

The Union Advocate

Public Works
Provincial Dept. 4 Sept. 14

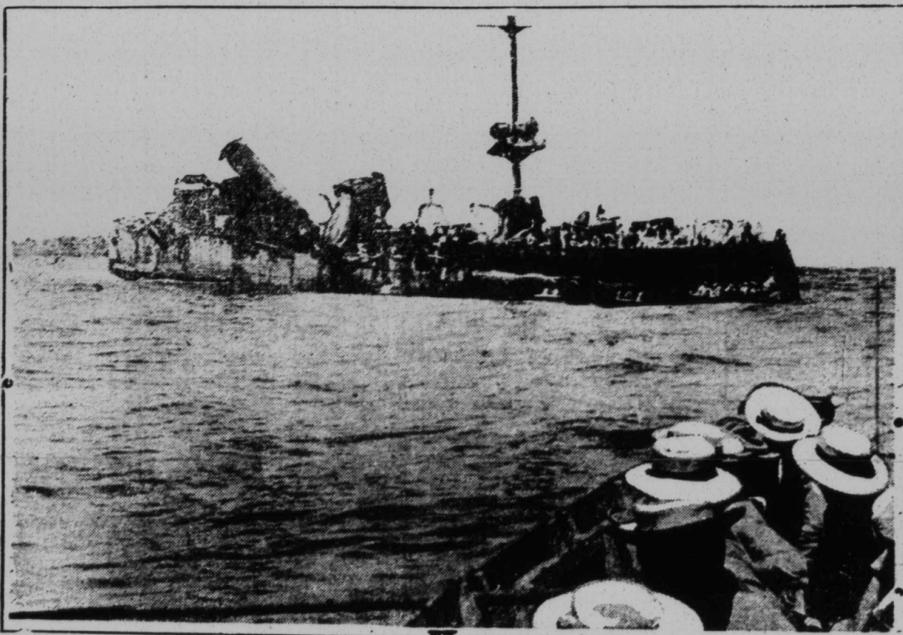
LXVIII

NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3 1915

NO. 6

GERMAN OFFICER MADE AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP C. P. R. BRIDGE AT VANCEBORO

All That Was Left of the Cruiser Emden after the Engagement with the Sydney



Photograph of the Emden, taken just after the German terror of the seas had run ashore off Coos Island and pulled down her flag. Boats from the Australian victor, the Sydney, are shown taking off the survivors.

Canadians Showed Their Fighting Spirit

Wiped out of Their Trenches When Germans
Approached and Put Enemy to Flight

Paris, Feb. 1.—Numerous duels in the North Sea to Upper Atlantic reported in official despatches to the War Office. Near German artillery destroyed the staff of the Catholic mission at Fonquevillers, because the Germans thought it was being used as a centre for the French. The French were predominant and several batteries were completely silenced. It is believed, however, that the fire ceased to be effective and that none of the guns were destroyed. On the North Sea coast the Germans are keeping up a continuous bombardment against the British and French trenches. The French War Office denies the official claim of the German Staff that the French were bombed by a German aeroplane at breakfast, but despite their newness to the game they behaved like veterans.

Church of England Annual Synod Meeting in St. John

Meeting of Montreal Spoke of Spiritual and Practical
Necessities of Ministry.

The meeting of the Anglican Synod took place in St. John, beginning on Monday at which Rev. W. H. Sharpe, of Newcastle, is in attendance at a very large gathering of clergymen, and lay delegates.

Bishop Farthing, of Montreal, opened the synod by a lofty and high minded address to the clerical delegates as a "quiet hour" at Trinity church Monday evening. (Continued on page 2)

Leger's Hotel At Bathurst Burned

Fire Started From Furnace Early This Morning
Destroying This Up-to-Date Hostelry.

The town of Bathurst was visited by fire early this morning, about five o'clock, when Leger's hotel was destroyed, the fire originating from the furnace. There are no other buildings handy, and as reports are meagre and the lines busy, it is impossible at present writing to get the full particulars.

Preparations for Opening of Parliament Tomorrow

General Opinion that the Session Will Be Short, and that the
Members Will be Back at Their Homes by Easter—
The Government Does not Fear Any Criticism.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The corridors of the parliamentary hall are again echoing the tramp of members, clerks and parliamentary officials. The advance guard of the members is already in Ottawa for the opening on Thursday, and as usual, thus far Western and Maritime members are the first on the ground.

Speaker Sproule of the Commons and Speaker Landry of the Senate both arrived today, and are making final arrangements for the opening. Mr. John Stanfield, chief Conservative whip, and Mr. W. H. Sharpe, of Lisgar, the Western whip, also both arrived today and are making arrangements for the resating in the House made necessary by the many changes since the session of a year ago.

The report received also said that the I. C. R. freight house was on fire at seven o'clock this morning, but a later report from the trainmen of the Maritime said the report was incorrect. Word has also been received from Moncton that the Aberdeen High school in that city was destroyed by fire last night or early this morning.

Midnight Explosion Put One Span Temporarily Out of Commission--Werner Vanhorne said to Have Confessed to Deed

MADE TRIP FROM NEW YORK PURPOSELY

There Were No Fatalities in Connection With the Attempt
to Work Injury to Traffic to the Railway and Repairs
will be Made at Once--Undoubtedly Caused to
Prevent Handling of Supplies Over Road
for Allied Armies

St. John, Feb. 2.—At an early hour this morning the eastern end of the railway bridge on the C. P. R. line over the St. Croix river, connecting St. Croix, N. B., and Vanceboro, Maine, was blown up. The explosion occurred soon after midnight and caused the destruction of one span of the bridge. As no trains were in the vicinity at the time, no one was injured, as far as is known.

It is believed that the destruction of the bridge is the work of Germans, and was done for the purpose of interrupting communication between Upper Canada and St. John and to interrupt and delay the handling of supplies for the Allies.

When the explosion occurred an investigation showed the extent of the damage, the officials were notified, and instructions given for immediate temporary repairs until the bridge can be rebuilt.

This morning H. C. Grout, general superintendent of the Atlantic Division, and his engineers, left for the scene of the wreck to supervise the work.

On account of the fact that at this point the C. P. R. enters United States territory they have been unable to use their line for the handling of troops, who have all been transferred by way of the I. C. R. The C. P. R., however, has handled large quantities of supplies, much of which are supposed to be for shipment to Great Britain and her Allies, including food and other supplies for the armies.

The investigation this morning showed that the explosion had been caused by dynamite and had been carefully planned and executed. As no other reason can be imagined by the railway officials, it is believed that the destruction of the bridge must be the work of Germans either as emissaries of their Government, or as the work of fanatical volunteers.

The latest reports received by divisional headquarters of the C. P. R. regarding the damage to the Vanceboro bridge indicate that the span affected was not entirely destroyed; and that the railway officials hope that communication will not be interrupted for long. They hope to be able to seal trains across by pushing from one end and pulling from the other, although the structure is so weakened that it is impossible for it to bear the weight of a locomotive until repairs are made.

Vanceboro, Maine, Feb. 2.—The bridge is on the direct line of railroad from Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., to Montreal, P. Q. It is 1,200 feet long, consisting of three steel spans on granite piers. The portion destroyed was

on the New Brunswick side of the river. The bridge connects the Canadian Pacific tracks with those of the Maine Central Railroad, over which the Canadian road has traffic rights between Vanceboro and Mattemawkeag. It was built about five years ago. Although the river is not wide at this point, it runs through a broad and deep ravine. Until repairs can be made it will be necessary to transfer passengers across the ice. The noise of the explosion aroused the inhabitants of the Maine and New Brunswick villages, many of whom rushed to the scene.

A man claiming to be a German officer was arrested on suspicion of having caused the explosion. He was taken into custody on the American side of the line.

St. John, Feb. 2.—Vanhorne, the German under arrest at Vanceboro, was described by passengers reaching the city this afternoon on the C. P. R., two hours late, as a military looking man, about middle age, respectably dressed, and very talkative. While they were in the station waiting for their cars to be pushed across the bridge which he says he damaged, Vanhorne conversed quite freely with those who sought speech with him. Among the statements which he made was one to the effect that he had secured the explosives which he used on the Canadian side of the border according to a pre-arranged plan. He arrived in Vanceboro only on Saturday last, and had them in his possession a short time after. He also had blueprints showing the location of the bridge, its approaches and other fixtures.

Regarding the damage done to the bridge, passengers said that while it had been considerably damaged, the dynamite had not been placed so as to do what was planned. There had also been some damage done to private property nearby from the concussion, some panes of glass being broken in houses and a sawmill.

The town was aroused from slumber by the explosion, and while the citizens at once hurried to find what the cause was, Vanhorne quietly sought his comfortable bed at the hotel, and was accompanied by a Maine Central later, however, he was aroused and placed under arrest. Just before the train pulled out he was taken from the depot apparently to a police station.

The official C. P. R. statement of the affair was as follows: "The eastern section of the bridge was blown up by dynamite about 2.05 a. m. The explosive was placed between bridge ties and a steel

beam and resulted in damaging one steel beam, six bridge ties and also the inside upright batter post. Putting passenger cars across. The explosion was the action of a German officer captured at hotel in charge of the U. S. authorities at Vanceboro. He gives his name as Van Horne, a German, who admits he came from New York on Saturday to destroy the bridge."

Vanceboro, Maine, Feb. 2.—The attack on the bridge caused great excitement on the New Brunswick side, where reports of a German plot spread rapidly, and resulted in an immediate investigation by the provincial authorities. Inquiry was also begun on this side and this led to the arrest in a local hotel, of a man who gave his name as Vanhorne.

According to the police, the prisoner claimed to be an officer in the service of Germany, but refused to divulge his rank.

The police asserted that he admitted that he exploded the dynamite under a section of the bridge, and that a dynamite cap and a plan of the bridge were found in his possession.

Vanhorne, according to the police, described himself as thirty-seven years old, he is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs about 200 pounds. He is smooth shaven.

The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross, who was accompanied by a Maine Central railroad detective and two Canadian officers from McAdam Jet.

REMEMBERED THE MIRAMICHI FIRE

Mrs. Dennis Maher Dead at
Chatham at the Advanced
Age of 94 Years.

Chatham, Feb. 1.—The death of Sarah, wife of the late Mr. Dennis Maher, occurred at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, deceased being 94 years of age. The late Mrs. Maher was four years of age at the time of the Miramichi fire, and being endowed with a remarkable memory she could relate many incidents of interest connected with the early history of the Miramichi settlement. She was also a woman of sterling character and will be missed by a large number on account of her charitable acts. Mrs. Maher leaves a family of five children to mourn their loss. These are Mrs. L. Kendall of Everett, Mass.; Mrs. J. Carey, of New York, and John, of Chatham; and Nellie at home; as well as grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Conclusion of January County Council Session

Coun. Gillis Brought up the Matter of an Overhead Crossing at N. W. Bridge—Much Other Business Transacted.

(Continued from last week)
Coun. O'Donnell moved that the Inspector be reappointed. Carried.

Coun. Vanderbeek—If the Inspector comes here with a deficit, there will be trouble. Are we to pay for enforcing the law in the parishes while our boys go to the town and buy liquor?

Coun. Doyle for the information of the newspaper correspondent who had wanted to know why Contingent expenses were so large, read the items of the account. He recommended an assessment of \$1100 for Contingencies, \$3000 less than last year. Adopted.

Mayor Morrissey submitted a petition from the Clerk of the Peace for an increase of salary from \$60 to \$100 and it was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Coun. Anderson moved that the account of T. H. Whalen, \$214 for legal costs, be reduced to \$157. Carried.

Also that the account of T. H. Whalen as registrar of births, deaths and marriages, \$184.20, over which the Council had no control, pass. Carried.

Coun. Vanderbeek said there was a desk in the corridor, belonging to the estate of the late T. W. Butler, that would be useful in this room. He moved that it be purchased for \$15. Carried.

Coun. O'Shaughnessy wanted the money to be paid to the widow not to the estate.

Coun. Watling reported against increasing the Auditor's salary. Adopted.

Coun. Watling also reported against an increase to the Clerk of the Peace. Adopted.

Coun. Harrigan moved that Mr. Davidson's salary be increased \$15.

Ruled out of order.

Coun. Burchill gave a statement of the facts, from the Building Committee's point of view, of

Mr. Power's claim. He had engaged Mr. Power to inspect until the roof was put on. When work was stopped on the building, Mr. Power claimed that he was on the job till the work was done, but was willing to be laid off while work was not proceeding. He had notified the inspector, on the completion of the roof, that his services were no longer required, but Mr. Power persisted in claiming that he had been engaged for the whole job.

Coun. Vanderbeek moved that Mr. Burchill see the solicitor, without prejudice to the County, and try to settle the claim.

Coun. Connors moved to add that, if no settlement is effected, the Warden be instructed to engage counsel and fight the case. Accepted by mover.

Coun. O'Shaughnessy suggested a committee of three.

Coun. Hayes—Why not pay Mr. Power for his work? I move that he be paid.

Coun. Benson moved in amendment that the Warden engage counsel and go ahead with the case.

Mayor Morrissey moved to authorize the payment of \$200 in settlement of the account; otherwise to fight the case.

Coun. Doyle said the Committee of Council, appointed to expend public money to erect a building, declared that the County owed nothing to Mr. Power. And yet it was proposed to give him \$200!

Coun. Anderson said the County owed Mr. Power nothing and should not pay him anything.

Coun. Vanderbeek said they would give \$500 to the Patriotic Fund and not one cent to one of our own people.

Mayor Morrissey had not known that the claim had been before a committee before.

Coun. O'Donnell said that the committee last session, was unanimously of the opinion that Mr.

Power had no legal claim. Mayor Morrissey's amendment to the amendment was lost—Morrissey, Vanderbeek and Gillis voting ye.

Coun. Benson's amendment was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

Coun. Doyle moved that the Sec. Treasurer be authorized to lease, for one year, the ferry slip on the south side of the river. Carried.

Coun. Allain moved a bylaw forbidding the running of a pool room in Blackville; penalty \$8 for each offence. Adopted.

Coun. Parker moved that legislation be secured to effect a change in the division line between Derby and South Esk. Carried.

Coun. Watling moved that the by-laws be revised and reprinted. Carried.

Sec. Treasurer, Coun. Connors and Coun. Burchill were appointed committee to make the revision.

Coun. Schofield moved that there be no July session, and that a committee be appointed to pay the accounts. Carried.

Coun. Anderson thought that nearly Councillors should be appointed to save expense.

Coun. O'Shaughnessy thought the Council should sit in July. The time for allowing two or three to run the whole business of the county was gone.

Committee—Connors, Doyle, Burchill, Allain, Parker.

Coun. O'Shaughnessy moved that the resolution dispensing with a July session be reconsidered.

Ruled out of order, the mover not having voted for the resolution.

Coun. Connors moved to reappoint James Davidson, Auditor. Carried.

Coun. Connors moved that Councillors be paid the usual mileage and per diem.

Coun. Hayes spoke in favor of paying Thos. Power's claim.

Coun. Burchill moved that the Sec. Treasurer be instructed to bill the Militia department for the board of soldiers in jail.

Coun. O'Shaughnessy—And prisoners of war.

Coun. Burchill—Yes.

The resolution was adopted.

Coun. Anderson reported against the payment of a bill to Maher Brothers for funeral expenses, \$18.50, as the County is not liable.

Coun. Benson moved to refer the bill back to the committee, for further information.

Motion to refer passed.

Coun. Schofield moved that Donald Cowie be refunded \$1 poll tax. Carried.

Coun. Burchill moved for a committee of three to act with the Warden in the Power case. Carried.

Committee—Connors, Burchill, Doyle.

Adjourned sine die.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Many a man who paints the town red would object if his wife painted her cheeks.

"Nerviline" Stops Earache in 10 Seconds, Fixes Toothache in 2 Minutes

It Seems to Possess Almost Some Divine Power Over Pain

RUB ON NERVILINE

Toothache is usually due to neuralgia in the gums or to the congestion and swelling of the nerve pulp. As "Nerviline" relieves congestion, you can easily see why it cures toothache. Nerviline does more—cures any ache or pain—in any part of the body. It matters not where your pain is. It may be a joint or muscle; it may be neuralgia or lumbago; it may be a surface pain in the back, side or chest. Nerviline will reach it; Nerviline will drive it out.

What is Nerviline, you ask? Just a liniment, but very much stronger in pain-subduing power than other liniments—one that penetrates more deeply in the tissue than any other liniment. It is a liniment that cures quickly, that gives permanent relief. You might spend ten or a hundred dollars, but you couldn't buy as much relief as you get from a single bottle of Nerviline. We guarantee Nerviline; we refund your money if it does not relieve you. In many lands it is a household trust, a remedy that has justified itself under the experience of those who have used it. Guaranteed for neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, pleurisy, strains or sprains; the large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Dealers everywhere sell Nerviline, or direct from The Catarrh-ozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

COLLECTIONS REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

LEIGHTON MERCANTILE AGENCY FORKS BLACKVILLE, N. B.

IF YOUR CHILD IS CROSS, FEVERISH, CONSTIPATED

Look Mother! If tongue is coated, cleanse little bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

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Can Only Be Cured Through the Rich Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Makes

You cannot cure eczema or remove disfiguring pimples by the use of ointments, washes or selves applied outwardly. The trouble is due to impure blood and can only be cured through the blood. That is the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure eczema and other forms of skin diseases. They act directly on the blood—make it rich, red and pure, and thus enable the system to expel the impurities that have broken out through the skin, disfiguring the face and other portions of the body and causing great humiliation to the sufferer. Mrs. M. McArthur, Byrne, Sask., says: "I can most strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for eczema, as they restored my little boy after doctors and other medicines failed. His head and face was covered with excruciating sores, which itched so badly that we frequently had to tie his hands to prevent him from scratching himself. We tried selves and outward washes given by the doctor, but they did not do him a particle of good. After consulting my husband we decided to give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was not long before we found we had the right medicine, and in the course of a month or so every sore had disappeared and his skin was as smooth and healthy as any one's."

These great blood-building pills can be procured through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

IT STAMPS ONE "OUT OF DATE" To Use "WHITE PHOSPHOROUS" Matches

IT IS NOW ILLEGAL TO MAKE "WHITE PHOSPHOROUS" MATCHES, IN A YEAR'S TIME IT WILL BE UNLAWFUL TO SELL THEM.

If you're strong for efficiency—for "Made in Canada"—and "Safety First" you will use

EDDY'S "Sesqui Nonpoisonous" MATCHES

IT CAN'T BE DONE

The man who misses all the fun is he who says, "It can't be done!" In solemn pride he stands aloof. And greets each venture with reproof. Had he the power he'd efface The history of the human race. We'd have no steam or trolley cars, No streets lit by electric stars; No telegraph nor telephone, We'd linger in the ages of stone. Where when some keen arctic brain Of life's conditions dared complain, And planned a wheel on which to roll The lead his arms could not control, Sheers rose from all the mighty crew That ever scoffed at what is new. The world would sleep if things were run By men who say, "It can't be done."

If the gas company can't make both ends meet, it must be the fault of the motor.

Berlin is said to be "furious" over recent reverses. This is a privilege of which the Germans will be able to take advantage to the full. But all their fury will not deter the Allies.

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If every print shop could or would work character into their products there wouldn't be such common place printing.

We'll be glad of an opportunity to prove to you that when your printing is placed with us, there will be character to it. Our new type faces will do that alone, but there will be more than up-to-date type faces. There will be care taken in the arrangement of the type—good ink will be used—the proper paper for the work will be selected, and printed in the largest and most modern country printing office in the Maritime Provinces.

The Advocate Job Dept. Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869. LIABILITIES

Capital Paid up	\$ 11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	12,560,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,021,000.00
Notes in Circulation	10,385,275.69
Deposits	136,729,483.47
Due to Other Banks	3,118,902.03
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.)	3,352,148.77
	\$178,316,130.29

Cash on hand and in Banks	\$30,478,000.19
Government and Municipal Securities	3,778,533.88
Railway and other Bonds Debentures and Stocks	12,622,217.20
Call Loans in Canada	9,180,278.16
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	10,660,229.65
Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	578,000.00
	\$67,304,280.08
Loans and Discounts	\$105,388,238.92
Bank Premises	5,648,630.29
	\$178,316,130.29

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

185 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland LONDON, ENGLAND NEW YORK CITY 2 Bank Bldgs., Princess St., E. C. Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

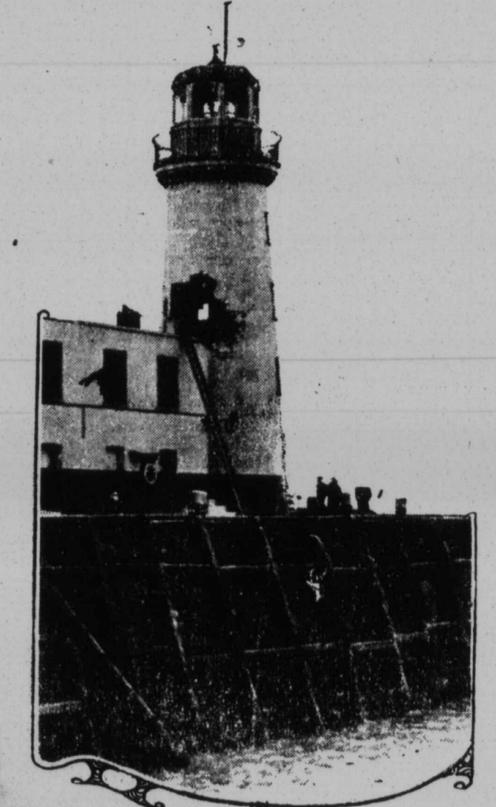
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SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

In the Bank's Steel Lined Vault, rented at from \$5.00 per annum wards. These boxes are most convenient and necessary for all saving valuable papers such as Wills, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stock Certificates, etc.

NEWCASTLE, N. B. BRANCH E. A. McCurdy, Manager

When The Germans Raided England.



The lighthouse at Scarborough showing the good marksmanship of the Germans. The ships were three miles off shore and this lighthouse could not have looked bigger than a postage stamp to the Germans.

For Liberty and Freedom



KING GEORGE V.

The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Established 1867
Published Wednesday Afternoon
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Copy for changes of advt. must be
in this office by 12 o'clock noon on
Tuesday.

Wednesday, February 3, 1915

NEW ZEALAND AND CANADA

(Sydney Post)

A cable from London to the
Montreal Star says that New Zealand
is receiving plaintiffs all
around for her share in the North
Sea triumph. The London Times
expresses "unmitigated satisfaction
at the proof of Imperial solidarity
supplied by the participation
of the battleship New Zealand."

The High Commissioner of
New Zealand has since the sinking
of the Bluecher published a statement
wherein he strongly corroborates
the recently expressed
view of Sir Robert Borden. He
says:

"Mr. Churchill said that New
Zealand's gift of this ship was the
most far seeing act of statesmanship
he had witnessed. Events
are showing every day that the
young states of the Empire are
getting past the period of infancy.
They are feeling the power of
youth in their sinews, and they
are nobly taking their share in
maintaining the integrity of the
Empire. When the war is over
other conditions will require other
management, and the voice of
each state in the councils of the
Empire will be in proportion to
what each is doing. But the first
and most prominent plank must
be efficient defence."

Some will say it is easy to be
wise after the event, but in the
case of Empire defences it was
quite as easy for Canada to be
wise before the event. The British
Admiralty furnished Premier
Borden with a memorandum in
which it expressed in plain and
pointed terms, its views as to how
the Dominion could most effectively
promote the interests of Empire
defence. The memorandum declared
that our program of naval
defence should include a number
of the most powerful warships
that science could devise, or money
could purchase.

Acting on the broad suggestions
contained in this well-considered
memorandum, Premier Borden in

December 1912, submitted his
naval aid bill to the Canadian
Parliament, calling for the construction
of three super-dreadnoughts
as Canada's contribution to
Empire defence. It is not necessary
just now to review the circumstances
under which this patriotic
measure was opposed in the
House of Commons and eventually
rejected by a hostile majority
in the unrepresentative Senate.
The details of this humiliating
chapter of Canada's maritime
history are too fresh in the
minds of Canadians to call for
comment just now. The mistake
has been made. Partisanship has
done its worst. Let us hope that
that chapter of our history being
closed, it will have no companion
passage.

If the course of recent events
could have been anticipated by the
members of our parliament in the
fall of 1912 and the winter of
1913, we have not the slightest
doubt that Premier Borden's naval
aid bill would have been enacted
by the unanimous voice of both
houses of parliament. It is far
from our desire to taunt the Opposition
with the political blunder
to which they committed themselves
and their party on that occasion.
We trust, however, that the
public men of Canada—whether
Liberals or Conservatives—are
capable of learning from experience.
Every day the war is
furnishing us with lessons of the
most significant character, which
he who runs may read. The time
for party recriminations in this
regard, let us hope, has passed by.
If partisan considerations are lost
sight of by our political leaders, it
should not be difficult for the
Canadian parliament to see its duty
and perform it in a broad and
patriotic manner.

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION

"In the British Isles military
preparation has been imperfect
because development has proceeded
along the paths of peace. The
instinct of the British people is
against militarism, and great
standing armies are not viewed
with favor.

But in the British Isles and her
self-governing dominions alone
there are at least sixty millions of
people, a population nearly equal
to that of Germany. If our preparation
for the struggle was insignificant
compared with that of Germany;
let us not forget that her resources
are insignificant compared with those
of this Empire. There are many things
that count besides armed forces in
the field. In the organization of modern
war all the nations' resources
must be reckoned with. Consider
those of Canada, which even during
the coming war can supply
food products to an almost unlimited
extent.

The unity of purpose inspiring
the British dominions and their
participation in this war upon so
vast a scale has amazed the Prussian
war lords. Also it has shat-

Newcastle Boys Write
From Salsbury Plains

Bombardier Alex. Ingram, Writing to Invalid Mother, Sends
Cheering Words of Comfort—Letter From Lance
Corporal Hiram Copp.

Salsbury Plains, Eng.
Dec. 23rd, 1914

My Dear Maama,
Just a line to let you know I
am well and hope you are all the
same. I received your Xmas card
yesterday, also Minnie's and
Pink's. I got a nice long letter
from Blanche a few days ago and
a box of Spearmint gum from Al-

bert Dickison. I am getting on
real well and having a good time.
The weather is pretty cold here
now and today the ground is
frozen real hard but I would sooner
see it frozen than to have the
wind which we have been travel-
ling through. Sunday night Sergt
N. E. McKinnon and I got a pass
and went out to the Baptist church
in Hill-head about two miles from
here and we heard a good Xmas
sermon. It was taken from the
second and third verses of the
second chapter of Matthew and it
was also enjoyed singing the Xmas
hymns. They haven't got a very
large congregation but their choir
is a dandy and I intend to go out
as often as I can. We are getting
on fine with Major Anderson and
certainly find things running bet-
ter since the Sydney crowd left us.
I have just been warned that I
am in charge of the guard tonight
so that will leave me off at six to-
morrow night, and I will have
Xmas eve to myself. I did not put
in a pass for Xmas as two of the
N. C. O.'s in our company going out
today, which just leaves Major
Anderson and I. Now I guess we'll
get away for New Year's.

Willie Gilford and George
Masson came over to the tent last
night to tell me that they had got
a card from you and they were de-
lighted over getting them. I hear
that the Canadian Contingent will
soon leave for England, so very
likely we'll see them when they
get here. I suppose Aiken has his
Xmas holidays by now. I
saw a piece in the Transcript
about my promotion. They said

they had their confident belief that
the military resources of these do-
minions were entirely negligible.
There is but one way to deal ef-
fectively with the Prussian gospel
of force and violence, and the
Prussian ideal of absolutism. It
must be smashed utterly and com-
pletely. The sooner that is ac-
complished the better for the Ger-
man people and for the nations.
Canada joins whole-heartedly in
that great task. What has been
done is known to all. What re-
mains to be done shall be limited
only by the need.

It is within the bounds of prob-
ability that the four free nations
of the overseas dominions will
have put into the fighting line
250,000 men if this war should
continue for another year. That
result, or even the results which
have been already obtained, must
mark a great epoch in the history
of inter-imperial relations. There
are children within sound of my
voice who will see the overseas do-
minions surpass in wealth and
population the British Isles;
there are children playing in your
streets who may see Canada alone
attain that eminence."—Right
Hon. Sir Robert Borden.

AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK

The Dominion Department of
Agriculture has just issued an
agricultural war book, "Patriotism
and Production," which is a
presentation of facts and sugges-
tions bearing on the present and
probable future supply of agricul-
tural products as influenced by the
war.

It has been issued by the direction
of the Honourable Martin
Barrell, Minister of Agriculture,
primarily for use of the speakers
who will address the Agricultural
Conferences to be held through-
out Canada. The articles have
been carefully prepared by the
Agricultural Commissioner and
officers of the Department of
Agriculture and other gentlemen
keenly interested in this great
topic.

me the Transcript regular and it
is very good of them. Well as it
is near time for the guard to fall
in I guess I'll have to close, hop-
ing this will find you all real well
and hoping to hear from you soon.
I remain,
Your loving son,
ALEX.

Lavington, Jan. 4th, 1915.

My Dear Maama,
Just a line tonight to hope that
you are much better by now. I of-
ten sit and wonder why it is you
have so much sickness for good-
ness knows you don't deserve it,
but I hope that you will be all bet-
ter now and that you will be real
well when I get home.

We'll we are all in houses now
here in Lavington, and it is cer-
tainly some change to what we
have been having. There are six
besides myself in this house and it
is a lovely family, they can hardly
do enough for you. Last night I
was on pipot and they were
bound that I would be me down to
the house at twelve o'clock and get
a lunch, so they waited up until I
came in, a little after twelve, and
gave me a dandy lunch which went
very good as I had to be up all
night. It seems something like
home to have a nice soft bed to
turn into at night and a good
warm fire at which to dry your
clothes before going to bed.

They are very strict now about
soldiers obeying orders and all the
non-commissioned officers of our
battery were up to the office this
afternoon and Major Anderson
gave us a fine lecture on what we
would have to do if any of the
men didn't do as we told them and
any man that we see drunk in the
streets or using bad language we
are to arrest them right away, so
you see we have a pretty hard job
ahead of us.

Well I have just received the
letter from you and Minnie and I
can hardly tell you how glad I was
to get it, and to hear that you are
feeling better and only hope you
will continue so. I also got a let-
ter from Pink and one from Mrs.
Allingham, telling me that she
misses me very much in the choir,
and I certainly miss the choir very
much and look forward to the time
when I'll be back singing in it
again.

We have a graphophone and
piano here in the house and they
are great company. We have the
graphophone going now and are
going to have some music on the
piano as soon as the girl gets
back.

Well dear I guess I'll close now
hoping to hear from you real soon,
so with lots of love to you and all
I'll say goodbye for now, but will
write soon again.

I remain,
Your loving son,
ALEX.

1st Can. Contingent
Reg. No. 23506
G. Co. 12th Battalion,
Bulford Camps,
Salisbury Plains, England.
Dec. 27, 1914

Lt. Col. Maltby, Esq.,
Newcastle, N. B.

Dear Sir,
You will no doubt be surprised to
receive this letter but it will I
think, prove interesting to you,
being that it is from one of the
boys who served under you.

We arrived at Plymouth Oct.
16 and landed Oct. 23rd and ar-
rived on the Plains same day at a
camp named Ponds Farm.

The situation of the camp was
fine but as the space was small
and as it rained continually things
got muddy, which was very un-
pleasant.

On arrival the following Sun-
day we were reviewed by Lord
Roberts and the Lord Bishop of
London, spoke a few words
which were listened to very atten-
tively.

We were also received by the
King and Queen, accompanied by
Lords Kitchener and Roberts, and
the review was watched with deep
interest. Lord Kitchener deeply

Clearance of all Furs

We have decided on closing out every Fur Garment in the store. This means a
mendous sacrifice in prices. We advise you to investigate these wonderful offers

- 1 only, Men's Coen Coat, reg. \$75.00, now \$49.00
2 Australian Coons, reg. \$35.00, now 19.00
1 Men's Fur Lined Coat, reg. \$30.00, now 15.50
10 Ladies' Astrachan Coats, reg. \$40.00, now 17.50
10 Ladies' Astrachan Coats, reg. \$35.00, now 15.00
2 only Mink Muffs, reg. \$75.00, now 37.50
2 only Mink Throws, reg. \$75.00, now 37.50
10 Small Furs, reg. \$10.00 to \$15.00, now 5.00
2 Ladies' Fur Lined Coats, reg. \$85.00, now 45.00
All other FURS Less 20 to 50 Per Cent



impressed the Canadian troops on
account of his great height, he
certainly looked well.

The King spoke to many Can-
adians, mostly to those wearing
the ribbons and Lord Roberts
spoke to many who had followed
him in the South African cam-
paign.

A few days after the review we
changed camp and went to a place
named Sling Plantation.

We were placed in huts which
was more comfortable than in
tents.

We are drilling pretty hard so
when the call comes we shall be in
the pink of condition.

I am sorry to say the change of
climate has affected our boys a lit-
tle, but glad to say they are get-
ting on their feet again.

The first time since leaving
Canada we have the chance to go
ridle shooting, which was on
Thursday last, and the shooting
was very good.

Before closing this letter I had
again thank you for recommenda-
tion which you gave me, which
has proved of value to me.

Kindest regards to Mrs. Maltby
and accept same from

Yours respectfully,
HIRAM A. COPP,
Lance Corporal.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS
FOR TEACHERS

Purpose of Which is to Give
Practical Instruction to Teach-
ers in Nature Study

Under the Departments of
Agriculture and Education two
Rural Science Schools for teach-
ers will be held in New Brun-
swick during the coming summer;
one at Woodstock and one at Sus-
sex.

The purpose of these schools is
to give practical instruction to
teachers in Nature Study and
Agriculture under the divisions—
Plant Life, Animal Life, School
Gardening and Home Plots, Farm
Mechanics and Rural Domestic
Science.

These subjects supply to the
teacher an opportunity to vitalize
rural education, to bring the
schools into closer relation with
the life of country communities
while at the same time they afford
a means for making that educa-
tion broad and cultural.

"The principle of learning by
doing" will be strongly emphasized
at these Summer Schools. The
length of session will be four
weeks. They begin on July 14th.

All teachers holding Provincial
Licenses and actually engaged in
public school work in the Province
are eligible for admission. In-
formation may be obtained of R.
P. Steeves, Director of Element-
ary Agricultural Education, Sus-
sex, N. B., to whom also applica-
tions for admission should be
made.

New Glasgow, N. S., Jan. 29

At a convention held in Pictou
county in many years, Alexander
McGregor, of New Glasgow, was
Thursday afternoon at Westville
nominated by the liberal-conserva-
tive party as the bearer of their
standard at the next Dominion
election. Dr. John Bell, of New
Glasgow, occupied the chair, and
Jo'n Doull, barrister, acted as
secretary.

VALENTINES

We Have Valentines
and Valentine Post
Cards in great variety



S. B. Miller's
Meat Store

Fresh Meats Always on hand
Vegetables in season.
C BEEF SPECIALTY

Shop corner of Jane and Pleasant
Street, Newcastle, N. B.
Phone Nos. House, 136; Shop—59
42-lyr.

AMHERST HAD
SERIOUS BLAZE

Several Business Firms Gutted
and the Loss is Estimated
at \$30,000.

Amherst, N. S., Jan. 31—Fire
started at 11 o'clock tonight wiped
out several business firms and
caused a property loss estimated at
\$30,000. The fire was in wooden
buildings, extending from Eddy
street north, up Victoria street to
the residential part of that section.

The blaze started in the third
story of the Andrews block, which
was in the centre of the buildings
burned, and worked west through
what is known as the Pugsley
block, and in a short time these
with their contents were destroyed.
The fire then burned through
the basement and upper flat of the
W. D. Mann block, and the
Chambers block.

St. John Times:—Four soldiers
at Fredericton, convicted of
drunkenness and other offences,
have been sentenced to a term in
the military prison at Halifax, af-
ter which they will be dismissed
from the service. This action on
the part of the authorities will be
commended. The soldiers of Can-
ada should be sober men.

Automobile Owners

Why not have the brass trimm-
ings of your Car nickel plated and
make it look like new for the
Spring of 1915. Our nickel plat-
ing is the best that can be done.

Prices Reasonable
RECORD FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
5-1 MONCTON, N. B.

MIRAMICHI HOTEL

NEWCASTLE, N. B.
We will try to make it the most
popular hotel on the grand Miram-
icchi river. Cuisine Department Un-
excelled.
Table to the
Tired
Traveler
Every Attention Given to Guests
4-9 E. LE ROI WLLIS

W. J. DUNN
HACKMAN

Hack to and from all trains and
boats. Parties driven anywhere in
town. Orders left at Hotel Miram-
icchi will be attended to
33-lyr. NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Phone 100-21



Chas. Sargeant

First Class Livery
Horses for Sale at all times.
Public Wharf. Phone 61

DALTON'S

Livery, Sales and
Exchange Stables
Edward Dalton, Prop.
McCallum Street.
Phone 47 43-lyr.

I. R. C. TIME TABLE

On and after Ja uary 10th trains
will be due to arrive at and leave
Newcastle as follows:

Table with 2 columns: DEPARTURES SOUTH, DEPARTURES NORTH, ARRIVALS FROM EAST. Lists train names and times.

Table with 2 columns: DEPARTURES WEST, ARRIVALS. Lists train names and times.

To and From
LOGGIEVILLE AND CHATHAM
Arrivals Departure
5.10 5.35
10.20 10.55
12.50 1.20
2.30 2.40

NOTICE

All accounts due J. D. Paulin must
be settled by Feb. 15th, and all bills
against the same party must be sent
in by Feb. 15th, 1915.
J. D. PAULIN,
Newcastle, N. B.
2-1m

Summary of Events from Seat of War

Items of Interest in the Great European War as Recorded Day by Day



Princess Mary

A new picture of the only daughter of King George and Queen Mary. The Princess, who is now quite a grown-up young lady, is actively engaged in increasing the Prince of Wales' fund for the relief of families left destitute by the war.

Brigadier Got Very Unexpected Reply

To Challenge, "Who Goes There," Told None of His "Damned Business."

London, Jan. 27.—An army brigadier named for his biting tongue, took up a position near the outskirts of a big training centre near London to discover whether Lord Kitchener's new army seriously recognized the importance of sentries. In the darkness he shouted the customary sentry's challenge to returning regiments. From the Scots Greys, the Grenadier Guards and other regiments came the proper reply, and they were passed. "Halt, who goes there," he shouted as another infantry column advanced. "None of your damned business," was the unexpected reply. "Pass on, Canadians," snapped the Britisher.

Two Cent Postal Rate to Soldiers

Arrangements have been made whereby the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will apply to letters addressed to British and Canadian troops on the continent. The rate on ordinary letters from Canada for the continent is five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each subsequent ounce, so that this extension of the two cent an ounce rate to letters addressed to our soldiers on the continent, is a decided reduction in favour of correspondence going to the soldiers.

Chatham Store Was Burglarized

The Till Rifled and a Large Quantity of Beer and Cigars Taken Away.

A. S. Ullock's beer and cigar shop, off Waterstreet, was broken into some time Sunday night and a large amount of beer and tobacco taken. The front windows in the shop were broken and the place pretty badly damaged. No one in the neighborhood heard the breaking of the windows, and there seems to be little clue to the perpetrators of the act. Seven dollars in cash was obtained from the till and about \$100 worth of cigars, beer and tobacco.

Mrs. Annie Taylor McDougall died in St. John Friday morning, aged 100 years. She was of Loyalist descent.

A. B. Copp, of Sackville, was elected by acclamation at Dorchester, Monday afternoon, to a seat in the house of commons, vacated by the death of Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

England Gets Scare From German Airships

Five Hostile Airships Reported Over Dover—Forts Open Gun Fire to Drive Them Off.

London, Feb. 1, 8.06 p. m.—Five hostile airships are reported over Dover this evening, traveling east. They were fired at by the forts.

The police of London received orders to prepare for a Zeppelin raid. The occupants of houses were instructed to lower all blinds, and the gas works and electric light station were notified to be ready to cut off illumination at a moment's notice.

London, Feb. 1, 3.50 p. m.—The five hostile airships, according to a telephone message from Dover, were driven off by the gun fire of the forts. They turned and sailed away, apparently not penetrating inland.

London, Feb. 1, 11 p. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Dover says: "The harbor batteries opened fire early tonight, while searchlights swept the waters. It is believed that German submarines were the cause of the activity."

London, Feb. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The London police have now received the long-delayed instructions as to their duties in case of an air raid on London. The circular is a rather voluminous document, the more important instructions being as follows: "Any police officer who becomes cognizant of a bomb explosion and so forth will immediately give an alarm, call the fire brigade, and acquaint the nearest police station by the most rapid means available. If any persons have sustained injury, he will summon medical aid and proceed to render all possible assistance."

German Submarines Sink Five British Steamers

Torpedo Fired Into Ben Cruachen Ten Minutes From Time Order Was Given Her.

London, Jan. 31, 8.35 p. m.—The toll taken by the German submarine U-21 in its raid Saturday afternoon in the Irish Sea, the vicinity of Liverpool still stands at three ships—the steamers Ben Cruachen, Linda Blachne and the Kilegan, the latter a small vessel. The crew of the Kilegan was landed today on the Isle of Man by a coastwise steamer.

In addition a German submarine also has torpedoed two British steamers in the English Channel, near Havre—the Tokomaru and the Icaria.

The Irish Sea raider easily made her escape and shipping interests are confident that she has returned to her base, and have ordered a resumption of normal traffic today.

The Allan line steamer Scandinavian, from St. John, N. B., Jan. 22 for Liverpool, with 500 passengers on board, learned of the raid and put into Queenstown for a short time. The steamer proceeded for Liverpool.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The French ministry of marine announced today that two British ships had been torpedoed in the English channel, off Havre, by a German submarine. They are the steamers "Tokomaru and Icaria." The Tokomaru was bound from New Zealand to England. Her crew was rescued by the trawler Semper. Her cargo consisted in part of clothing and a contribution of \$7,500 New Zealand's "Gift to Belgian refugees." No details are available concerning the torpedoing of the Icaria.

The following statement was given out by the ministry of marine: "The Tokomaru was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine. The English vessel Icaria was also torpedoed in the same locality."

"Hitherto the Germans, before attacking a merchant vessel, always allowed the crew sufficient time to embark in the ships boats. That custom has now been abandoned as was shown by the bomb-

ardment of the Admiral Ganteaume, which was filled with Belgian women and children refugees." The German marines have decided to violate systematically and deliberately international law.

Plotwood, via, London, Jan. 31.—The German submarine 21 on Saturday torpedoed the North Shields steamer Ben Cruachen, off this port. The entire crew, numbering twenty, was landed here.

The same German submarine is reported to have sunk two other vessels in the vicinity where the Ben Cruachen went down.

The captain of the steamer says he was overtaken by the submarine this morning, and ordered to leave his ship within ten minutes. Hardly had the crew got into the boats when a torpedo was fired and the steamer went down.

The Ben Cruachen, which was of 1,987 tons, and belonged to the Morrison Shipping Company, was on a voyage from the Orkney Islands to Liverpool, with a general cargo.

London, Feb. 1, 8.06 p. m.—The more important instructions being as follows: "Any police officer who becomes cognizant of a bomb explosion and so forth will immediately give an alarm, call the fire brigade, and acquaint the nearest police station by the most rapid means available. If any persons have sustained injury, he will summon medical aid and proceed to render all possible assistance."

The officer in charge at a police station, on receipt of information as above, will immediately dispatch as many police as possible, some with lamps, to the scene, and if medical aid is likely to be required, will summon local doctors and send all available ambulances. He will also acquaint first, the chief station, and second, surrounding stations, with a view to obtaining aid. If there are many injured, he will notify local hospitals and infirmaries. Motor garages and private persons may also be requested to send motor cars.

"The telegraph operators in central office will at once transmit the messages received to immediately and war officers then to the commissioner, assistant commissioner, chief constables, and all stations."

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Woodstock, N. B., had a \$15,000 fire early Friday morning. The Payson block was damaged to the above extent.



THE QUEEN OF BELGIUM

King Albert's concert has been greatly distressed by the sufferings inflicted upon the Belgian people and has taken an active personal part in the relief and relief work. Before her marriage she was Elizabeth, Duchess of Bavaria.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ANNUAL SYNOD

(Continued from page 1)

The Bishop of Fredericton took the chief service, and there was a satisfactory gathering.

The address was especially directed to encourage the clergy in their spiritual work. It was beautifully worded, breathing conviction and personal experience of the deep things of the spirit that were so well conveyed. In the first part of his address he went into the relationships of the Holy Spirit acting as mediator between God the Father and God the Son even before the Incarnation, and in one striking phrase showed how necessary the idea of the trinity was to the full expression of infinite love, by saying that the love of the Father could not have been shown except as being conferred on the Son through the intermediation of the Holy Ghost, as to confer it only on His own personality would have been infinite selfishness. His lordship developed this thought of the interworking of the Spirit in language that was almost apostolic at times yet with a clearness that left no doubt.

Bishop Farthing's opening words were: "We have an infinite power, for there is nothing impossible in the Church of Christ even on earth. Great as the difficulties that beset us are the power within the church is great enough to overcome and triumph over any of the difficulties which the world or the devil may bring against us. We look at the wondrous life of Jesus and then remember that He said, 'For greater works than these shall ye do because I go to the Father'."

He pointed out the tendency to regard too highly the things of school and college in the life of a clergyman, of eloquence and learning and elocution, but insisted time after time that it was the power of the Holy Ghost given in the laying on of hands that alone fitted them for the ministry. Consecrated knowledge was what the church needed; they had consecrated ignorance perhaps in abundance. They felt sometimes that all their knowledge was not controlled, guided, and illuminated by and was subservient to the Spirit of God.

The second part of the bishop's address was devoted to the development of some of the more practical points of clerical life. The interval between the two parts was taken up by prayer and the singing of the hymn, Come Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire. All through both parts he reiterated the absolute importance of holiness in the individual life of the priest, taking up the words of the ordination service as a text. In one place he went on to mention the faults of the clergy in general terms.

"We go to clerical meetings sometimes and hear talk about the learning and usefulness of the organizations of the clergy. That is all right and God forbid that I should ever say anything against it, but let us remember that with all these things combined, if you have the eloquence and the knowledge you cannot know the mind of God and reveal it to men, you cannot be a minister and explain the mysteries to men unless you are a man yourself filled with the Holy Ghost."

He stated that the clergy were inclined to be envious and jealous of others. "It is one of our professional weaknesses, and so many of us are addicted to hatred and bigotry and resentment in our hearts."

Having spoken, then, of the high qualities that were needed in the true priest by virtue of his consecration vows, the bishop concluded by saying that while this "treasure is in an earthly vessel, don't let this vessel be soiled by worldliness, the love of filthy lucre, by evil within or without; let the whole heart be surrendered, and His power be made more manifest in us so that men may

One Week More

Double Bitted Axes, \$1.25 cash
Poll Axes - - - - .75
You may never get the chance to buy a real good Axe at above prices again

D. W. STOTHART

A German Deserter At Labassee

Warns the British of a German Attack En Masse, Which Was Imminent Within 30 Minutes of His Surrender.

Picardy, Jan. 29.—The British were very well informed on Tuesday of the German intention to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday by a great and general attack all along the line. The German defeat on Tuesday at Labassee was but the prelude. Early on Tuesday in one of the trenches the British were surprised to see a German soldier come tumbling over the top of the trench. It was a Hanoverian and in a moment he gave himself up as a prisoner declaring that he was sick of the war and the typhoid-stricken trenches and surrendered himself as a prisoner. He also informed the British that a grand attack by the Germans had been planned for 7.30 o'clock. It was then ten minutes past seven. The British looked out and saw that the deserter was speaking the truth and the alarm was sounded.

The deserter was speaking the truth, for just as our men were starting breakfast in the fighting trenches, only forty yards distant at the nearest points from the German line, a cloud of men was seen silhouetted on top of the advanced German trenches. As the front ranks of the enemy clambered over into the open the British sentinels' shots rang out and the battle was joined.

In a moment the regiment holding the advance posts, were ready and the dense mass of grey recd under a withering rifle and machine gun fire. But the grey were swept on over the sea of corpses and those that first managed to get unscathed to within fifteen yards of the British trenches threw grenades, which wrought death and destruction in the ranks.

The grey floor swept into the advanced British line, winning through by sheer weight of numbers. Then followed a mortal combat at close quarters. The rattle of musketry gave place to the hoarse cries of gasping men, stabbing and thrusting. Next these sinister sounds of battle were drowned by the thunderous diapason of heavy guns.

At one or two points the German tide actually rushed on for 400 yards before it broke like

some time and hear talk about the learning and usefulness of the organizations of the clergy. That is all right and God forbid that I should ever say anything against it, but let us remember that with all these things combined, if you have the eloquence and the knowledge you cannot know the mind of God and reveal it to men, you cannot be a minister and explain the mysteries to men unless you are a man yourself filled with the Holy Ghost."

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Perfect Vision



OFF WITH THE OLD ON WITH THE NEW

If you break your Glasses save the pieces and bring them to us. We do all kinds of repair work.

DICKISON & TROY

DRUGGISTS & OPTICIANS
Newcastle, N. B. Millerton, N. B.

An Appeal From The British American Relief Fund

The men of Great Britain with 100,000 abdominal belts, wooden helmets, colored handkerchiefs, for their own existence and to restore Belgium, but against the domination of militarism throughout the world.

In behalf of the soldiers and sailors at the front and in the hospitals the British American War Relief Fund issues this appeal to those who in this struggle sympathize with Great Britain.

It asks for warm clothing, comforters, wristlets, socks, (size 10 or 11), wooden gloves (size 9 and 10), abdominal belts, wooden helmets, colored handkerchiefs, unretore Belgenium, but against the domination of militarism throughout the world.

The British troops, reinforced, fell upon what remained of the German host, who broke and were crumpled up, many of whom surrendered in groups.

When the battle ended, at about 11 a. m., the British had retaken their trenches, but whether they pressed the counter-attack further and seized part of the German position I am unable to ascertain.

A British armored train operating with the troops in this section of the battlefield figured prominently in the battle, and with its powerful naval guns silenced several of the German cannon.

Yesterday's battle, in which probably not fewer than 25,000 men were engaged, may be summed up as a severe reverse to the Germans.

The articles already forwarded have been acknowledged by Lord Kitchener in the following cablegram:

"First consignment of gifts from women of America for British on active service, received with much appreciation and gratitude. Letter follows."

KITCHENER
Secretary of State for War."

Any cash donation will be used in the purchase of these articles.

In order that your contribution may benefit those in America as well as those abroad, all articles will be purchased here.

No money will be sent out of this country.

Through the co-operation of British Steamship Lines all consignments are delivered in England free of charge, and the British War Office guarantees prompt delivery to the men at the front and in the hospitals.

All contributions in kind and all communications to be addressed to Mrs. Ralph Sanger, British American War Relief Fund, 290 Fifth Avenue, and all money contributions will be gladly received at the same address by Mr. Henry J. Whitehouse.

The Fund is under the patronage of the Presidents of St. Andrew's Society, The St. George's Society, The St. David's Society and The Canadian Society.

Committee: — Lady Herbert, President; Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Secy; Mr. Henry Whitehouse, Treas.; Judge Barlow, Mrs. A. S. Burden, Mrs. Alfred Coats, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, Mrs. J. W. Dixon, Mr. W. R. Farquhar, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. Elliott Gregory, Mr. Archer Huntington, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Walter F. Maynard, Mr. John G. Millburn, Mrs. J. P. Morgan, jr., Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mr. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Shaw Safe, Mrs. J. H. Sears, Mr. Norrie Sellar, Colonel R. F. Thompson, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. J. Whigham, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mr. F. W. Whitridge, Miss M. H. Wiborg, Mr. R. R. M. Stuart Wortley.

"SALUDA"

Black or Mixed - Sensitive Products Only



Target Tips and Hunting Helps

by Alfred P. Lane

Send questions to Mr. Lane, care of this paper.

A New Questions and Answers Department of Interest to Shooters

When firing the United States Springfield Rifle, Model 1903, calibre 30-30, at what distance is the bullet ever taken by the sound of the discharge?

If the regular Model 1906 cartridge is used, the bullet will be overtaken by the sound at 2,040 yards approximately.

What is the approximate change in the initial velocity for each change of ten degrees in temperature?

T. A. E. L. Spokane, Wash.

Please let me know the muzzle energy of the .45 Colt Automatic as used in the U. S. Army and how you think its energy compares with that of the 9 mm Luger Pistol at the muzzle?

The muzzle energy of the .45 Colt Automatic is 335 foot pounds, that of the Luger is 321 foot pounds. The .45 Automatic is therefore the more powerful.

Will you please let me know how English Cordite powder and Rigby's Nitro Powder compare in energy with our best American Smokeless powders?

Cordite is a very powerful powder but this question cannot be answered very satisfactorily as so many factors enter into the discussion.

B. P. Jr., Plano, Cal.

Will you kindly describe the "Professional Drop" as spoken of in revolver shooting—its use, etc.

I give it up. I have asked everybody I know of and do not seem to find anybody who knows anything about a "Professional Drop." Can some of our readers furnish any information on this subject?

H. L. Toston, Mont.

Can an automatic .22 rifle be relied upon to shoot as accurately as a good .22 repeating rifle?

Yes, if .22 smokeless cartridges are used in the repeating rifle.

Does an automatic .22 shoot as hard as an ordinary .22?

If smokeless cartridges are used in the .22 calibre repeater, its ballistics are very like the automatic. Lemok and semi-smokeless cartridges are,

however, considerably more powerful. Will hollow point cartridges for the above mentioned automatic .22 carry up as far and as well as ordinary solidpoint .22 auto cartridges, and which of the two contain the more powder?

Hollow point .22 calibre cartridges do not shoot quite as accurately or with as great range as the solid bullets. The difference is very slight, however, and has no effect at ordinary hunting ranges.

G. F. N., Milwaukee, Wis.

Has the .303 Savage cartridge more killing power than the .22-40?

The .303 Savage cartridge is more powerful than the .22-40 High Power, which I suppose is the cartridge to which you refer. The difference is approximately 100 ft. lbs. in energy.

Does the action of .22-40 load cartridges better and faster on account of the tapering shape?

No, this has no effect.

Has the .22 Calibre Remington pump action any advantages over the lever action—can it be handled faster than the lever action?

This is a question for you to decide. Antilocking or self-loading actions are the fastest, slide actions come next, lever actions third and bolt actions fourth.

Which one of these three calibre has the most killing power?

This can be best answered by giving the muzzle energies: .303 Savage 1658 foot pounds; .22 Remington 1682 foot pounds; .22-40 High Power 1558 foot pounds.

What one of these three calibres would be the best for all around use in this part of the country?

This depends entirely on what game you expect to hunt. If moose, for instance, considerable power is of course necessary.

Alfred P. Lane

10 CENT "CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Cure Sick Headache, Constipation, Bloating, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath—Candy Cathartic.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable you are from constipation, indigestion, bloating, and sluggish bowels—you always get relief with Cascarets. They immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the intestines and bowels. A pleasant box from your druggist will keep your liver and bowels clean, stomach sweet and head clear for months. They work while you sleep.



DISCOVERY—HAVE YOU FOUND IT OUT?

Fredericton Man is Given Commission.

Fredericton Man . . . onf: . . . Salisbury Plain, Jan. 30—

Charles G. D. Roberts, the famous author, gets a commission in the Royal Field Artillery. He came to England with the Legion of Frontiersmen. All members of the corps paid their passage, and those who cannot obtain places with the Canadians have been doing remount duty at Southampton and Bristol, and many are planning to join the Territorials.

Cassilis School Examination Report

Following are the names of the pupils making the highest average in the Cassilis School at the January examination:

- Grade V (8)—Cladya Hubbard.
- Grade V—Annie G. Powers.
- Grade IV—Ernest MacTavish 1, average 77.8; M. Roberta Chaplin 2, average 75.2; Elizabeth Braynon 3, average 74.2.
- Grade III—Jeanie Ferguson 1, average 68.1; Harry MacTavish 2, average 65; Alden Hill 3, average 61.
- Grade II—Fannie Hubbard 1, average 74; Burton Hubbard 2, average 70; Irene Hill 3, average 70.
- Grade I—Clarke MacTavish 1, Willie Ferguson 2.

The school did not open until the 20th of the month, consequently the work covered was not very extensive.

PATRONIZE HOME TRADE

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces is writing to us stating:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unending remedy for our people ever since I can remember, and has withstood the test of the competition and imitations."

Wanted

A girl familiar with general house work. Good wages paid for one who is thoroughly experienced. Apply to 360 MRB. E. A. McCURDY

NEW STOCK—A new line of Wedding Stationery has just been received at The Advocate Job Dept. Also Ladies, Misses and Gents cards.

END STOMACH TROUBLE, CASES OF DYSPEPSIA

"Pape's Diapysin" makes Sick, Sour, Gassy Stomachs suitably feel fine in five minutes.

What you just ate is souring on your stomach or like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, indigestion, food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can get blessed relief in two minutes. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large supply of Pape's Diapysin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how miserable it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, most stomachic medicine in the world. It's wonderful.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Beware the signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

PATRONIZE HOME TRADE

Subscribe for Your Home Paper

POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Hundreds of People Have Found "Fruit-a-tives" Their Only Help

READ THIS LETTER

Superintendent of Sunday School in Toronto Tells How He Cured Himself of Chronic Rheumatism After Suffering for Years.

"For a long time, I have thought of writing you regarding what I term a most remarkable cure effected by your remedy "Fruit-a-tives". I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I have spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" for 18 months now, and am pleased to tell you that I am cured. All the emperment has not left my hands and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in 18 months."

R. A. WAUGH

Rheumatism is no longer the dreaded disease it once was. Rheumatism is no longer one of the "incurable diseases". "Fruit-a-tives" has proved its marvellous powers over Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago—in fact, over all such diseases which arise from some derangement of stomach, bowels, kidneys or skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

INTERNATIONAL LINE

REDUCED FARES

St. John to Boston \$5.00
St. John to Portland 4.50
Staterooms, \$1.00.

Leaves St. John Thursdays at 9:00 A. M. for Lunenburg, Portland and Boston.

Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston 9:00 A. M. Mondays for Portland, Eastport, Lunenburg and St. John.

St. John City Ticket Office, 47 King St.

J. F. LISCOMB, Agent, St. John, N. B.

C. B. KINGSTON, Commercial Agent, Eastport, Me.

Mildredina Hair Remedy

Never Fails

To restore gray hair to its natural color and beauty. No matter how old and faded your hair looks, or how long you have been gray, it will work wonders for you, keep you looking young, promote a luxuriant growth of healthy hair, stop its falling out and positively remove dandruff. Will not soil skin or linen. Will not injure your hair. Is not a dye. Refuse all substitutes; 50c a bottle at druggists.

FREE We will send a large trial bottle FREE by return mail, to anyone who sends this Coupon to American Proprietary Co., Boston, Mass., with their name and address and 10c in silver or stamps to buy postage.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

Two Newspapers for the Price of One

By arrangement with The St. John Standard, Daily, we are able to offer to all residents of this portion of New Brunswick

ST. JOHN STANDARD THE UNION ADVOCATE

(DAILY) AND (WEEKLY)

For the subscription price of The Standard alone. These papers sell at Three Dollars per year and One Dollar per year respectively. By the plan now proposed the two publications will be sent to any address in New Brunswick for One Year for

THREE DOLLARS

You should read the world's news in a daily paper—There is none equal to The Standard.

You should read the news of your own community in a weekly paper—There is nothing better than The Union Advocate.

Send in your orders at once. Only bona fide new subscriptions taken at this rate. Use the Coupon which appears below Write your name and address plainly, enclose Three Dollars and mail at once.

COUPON

Enclosed find \$3.00 for which send The Daily Standard and The Union Advocate for one year as per your special offer.

Name _____

Date _____ Address _____

THE UNION ADVOCATE

NEWCASTLE, N. B., OR THE STANDARD, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Cent up for Trial

George C. Tower, who was handed over to the Amherst authorities by the Mountain police, was before Stipendiary McKenzie in the Amherst court Wednesday and sent up for trial on charges of having passed forged notes of Amherst people. His case will be heard at the forthcoming session of the Cumberland Circuit Court.

Soldier Arrested for Bigamy

London, Ont., Jan. 27—Private George Weston Smith of the Thirty Third Battalion which is in training here was arrested tonight on a charge of bigamy. According to the police the man has a wife in England, as well as another here where he enlisted.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Man who tries to run a business without Advertising might as well try to run a motor without gas—may be a good business, but...

...to remain in the same old rut, by effort to increase your business, and offering any inducements to hold the...

Union Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1867

one of the oldest papers in the Maritime Provinces. You say you never did advertise, and you do not believe it pays. Don't you think you are giving your own opinion rather a high rating when you put it against that of the great majority of those who do advertise? Surely majority is a better judge.

Do not let your mind rest too strongly on the amount of money you would have to pay; rather think of the increased business which is sure to be yours. You say you do not want any increase, because you would have to increase your staff. Well, if ten new customers came to your store every week would you turn them away? And if that number increased until you had to enlarge your staff of clerks, would you not do so, or would you neglect them? You would certainly increase your staff, attend promptly to your new patrons, and keep your stock of goods on the move, so why not make up your mind to-day to take a space in this paper and keep your name constantly before the buying public.

As an advertising medium, The Advocate is firmly taking its place at the head. If you, Mr. Merchant, are not among the number who are using its columns, why not talk the matter over with our representative and select a good space while you have a chance. We are at your service any time you wish to consult us, and would only be too glad to quote you rates. A telephone call will bring our representative to your store in ten minutes.

THE UNION ADVOCATE'S JOB PRINTING DEPT.

The Advocate is not only taking the lead as an advertising medium, but its Job Department is decidedly in the lead.

Remember that this office is in better shape to do your printing than it has ever been before, due to the fact that only competent printers are employed with the most modern machinery used.

There is a difference between plain Job Printing and the kind of printing that draws business. At one time any kind of a printed letter-head or envelope would do so long as the work was done by a printer with good paper and high priced ink, the customer did not care enough about to be fussy. It is not so now. The printer to-day figures these items into his contract and prints the same as he does the quality of the work he purchases to carry on his business.

It is the class of customers who have their printing done at The Advocate Job Dept. Only the best quality of printing paper are kept in stock and the highest quality of ink used for all work. There is not a printer in our office, for experience has taught us that the best and the most serviceable.

When you leave their order for printing with this department you have a feeling of assurance that they will do the kind of a job they want. They know, and they are never dissatisfied, no pains to give our customers that is one reason why this department has for turning out printing only.

When a customer, join our list and we will send you envelopes, or whatever name you desire, in an artistic manner. Good printing than it is, and all orders is given as soon as possible all kinds of printing.

PRINTING

class of printing in

FEDORA

BY VICTORIEN SARDOU

(Continued)

handed to her she was frankly surprised, and was so eager to know the meaning of it that she threw on a robe of some soft, warm, clinging stuff and bade Marka take the countess to the boudoir, whether she immediately went herself.

"Thank you for seeing me at such a time," said the countess, and then stopped and looked at Fedora with that open admiration which one woman sometimes permits herself toward another. "You ravishing creature! If I were a man I should go mad at the sight of you."

Fedora laughed with the pleasure of a child, and held out her two hands in welcome to the countess.

"Fortunately you are not a man. I am delighted to see you. You will breakfast with me? Do not say no. I have such a cook!" "If I stayed it would not be for your cook. But first let me say what I came to say. Do you really know the Countess Olga Souk r'eff?"

"Why it seems to me," said Fedora, with genuine surprise.

"Yes, of course. I am the Countess Olga; but do you know what her reputation really is? There, it was a hard thing for me to ask that."

And certainly she looked as if it had been. Fedora looked at her first with surprise, and then with a gradual appreciation of the meaning of the question.

"Yes, I think I know what you mean. Yes, I think I know what your reputation is."

"No, I don't believe you do." She had recovered herself now, and there was a smile on her lips. "However the Countess Olga is not one half as bad as she is said to be. Her worst crime, I think, is unconventionality. But you, princess, tell me frankly why you left St. Petersburg."

Fedora had her wits well in hand by this time. She found herself liking and admiring where she had expected only to scorn; but she was not thrown off her guard.

"Yes, I will tell you," she said. "I am a rich young widow, trammelled by too much family. To stay in Russia, and do as I pleased involved too much resistance. I dislike restraint. I came to Paris. What I did yesterday I did purposely to create talk. To know your circle, your men of brains would be a pleasure to me."

"I can understand that," said the countess, slowly; "but you need not know the Countess Olga to accomplish your ends. It is true that my salon is as well ordered as any in Paris; it is true that those who come to my salon and are proud of it, are, many of them, gladly welcomed to the most select circles; but it is also true that no woman comes to my salon, and is admitted to the select circles to which the men are unhesitatingly welcomed. Do you understand?"

"I understand that you are the most generous woman I ever met. I knew all you have told me, and that more which you know is told everywhere. I knew it yesterday, and yet I asked the Count Rouvel to procure me the honor—I did not know then how great a pleasure also—of your acquaintance."

"The old fox! The visit of last night was premeditated, then?"

"Yes. You see I am as honest as you. I have my secret, countess. It does not in the remotest way concern you, and I would rather not tell it to you. It does make me seek such a society as I shall find in your salon. There. Will you accept of me now?"

The countess held out both her hands, and when Fedora put her hands in them the countess leaned over and kissed her on both cheeks.

"I am a woman," said the countess, gayly, "but I am not curious. Have your secret. At any price I am glad that we shall be friends. I liked you so much that I came to do you the kindness of warning you against myself. Can I help you? Tell me frankly what you would like to have you."

"No, you cannot help me," and Fedora let her chin fall into her hand while she stared into the fire. She was thinking of the singular friend her pursuit of revenge had brought her.

"Well," said the countess, with a sigh of relief, "I am glad that I have not had so much serious thought for an age. Now let us say no more about it."

"But you will breakfast with me?"

"Gladly."

"And you will excuse me while I finish my toilet?"

"No, but I will assist at it. Venus has no need to fear curious eyes."

Fedora blushed.

CHAPTER VIII

In these days Gretch found occasion to congratulate himself many times; for his duties as detective were not only merely nominal, but were even so accommodating as to lend themselves to his assistance in following his amatory tendencies. In other words his chief duty as a detective, now consisted in making a daily but perfunctory report to the princess, and this report brought him into delicious contact with the fascinating but elusive Marka.

The sweet agonies which Marka made the ardent Gretch suffer are not to be put down in words. It was always an uncertainty to him whether she favored him or not, until it came to the last moment of his stay with her, when she would relax so much of her coyness as to cause him to long restlessly for the moment of their next meeting. But when that moment came he was certain to find himself in as uncertain a state as ever; for Marka had not the slightest hesitation in repudiating any and everything she had done or said at the last meeting.

Marka had indeed referred the matter to her mistress; for she was in no wise minded to do her an ill turn, being devotedly attached to her. She did not know exactly what the relations between her mistress and Gretch were beyond the fact that he was doing some detective work for her in connection with the murder of Vladimir Boroff; though to do her exact justice she had tried hard enough to make Gretch tell her. She had said to her mistress one day while brushing her hair.

"Madame la Princess."

"Yes, Marka."

"That Gretch is an amusing fellow."

"Indeed! I have never found him so."

"Well, no; but that is not surprising, for he talks only business to you, whereas he talks to me of love."

"Love! Gretch!" and she laughed shortly as if the idea was sufficiently odd, though she was not in the mood to laugh a great deal.

"Yes, and while it amuses me, or did at first, I begin to grow tired of it. And yet I did not know what you would wish me to do about it."

"I?"

"Your pardon, madam, but I thought that if it would make him serve you better to go on loving me I would not stop him."

"Oh! It was thoughtful, Marka. No, it will not matter to me. Do what you think best for yourself. You would not like to leave me to be married, Marka?"

"The man does not live, madam."

"I am glad of that, for I should not know what to do without you. Gretch in love! How funny!"

Yes, it was funny in a way, perhaps. Funnier for Marka at that time than for anybody else.

Under the circumstances it was rather unfortunate for Gretch that he had so much spare time to dispose of; but that was a thing he could not order to suit himself, though, of course, that would not have altered matters any, for the present situation was exactly what he would have chosen had he been ordering affairs.

regular, were as simple and altogether harmless, that, having been once ascertained, it was always possible to find him at any given moment.

In the morning, for example, he was sure to be found in his own apartments, reading or writing. His correspondence was not large, and occupied comparatively little of his time, so that, in fact, he gave a large part of his leisure to reading, and even that was not significant of anything. Gretch had taken the trouble to learn what he did read.

As a matter of fact it was useless to watch Boris Ipanoff with the object of learning anything about what might have happened in St. Petersburg; for the closest observation would have failed to discover what did not exist. He had secrets with no one, and conducted himself as any gentleman with his mind at ease would have done.

Gretch might even have read his correspondence, and it would have told him nothing he did not already know. Take it one morning when it lay on his table unopened, and when one of the letters certainly gave promise of revealing something, if any would.

It was postmarked St. Petersburg, and was from his mother. Do you suppose Gretch would have troubled himself about that letter if he had seen it? Not at all. If it came from Russia he knew it had already been read by the police authorities there.

As for the rest, one was from his tailor about some clothes, one from a nihilist, asking for the loan of some money, and one was one of those peculiar envelopes which one knows instinctively to have belonged to a woman. And so it was. And here is Ipanoff himself, ready to open and read.

Which will he read first? Well, it is useless to philosophize on it whichever it may be. Each man has his own method. One man will read the most important first, and another will leave that one till the last.

Loris Ipanoff stood over the table, and spread out the letters with his fingers. That of the tailor, pushed aside mildly, that of the nihilist—he recognized it—he flung aside contemptuously, that of his mother his finger dwelt on, that of the woman his eye and his smile dwelt on.

But let there be no hasty judgment. There was no tenderness in the smile; there was merely interest. The letter of the nihilist was opened first.

"Poor devil," said Ipanoff, and afterward he sent the money.

The letter of the tailor came next, and Ipanoff looked at the clock, which act indicated an appointment with the driver. The letter from the woman came next, but it was put down again unopened, and the letter from his mother was taken up, and read.

It was the record of the almost daily doings of herself and his young brother, and ran along as a mother's letter is likely to do, when the mother has such confidence in her son that she does not find it necessary to waste good advice and fervent exhortation on him. And yet he sat with the letter in his hand, after he had read it, and thought listlessly for some time.

But there was no secret meaning in that either. He was merely thinking of the time when he was a boy. And while he thought, his eyes wandered to the table, and he smiled, and took up the last letter very much as a man might turn to a cup of sparkling water when he was thirsty. Let us read the letter with him, partly because it is short, and partly because it interests us as well as him.

"My dear Ipanoff: This is to warn you. Beware! He stopped there and adjusted himself more comfortably in his chair. He expected you might be interested in what the woman had written. He took up the letter and read it.

Now, I am sure you will understand me, and I shall be revenged on you for all the unjust things you have not only said, but thought of me. But, anyhow, come."

"A woman's a woman, of course," said Ipanoff, putting the letter aside with an air of complete tranquility, as if the phrase not merely described Fedora, but effectually disposed of her.

After that he went about the routine of the day, as if there were no question of going to see the Countess Olga that night. You see, he was not one of the sort to have premonitions, and neither could he know that the Countess Olga was unwittingly aiding Fedora in urging him of all others to be present at the salon. He did not even suspect that he was the only one favored with an invitation until he met Nicholas Lasinsky at the cafe that afternoon.

"You will go to see the new star at Olga's tonight," said Lasinsky.

"The countess has written to you, then, too?" answered Ipanoff.

"Written to me? Oh, no. She has written to you, eh? To me? Pardieu! I am one of the always welcome, which means never missed. If she has written to you, it means that you are in special favor. I wish I could affect that indifference of yours, Ipanoff. It is a great card."

Ipanoff lifted his eyebrows ever so little, and did not take the trouble to protest that his indifference was real enough. Lasinsky looked after him as he walked leisurely away and muttered under his breath:

"Do you know, my dear Ipanoff, that your superiority gives me the feeling that I do not like you. I want very little excuse to do you an ill turn."

And it was a singular thing that a man so unobtrusive should have the faculty of making such pronounced friends and enemies as Ipanoff did. As a rule, he was liked or disliked. Another singular fact was that men who knew him for even a short time grew into a trick of looking at him to discover his opinion of any given subject. As for women, they were a little afraid of him.

As Gretch had said, he was good looking, though not to a degree that would make any one turn on the street to have a second look at him. He was not nearly as handsome a man as Lasinsky. Many women looked twice at Lasinsky, and some of them repented it.

Ipanoff had a serene, inscrutable blue eye and an impassive face, though there were certain signs about the mouth that seemed to indicate that the impassiveness of the face was not due to stolidity of nature. His physique was that of a gladiator.

No one was announced at the Countess Olga's and it was the theory that she never knew who came or who went; but the theory was not altogether correct, as is often the case with theories. The Countess Olga, at any rate, knew when Ipanoff entered the salon that evening, though she was talking in her customary animated way at the time to Lasinsky.

Lasinsky was a man of observation, and, as he followed the line of her vision, and saw it flash now and again toward the door, as she talked with him, he had the curiosity to watch the door with her. When Ipanoff entered he noticed that the eyes of his hostess lighted up for a second, and then roved no more.

"She writes him a special invitation, and watches for his coming," thought the young man, and there was a slight dilation of his thin nostrils at the thought.

Ipanoff made his way directly to the hostess. She looked up and smiled.

"I thought my dear Ipanoff, that you would be interested in what the woman had written. He took up the letter and read it.

The Army of Constipation

in General Practice Every Day



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine and has Signature

Beutwood

"Oh, no," said Lasinsky, with a slight sneer, "these have all come in spite of the fact that Madama la Princess is coming also."

The Countess Olga shot a resentful glance at the handsome young Pole, but Ipanoff laughed softly, which was the most ill-tasting way he could have received the sarcasm, since it meant to Lasinsky the most serene superiority to any thing he could say.

"I told her not to come to early," said the countess. "I wished her to make the grand entrance. Ah! you shall see something when she comes."

"There is a commotion at the door," said Lasinsky. "The liou-ess must be there."

As he spoke the group of talking, laughing men and women separated, and made an avenue leading from the door to the divan of the hostess, and a sudden hush fell on the room.

The countess Olga rose to her feet, and looked smilingly toward the door-way. The Princess Fedora, leaning on the arm of the Count Rouvel, was crossing the threshold. No one looked at the count; every eye was on the princess.

Olga turned quickly, and glanced at Ipanoff. He was looking at the princess with an air of mild curiosity; but, even before the countess removed her eyes from him, he turned and glanced over the assemblage, as if wondering how it was taking the advent of the princess.

Fedora could not help knowing that she was the object of universal scrutiny, but she passed through the curious crowds with an air of perfect ease and unconsciousness. When she was a few paces from Olga the latter held out both hands in unconventional welcome, and stepped forward to meet her, whispering enthusiastically as she took her hands:

"You beautiful creature!"

And she only whispered what everybody thought, and, if it may be admitted, what Fedora was perfectly well aware of herself.

"Let me introduce you to—" she turned, thinking to find Ipanoff by her side, but he had slipped back into the crowd, and Lasinsky stood there in his place, so she substituted his name instead—"Count Lasinsky, a gentleman with a wit so sharp that he occasionally cuts himself with it."

A little ripple of laughter ran through the group of listeners, but Lasinsky only bowed, his ready tongue being unready, for once stilled by the magic of the wonderful beauty before him.

Then one by one, all those in the vicinity were introduced to Fedora, and each one she received with a ready smile and winning manner, but inwardly fretting to hear the name of Boris Ipanoff, and constantly searching the answer to her to find one which would answer to the door.

Ipanoff made his way directly to the hostess. She looked up and smiled.

