection.

Main St., Hartland, N. B.

Do you want a Sound
Body? Is it worth 8
cents a day? Fifty a
a week? If you DO
: : join the : :

Hartland Athletic Club.

Clean, healthy sport for
clean men. Not a
rendezvous for loafers.

A Special Class for Ladies

from 3 to 4 p.m., daily
except Saturdays, 25c.
a week, Lady attendant.

Foresters' Hall, Hartland.

I Thank my Customers

who have made it possible for me to record
last year's business as my best.

I am catering for CASH trade and my in-
ducements are as good as those who give no
accommodation to those who cannot conven-
iently pay down.

ARTHUR S. ESTABROOKS

ROCKLAND.

Shorn
of
Profit



are the prices on the remainder of our

Felt Shoes, Shoe Pax,
Gum Rubbers and
Rubbers of all kinds.

We stocked heavily in these lines, and enjoyed a good sale at
the regular prices so that at this time we are content to get from
them what the goods cost. Do you see money in this for you?

H. R. NIXON

Miles Sherwood

Dealer in

Fresh Meats of all kinds
Buyer and Shipper of Hides
FLORENCEVILLE, N. B.

W. P. Jones, K. C.

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, etc.
WOODSTOCK N. B.

BOHAN BROS.

BATH

Buyers of

Produce of all Kinds
at Highest Cash Prices

International Harvester Co's
Farm Machinery
BEST IN THE WORLD

FOR ANY

Eye Trouble
CONSULT

H. M. Martell

the only reliable travelling op-
tician in Carleton County. Eyes
tested free. Glasses ground to
suit. General office at

Day's Hotel, East Florenceville N. B.

Will be at the Exchange Hotel
Hartland, every Monday.

P. R. SEMPLE

East Florenceville, N. B.

Dealer in

Hardware, Plumbing,
Tinware, Furnaces
and Stoves

The

New Empress Range

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

20

Teams
Wanted!

To haul logs, Apply by letter or by
Farmer's or N. B. telephone or call on

F. E. Sayre,

Hartland, N. B.

Gourlay Pianos,
Dominion and
Karn Organs,
New Williams
Sewing Machines,

The Best Qualities available in
Carleton County. Easy terms,
and old instruments allowed in
part payment. Write or tele-
phone and I'll call on you.

J. RICE WATSON

MOUNT PLEASANT, N. B.

D. Fitzgerald & Son

Double and Single

HARNESS

Shoe Packs and Moccasins. Cash
paid for Hides, etc. General
Fire Insurance.

M. W. CALDWELL

GENERAL MERCHANT

Special Values in clothing and Foot
wear. Dry Goods, Groceries
and Hardware

Conducting a strictly pay-down business
I am able to sell at close prices.
BRISTOL,

"For Tea You Can't Beat Lipton's"

The Tea of Kings;
The King of Teas,

LIPTON'S TEA

Sold Only in Airtight Packages.

HIS CHANGE

When the fidgety, elderly lady deplored the fact that she had inadvertently entered the compartment next to the engine, Arthur Gresson was among the first to reassure her.

"The worst in case of an accident! Not a bit! Just as likely for something to run into us from behind. And, if anything did happen, well—"

"We'd all get our names in the papers," observed a fellow-passenger.

"H'm!" remarked Mr. Gresson. "I don't want that, thanks! Had quite enough of it already."

"Oh!" the elderly lady leaned forward. "You don't mean to say you've been in a collision before?"

"Rather! Had one it was, too! And a lot of other things have happened to me. Somehow, I can't seem to stir outside without I run across some excitement or other. I remember once—"

"Oh, go on, sir!"

"I was walking by the river only last summer when a boat upset just opposite. Four people in it. Had to take off my coat, and spoil the rest of a suit of clothes. None of them could swim. That just shows you!"

"And did you really dive in and—"

"—and save them all?" demanded Mr. Gresson. "Made me have a medal for it, and all that nonsense. That's what I meant just now. Affairs of that sort—one after the other!" He subsided wearily.

"Extraordinary!" The stout individual opposite assumed a profoundly solemn air. "Tell us some more! Have you ever been in a fire?"

"A wink to the other occupants of the carriage escaped Mr. Gresson's notice. He lowered his paper again.

"Two, yes. Only one was nothing much."

"Let's have the yarn about the other."

After a little hesitation Mr. Gresson complied. He described the burning of a row of warehouses, and his own participation in the work of rescue.

"Just my luck to be on the spot and see those people at the window! Ever tried to get up a staircase through a lot of smoke and sparks? Don't you, if you can help it."

His listeners glanced quickly from Mr. Gresson to one another and back again. One or two lifted their eyebrows. But the girl at the far end of the compartment seemed to shrink into her corner. She turned her head away as if in pain or distress. The elderly lady nodded many times, regarding Mr. Gresson with admiration.

"And how many lives," she queried, "have you saved altogether?"

"Don't know exactly. Never reckoned 'em up."

The stout man coughed behind his handkerchief.

"People talk a lot about the dangers of war, and suchlike," he remarked aloud, "but it seems to me our friend here could prove that you are never really safe, wherever you are."

"That's true!" confirmed Mr. Gresson. "There was a mad dog once, and one of two runaway horses. Then, one night last September, I was just going home—rather late it was—along my road. There was a policeman at the corner, and I was nearly up to him, when three fellows sprang out of a garden. Burglars! Thought they'd been noticed. Took us by surprise. It was a fight, I can tell you! Big chaps they were, and one was want-

ed for murder, we found out afterwards."

"But what happened? Did you—"

"We managed 'em all right. I was three months in hospital over that. You ought to have seen what they called my photo in the weeklies. Talk about a libel!"

"Why, you must be quite a celebrity."

"You're a wonder, really!"

"Never heard anything like it."

Mr. Gresson scanned them rather suspiciously in turn. There was something in their voices which almost suggested sarcasm. But they were ready with grave faces.

"About these newspaper reports. I reckon you've been mentioned a good many times, for one thing or another."

Before Mr. Gresson could reply, the girl in the corner stirred, and made a movement as if to stretch out her hand. Then she looked down again, breathing fast.

"Sounds rather ridiculous; but I—I've got 'em all pasted in a book."

"And—er—the name is?"

"Gresson—Arthur Gresson."

They seemed to ponder deeply. "Funny thing I don't remember ever seeing it."

"Nor me, either."

"You wouldn't remember," affirmed Mr. Gresson.

"No," agreed the elderly lady; "there you're right. But I shall keep a good look-out for it in future. You do seem so unfortunate. Mr. Gresson, about getting into trouble."

There were a few sniggers. He looked up sharply.

"I shouldn't call it trouble exactly. Rather a nuisance, though; I must say that. Take people getting run over. Why, I can hardly step outside without having to drag someone out of the way of a taxicab. It gets a bit wearisome, sometimes. Besides, a motor-bus broke my leg once, and the blessed kid wasn't hurt a bit."

"Oh, hard luck!" chuckled the stout man exhaustedly. "The rest of us grinned openly now, except the elderly lady. The girl in the corner, too, flushed and bit her lip.

"You don't believe me?" demanded Mr. Gresson, turning from side to side.

"Why, yes!" affirmed the elderly lady. "Most of the others laughed. 'If you'd come round home with me, I could show you all the cuttings from different newspapers. Not that I want to make out that I'm anything wonderful, but—"

He fixed the stout man with his eyes. "You seem jolly amused. What have you ever done in that way, anyhow?"

"Nothing at all, I grant you. Never been so unlucky. Where do you live, sir, by the by?"

"The next stop where I get out, and at the rate we're going now—"

Even as he spoke, the carriage rocked strangely. All were jolted from their seats. The elderly lady screamed. The stout man, struggling, suddenly white-faced, to the window, was thrown headlong. There were shouts of alarm. Then came a crash, and a violent shock. The whole compartment heaved and turned sideways. In passing the points the engine had left the lines.

A muffled explosion followed as the first half of the wrecked train came finally to rest against the platform of the little, unimportant station. Among Mr. Gresson's fellow-passengers no one moved until smoke and sparks began to rise from above them. Then the stout man raised his head stupidly from beneath the pile of splintered woodwork which was pressing him down.

He was half buried and in comparative darkness. He could not repress a groan at the discovery that his legs were pinned. He heard nothing of the other cries on every side, of the sobs and prayers

for aid. He began to mutter queerly, with his eyes closed. "What's happened? Ah, I'm hurt! I can't see!"

The quivering voice came from below him, but he was quite unconscious of it. He lay very still. On his right, presently, a movement began—a writhing, punctuated by quick intakings of breath. A hand appeared, an arm. Mr. Gresson dragged, and pushed, and lifted. After a time he wriggled free, and stumbled to his feet.

He saw a head and shoulders almost immediately, and, staggering across, began awkwardly, working with one arm only, to move the beam which the stout man prisoner. It was a long and heavy task. Thanks—thanks! Leave me alone now. Look for the others. See if—"

He pointed with a shaking finger. Water was pouring through the roof now, hissing on the flames. Mr. Gresson beat out the rest with his hands, then, turning slowly and painfully, started to clear the compartment floor.

Desperately, he answered a hail from outside, and a rescuer looked in through a crevice, assuring them of a speedy release when axes had been procured. The stout man supported the girl and the elderly lady as best he could in his dazed condition, and watched stupidly as Mr. Gresson labored. Another passenger was visible soon, and then—

"Don't let the women look!" said Mr. Gresson, thickly.

They were reviving slowly. The stout man tried to reassure them, and dissuade them from turning their heads. But the girl would strain to follow Mr. Gresson's figure, though he interposed as far as he could, between her and what he was better that she should not see.

"Brandy!" called someone in the distance. "Only a little each. That's all we can spare. And his hand stretched through, balancing the glass carefully.

The elderly lady sipped, the girl also. Then the stout man murmured a request.

"Not for me!" returned Mr. Gresson deliberately. "Drink it up! I'm all right."

It seemed hours before they heard axes at work near by. The noise drew nearer gradually.

"Stand back! Get as far away as you can!"

Willing hands helped the women out. The stout man followed with difficulty, falling, shakily back. Mr. Gresson lifted his untroubled companion forward, but he could not climb himself. Two playboys raised him gently.

"Ere, doctor, 'ave a look at 'im, when you've got a minute."

"The others first. Only want to sit down for a bit," insisted Mr. Gresson dully, and fainted.

The doctor bent over him. The girl was at his elbow.

"Left arm broken, two ribs, badly burnt, too." The girl cried out. "Quiet, please! I'll do what I can. Then will you sit by him?"

"No one else shall!" declared the girl, almost fiercely.

She was still holding his limp hand, when a small figure approached in wild alarm.

"My boy! Where's my boy?" "Mr. Gresson!" called the girl, soothingly, and comforting her.

"Might ha' been worse. Yes, miss, that's true enough." She peered closer. "You! Jessie Crane, from next door! Hardly knew you at first, I declare. An fancy, you've only been away a fortnight or so! You—you was with 'im, then?"

"In the same carriage," the girl answered. "He hadn't recognized me. But you—you ought to have seen him. How brave he was. Hurt like that, and yet he put out the fire, they tell me, and saved—"

Mr. Gresson's mother was weeping.

"Just like my boy! Always modest. Never a word about 'isself. 'Ear 'im talk you'd never think—"

The stout man behind her, catching the girl's eye, laid a finger on his lips, and nodded hurriedly.

"He wouldn't boast, I'm sure," said Jessie Crane unsteadily. "You must be very glad that—that he's your son!"

"Always knew he was brave," stated the old woman proudly, "though he's never 'ad chance to prove it, up to now. So pleased 'e'll be when 'e knows. It's always been 'is one ambition to git 'is name in the newspapers, 'an now 'e's done it at last!"—London Answers.

SPIES ARE EVERYWHERE

FIELDS FOR MEN WHO ARE PAID TO STEAL SECRETS.

From the Days of Joshua They Have Been an Institution in War and Peace.

The spy has been a general, if not an inevitable, military institution almost since the beginning of armies and the practice of war. Joshua it will be remembered, sent out spies into the Holy Land before the Israelites crossed the Jordan, says a writer in the London Express.

The Roman army always had its spies, and, as an early instance of the utility of spying, one may quote the example of King Alfred the Great, who went in disguise into the enemy's lines and discovered his secrets.

In the Middle Ages spies were everywhere, and in the middle of the eighteenth century the French army possessed a chief of spies, and this post continued in existence at the ministry of war until the revolution.

In our own times practically every foreign power has military spies in its pay. There are continual incidents on the Franco-German frontier—the arrest of spies and the consequent national irritation—and more than once since 1870 such incidents have nearly led to the outbreak of another war.

Similarly it is notorious that the German army in this respect, as it is in every other, wonderfully well served, has innumerable military agents in Great Britain, and that the lay of the country, the condition of roads, and the details of such fortifications as we possess are all known quite as completely in Berlin as they are in London. Our dock yards, too, are infested with tireless and acute observers.

MILITARY SPIES

are naturally divided into two classes. On the one hand there are the men who are willing to betray their own country for money payments, and who are rightly regarded as infinitely despicable.

On the other hand, there are the men who, for purely patriotic reasons, risk their lives and face the possibility of an ignominious death in order to render invaluable services to their country. This second class is, naturally, regarded with admiration and esteem.

Of the patriotic spies, the most famous is John Andre, who, during the time of the American Revolutionary war, obtained from General Benedict Arnold the plans for the betrayal of West Point to the British. Arnold was a traitor; Andre was a patriot. He was arrested and sentenced by Washington to be hanged.

There can be no quarrel with the sentence, since the custom of all nations is that death—and a shameful death—must be the lot of the captured military spy. But Great Britain showed its appreciation of Andre's motives by the erection of a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, where his remains are now interred. The late Cyrus Field, the projector of the Atlantic cable and a patriotic American, erected a statue to Andre at Tarrytown.

WHERE HE WAS HANGED.

Generally a military spy captured during a time of peace is not tried by court-martial, but by the ordinary civil tribunals. The German law against spies was passed in July, 1903; the French law in 1866; and under this French law the penalty is comparatively light—from two to five years imprisonment, with a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000.

Incidentally, one may note that Europe was covered with Pitt's spies at the end of the eighteenth century and that every calamity in France from the defeat of an army to a tenement fire, was popularly ascribed to them.

In addition to the spy engaged in the more or less honorable service of discovering military secrets, there is the police spy, whose business it is to discover internal plots against the existence of governments. Such spies have always been employed by the police of every nation, and they are most necessary and most numerous when the government is autocratic and opposition is underground.

During the unrest that followed the Reformation in England the spy became, probably for the first time, a national institution. Burghley had an army of spies smelling out Jesuits. The law against the Puritans brought the inevitable squadron of traitors and informers, and spying reached its most infamous depth with the

EX-LOITS OF TITUS OATES

and his associates in the reign of Charles II.

In France, Richelieu and Louis employed spies in all stations of life, and under Louis XIV and Louis XV spying was vastly extended, particularly while Sartines and Berryer were the lieutenants of the Paris police.

The revolution, with its fury against aristocrats, found ample

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HOME

WHY HOUSE PLANTS FAIL.

An attempt to grow plants in the living-room of the home frequently results in their speedy death and a keen disappointment to the grower. Success demands that a temperature of sixty-five to seventy degrees be maintained during the daytime, with a drop of ten to fifteen degrees during the night; fifty degrees is as low a temperature as most plants can successfully stand.

Incidentally, these temperatures are the best for the health of the family. Too often the temperature of the living-room reaches seventy-five or eighty degrees during the winter months. Such temperatures are almost invariably accompanied by a low percentage of humidity in the atmosphere, and the soil in the pots dries rapidly in consequence, for not only are the plants transpiring much water through their leaves, but water also evaporates from the surface of the soil and through the pores of the pots. Rapid fluctuations of soil moisture are extremely bad for the health of plants. The worst result of this condition is dry rot in the bottom of the pot, for too frequently house-plant watering consists merely in pouring a little water on the surface of the soil, not enough to reach down to the bottom.

Dryness of the soil is best determined by the gardeners' method. Hit the pot a sharp blow with the knuckles of the first and second fingers. If the sound is hollow, the soil is dry; if dead, there is sufficient moisture. When the soil is

employment for the spy, and Fouché, the notorious minister of police to Napoleon, found a congenial task in using them to the full.

In more recent times the police spy has been generally employed to watch the movements of anarchists and revolutionists. Bismarck had a particularly well equipped corps engaged in this work. The Russian spy is the government's chief weapon against nihilism, and the many Irish conspiracies during the nineteenth century made it necessary for the English police to rely largely on the use of the spy.

The amazing exploits of the Russian spy, enormously exaggerated of course, enormously exaggerated of course, enormously exaggerated of course, enormously exaggerated of course, enormously exaggerated of course.

In nearly every instance the plans of the Irish dynamiters were foiled either by the greed of a traitor or by

THE INGENUITY OF A SPY

It is not, perhaps, attractive to the normal man to gain the confidence of conspirators, to discover their secrets, and promptly to give them away; but it cannot be denied that such a man as Major Le Caron, such a time after time enabled Scotland Yard to checkmate the Clan-na-Gael, was a patriot in a very real sense, and an exceedingly useful public servant. Such a man carries his life in his hand, and his payment he receives is little enough in comparison with the risk.

Here, again, there is a great difference between such a man as Le Caron and the pitiful creatures who in nearly every conspiracy are found willing to save their own necks by the betrayal of their comrades.

The evil that accompanies the institution of secret police is the tendency to create conspiracies in order that they may be discovered. There is no question that the agent provocateur is regularly employed in Russia, and is not unknown elsewhere. Under Bismarck, there was little secret that he was regularly used by the police.

The policy is that it is better to bring conspiracies to a head and give facilities to the would-be revolutionary to carry out his dreams—and to be arrested. But the whole scheme is fundamentally wrong and undoubtedly frequently leads to the punishment of cent persons.

thoroughly dry, the only sure way to water the plant is to place it for several minutes in a pail containing enough water to cover the pot. Moisture can be supplied to the atmosphere by keeping a dish of water on or near the stove, where it will evaporate readily. Most furnaces have a place for water in the jacket which will need filling daily. Plants usually thrive in the kitchen because of the moisture the atmosphere derives from the steam of the teakettle and the pots.

Gas is an enemy of home plants, either coal or illuminating gas—and it will retard growth and prevent the opening of flower-buds, even when present in such small quantities that it cannot be smelled.

Fresh air is essential. Ventilate the room by leaving a door or window open just a little, but never allow a draft to cross the plants. Like gas, drafts cause "blasting" of the buds as well as browning of the leaves.

The leaves are the plants' lungs, and they must be kept clean. The surface of each leaf is filled with minute pores through which respiration and transpiration take place. Sponging the leaves frequently with clean water will be sufficient with, perhaps, a weekly syringing, which should be done with the plants in a sink or bathtub. Rubbing the leaves with any oily substance to make them shine is unnecessary, for a clean, healthy leaf will have abundant gloss. The grease clogs the pores, preventing the leaves from performing their proper functions.

To obtain a well-balanced plant, turn it half-way round each day, for plants in a window grow toward the light.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Apple Dish.—Take one-half cup of sugar and one-half cup of water and boil five minutes; add one teaspoonful of butter and the juice of half a lemon. Pour over a dish of sliced apples, and bake. This is delicious served as a vegetable with roast beef.

Beckwill Pudding.—This is a European dessert good enough to be tried in America. Cover a pie-plate with pastry and fill with jam. Mix four ounces of grated bread, four ounces of sugar, four ounces of butter, four yolks of eggs, the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Cover the jam with this mixture, and bake one-half hour. Beat the whites of the four eggs hard, and put on top of the pudding. Garnish with almonds and brown slightly in the oven.

Bannocks.—Scald thoroughly one cup of white corn-meal with which have been mixed two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of salt. Thin this with cold milk until it will just hold together when dropped into a spider. Fry to a crisp brown in oil. Either the regular white meal or the variety known as Rhode Island meal may be used. It is better to leave the spider somewhat back on the stove until the bannock is "set," then move it forward to brown. The bannocks are dropped a spoonful at a time, and flatten out into round cakes.

Celery Oysters.—Heat a pint of oysters in their own liquor until they are plump; strain and add to the liquor enough cream to make one and one-half cups. Put into the chafing dish six tablespoonfuls of butter and five tablespoonfuls of flour and stir them to a paste. Pour in the liquor gradually and beat the mixture until it is creamy. Season it with pepper, salt and celery salt, then add the oysters, and let them cook until the contents of the chafing dish begin to boil. Pour the creamed oysters over slices of toast and sprinkle them with chopped celery.

Baked Steak with Tomatoes.—From a thick slice of tender steak trim off the outside edges. Lay in a baking-pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and spread thickly with the tomatoes only, from a canful of tomatoes. Season the tomatoes also with salt and pepper, and place pan in a hot oven for about half an hour, or until the steak is cooked. Remove the steak and tomatoes together to a warm platter and thickly on the gravy remaining in the pan with a little corn-starch dissolved in cold water. Serve the gravy separately or poured over the steak, as desired. Serve creamed mashed potatoes with this dish.

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Hartland P. O. Provokes Discussion

Conservative Members Keen after Information Why it was Granted.

Following is a report from the House of Commons debates:

Hartland public building, 15,000.

Mr. Lancaster—What is this building to cost?

Mr. Pugsley—The contract is for \$16,700.

Mr. Lancaster—What is the population?

Mr. Pugsley—In 1904 it was 700. It is quite a growing town, and though I do not know its present population, I suppose it would be in the vicinity of 1,000 or 1,200.

Mr. Lancaster—What is the postal revenue?

Mr. Pugsley—It is \$1,955; money orders, \$22,000.

Mr. Lancaster—Is this a shire town?

Mr. Pugsley—No. This building is intended to accommodate also the militia, affording a place for the storage of equipment.

Mr. Lancaster—In what county is it?

Mr. Pugsley—Carleton. Hartland is a rapidly growing town, where considerable business is done.

Mr. Wilcox—Any customs?

Mr. Pugsley—No customs at present, but I think the building is intended for customs as well.

Mr. Currie (Simcoe)—Is there any inland revenue?

Mr. Pugsley—Yes, there is inland revenue. The building is for post office and customs purposes, and also for armory accommodation for E Company of the 67th Regiment, Carleton Light Infantry. The contract price, \$16,700, includes both heating and lighting. We have adopted a plan which from remarks in the House, I think will meet with approval, of letting contracts in such a way that they include heating and lighting.

Mr. Lancaster—Would the minister explain the principle underlying the erection of these buildings? In this instance Hampton has a population of 2,000 and a revenue of \$5,000 and gets a \$660 building. Hartland has a population of 700 and a revenue of \$1,900 and gets a \$16,900 building.

Mr. Pugsley—It is owing to the larger revenue that Hartland gets the more expensive building I can understand it. I realize that if people are business like and doing a great deal of business, 1,000 people may be using the post office and contributing to the revenue as much as 2,000 less progressive people in some other part of country.

Mr. Pugsley—The circumstances in the two towns are a little different. While the population of Hampton is what is given here it is more scattered than the population of Hartland and the revenue is smaller. Then it may be that a considerable number of people having their homes at Hampton do business at St. John, some 20 miles away. The people there are desirous of having a suitable post office, but they will not require it for customs or inland revenue purposes,

while the building of Hartland is to be used for that purpose and also as an armory. Prominent citizens of Hampton represented to me that probably it would not be necessary to have caretaker's quarters in the building and that a one-storey building with a basement, costing \$5,000 would answer their purpose. At Hartland it is different. The revenue there is three times as great and, as said, the building is for post office, inland revenue, customs and armory purposes, all of which add to the cost. My hon. friend from Carleton (Mr. Carvell) perhaps could give some further information on the subject.

Mr. Carvell—I have no further information. I have no apology to make for having asked the department to make a grant for a public building at Hartland. Instead of 700 I would say that the population is nearer 1,500. It is not incorporated for municipal purposes, but is for fire and winter purposes and I presume the 700 refers to the fire incorporation, which is only the very centre of the town. It is the second largest town in the constituency and from a business standpoint it is very important. There are two large saw-mills, a bank, a newspaper, and I suppose a dozen stores of all kinds.

It is a live hustling town and is entitled to what it is getting. I predict that in a few years the revenue will be twice what it is. There are two companies of militia with headquarters at Hartland and both of these will be housed and quartered in the new building.

Mr. Purley—What was the cost of the land for this building?

Mr. Pugsley—\$1,100.

Mr. Purley—The minister says that a part of this building is an armory on account of there being company of a militia regiment there.

Mr. Pugsley—There are two companies, the member for Carleton says.

Mr. Purley—Has it been the custom to provide armories where a company or two of a militia regiment is situated? I have a regiment in my county, a very good one too, and there is no provision of that sort for it.

Mr. Pugsley—I would like to ask why it is that an armory should be provided in a small village of this kind, whether it is the custom or whether the minister is making a precedent of it.

Mr. Pugsley—The necessity or desirability of doing this has been pressed upon my attention very strongly not only by some hon. gentlemen, but by the Militia Department. It is felt that if, in connection with public buildings, some suitable provision of a not very expensive character can be made for the accommodation of the militia in these smaller towns, it would be very desirable as giving encouragement to the militia and perhaps as saving the necessity what might exist in the near future of erecting separate buildings for armory purposes. I think it is a very good idea. It will certainly be great accommodation to the militia and it cannot add very much to the cost of the building.

Mr. Blain—Who was the site purchased from?

Mr. Carvell—It was from a life long Conservative without any middleman.

Mr. Blain—Being employed.

Mr. Carvell—I think that we had better assume that the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Carvell) knows more about this building than the minister.

Mr. Carvell—I know all about this building. There were three Liberals who had sites that they wanted to sell, but they were not as suitable as the Conservative's site, and so the Conservative's site was bought.

Mr. Blain—Let us look into this.

Mr. Pugsley—There being a Conservative in this, the hon. gentleman thinks that he had better look into it.

Mr. Blain—Who carried on the negotiations for the purchase of this site?

Mr. Pugsley—We sent a representative of the department to examine the site—Mr. D. H. Waterbury of St. John.

Mr. Blain—Was the hon. member for Carleton with him?

Mr. Carvell—No, I was not with him.

Mr. Pugsley—I may say that the fact that this site was bought from a Conservative is not to be attributed to the fact that Mr. Waterbury was appointed by the Conservative government.

ROSEDALE.

Measles have been prevalent here. Mrs. Hillock, of Boston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mansfield, of Long. Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Miss Hazel L. McFawn, of Kingston. John F. McFawn and son Earle, have returned from Glassville, where they have been working for a few weeks on the bridge.

Miss Florence Wright, of Woodstock, has been visiting her aunt and other friends at this place.

Quite a number from this place attended the meeting at Victoria on Sunday.

Rev. Smith Dow and Percy J. Traflet have been holding meetings here.

A number of young people from this place attended the meeting at Lower Wakefield on Friday night.

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ANDOVER.

The Women's Auxiliary of Trinity church met at Mrs. Perley's on Friday afternoon from 2 to 5. There was a good attendance of the ladies and much work was done.

The Book Club met with Mrs. Dickinson on Thursday evening last. The election of officers for the coming year took place. President, Mrs. Benj. Beveridge, Secretary, Miss Pickett. The club will meet next, two weeks from Thursday, with Mrs. V. Armstrong. New books are being selected for the next year.

Mrs. S. P. Waite is visiting in Montreal.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in Hillandale, of the ratepayers of the school district to consider and vote on a temporary union with Andover for the remainder of the present term. The motion was passed unanimously, and on Friday evening a meeting was held of the school trustees of both Andover and Hillandale to make necessary arrangements. Tenders are now out, and it is hoped that by Feb. 6th, the union will take effect. The teacher of Hillandale school, Miss Pickett, goes with the school so that Andover will have three teachers in place of two. Success to consolidation.

Robert Ervin and Warren Jamer, have returned from the Truro Agricultural College.

Mrs. Jack Pickering, of Charlottetown, arrived on Friday to spend some time with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cameron.

RULES

—OF THE—

Hartland Athletic Club.

I—All members of the Hartland A. C. must refrain from using profane language and the use of tobacco in any form while on the floor of the Club.

II—Members having the best interest of the Club at heart, will try and be gentlemen on the street as well as in the Club. Nothing looks so bad as a young man behaving in an ungentlemanly manner. It also hurts the Club.

III—Members will not spit on the floor of the Club. It is ungentlemanly and also against the law, spitting in public places being a misdemeanor and punishable with a fine not exceeding \$25.

IV—No member of this Club who smoke cigarettes can ever hope to be a first class athlete. They are bad for the wind, heart, throat, and the members who smoke them are unfair to the instructor.

V—The Hartland A. C. is not intended for a Sabbath school, but the members are expected to maintain good order while in the Club.

VI—Members are expected to pay their dues promptly. Rent, gymnasium apparatus, fuel and oil cost money and unless this rule is carried out we cannot have a good Club.

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