

THE OBSERVER

HARTLAND, N. B., November, 11, 1910.

No. 23.

Vol. 2.

Fall Foot Wear

Just Arrived

Packs for Men Boys' and Children Shoes and Rubbers for Everybody

For Men

We have Heavy Shoes with 8 to 10 in. leg

Men's Heavy Pants for \$1.49
" of Shirts and Drawers for 89c.

Ladies' Underwear

At .45 .55 .65 and .75

"Shaker Flannell Blankets one week only \$1.35 per pair.

(No Coupons)

Robin Hood, Radium and Purity Flour.

Baird & Craig

HARTLAND, N. B.

I have engaged

Madame Barteaux

A lady of 25 years experience in millinery, the last 8 years in Boston where she enjoyed a large and high-class trade. She comes well recommended and we guarantee all work entrusted to us to satisfy

To Show My Appreciation

of the large Millinery trade I have had for the past 12 years I have this season procured a lady of years experience in the largest cities in Canada

C. HUMPHREY TAYLOR

Hartland Farmers' Exchange

GET THE BEST

During these trying times when so many light Fire Companies are going out of business would it not be well to consider your own interests and place your Fire Insurance in a Reliable Office.

We have the oldest and strongest Fire Companies on the continent companies that are generous in their settlements, prompt in their payments, and their policies are free from technicalities.

We will call and inspect your dwelling if you will drop us a card

ASTLE & COSMAN

Queen Street Woodstock, N. B.

BACK TO 50 CENTS.

It was with reluctance that the manager announced a few weeks ago that after Oct. 20 the full subscription price, that of \$1.00 per year, would be charged. Readers readily admit that compared with the other county papers the OBSERVER is worth a dollar, but they argue that the publishers know that the income from the subscription list is barely sufficient to cover the cost of the white paper used and to cut that income to half would mean dead loss and probable complete failure.

While there is not another local weekly of its size printed in Canada at 50 cents a year, the manager announces that, whereas subscribers have been humored in the matter of price so long, and that the circulation has grown so rapidly, subscriptions will again be received at the first price—50 cents a year.

Here are the inviolable subscription rates and rules: Fifty cents, paid in advance, will secure the OBSERVER for a full year.

Each subscriber will be notified by circular when his subscription has expired.

Unless notified to the contrary subscriptions will continue, and if payment is not made within the time specified in the circular the price will be \$1.00 per year.

The size of the paper will be governed by the amount of advertising being run. It may at times be necessary to reduce the number or size of the pages—or to make an increase.

With this extraordinary concession to his readers the manager feels that each should help increase the circulation, as in the number of papers circulated lies the possibility of making the paper a success. Let each reader get just one new subscriber and we promise to produce the most interesting paper in the county.

It must be remembered that the paper is run in the interests of the people of the county impartially. That to give accurate account of the happenings of the week, to make the paper read "like a letter from home," and to boost every enterprise for the betterment of farming and industrial conditions is its aim. Editorially the paper will state its views independently and fearlessly; and when touching political matters its attitude will, in the future as in the past, be unmistakable. The OBSERVER believes with the multitude that Canada is better governed to-day than ever before; and that, in provincial affairs, the Hazen administration, while worthy of some commendation, has failed to carry out its pre-election promises, failed in the peoples' confidence, and needs rejuvenation quite as much as its predecessors did when they had been in power a quarter of a century.

Andover Agricultural Society.

On Tuesday Nov. 1st the annual meeting of the Andover Agricultural Society was held for the election of officers and the sale of pure bred sheep.

The old officers were re-elected as follows:—D. W. Pickett, President; David Curry, Treasurer; S. B. Wright, Secretary; Warren Jamer, Depositor; James G. Porter, Auditor. The sheep were bought by Wm. Porter Jr., Robt. Porter, Bruce Ervin, D. W. Pickett and C. E. Pickett. The business not being satisfactorily completed the meeting adjourned until the last Saturday in this month.

Dr. E. W. Stevens Dead.

Readers of this paper will regret to learn that Dr. Edmund W. Stevens, formerly a practitioner in Hartland, died at his home in Denver, Colo., on Oct. 30 after three days illness. He leaves a wife and infant son.

Dr. Stevens was the son of William Stevens and was born at Somerville 52 years ago. He graduated from the Normal school with first class license in 1878 and taught successively at Lower Woodstock, Middle Simonds and Upper Brighton.

While teaching at the last named place he studied medicine with Dr. F. A. Nevers, then at Hartland. Graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1884, he entered professional partnership with Dr. Nevers, but the latter moving to Aroostook that year left him alone in Hartland, where he practised with much success until 1890 when he went to Philadelphia to take a post graduate course. Afterwards he was appointed to the staff of the Polyclinic Hospital and was lecturer there. He also had a large private practise, specializing in diseases of the eye. Failing health sent him to Denver in 1898 where he continued in practice.

The Denver Post of Nov. 1st says: "Dr. Stevens was considered one of the most eminent men in his branch of the medical profession. Three years ago he was elected to the presidency of the County Medical Society. He was also a member of the American Ophthalmological society and of the Pathological society."

Dr. Stevens leaves two brothers: Charles of Hartland and J. W. Stevens of Fairville. His sisters are Mrs. Olivia Connor, Mrs. Ella Karcher and Mrs. Jennie Merrill of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Mrs. Elisha Sipprell of Ogden, Utah.

It is said that the first operation for appendicitis performed in this county was by Dr. Stevens on May 19, 1892, when he came from Philadelphia to attend his aunt, Mrs. H. M. Stevens of Somerville.

"Get Busy All"; Build the Hartland & Miramichi Railway.

Although absent, his interest in his native country is not dead. George M. Shaw, founder of the Hartland Hardware Store, and succeeding in business in the west writes the OBSERVER about the Hartland & Miramichi railway. He says:

"Say, has the railway up the Guinac been killed, by the 'Interests'? If the lumberman would only take a good look ahead they would see that the proposed road would be to their interest as well as to all others whom it would immediately serve. There is an abundance of hardwood on that stream that is too heavy to float and it will never be of use to anybody until they get cheaper transportation than horses.

"Anyway the lumbermen would benefit by cheaper transportation in getting their supplies and men into and out of the woods than they now do. It seems two bad that they cannot see that what is the greatest good to the greatest number would help them, too.

"It is time that Hartland was connected by rail with the G. T. P., and to the country on the headwaters of the Miramichi. If Hartland does not get a hustle on a line will be built from Bristol eastward and then one of the reasons for the Hartland road will cease to exist.

"Hartland needs the road, the adjacent country needs the road, the lumbermen need the road. So get busy all."

Hartland Department Store

JOHN T. G. CARR, Proprietor

Fall & Winter Goods

now arriving

Flour, Sugar and Molasses are all cheaper; buy from us and get the benefit of the reductions. Eggs are higher and in good demand.

Dry Goods a big assortment of these goods. All-wool Dress Goods in the latest weaves and colorings. Flannellettes, and Shakers. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear. Cotton and Wool Blankets.

Horse-blankets Heavy, well made, Durable goods; prices very reasonable.

Fall Goods in Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children; excellent values.

Just received two more shipments of new Bedsteads, prices from \$3.50 up; also Mattresses and Springs.

Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Pork, Salt Fish, Nails, Glass and Shelf Hardware

Coal for House and Blacksmith work

John T. G. Carr

AT CHASE'S

TOBACCOS

The Following Brands Always in Stock

Smoking Plug.

Index
Briar
M. F. (a fine smoke)
Master Mason
American Navy
B. B. (something new)
Trump
Marigold
Bangor
Ivy (an old standby)
Shamrock

Cut Smoking.

Master Mason
Rose Quenel
Golden Sheaf
Old Chum
Belmont (fine smoke)
Golden Harvest
Old Gaelic
Calabash (extra good)

Red Cloud (cube cut)
Drum Major
Royal Major
Royal Maid
Wedgewood (a dandy)
Paradise

Chewing (Plug)

Napoleon
McDonald's Black Jack
Crown
Sea Skin
Bully
Pay Roll
Jim Dandy
Smilax
Can't Be Beat
Caramel
Maple Sugar
Pig Tail (Twist)
Pommery (a gentleman's chew)
Cobalt Nuggets
Old Tom

Also a large line of CIGARS, Cigarettes, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PIPE CLEANERS, etc.

Young Folks

CHOOSING A KING.

"Once upon a time all the birds met in council to select a king," began Aunt Isabelle, who was telling a story to half a dozen little boys gathered round her under the orchard tree.

"This story has come down to us, and there must have been something to start it. The birds all met one day to decide which one of all their number should be honored as king of the bird world. All of them were present—the red-breasted robin, the wise old owl, the sunning crow, the graceful dove, the modest sparrow, the great eagle, the chattering magpie, the light-hearted lark, the cooing dove, the cruel hawk—all the one and a hundred others, and earnestly they discussed how the choice should be made."

"The bird of paradise and the cockatoo thought that the bird with the most brilliant plumage should be king; but the thrush, the phoebe and the raven would not agree to this. The canary and the bobolink argued that the choice should fall upon the bird with the sweetest song, but the coot, the vulture, the swan and the snowbird at once raised objections to this plan."

"At last it was agreed that the great honor should go to the bird which should mount the highest in the air. The sun itself was to be the goal, and the bird which flew the nearest to it was to be hailed forever after as the king of the birds. There was no other condition of special rules to govern the contest, and this freedom left open a way by which the race was finally won, as we shall see."

"When the signal was given, they all flew upward, a wonderful cloud of birds of all colors and sizes, some darting swiftly through the air, some fluttering their wings frantically, and some moving more slowly, but with the appearance of much strength in reserve."

"Very soon many of them gave up the race, and dropped back exhausted to the earth. Others kept bravely on, till they were mere specks in the blue sky, and had gone even higher than the clouds themselves."

"One of the last of the small birds to become a speck was the little wren; but instead of giving up, it flew upon the back of the great eagle, and there it got nicely rested, while the eagle soared on and on, and left at last all the other birds far behind."

"Was it fair for the little wren to do that?" broke in Rose.

"There was nothing in the rules of the race to prevent it," answered Aunt Isabelle, "and so the wren thought it had a right to make up by strategy what it lacked in strength. So it sat there very comfortably on the eagle's back, concealed by the feathers, and its tiny weight not noticed by its mighty rival. All the other birds in turn gave up, but the eagle still soared toward the horizon. But even its powerful wings became tired at last, and after a final effort to go still higher, and thus make still more sure of the great prize, the eagle hung motionless a moment, and then wheeled slowly downward toward the distant earth."

"At that moment the little wren, with a shrill cry of victory, left the eagle's back and flew far upward into the air beyond the height which the tired eagle had been able to reach. Down below, the other birds could not understand how it had all happened; but they lived up to their agreement, and their council at once solemnly proclaimed the tiny wren to be the king of birds. And since then the wren has always worn its smart and saucy air. It tells forth its glad song at noon, when most of the other birds are silent, and it sings through a greater part of the year than most of the others."

"This story of the choice of the wren as the king of the birds is very old, and is found in the bird legends of many lands. In some languages the name of the wren means 'little king' or 'bird king.' The wise men of ancient Greece set the story down in their books, and it was likewise known to the early races of northern Europe and to the Indians of our own continent."

And all the little circle who had eagerly listened to Aunt Isabelle's story were very sure that they would remember it when next they saw a wren or heard its happy song—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Some railroad securities are as insecure as the road itself.

One of the teachers of the secondary schools is telling a story which happened in an ancient history class the other day. "Who was Atlas?" the teacher asked. "A giant who was supposed to support the world," answered the child. "Oh, he supported the world, did he?" "Yes, ma'am." "Well, who supported Atlas?" "The scholar was not asked for a moment, but after a little thought said: 'I guess he must have married a rich wife.'"

SUNDIAL AND SAND GLASS

ANCIENT METHOD OF TELLING TIME.

Before Matches and Clocks—Were Earlier Timepiece Made 2,000 Years Ago.

The art of telling time is as old as the earliest historical records, though the methods employed in dividing up the day into equal periods have varied greatly during the past eras, and only in modern times have watches and clocks as we know them become customary. Many of these are most elaborate, but practically all possess a circular dial or face. However, only as late as the sixteenth century many watches were oval in shape, and an oblong one with six sides kept splendid time after it had been repaired 90 years later.

THE EARLIEST TIMEPIECE.

Probably the earliest form of timepiece, says Harper's Weekly, was the "gnomon," or index rod, of a sundial. At first this was merely an upright stick placed in a sunny spot, and measuring the passage of the day by its shadow cast upon the bare earth, because the dial was a later invention.

The sand glass, still frequently used as an indicator for the boiling of eggs, dates back 2,000 years, and was always reliable in marking a fixed space of time, such as the hour. It has not been very many years since the hour glass had its particular place on the pulpit in our churches as an ever-present reminder to the preacher not to overtax the attention of his audience. The finger glasses were filled with powder eggshells thoroughly dried, for this material was not so susceptible to atmospheric moisture.

MEASURED TIME BY MOTOR.

A still earlier instrument was the clepsydra, which measured time by the efflux of water through a tiny orifice. There were two types of these. In the first the water trickled from a small opening in one vessel and slowly filled a receptacle which was graduated to indicate periods of time and generally a "float" pointed out the height of the water on the side of the vessel. In the second variety of this clepsydra the graduated vessel, having a small orifice in the bottom, rested upon a surface of water and gradually filled and sank at the expiration of the fixed interval.

DESERT NICHES.

Pampas of Patagonia Produce Wool and Hide Worth Millions.

The pampas of Patagonia, famous for their sheep ranches, are great desolate deserts, sometimes level as far as the eye can reach, sometimes undulating in graceful monotony, and again a chaos of lava rock. A few swift, dangerous rivers have ploughed steep canons. In slight depressions, where snow melts and water accumulates there are greasy meadows.

Several hundred sheep were brought from the Falklands in 1877 to Punta Arenas and sheep raising was thus first introduced into the regions of the Strait. From this nucleus the stormy Territory of Magellanes (of Chile) to-day carries perhaps 2,000,000 sheep.

Punta Arenas is its centre and base of supplies. To the north of the Strait, south of Rio Santa Cruz (Argentina), the littoral and contiguous river valleys support perhaps 1,000,000 more.

Thus this little lonely Strait settlement, the Mecca of southern Chile and Patagonia, is one of the great wool exporting ports of the world, shipping away on steamers three years ago over 16,000,000 pounds of wool with a commercial value of over \$1,600,000. In addition to this there was a sale of nearly 400 pelts. Thus sheep raising in these regions has been more lucrative than gold digging and more profitable than copper.

Although here in southern Patagonia the few million sheep graze on some of the poorest land in Argentine territory, says Harper's Magazine, yet they go far toward piling up her enormous total of perhaps 70,000,000 head of sheep, making her first as an exporter of frozen meat and second only as a shipper of wool, justifying her maintaining in her beautiful capital the Central Produce Market of Buenos Ayres, the largest wool and hide market in the world.

VANITY OF LIFE.

How small a portion of our life it is that we really enjoy. In youth we are looking forward to things that are to come. In old age we are looking back to things that are gone past; in manhood, although we appear indeed to be more occupied in things that are present, even that is too often absorbed in vague determinations to be vastly happy on some future day when we have time.

EVEN UP BY HIS PHYSICIAN

"FRUIT-ACTIVES," THE FAMOUS FRUIT MEDICINE, SAVED HIS LIFE.



WILKESBORO, Ont., July 5/14, 1914. "I suffered all my life from Chronic Constipation and no doctor, of course, I ever tried helped me. 'Fruit-Actives' promptly cured me. Also last spring I had a bad attack of BLADDER and KIDNEY TROUBLE and the doctor gave me up but 'Fruit-Actives' saved my life. I am now over eighty years of age and I strongly recommend 'Fruit-Actives' for Constipation and Kidney Trouble."

(Signed) JAMES DINGWALL.

50c a box, 4 for \$2.50—or trial box, 25c—at dealers or from Fruit-Actives Limited, Ottawa.

GIRL JOCKEYS NEXT!

English Horseman Predicts That They Will Come in Time.

"The Racing Calendar contains the name of only one woman as a jockey. Mrs. Thornton, who in the August of 1904 rode her husband's horse Vinagallo at York before a tremendous crowd," writes a correspondent of the English Gentlewoman. "She appeared in a leopard colored silk racing jacket with blue sleeves and blue cap. It is said that \$1,000,000 changed hands over the race. Mrs. Thornton was beaten."

"On the Continent a couple of years ago a girl took out a license as a jockey, but as yet in England none of the sex feminine has done so. It only requires some trainer to apprentice one or two girls and 'put them up' for the profession to be open to them. And why not?"

"Nine-tenths of the boys who go into racing stables know nothing about horses or riding. Eight-tenths of them never learn to use their hands properly, six-tenths of them never become horsemen and end their days as stable lads riding exercise work."

"Girls have far better heads than boys, they think more and are more observant. They would be able to give a trainer a few more helpful accounts of how a horse has gone in a trial or a race and they would ride a lighter weight. Generally speaking, they would be gifted with so much better hands that strength would not be so much required, for strong jockeys are often only necessary because boys with bad hands have been riding in private the horse they are to steer in a race in public."

"It may be in our time, but I am confident girl jockeys will come and that they would be far more use to trainers than many of the apprentices they put up, who have as much as ever they can do to 'stick on,' let alone get the most out of a horse. Woman's position on the turf is by no means stationary, great as have been the strides it has taken in recent years."

BULLETIN BUBBLES.

Common thief—procrastination. Can't be whipped into shape—bad eggs.

The loving cup is seldom an empty honor.

Of the best wallpaper, one may say, "Hang it all!"

With some pig-headed people, it is "whole hog or none."

Most women have the liveliest time when they are dressed to kill.

Distance, you know, may lend enchantment, even to some near relatives.

When some people fall in love, it generally is somewhere in their own vicinity.

Of course, the cook ought to dress well; especially when it is a fowl.

When it comes to the rag, some people never bite off more than they can chew.

It makes a girl hopping mad when there are no men to dance attendance on her.

The dude might not know enough to resent it if you remarked that his mail all came to naught.

Not even the most enthusiastic Englishman can rightfully claim that his country is without a peer.

You may know a moneyed man like a book, and still not know much about his pocketbook.

It may be filthy lucre, but would it be considered a neat job to go and clean out the bank?

Smith—How do you remember to water the plants when your wife is away? Brown—Oh, I leave the windows open so the storms can wet 'em.

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

On the Farm

GETTING COWS IN SHAPE.

Every cow ought to be given a vacation of six to eight weeks before freshening. After she is thoroughly dry her feed should be of the best in quality and sufficient in quantity to enable her to lay on flesh. Here is where most dairymen make their greatest mistake. They do not consider that a dry cow needs much feed since she has only herself to keep. At no time during the lactation period will it pay better to feed a cow well than while she is dry. The flesh she gains while dry will cost for feed from six to ten cents per pound depending on the season. After freshening she will milk off this extra flesh in butter fat at from 25 to 30 cents per pound, giving you a profit of from 300 to 500 per cent. on the cost of the extra feed it took to put this flesh on her. A mighty good investment, yet how few dairymen maintain a ration unless she herself gets it from good pasture. In view of this I say feed her very liberally after she is dry. Corn, oats and bran, equal parts, make a good feed and all of these grains are available to nearly every dairymen. During the winter months a few pounds of such a mixture in addition to silage and clover hay, if you have both, will put a cow in fine condition. If she is on good grass a little of the above grain mixture will likewise help to put her in most excellent condition. Two weeks before freshening it might be wise to reduce the amount of corn meal and increase the bran. Say what you will about the cost of bran, it is the safest feed to give a cow about to freshen. At this period attention is necessary every day. Watch the udder develop; see that the cow lacks nothing to make her comfortable and gain in strength so that she can make up a fine udder. In winter the feeding of a little oil meal is almost necessary a few days before freshening. Begin with one-fourth pound per day and increase by one and a half pounds per day. Things will move along better by so doing, the after-birth will be expelled quickly, and the cow will regain her strength in a short time after. After calving milk little and often, one quart from each teat every 12 hours, then milking her out completely in one operation. I consider milking a cow clean immediately after calving a dangerous practice. It induces milk fever and other udder complications. Give her warm water for a day or so after calving, and a good bran mash as soon as she will take it. Continue the calf away within two days anyway. Watch the udder and begin increasing the feed very gradually if no bad symptoms appear. Don't be in a hurry to get her on full feed; take three weeks in which to do that. Feed a balanced ration. If you are in the race simply for production, make one-half her feed of grain; if for the most profit give her all the ensilage and clover or alfalfa hay she will eat and enough grain to bring you the

MICA AXLE GREASE

is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try a box. Every dealer everywhere.

The Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.
Ontario Agents: The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.

A saving used the same as lamp or kerosene by dissolving granulated mica in grease and adding Mica Grease, a delicious syrup made from a syrup better than maple. Mica Grease is sold in boxes. If not sent for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book. Cresson Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wn.

greatest percentage of profit. Experienced Dairyman.

GREEN MANURING.

In the cultivation of land, especially light soils, the system of green manuring, in order to supply at the same time organic matter and fertilizing material, is now recognized as an important factor. Peas, beans, and clover have all been utilized with success for this purpose. On very rich soils the value of green manuring has yet to be proved. The latest scientific conclusions are: 1. Different crops suitable for green manuring in good soils must be subjected to careful trials in order to ascertain which is the best for the purpose. 2. The effects of different green manuring crops must be tested, not only by the immediately following crop, but throughout the rotation. Green manuring has proved to be very effective in the cultivation of roots not only increasing the bulk of the crop, but improving the quality of the roots. Oats also seems able to utilize the nitrogenous material of the green manure, but some seasons the crop is liable to lodge, and the advantage of the extra growth is thus sacrificed. Potatoes have shown variable results with green manuring. As regards the suitability of the different kinds of plants adapted for green manuring crops, peas and beans answered very well but, according to experiments, are inferior to clover. The use of mustard as a green manuring crop should be carefully avoided, as its effect is distinctly unfavorable, as proved by reliable experiments. Green manuring is destined to play a more important part in soil cultivation than it has hitherto done, and forms a subject that all farmers should study and find out by trials how they can best take advantage of it.

DANGER PLACES IN A STORM.

Peril of a Crowd—Lightning and Hedges or Iron Fences.

What is the safest place in a thunderstorm? As a rule the safest place of all is inside a building which is provided with a perfect lightning conductor. The conductor, however, must have no defects. If it be broken or have a faulty earth connection it is then a source of grave danger.

In an ordinary dwelling house, unguarded as it usually is against lightning, a safe place is the middle of the largest room, where one is away from the walls, or a still safer precaution is to lie on an iron bed drawn out from contact with the wall.

The most dangerous places in the house, we are further told, are near the bell wires, or an open window, or the fireplace. Outside the house the places of danger are proximity to walls and buildings and iron fences. Another danger is

Home DYEING
Is the way to Save Money and Dress Well
Simple as Washing
DYOLA
ONE FOR ALL KINDS OF COLORED
Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods. Permanent and Beautiful Colors. No fading. No damage to fabric. Send for Color Card and Full Instructions. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

a crowd. The vapor which rises from a crowd tends to lead a flash toward the crowd. In the open country one of the most dangerous places is the bank of a river. Arcs of trees, lakes and hedges are likewise dangerous. If any one doubts the danger of a hawthorn hedge let him take his stand at a safe distance during a respectable storm and watch the effect. The lightning will dart along the hedge like sheets of fire. If the observer gets wet to the skin, so much the better for his safety.

PLENTY OF COAL IN ENGLAND.

Great Hidden Field in Three Counties Seen to be Worked.

That the coal deposits of England will soon be worked out, and that with them will vanish the last vestige of her commercial and manufacturing supremacy, is a rather general supposition. But a statement made at the geological section of the British Association at Sheffield throws a new light on the domestic fuel supply of Great Britain. There is said to be an enormous undeveloped reserve of coal underlying contiguous portions of North, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and known as "The Concealed Coalfield" of these three counties. This great deposit has been touched at Thorne and Selby in the West Riding, and at several other points. It is said to be so rich that it may be bored anywhere, and guesses are being made that when it has been developed coal will fall to the price of sixty years ago, 8s. a ton. Professor Kendall, of Leeds University, declares this hitherto unworked coalfield will be the support and hope of industrial England.

THE LADY FROM MISSOURI.

The Caller—"Time passes quickly in company, doesn't it?" The Victim—"Does it?"

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



This Feeding Floor Could Be Built in The Fall

and it would help greatly to preserve the condition of your live stock in the Spring.

Every farmer knows that in the Spring of the year his barnyard is almost bottomless. The live stock mire down into the mud and almost float around—greatly to the detriment of their physical condition.

By building a Concrete feeding floor in the yard, this trouble is done away with.

A Feeding Floor of comparatively small

area and built this Fall, would pay for itself next year. Concrete is the only material that can be used in this way at a moderate cost.

Will you ask for your copy of the book which we have prepared for you—"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"? It's free—and, take our word for it, you'll find it one of the most interesting pieces of such literature you ever read. And profitable, too—because it will save you money.

Ask for a Copy of This Booklet To-Day
A Postal Will Bring It Promptly

Canada Cement Co., Limited
30-35 National Bank Building, MONTREAL



GREAT FALLS OF NIAGARA

SOME EARLY DATA OF THE WONDERFUL CATARACT.

Records of the First White Men Who Saw It—Forms of Indian Name.

Ni-a-ga-ra, with the accent on the third syllable, is supposed to be the poetic and euphonic pronunciation of the name of the famous falls.

The origin of the name and the discoverers of the great river and its falls are the features of this article. The interest is augmented through the Indian nomenclature attached to it. The superstitions and nature worshipping red man had many names for this river. There is a certain similarity among those used, showing conclusively that the early chroniclers understood the guttural utterances of the various tribes.

EARLY INDIAN TRIBES.

Originally the region was occupied by a large and powerful tribe of Indians of which little is known, not even their name. In the early seventeenth century the tribe located here was called "The Neutral," as between the Hurons and Iroquois, but about the middle of that century they were exterminated by the Iroquois, after the defeat of the Hurons.

Only one word of their language remains. It is "Onghia," the name of the falls and river.

The French explorer and priest, Lalemant, in 1641, came from the Ste. Marie mission in the Huron's country across the peninsula of south-western Ontario into the country of the "Neutral Nation." Thence, he says, he was four days going to the entrance of the "so celebrated" river of that nation which flowed into the Ontario or Lake St. Lucys. He describes the river as that through which the Great Lake of the Hurons, a fresh water sea, empties, flowing first into the Lake of Erie or of the nation of the Cat, and at the end of the lake entering the territory of the "Neutral Nation."

The name given this river by the Indians, according to Father Lalemant, was Onghia.

The Seneca Indians called the river and falls Nya-gah, while the Iroquois granted it out Onyagah and also Onyagah. On Sanson's map in 1656 the name is given as Niagara. In another place it appears as Onghia.

Hennepin gives the first spelling of the name Niagara, which appears on his map in 1683. The form Oniegra appeared in a document in 1686. Oronelli also used the word Niagara on his map in 1693.

The Seneca decided to the English a tract of land here in 1701, and in the document appeared the expression, "including likewise the great falls of Onyagah."

In the treaty of 1796 Onyagah is used. Later the Indians used Niagara, and authorities differ as to the pronunciation. Some claim the Indians gave it as Nee-a-ga-ra, with the accent on the second syllable; others that it is Nee-a-ga-ra, with the accent on the third syllable. The reader can make his choice.

So the first discoverer of the river and falls was not positively known. Prof. Spencer, in his "The Falls of Niagara" states that Cartier was the first European to discover the beginning of the route to Niagara. Champlain was the first to give to the existence of the celebrated falls in his "Des Sauvages," 1604—"Sault d'eau au bout du Sault Saint Louis fort haut, ou plusieurs sortes de poissons descendent s'estourdisent." Translated: "A very high fall of water, at the end of the rapids of St. Louis, where many kind of fish in descending are stunned." St. Louis was the name then given the present Lake Ontario.

FIRST TO SEE THEM.

Traders and missionaries were in this region as early as 1625, and Prof. Spencer thinks Brule was here in 1611. In 1649 Father Ragueneau, a missionary from the country of the Neutral Nation we find a great lake, 200 leagues in circumference called Erie. It is formed by the discharge of the fresh water sea (Lake Huron), and throws itself into a waterfall of dreadful height into a third lake, named Ontario.

Prof. Spencer says that while these accounts more fully describe Lake Erie and correctly locate the Niagara River, they add no information as to the character of the falls, beyond that narrated by the Indians to Champlain.

Who was the first European to see the falls will never be known as he was probably among some early French missionary who did not leave a written record. The first was, therefore, Lalemant, followed by Ragueneau, who gave an account of the river and falls, styling them as "so celebrated" that others must have seen and described.

JESUIT MISSIONARIES.

La Salle and Hennepin visited the falls in 1678, and chronicled the event. There were estimated breadths and heights of the falls prior to these visits, but they were made from the Indians' reports. The first careful observer who left any date was Charlevoix. In 1721 he estimated the crest line at 400 paces. He says that exactly in the middle the cataract was divided by a very narrow island (Goat Island), half a mile long, but that the river below the falls soon reunited. As this was nearly, if not 200 years ago, there has been ample time for many changes in the contour and formation of Goat Island. Charlevoix tried to measure the height of the falls, and gives it approximately at 140 feet. He said that one falls had several points which jutted out, and that the other appeared very smooth. At that time the cross-fall of Hennepin had disappeared. The narrowness of the end of Goat Island was confirmed by Kahn in 1750 and by Pierie's picture in 1768.

Kahn, who was a Swede who travelled in America, wrote the first authentic English description of Niagara Falls in a letter to a friend in Philadelphia, which was dated from Albany, Sept. 2, 1750 and is reproduced in Prof. Spencer's "The Falls of Niagara."

OTHER GREAT FALLS.

There are other great falls in the world, and the latest to be discovered are the Chamberlain Falls, which are located on the Ireng River in British Guiana.

The following table compares the size of the new falls and the Kaletur falls, also in New Guinea.

None of them, however, have the volumes of water which pours over Niagara's cataracts:

Niagara, American. 167 ft. 1,000 ft.

Niagara, Canadian. 188 ft. 3,010 ft.

Victoria. 400 ft. 5,580 ft.

Kaletur. 741 ft. 370 ft.

Chamberlain. 300 ft. 200 ft.

APPROVED BY UNCLE HIRAM.

Rules Laid Down by Another Uncle to Guide Their Nephew.

"My young nephew Henry," said Uncle Hiram, "has gone to work in a store; he has started out in life to hoe his own row, and today he got a letter from another uncle who is interested in him, as we all are, giving him some sound advice in a little set of rules intended to help him get on, and I don't know as I could have done any better myself."

"I was going to draw up something for him, but I tell him he couldn't do better than to stick to these. See what you think of them."

"1. Work hard. It would be hard to improve on that, wouldn't it? There is at least a fair measure of sure success in that one rule alone. With no other guide than that a man would be sure to get somewhere."

"2. Invent new ideas, and when you have an idea don't say to yourself, 'Don't you think, but say, 'I think' or 'It seems to me,' and then ask him. If you go at him first with a question he will think you are in doubt about it yourself and then he'll be inclined to doubt it. Don't be afraid. You want to be courageous and self-reliant without being fresh or buttinsky."

"I don't know about the wisdom of writing along to Henry, but the rule itself is sound clean through. '3. Don't be afraid of having an idea turned down. Invent another and spring that."

"Quite correct, rule three. A man never gets anywhere if he lets himself be set back by the first zephyr."

"4. Always be orderly and systematic. Learn all the details you can lay your hands on, they'll all prove useful. Don't waste people's time foolishly, but when there are things you really want to know about don't be afraid to ask wise questions."

"Sound is rule four; wise counsel. 'Figure the whole thing as if it was your own business and try to do your work as if the success of the firm depended on you."

"A stem winder, that last rule. I tell Henry, forgetting for the moment my own objection to sleeping, but really in that last rule is contained all the rest and all that anybody really needs to know to command success. The man of ability who can really forget himself and devote himself solely to the interests of the concern, why, he has no need to bother himself about the future."

"I tell Henry those rules are all good and he ought to read them over at least once a week until he gets them firmly fixed in his mind; and that last rule, rule five, if I were he I'd get the stenographer in the office to pound out on the typewriter on a piece of paper and then I'd paste it in my hat."

CURING CONCEIT.

"He used to have a good opinion of himself."

"Hasn't he now?"

"No, he ran for office recently, and wasn't even close when the

ROMANTIC MINING TALES

MINES OF PURE GOLD YET BEING SOUGHT.

The Latest Eldorado Brings to Mind Some Old-Time Lucky Strikes.

Gold fever—the desire to dig pure virgin metal from the very bowels of the earth—is a disease peculiar to the boldest and most enterprising of mankind. From time immemorial man has dreamed of mines of pure gold, mountains of dross. It is an interesting commentary on this dream that the largest single piece of gold ever discovered weighed but 2,516 ounces, and was worth only \$46,000, while the bulk of the world's annual gold yield is obtained from ore in which the yellow metal is present in such infinitesimal quantities that it is impossible to detect it with the naked eye.

UNROMANTIC FINDS IN B. C.

And now a new Eldorado has been discovered, the most reasonable accounts of which point to the deposit being of a very unpicturesque nature. A calm summary of the new field indicates a possibly large deposit of mineralized matter, containing gold in such quantities as to warrant the installment of a huge plant of very complicated and expensive machinery. The "forty-miners" of California and the Australians of the early fifties would have passed by such a deposit in hopeless ignorance of its real value. To-day it is a mineral discovery of immense importance.

The romance of gold seeking is rapidly fading with the extinction of individual finding. The days when a man could go into the unknown and of himself take from the earth wealth in his most accessible form are nearly numbered. The gold-seeker of to-day is a geologist armed with an expensive mineralogical training. The gold getter is a compound of surveyor, electrical engineer, assayer, and experimental chemist.

LUCKY "SAILOR BILL."

Alas! for the good old days, when a new "rush" broke out every six months, the days when diggers, lucky and unlucky, enlivened the canvas town of Ballarat in '52. Of all the diggers Saylor Bill was the best. Bill who deserted his ship, and who, within twenty-four hours of pegging his claim had bottomed and was washing out handfuls of nuggets as big as walnuts. Two days later he passed on his bonanza to a couple of unlucky miners, who were enviously regarding his operations, and went off to enjoy himself. Wasteful Saylor Bill! He drilled holes in the biggest nuggets with a cold chisel and strung them on a piece of twine to hang round the neck of Patty, the pretty barmaid of the Charley Napier.

When Saylor Bill had to go, digging once more under the point of his pick. It was he who instituted the cheerful custom of eating bank-note sandwiches as hors d'oeuvres, and of shoeing his horse with gold. He turned from one claim to another, only to find each one richer than the last. And when they dug the grave to bury him they bottomed at 12 feet on wash dirt that went four ounces to the dish.

When the man who has listened to such tales from his earliest childhood hears of mountains of gold he develops gold fever at once. He must be up and away, stripping the earth from its buried treasure. Miles of reef; more gold than quartz! It sounds so easily possible.

Men have found Eldorados in recent years. Not twenty years ago Arthur Bayley and his mate Ford picked up 2,600 ounces of virgin gold on the surface sand of Coolgardie between the dawn and dusk of one day. \$50,000 in one day for two men, and no digging! Later they found a reef, and took out a quartz that was worth \$100,000 a ton. Tried to break it with a hammer, and long after the stone had cracked the mineral held together by the stout wires of ductile gold that ran through it. They founded a city where 25,000 people now dwell, and pointed the way to \$150,000,000 worth of golden ore. Both men are dead, and neither left a son behind him.

WORK NOT DONE IN VAIN.

Gold fever generally kills the patient, after eating up the whole of his substance. But it is a healthy complaint for the world at large. The men who set out in the rainbow of the gold at the foot of the rainbow may find their inspiration a grand mistake. The imagined deposits of solid gold have never yet been found. But the vision of them helps to reclaim from the unknown great tracts of the fairest country this earth holds.

HARD LUCK.

"Did you have any luck when you went calling this afternoon?"

"No. I visited four women and not one of them invited me to stay."

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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

Troon town council have decided to proceed with the erection of a refuse destructor for the town.

It has been decided to take a plebiscite on the question of the erection of a town hall at Ardrie. The 47 assessments for the year show an increase of two cents per \$5 on owners and one cent on occupiers.

A life and death struggle between a crow and a rat at Gairloch the other day ended in a victory for the rodent.

Greenock autumn holiday was observed recently. The weather was dull, with an overhanging mist, but the rain kept off.

The 38th annual conference of the Scottish National Union of Young Men's Christian Associations was held at Hamilton recently.

Arbroath Town Council have resolved to ask the Secretary for Scotland to limit the speed of motor cars to 10 miles over the whole burgh.

A successful demonstration was held at Kirkcaldy recently in aid of the Lifeboat Saturday Fund. The collection amounted to about \$375.

James Matthew, a fish vendor, near Aberdeen, while throwing the hammer for amusement, struck his little boy, aged 7, on the head, causing the child's death.

The wedding has just been celebrated at Killieva of Thomas Murray, of Lisdoun, and Susanah Scott, of Drumsollen, the bridegroom being eighty years of age, and the bride seventy.

The annual excursion of the members of the Mining Institute of Scotland took place to Broxburn, where they inspected the Broxburn Oil Works and the electric installation in Duns Mill.

Motor mail services have been inaugurated to take the place of the mail gigs between Aberfeldy, Kenmore, and Acharn, Pitlochry and Kinloch Rannoch by Strathmore, Pitlochry and Foss, and Kinloch Rannoch and Struan.

Following the custom observed by the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the King and Queen have made extensive purchases of Scottish tweeds, tartan rugs, Highland ornaments and cairngorm jewellery since their arrival at Balmoral.

It is learned that a Dunfermline gentleman has arranged for a lease of the minerals on the Blairingone estate, near Dollar. The field is to be bored for the purpose of proving the lower coal seams, which have never been pierced in that district.

A public fountain erected in Kirk square, Arbroath, was inaugurated by Provost Alexander. The fountain is the gift of Mr. Alexander Huxton, bankers, New York, a native of Arbroath.

A good start has been made with the excavation of the ruins to the old Kirk of Southdean, lying on the northern slopes of the Carter Fell, in Jedforest, the object being to preserve what remains of the walls as an historical memorial of the famous battle of Otterburn.

The church was the headquarters of a large Scottish Army encampment there in the summer of 1388.

THE OLD HATE LIVES.

An Incident Which Shows How Racial Dislike Dies Hard.

A striking incident showing how the bitter enmity aroused by the Franco-German war still remains, occurred at Metz recently while the annual ceremony was being held in honor of the French soldiers who were killed there in 1870.

After Mass in the cathedral an immense procession made its way to the cemetery to place flowers on the graves of the French soldiers. The crowd marched to the graves in perfect silence, and a number of bouquets and wreaths tied with colors of the town of Metz and with the colors of Lorraine, were laid at the foot of the monument.

A group of ladies carried an immense wreath with a large bow of red, white and blue ribbon, and Mlle. Aubertine, an old woman of eighty-four, who was a nurse in Metz during the siege, laid the wreath at the foot of the monument with the other flowers.

At this moment the captain of the 8th Regiment of Bavarian Infantry, who represented the German military authorities, interposed and insisted on the removal of the French colors. The bearer of the wreath being obliged to comply, untied the bow and removed the blue ribbon, leaving the flowers tied with white and red only—the colors of Lorraine.

No such incident has ever occurred before, and great indignation was felt and expressed in Paris when the news became known.

Fortunately for both halves of the world, neither half knows how the other half lives.

DEATH-HEAD GIRL.

Upper Part of Body Restored by Remarkable Operation.

Six months ago Professor Hollander, M. D., of Berlin, Germany, introduced to a circle of medical men a girl with a death-head—the most awful example of that form of degeneration ever seen in this century. There was absolutely no flesh or fat on the bones of the face or the upper part of the body, not a half ounce, it was attested. The unhappy girl looked like a manikin used in the medical college to teach the play of the muscles—but only down to her hips. From the hips to the toes she was normally formed.

The death-head girl, it was shown, was a chorus lady and originally she had been engaged for her beauty of face and figure. One day her father was killed in a street accident and the girl suffered a fearful shock when the flesh began to waste until finally it was all gone above the hips. Of course, she lost her job. The process of wasting was complete in six years.

Further investigation showed that the girl was not ill during any period of that time. There was no such or similar illness in the family and several sisters were exceedingly well developed girls.

The physicians decided that in this case, the introduction of paraffin under her skin would do no good, though such is known to produce fine necks and bosoms sometimes. The professor then decided to use the fat the girl still retained in her lower body to build up her upper parts. There was sufficient animal fat below the hips for the purpose. This was extracted, mixed with butter and olive oil and injected where it would do the most good. The cure lasted six months.

The death-head girl, when she was reintroduced to the medical men that had seen her before, was a death-head girl no longer. While not plump by any means, she is now so presentable that she was again engaged as a chorus girl. But she wouldn't do exactly for low neck costumes.

RULER OF ROYAL PRINCES.

Viceroy of India Represents Authority Over 60 Princes.

The Viceroy of India receives an imperial salute of 101 guns, and the amounts of gunpowder expended in salutes in his five-year tenure of office would be a gigantic sum in arithmetic for any public school boy. He is the ruler of three royal princes, who receive royal salutes of twenty-one guns, the Maharajah of Baroda, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajah of Mysore, and he represents imperial authority over sixty native reigning princes of royal lineage.

To some extent the Viceroy is under the direction of the Secretary of State for India (Viscount Morley), but he has practically the appointment of subordinate and control of nine great provinces.

The administration of India is entrusted in England to a council of ten members, nine of whom must have had experience in India and none of whom can be a member of Parliament. This council has no initiative authority. The supreme executive in India is placed in the hands of the Viceroy and a council of six ordinary members, and the Commander in Chief as an extraordinary member. The Viceroy resides at Simla in the hot season and in Calcutta or on tour the rest of the year. His salary is 260,800 rupees, with liberal allowance for unbounded hospitality. He has a cabinet of secretaries for home, foreign, finance, army, revenue, agriculture, public works, commerce, etc. One of the first duties of the new Viceroy will be to hold an imperial durbar, where the kingly character of the office will be emphasized.

HALF INSANE CASES CURABLE

French Surgeon Invents New Trephine to Open Skull's.

Curing insanity and feeble-mindedness by opening the skull and doctoring the brain has undreamed of possibilities, in the opinion of Prof. Cassius C. Rogers of the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery after a summer's study in the Paris hospitals. He thinks that the cases of half of the inmates of insane asylums are curable.

"Brain surgery until recently had developed little," said he, "but France has shown wonderful possibilities in this direction. Dr. Thierry de Mavel's new trephine is the only instrument known that stops as soon as the skull is penetrated and it comes in contact with the soft structures underneath. This inconceivable lessens the danger in operations on the head. When it is realized how large a number of patients in institutions for the insane could be cured by opening the skull and removing the pressure or cause of irritation the value of the invention becomes apparent."

MOTOR-DRIVEN VESSELS

ARE THINGS OF THE FUTURE BUT SURELY COMING.

Motive Power Can be Controlled From Deck—Saving of Weight and Space.

The report that an order for a motor-driven battleship is shortly to be given to Portsmouth Dockyard is certainly premature, though if the skill of marine engineers prove equal to the task, it is only an intelligent anticipation of the future, says the naval correspondent of The London Daily Graphic.

The advantages to be gained by the introduction of the internal combustion engine into large ships of war are so great that it may be considered a certainty that difficulties are overcome. The saving in weight and space and the greater arc of training obtainable for the guns, are obvious advantages, as is also the elimination of the necessity to carry a large stoker complement, and the conversion of almost every man on board into an actual combatant.

But there will be further advantages yet. The motive power will once more, as in the days of sail, be controlled directly from the deck. The whole engineer question will vanish for there will be no need for

AN ENGINE-ROOM WATCH.

Moreover, the ship will be protected by a continuous armored deck, and the anticipated danger from explosives dropped from dirigibles or aeroplanes down the funnels will vanish before it has fairly come into existence.

Furthermore, as the first sign of a fleet at sea is always the smoke, even when heat waves is burned, the fleet which first possesses a number of motor-driven ships will derive considerable benefit from invisibility.

But we are some way from this desirable consummation as yet. Prudence demands that the Admiralty should not risk so much as the failure of a two-million-pound battleship until the system has been thoroughly tried in vessels of lighter weight and less importance. Though our Admiralty and their technical advisers have shown themselves not to be wanting in daring.

THE TURBINE.

It was at the Diamond Jubilee Review in 1897 that the Turbine first astonished the spectators at Spithead with her performance. By 1901 the new system of propulsion had been introduced into the Navy in the destroyers Viper and Cobra, which were both, unfortunately, lost in the same year. The Turbine was next installed in the small cruisers of the "Gem" class (Amethyst, etc.), and then, in 1905, the Admiralty made a huge step forward by installing them in the Dreadnought and the Invincible cruisers.

But turbines had by then had a much more exhaustive trial as ship propellants than has any form of internal combustion engine at present. Not only had they been tried with success in destroyers and small cruisers, but a good many passenger steamers were running with them. There is not, at present, a warship of any kind running with internal

COMBUSTION-ENGINES.

The experiments conducted by the Marquess of Graham and the Clyde Division of the Naval Volunteer Reserve with the old gunboat Rattler have certainly given rise to hopes that the new system is practicable. With an installation of producer gas she made her eight to ten knots, and proved reliable; but the strongest evidence of the feasibility of the new system is the order given by the Hamburg-American Line to Messrs. Blohm & Voss of Hamburg, for a liner of 9,000 tons, to be driven by Diesel motors at a speed of 12 1/2 knots.

THE UNFUTURED MIND.

Savage Soon Learns to Imitate Ways of Civilized Brother.

That civilization does not always come as a blessing to the savage is illustrated by the British Colonial Office report on Somaliland. The Somalis, it is stated, are degenerating in consequence of the imitation of habits and fashions learned from the white man.

For instance, the umbrella, an anomaly alongside a camel caravan, is coming into general use, although the Somali traveler, to avoid public ridicule, unfurls it only after leaving the precincts of the town. Blankets are now a necessity, whereas formerly the hard ground, with the sleeper's robe wrapped around his body, were considered adequate comfort and protection against any weather. To ignite a fire the friction of two sticks formerly sufficed, but in these days the nomad requires kerosene oil and matches for the purpose.

THE OBSERVER

Fred. H. Stearns, Editor and Managing Director.

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DO WE NEED ANOTHER BANK.

From time to time during the past year the OBSERVER has been asked to "start an agitation" to induce another bank to open an office here. It would seem that for a town the size of Hartland one bank could easily do all and more than the local business; that the bank of Montreal should meet every requirement.

Those who argue in favor of a second bank give as their reasons that discounts come too high without competition. Here the minimum charge for discounting a note or time draft is 75 cents, while at Woodstock and East Florenceville the charge is 60 cents. Nearly every other bank will discount cheques with a minimum charge of 10 cents; here the minimum is 25 cents. As a test of this the OBSERVER presented a cheque on the Bank of New Brunswick at East Florenceville for the amount of \$2.75. Two-fifty was passed through the wicket. Four cheques on the same bank, aggregating a sum less than \$15, were presented and the discount was \$1.00.

Thus many people hold that a second bank is necessary to break down the exorbitance, and some prefer to do their "banking by mail" at East Florenceville.

The OBSERVER does not believe another bank is needed, but discounts on small cheques certainly come too high.

The Bank of Montreal is here ostensibly for making money. They do not advertise for business, however. But the bank is sharp after three-per-cent the deposits—and the money goes west to loan at almost three times interest paid here. The bank of Montreal is wealthy almost beyond computation, thoroughly conservative and independent. It certainly can thrive without the business of any one horse town and when any one man utters his puny threat of taking his business elsewhere they are surely in a position to say: "We don't care if you do."

A good habit to form is to avoid banks.

If you have money to invest, invest in local industries. You may lose it, but it will not have gone so far away that you may not have a fighting chance to get some of it back.

THE HARTLAND AND MIRAMICHI RY.

Is Hartland a really live go-ahead town? Is there the proper progressive spirit here? Surely if there were the matter of the proposed railroad to connect with the G. T. P. should be on everybody's tongue. Stop! Think what a 25 mile railway to the north-east would mean! Rail connection with Rockland, Windsor, Glassville, direct to the Miramichi and the biggest railroad on the American continent—a railroad that will afford all the advantage of rapid transit and rates made low for the people. Here is an opportunity that is golden, a chance to make Hartland a railroad town, a centre for easy distribution, and to which the tide of commerce will flow.

The OBSERVER does not know how far the project has advanced or why it is "hung-up." No one here talks much about it. The people in the back districts clamour for it and would fight

with fistcuffs if it would help any. The people there are going out of the country as fast as they can induce someone to buy them out—too far to haul produce they say. There is a wealth of hardwood that will be burned unless there is means to manufacture and ship it.

For the love of country, if any one can help this project along, let them do it. If it is held up for any cause, let the cause be surmounted.

What do you think neighbours? If you have "no language but a cry," cry aloud through the OBSERVER. Some one will hear; and some one with capital may hear.

East Glassville.

Clarence Robinson and Sam McDougall were the guests of Tom F. Lamont Sunday last.

Rev. J. C. Cory preached an effective sermon Sunday evening.

A number of young folk attended the grand ball held in Miller's hall, Glassville, Nov. 4, all report a good time.

John Crawford is about to start his saw-mill.

Inez E. Grey of Foreston is the guest of Ethel and Jennie Lamont.

Geo. Allen is pressing hay at Robert Anderson's. Wm. McDougall and Ray Anderson are in Mr. Allen's employ.

Jack Lamont went on a business trip to West Glassville, Saturday last. Alma McBride spent Sunday at home.

Muriel Decham spent Thanksgiving in St. John.

A. McDougall has gone to B. Smith College, St. John.

James Brown has his N. B. Tel. box taken out and a new one installed on the Consolidated line.

Wm. Dickinson is visiting relatives in this place.

J. D. Hood passed through this place Sunday last.

Geo. Carr and Will Guthrie came from Lee's camp to spend a few days at home.

J. N. Brown is totting to the north branch for Fred C. Elliott.

Frank Nixon was calling on friends at the school and reports the school is making excellent progress.

R. Grey of Foreston was running lines for R. Bromley recently.

Wm. McFarlane is busy sawing and thrashing.

Murray Lamont spent Sunday at home.

River Bank

Bruce Waugh has returned from the west.

Allison Chase and family have moved into the place and are nicely settled.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bowser of Victoria were visiting Mrs. James Long last Friday.

Mrs. C. Humphrey Taylor, Hartland, spent Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hunter. He also visited her brother, H. M. Hunter, and called on some old friends, Mrs. B. E. Thompson among the rest.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hunter and family, Mrs. H. M. Hunter with Laura and Fern Campbell were callers at the "Hub" Sunday between services.

There was Sunday school and prayer meeting in the afternoon. They will continue until Christmas anyway.

Alice Rideout and Eva Hunter were calling on Violet Chase.

Alice Brooks has gone to the woods.

W. B. Cooker spent Saturday night and a part of Sunday in Lansdown.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lovey were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Alfred Ebbett Sunday.

Jessie Waugh took her Thanksgiving dinner at Fort Fairfield with friends there.

Hazen Long went to the woods for T. Waugh at Green River last week.

Charleston

Mrs. Thos Travis has been very sick for the last week. No hopes are held for her recovery.

Wm. Crouse and daughter Gladys visited at Woodstock last Friday.

Mrs. McCormick who has been visiting at Rosedale and Woodstock for several weeks returned home one day last week.

Frank Crouse was visiting his father Miles Crouse of Woodstock last Wednesday.

Red Crouse and John Bone started last Tuesday for Montreal where they will take a three months course in Barber School.

A Boy Who Knew.

An American boy nineteen years of age, once found himself in London, where he was under the necessity of earning his bread. He was not like many young men in these days, who are "willing to do anything" because they know how to do nothing; but had learned how to do something, and knew just where to go to find something to do; so he went straight to a printing office and inquired if help were needed.

"Where are you from?" inquired the foreman.

"America," was the answer.

"Ah," said the foreman, "from America, seeking employment as a printer. Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

The young man stepped to one of

the cases and in a brief space set up this passage from the first chapter of John:

"Nathaniel said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see."

It was done so quickly, so accurately, and administered a delicate reproof so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him influence and standing with all the office. He worked diligently at his trade, refused to drink beer or any kind of strong drink, saved his money, returned to America, became a printer, publisher, author, postmaster-general, member of Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, ambassador to royal courts, and finally died in Philadelphia, at the age of eighty-four. There are more than one hundred and fifty counties, towns, and villages in America named after this same set type?

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HARTLAND AND WOODSTOCK

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IT IS a big book, completely illustrated, splendidly printed and by far the most important Catalogue ever issued. T. EATON CO. Our lines have been extended. You will find a vast variety of all the goods shown by us than ever before. It gives you such a range in price as is sure to enable you to buy what you want at a price you will be willing to pay. The very newest things—the very latest styles—as developed in New York, London and Paris are shown on its pages by means of beautiful illustrations, and complete, accurate descriptions which enable you to select from it as satisfactorily and economically as you can over the counters in our store.

CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS

Every economic Santa Claus will find this Catalogue full of suggestions, all so reasonably priced that the choosing is made most easy. Whether you are looking for a growing boy or a child, makes no difference, as our stock is very complete in all respects. It includes women's and children's clothing, THE NEWEST BOOKS, TOILET ARTICLES, CAMERA SUPPLIES, NOVELTIES, and in fact everything suitable for old or young.

SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK

TRY THE EATON MAIL ORDER SERVICE

THIS BOOK IS FREE



WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY

HOLIDAY TIME, BUY NOW

This is the time to do your Christmas shopping. Send us your order now while our stock is complete and at its best and thus avoid any possible disappointment. By doing so you have the choice of our enormous selection. Remember that EATON'S prices are surprisingly low. EATON service is unsurpassed, and the EATON reputation is a sufficient guarantee that you do not run the slightest risk when you send us your order and your money.

A CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY

The Christmas season is a time of money-spending, but you can make it a time of money-saving if you take advantage of our wonderful offerings. If you have never dealt with EATON'S make up a trial order and learn by actual experience what it means to be in touch with Canada's Great Mail Order House.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED TORONTO CANADA

Local News and Personal Items

In future forms for the first and last pages of the OBSERVER will close Tuesday night and for the inside pages on Thursday night. The paper will therefore be issued Friday forenoon instead of Friday afternoon. Therefore it is necessary that all changes for ads. must be sent in correspondingly earlier, as must also news items and correspondence. This change is necessary as the circulation of the paper has so increased that the whole staff is required to work a whole day to get the paper ready for the mail. The OBSERVER has a larger circulation than any other paper north of Fredericton outside of the town in which each respective paper is published. By reason of making this change much interesting matter is held over until next week—a report of a new Y.W.C.T.U. at Bristol, a plea for the Valley Railway, and correspondence. All unpublished with regret. But the next issue will be a bright one.

Mrs. Percy Graham was in Woodstock this week.

A. S. Estabrooks has reduced the price of molasses.

It is said repairs are to be put on the Hartland bridge the coming winter.

The W.C.T.U. will meet at the home of Mrs. A. L. Baird at Thursday evening, November 17.

H. H. Crippen was not hanged on Tuesday as the Press stated. He is granted a reprieve to November 23.

J. R. McIsaac, St. John, Frank Bixby St. Stephen, were among the travellers at the Exchange on Wednesday.

Interesting letters from former Hartlanders in Millinocket and Cobalt are in store for readers of next week's issue.

Every family should take a county paper. Why pay one dollar when you can get the newest one for half the money?

John Shaw, formerly of Carleton Place and Hartland, now a barber at Fort Fairfield, was visiting friends here this week.

Rev. S. W. Schurman of Nova Scotia will be the next pastor of the United Baptist church and will enter upon his duties about Dec. 1.

Miss Marion W. Stevens, R. N., has been asked to consider an invitation to become matron of the public hospital about to be opened at Presque Isle.

Acadia beat the U.N.B. football team 19 to 0 on Monday. Harvey Reid, who plays full-back for Acadia is reported as having "kicked a splendid goal."

The dining room of the Exchange hotel has lately been much improved. A polished hardwood floor and choice designs in ceiling and wall papers are conspicuous. The office has also been newly papered.

Sunday next among the Sunday schools will be World's Temperance Sunday and all the local schools will unite in one service, and special program at the Methodist church. Hon. J. K. Fleming will review the lesson. Everyone is asked to come.

During the season there has been quite a lot of building in the village: the large wooden building by H. N. Boyer, Frank Hagerman's and the OBSERVER buildings of concrete blocks, and the residences of A. W. Rideout and Allen Cummings.

Rev. H. B. Hobson of Canton, China, making the rounds in the inter- of the Laymen's Forward Movement, preached last Sunday morning and evening in the United Baptist church. Large audiences greeted him and he was listened to with much attention.

The countryside was shocked to learn last week of the death of James Saunders, of Windsor, who fell down the cellar stairs and broke his neck last Friday night. Deceased was 74 years of age and leaves a wife and two daughters. Mrs. Howard Paget of Lower Windsor, and Mrs. Perry of Digby, N. S.

There is some talk among the Somerville school taxpayers of making overtures with the Hartland district for admission of their pupils to the school here. It is hoped that an arrangement not involving the consolidation idea can be arrived at. The idea is that the Somerville district would contribute a lump sum to the Hartland district.

Rev. H. G. Alder of Woodstock was here yesterday.

John DeMerchant of Rosine died last Friday.

John Hasty of Woodstock was here on Wednesday.

D. J. Doherty of St. John spent Sunday at the Exchange.

Arthur Estabrooks will give you Snow White flour for \$6.72.

Tenders for a new public building at Grand Falls are asked for.

Sidney Smith, of Fredericton was at the Commercial on Wednesday.

Get your oil from A. S. Estabrooks and your wicks will not crust. Read his add.

Mrs. William Stevens has returned from a visit with friends at Gordonsville.

Readers, you can get the very best fancy molasses at Arthur Estabrooks for 38c.

Rev. E. L. Steeves is seriously ill, his condition being such as to cause his friends some alarm.

G. D. Turney, late of Notingham, Eng., is out canvassing in the interests of the OBSERVER.

Rev. J. D. Wetmore will preach at Rockland on Sunday in place of J. A. Cahill who will preach on the Victoria circuit.

Come to the service in the Methodist church on Sunday next at 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. Wm. Whitehouse. Subject: Life or Death; Which?

C. S. Young will supply the Hartland circuit Sunday Nov. 13. Rev. Mr. Hogan will supply the Windsor circuit in the absence of Mr. Young.

Read A. S. Estabrooks's add. Coat sweaters. He can supply them in men's and women's.

If you want the best results from the wood you burn get a Canada Range. H. N. Boyer sells them, also heaters of different kinds.

B. G. Rideout has sold his barber shop at East Florenceville to H. E. Gray of Bath. Mr. and Mrs. Rideout are here visiting friends and intend making their future home in Caribou.

In order to make room for shoes I am closing out all men's heavy underwear, pants, caps, jackets, sheepskin coats. Do not buy until you see our prices; they will surprise you. Save your money when you can. Nixon.

Frank T. Atkinson of St. John has been appointed district superintendent of the Hartland, Florenceville and Glassville exchanges of the N. B. Telephone Co. He will reside at Florenceville.

All the other county papers are offering the family Herald and Weekly Star in combination with their own for \$1.50. You get the same paper and the OBSERVER for \$1.25.

While walking home from Hartland in the darkness of last Saturday night John McGraves of Somerville made a mis-step on the bridge-road and was badly injured. He was laid up for some time.

Elsewhere will be noticed the ad. of T. Eaton & Co., who spend more money for advertising for Carleton county trade than all the local merchants together do. The most effective way of fighting this monster concern is by adopting their methods of getting trade—good advertising and backing it up.

At the address and presentation to have been given Rev. E. L. Steeves, late pastor of the U. B. church the principal personage in the event was through illness kept away. Considering the feeling of regret this would cause, the evening was passed pleasantly and the address, together with the sum of \$110 was sent to him on the following day.

The death occurred on Wednesday afternoon of Mrs. Caroline McLeod, widow of the late Donald McLeod of Wilmot. She was in her 90 year, and leaves one daughter, Mrs. John Grant, and three sons: Delbert of Kansas city, George of Jacksonville and James of Wilmot whom she has made her home for many years. There was no disease but old age. Funeral today at two p.m.

For pains in the side or chest—take a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Liniment and bind it over the seat of pain. There is nothing better. For sale by all dealers.

Dante at Glassville

A most enjoyable dance was given by the hospitable citizens of Glassville on Nov. 4, in Miller's Hall. The splendid music was rendered by the Mars Hill Orchestra and great praise is due to J. Hood the floor manager. Many thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Miller for the use of their hall and privilege of making the tea and coffee.

Among those who attended were: Jas. Miller, John Hood, Wm. Love, J. A. Nixon, Ed Scott, R. Montgomery, E. Spence, D. Creighton, E. Lee, C. Rowley J. Sayles and their wives, Mrs. M. McKenzie, Mrs. Wm Sweet, Mrs. Jas. Burke, Ethel Lamont, Maud Miller, Murray Lamont, Jennie McLemont, John Lamont, Lily McLemont, Wm McDugall, Maud McIntosh, Loe Gillmore, Miss McIntosh, Loe Montgomery, Lizzie Lee, Arilla Doherty, Maud Scott, Lily McIntosh, Miss Biggar, Jennie Staten, Miss Sayles, Myra Biggar, Inez Gray, Mrs. Robert Ronald, Kate Ronald, Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, Myrtle Briggs, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Wm. Creighton, Geo. Eda Creighton, Perry, Geo. Reeder, Reid, Clarence Perry, Walter Scott, J. Grant, C. A. Derrah, Walter Scott, A. B. Landy, W. Kennedy, Mr. Troop, Mr. Therault, T. Ewan, E. Higgins, E. Brooks, Ben Lee, J. F. Scriven, C. McNearney, C. L. Foss, J. McBrine, I. Corey, Mrs. A. McIntosh, Mrs. Jas. Love, Hazel Brown, Norman Brown, Wesley McIntosh, Geo. McIntosh, Albert Lyon, Fred Elliot, Miss Christie, Margaret Guthrie, Alma, McBrine, May Flowerday, Wm. Ogilvie, H. Styles, John McFarland, W. Montgomery, E. Montgomery Wm. Montgomery and Harry Pearson.

Produce Prices.

Potatoes	\$1.10
Hay, loose	6.00
Oats	.30
Eggs	.28
Butter	.20
Pork	.07½
Beans	2.75
Chickens	.10
B. W. Meal	1.75
Ducks and Geese	.12

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Grand Falls, N. B." will be received at this office until 400 P. M. on Wednesday, November 30, 1910, for the erection of a Public Building at Grand Falls, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, on application to Mr. D. H. Waterbury, Supt. of Public Buildings, Public Works Department, St. John, N. B., and at the Post Office at Grand Falls.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the tender, which will be entered into a person tendering decline upon to do so, or contract to complete the work contracted for.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, November 4, 1910. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Notice.

The Defaulters tax list for years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 for Front Brighton have been placed in my hands for collection. Each Delinquent that has not already been notified will be notified either by mail or by personal service of the amount of his tax, and if the same is not paid on or before November 1st execution will be issued to secure the same. Those who claim they have receipts to show that tax was paid. Receipts produced will be duly acknowledged as payment; also all taxes for 1910 not paid by November 15 will be collected by executions.

C. J. CONNOLLY, Collector of Taxes Parish of Brighton front district. I will be at home every Monday and Saturday until after above dates.

Taxidermy—

Moose, Caribou, Deer, and Birds mounted in perfect manner. The very latest methods used in taxidermy. Perfect satisfaction. Call and see samples. Orders promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited.

W. H. SHARPE, TAXIDERMIST, Hartland, N. B.

Fall Foot Wear

In Heavy Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children. As always we are showing a wide range all of excellent value.

MUDDY WEATHER Will soon be here and you will want RUBBERS, and Warm Footwear. Let us supply the want. It will be to your advantage.

H. R. NIXON

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 American Assurance Co., of Toronto, Guaranty Assurance Co., of England, German American Assurance Co., of New York.

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

Dibbler & Aughterton, INSURANCE, WOODSTOCK, N. B. QUEEN ST.

SWEATERS

If you want an assortment of Men's and Women's Sweaters to look at, come in and see ours and then hear our prices.

We can give you Stanfield's Underwear in Men's Boys' and Girls'

We Have all Seasonable Goods

such as Rubbers, Shoe Pax and Moccasins, Heavy Pants, etc.

DRY GOODS

We have a nice assortment of Wrapperette, and new Dress Goods, Shakers, etc.

Call on ARTHUR S. ESTABROOKS, ROCKLAND.

We have no premiums to give away for procuring enlarged pictures, etc., but we do what we consider far better for the customers—give them Good Value.

TWEEDIE & CO., CENTREVILLE, N. B.

20 percent discount on balance of Shirt Waists, black, white and coloured. Also same discount on Men's Outside White, Fancy and Working Shirts. Black Sateen Shirts are extra value. Balance Straw Hats at cost.

Fresh Clean Groceries as usual

Everyone feels at home in this store

F. D. TWEEDIE.



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.

C. P. R.

Homeseekers' Excursions

May 4 and 18	Second Class Round Trip Tickets Based From
June 1, 15, 29	HARTLAND, N. B.
July 13 and 27	to
Aug 10 and 24	Windsor \$54.00
Sept 7 and 21	Brandon 58.00
	Regina 62.00
	Saskatoon 66.00
	Calgary 70.00
	Edmonton 74.00

Return Limit Two Months From date of Issue. EQUALLY LOW RATES TO OTHER PORTS.

W. B. Howard, D. P. A., C. P. R., Station B. N.

FOR ANY

Eye Trouble CONSULT

H. M. Martell

the only reliable travelling optician in Carleton County. Tested free. Glasses ground in 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 Brockville, is the best on the market today. Come and see it. Ask us to prove the assertion.

Real Estate for Sale.

1. FOR SALE—7 room house with oil and stable, in good condition; 3 acres of land; water in yard; 20 rods from C. P. R. station. Good payment down, balance on easy terms.

2. FOR SALE—8 room house with oil and stable, good sized lot; 20 rods from C. P. R. Station. A bargain if taken at once.

3. Real Mining pays better than anything else; chance to get in on the ground floor. Rich ore mine all paid for money needed for machinery. For full particulars of any of the above address.

Charles E. McLaughlin

Real Estate - Bath, 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. Every 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.

Farm For Sale

On the St. John river, half mile from school. Grist mill, a large saw mill and hard wood factory and railroad siding all within a mile. One hundred and fifty acres; 85 acres in good cultivation, the rest heavily wooded with hard wood, hemlock, spruce and cedar. New Barn 76x46; new house, 2½ story, well finished. Good water at door. House warmed by McClary furnace. Part of purchase money left on mortgage.

M. W. SHAW

Middle Simonds Cas. Co., N. B.

Manager

WOMAN'S HEALTH WHEN FORTY-FIVE

A Critical Period When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a Real Blessing.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely the finest medicine that ever a woman took. At special periods a woman needs a medicine to regulate her blood supply or her life will be a round of pain and suffering. It is at such times that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold, for they make new blood, that banish the secret symptoms of distress that only women and growing girls know. They strengthen every vital organ for its special task, and bring rosy cheeks and shapely forms that tell of womanly health and happiness. Mrs. Richard Lobbs, Red Deer, Alta., writes: "At that critical period in my life known as the change I suffered so much that I hardly hoped to pull through. I doctored for months, but did not get any relief, and I grew so weak that I could hardly walk about, and it was impossible for me to do any housework. Only women who have suffered similarly can tell how much I endured the constant misery, the dragged out feeling and the terrible backaches that beset me. No woman could have been in a more wretched condition than I was at this time, and it was then that my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got a half dozen boxes before they were all gone, and I was a good improvement in my condition. Then I got more boxes and before I had finished them all I felt like a new woman and was enjoying better health than I had done for years. Not only have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills proved a blessing to me, but they also worked a great change in the case of my daughter, who was in a very miserable condition after childbirth. I know also of two young girls whom I believe would have been in their graves now but for the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Considering what they have done for me and what I have seen them do for others, I am justified in my enthusiasm for this medicine and I never lose an opportunity to recommend it."

CHILDREN UNDER FIRE.

Madame Modjeska, Tells of Her Experiences in Crakow.

Lady Dignity, in her recollections of the famous siege of Lucknow, tells how the besieged women, seeing the children pale and pining in the stifling rooms, which were most nearly safe, used occasionally to allow them, although at the risk of their lives, to play for a while in the least exposed courtyard outdoors. Once their swing was carried away by a bombshell, bullets pattered near as they played at tag or hop-scotch; but the little things accepted it all as a matter of course, which did not in the least lessen their eagerness for the privilege.

In the memoirs of the late distinguished actress, Madame Helena Modjeska, she narrates how, as children, she and her brother Adolph were under fire in Crakow when it was attacked by the Austrians. There was a bombardment and fierce fighting at the street barricades. The children's mother had retired to the cellar with the rest of the family, telling them to follow. But they did not.

"I will not go to the cellar! I want to see!" declared Adolph, passionately, and the little Helena, with so obedient a nature, was possessed by the same intense curiosity, and remained with him. Almost immediately there was a fearful crash, and a shell carried away the iron balcony and made a gaping hole in the wall of the house; then "with a noise like the snapping of whips" the bullets began their work.

"Louder and louder grew the shooting, and with it the crash of broken window-glass falling to the floor with the bullets. Adolph, who ran from one room to another picking up the bullets, pulled me with him to the corner room—the one most exposed to the fire of the Austrians. Hide in that corner!" he cried, pushing me forward, and

then added, with open pleasure "There will be more bullets!" "And there were more. This time bullets and shots fell like hail through the window. 'I told you so! Hold up your apron!' my brother cried, and picking the leaden toys from the floor, he threw them into my apron, which I obediently lifted up, not altogether displeased with the contents."

It was only when, in a lull, she looked from the window and saw a wounded and dying man upon the pavement with his poor wife kneeling by his side, that the horror behind the excitement made itself felt; she clung, weeping, to her brother, and then both, answering their mother's calls, fled to the cellar. There at bedtime, with her good-night kiss, the mother murmured sadly, "Lie down and sleep; shut your eyes; you have seen too much to-day."

SEEN IN PARIS SHOPS.

The high waist line is with us again. Raccoon was never so fashionable among furs. Short haired furs will be freely used for trimming hats. Brocades and fine velvets are the leaders among silks. Satin, in black and navy blue, is worn more than ever. The peasant style remains the most fashionable for separate blouses. Many of the blouses for wear with the early fall suits are of striped linen. Most fashionable new shoes are high cut, and heels are higher than ever. Bracelets, in plain and chased gold, will be much worn, but few will be jeweled. Belts of patent leather are still much liked, but the new ones are quite narrow. Small buttons are used in great numbers for trimming both gowns and suits. Face veils appear in much more open mesh than has been seen for many years. Skirts promise to retain their narrowness, whether for walking or dress modes. Overdresses of sheer fabrics are popular for afternoon and evening gowns. Some of the new ostrich feathers have tips tinged a darker shade than the rest. The striped suits of the early fall are already yielding to the plain colored fabrics.

DELICATE BABIES NEED BABIES' OWN TABLETS

For the baby who is delicate, who suffers from constipation, stomach and bowel troubles, worms or difficult teething, nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are a positive cure for all the little ills of childhood and can be given to the new born baby with perfect safety. They are sold under an absolute guarantee of a Government analyst to contain no harmful drug. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. Mrs. Geo. A. Winder, Rockport, Ont., writes: "I would not be without Baby's Own Tablets. My baby was small and delicate and never grew till I began giving her the Tablets. She is nine months old now and thanks to the Tablets is well, fat and rosy. I will certainly recommend them whenever I get the opportunity." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NOT ONE.

Tommy—"Say ma, what are the cardinal virtues?" Mrs. Booser (looking at her husband)—"Well, painting the town red isn't one of them, my boy."

I OWE MY LIFE TO GIN PILLS.

If you want to see a happy woman, just call on Mrs. Mollie Dixon, 35 Hoskins Ave., West Toronto.

"After ten years of suffering from Kidney Disease, I believe I owe my life to Gin Pills. Before I began using Gin Pills my back ached so much that I could not put on my shoes, but after taking three boxes of Gin Pills these troubles are all gone. It is a pleasure for me to add one more testimonial to the grand reputation of Gin Pills."

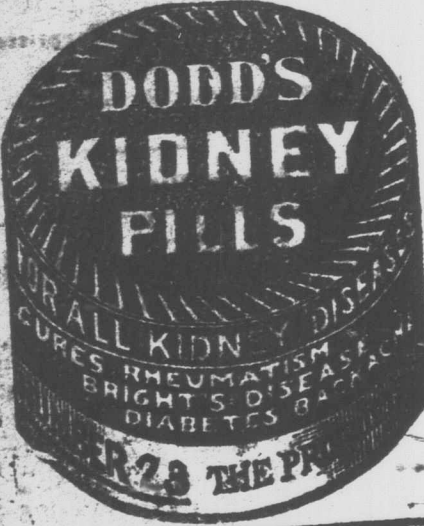
Mrs. M. Dixon of Gin Pills, soc. a box 6 for \$2.50, at all dealers. Free sample if you write National Drug & Chemical Co., (Dept. W. L.) Toronto, Ont.

SHE WAS WRONG.

There was an oppressive silence in the parlor. At last the desperate young lady broke out. "George," asked she, "why don't you propose?" "Somehow—somehow, I can't bring myself to do it, Myrtle," blurted the young man. "It's only a short sentence George."

"It's a sentence for life!"

You can never offend a mother by telling her the baby is the image of the father—no matter how homely he is.



GLAD TIDINGS FROM NOVA SCOTIA

SURE RELIEF FOR SUFFERING WOMEN IS FOUND IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Miss Kathleen Murphy, tells how she suffered and how easy and complete was her cure by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tangier Mines, Halifax Co., N. S., Oct. 10 (Special)—There is no longer any doubt that of the thousands of suffering women of Canada, nine out of every ten owe their troubles to Kidney Disease. For that reason it is glad tidings that Miss Kathleen Murphy of this place is sending out to her suffering sisters.

"My troubles started from a cold," says Miss Murphy in an interview. "I had pains in my head and back, and Rheumatism and Diabetes finally developed."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cleared out my Rheumatism, cured my Kidney Disease and brought back my health."

"I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills for I have given them a thorough test and found them to be all that is claimed for them."

The secret of health for women is to keep the kidneys strong and healthy. Healthy kidneys mean pure blood, abundant energy and a clear, healthy complexion. The one sure way to keep the kidneys healthy is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

CARE IN SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever is one of the most terrible of the diseases which can enter a household where there are young children. Perhaps it may be said to be the most terrible, first, in the high degree of its contagiousness, second, in the percentage of its fatality, and third, in the hideous and life-lasting consequences that may follow in its train for those who recover from the original attack. This being so, it is not possible to overdo the pains taken to limit the disease, and to shelter those who have not been exposed. The minute a diagnosis of scarlet fever has been made, the sick child should be isolated from the rest of the household in a room as large, as well-ventilated and as sunny as the house will furnish, never mind who must turn out for the purpose. If any other member of the family has a sore throat or seems below his usual standard, that member should also be isolated until the diagnosis is clear, but not put in the same room with the declared case. The children who still seem perfectly well must on no account be allowed to attend school or to come in contact with other families. To neglect this rule is to do a grievous injustice to the well.

All the clothes, toys or school-books handled by the sick child just before the illness appeared should be sterilized at once and hung out in the sun; and it is well to remove all rugs or carpets, draperies and cushions from the sick-room, and sterilize them also. The work of nursing is made much easier if the room is thus cleared of superfluous or stuffy objects.

Whether a child is nursed by a member of the family, or whether a trained nurse be engaged for that purpose, the same routine should be observed. The nurse or nurses should have absolutely no intercourse with the rest of the household. Food should be left in some neutral and convenient spot agreed upon and carried from there into the sick-room by the nurse. All the bedclothes, towels and body linen used in the room should be put into a one-to-five-thousand solution of bichlorid of mercury by the nurse in attendance, and after that sent to be boiled, and dried in the sun.

It is needless to say that after taking all these precautions, little good will come of them if anxious relatives, especially if an anxious father with mustache or beard, clad in ordinary woollen clothing, insists upon hovering in and round the room. In such a case the same care should be taken as in the case of the physician who puts on a linen coat just for that case, and who scrupulously washes and disinfects his hands and face on leaving the case.

Shiloh's Cure

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

TO PREVENT BAGGING.

Customer—"Will these pants bag at the knees?" Dealer—"Mein frient, no pants will bag at de knees if you treat dem right. I tell you how before you go. It ees my own invention. Customer (delighted)—"Then I'll take them. Here is the money. What is your plan?" Dealer—"Never sit down."

Is it worth what it costs a man to be popular? The man who isn't proud of being honest is ashamed to being poor.

FASHION HINTS.

Fashionable men will wear soft shirts with the turn back French cuffs well into the winter. Grays, browns, and corbeau blues are dominant in the fashionable color world of tailored suits. Chevots, serges, fine woven homespuns, and broadcloths vie in popularity for tailor made suits. Ostrich plumes are more plentiful in millinery, but it is the shorter ones that are most fashionable. The scarf is replacing the one of satin or chiffon, and it must be large and rich to be fashionable. Louis XVI. shapes, with high bandeaux, trimmed with flowers, wings, or bows, are prominent in millinery. Whatever the shape of the new hat, it must lean forward over the face to a marked degree to be fashionable. The suede glove has not lost caste, but the smooth gloves are more fashionable than they have been for some time. Short sleeves, long sleeves, and three-quarter sleeves all seem equally popular, but all sleeves are somewhat fuller. If a pinked ruffle on a silk undershirt has begun to fray, trim it off carefully and add a band of ribbon of harmonizing color. The sailor collar is popular for misses' tailor made costumes, while some have small yokes with jabots or frills of chiffon, lace, or silk. Many misses will wear military turbans of the hussar type. They are brimless, of jaunty style, and have looped braid and cord ornaments.

A man's idea of economizing is to have his wife make over her old hat.

A wise wife advises her husband against doing the things she wants him to do.

Shiloh's Cure

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

EXPRESSIVE.

One day little George's father brought home some Roquefort cheese. Upon being asked how he liked it, George replied with all seriousness, "Papa, it tastes just like the animal cages at the circus."

Minard's Liniment Cures Canker.

Airship racing is dangerous sport, but some of us just can't resist the temptation to butt into the high-flyer class.

INFORMATION WANTED about the man who has never heard of Painkiller. Sold over 60 years. Is the best remedy for cramps, colic, indigestion, and all ailments as a liniment for cuts and wounds. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis'—25c and 50c.

"Did you hear that Mrs. Gordon Sniffley will have to be operated on for appendicitis?" "How dreadful! And it's no longer fashionable!"

Your Druggist Will Tell You. Murine Eye Remedy Relieves Eore Eyes, Strenuous Work Eyes, Don't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and Sells for 5c. Try Murine in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

More men fall from fears than from foes. The great test is (can we bear the little frets? Many a man models his golden calf before a mirror. Many mistake a sealed head for a sanctified heart. More opinions are born in the stomach than in the head. Life owes a living only to the man who gives a life. It takes more than church fairs to make a fair church. They who wait on God are never found sitting idle. True saints never groan over the growing pains of grace. He best knows his rights who can sometimes give them up. One of the gravest faults is to be blind to the virtues of others. It is always easier to talk of the divine plans than it is to do them. It is better to learn to still the spirit within than the storm without. No man gives the world more than he who puts a little better heart into it.

When a man says "Everybody says so" it means that he said so.

Some men live in the country, some in the city and others just board.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

owe their singular effectiveness in curing Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica to their power of stimulating and strengthening the kidneys. They filter from the blood the uric acid (the product of waste matter) which gets into the joints and muscles and causes these painful diseases. Over half a century of constant use has proved conclusively that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills strengthen weak kidneys and

Cure Rheumatism

The Old Folks

find advancing years bring an increasing tendency to constipation. The corrective they need is

"NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives

Entirely different from common laxatives. Pleasant to take, mild and painless. A tablet (or less) at bed-time regulates the bowels perfectly. Increasing doses never needed. Compounded, like all the 125 NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. Money back if not satisfactory. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL, 22

UNREGENERATE.

"It was to satisfy your extravagant taste," cried the desperate man, "that I continued the forgery. The crime is upon your head."

The woman started and gazed at him wondering. "Is my crime on straight?" she asked.

A Sensible Merchant

Bear Island, Aug. 26, 1903. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sir,—Your traveler is here to-day and we are getting a large quantity of your MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best Liniment on the market making no exception. We have been in business 15 years and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all, but yours, that have dropped them, the others have to be pushed to get rid of.

W. A. HAGEMAN.

WAYS ON TOP.

"You can't keep a good man down," quoted the moralizer. "Huh!" rejoined the demoralizer. "If he's any good you can't get him down."

SEE THAT YOU GET THE REAL THING. Unscrupulous makers are putting up a counterfeit of "The D. & L. Menthol Plaster." The genuine is made by Davis & Lawrence Co.

FRIENDS PERHAPS.

"The first year we were married we had more than twenty; the next year we had ten; this year we have had only four."

"What are you talking about?" inquired the other lady. "Quarrels or cooks?"

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TIME ALONE WOULD TELL.

The father of four boys, discovering the eldest, called thirteen smoking a cigarette, called the four together for a lecture on the evils of narcotics. "Now, Willie," he said, in conclusion, to his youngest, "are you going to use tobacco when you get to be a man?" "I don't know," replied the six-year-old, soberly, "I'm trying hard to quit."

A man who doesn't know what he is talking about always loves to argue.

\$100!

I wasted then Zam-Buk

Cured me for \$1.

If you are suffering from any form of skin disease or injury, read this!

Mr. Arthur Fairbank, of 547 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, is the speaker, and he says: "A bad eruption on my forehead quickly spread until it covered my scalp with foul and painful sores. I went to a doctor, who treated me for it. Still the sores spread until almost the whole of my head was affected. As the doctor's treatment did me very little good, I left it off and tried various home remedies. I also tried taking various aperient medicines to try to cure the outbreak through the blood. Still it was in vain! Then I tried blood mixtures, but not one of them did me any good. I was by that time in a shocking condition and as a last resource I went to a skin specialist. He treated me for a period and it cost me over \$50, but the sores got no better. They would itch and burn at times until I was nearly mad. I must have spent over \$100 on useless remedies, when one day a friend asked me why I had not tried Zam-Buk, and gave me a little. That little bit of Zam-Buk did me more good than all the treatment I had had from doctors and specialists. I immediately sent for a supply of the balm and started right in to give it a proper trial. Very soon I began to feel a great difference in the sores, and I knew that at last I had got to the bottom of the trouble. Zam-Buk cured me at a trifling cost. If I had got it at first it would have saved me dollars and hours of pain. Zam-Buk is a sure cure. It also heals old wounds, cuts, burns, bruises, cold sores, chaps, and cures piles. All druggists and stores at 50c. box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse substitutes and imitations."

Zam-Buk

EVERY HOME NEEDS IT

HOME

SOME Dainty Dishes.

Pease Pudding.—Soak overnight one quart of split peas, then tie them in a cloth, leaving room for the peas to swell. Boil for two hours, drain the peas, and mash with pepper and salt and a little dripping.

Apple Tartlets.—Line some patty tins with puff pastry and bake. When cold fill these cases with stewed apples, nicely sweetened and flavored with lemon rind. Beat up a little cream and sweeten to taste. Place a lump in the centre of each tartlet, dust over the cream a little sugar colored with cochineal.

To make caramel syrup put a cupful of white sugar in a saucepan with a teaspoonful of water to melt. It really must burn; then remove from the fire, add half a cupful of boiling water, place the pan on the stove again, and cook the contents till there is a thick syrup.

Vegetable Soup.—Take a pint bowl and fill it with vegetables of all kinds, cut nice and small. Boil these in two quarts of water with a little salt; when done blend two tablespoonfuls of flour with a piece of butter the size of an egg and one and a half pints of milk. Boil all together gently, stirring at intervals, and, just before serving, add the yolk of one or two eggs mixed with a little more milk.

A Devonshire Pie.—Procure two pounds of neck of mutton, and cut the meat into neat pieces. Flavor these lightly with salt and pepper; place a layer of them in rather a deep dish, then put a layer of apples and onions sliced, with a good powdering of brown sugar. Put alternate layers of meat and apples till the dish is full. Do not add any water or gravy. Cover with a good crust, and bake slowly after the pastry is cooked.

Beef Stew.—Cut away the skin and fat from three pounds of the rump of beef. Put it into a stew pan with one quart of broth or water, and let it boil up; season with salt and pepper. When this has been simmering for two hours, shred half the peel of a lemon finely, and add to the gravy. Take up the gravy, and place it where it will keep warm. Thicken and color the gravy, flavor with hot sauce and lemon juice, and pour over the meat.

Scalloped Chop.—This is an easily digested dish for an invalid, and also makes a good dinner for a young child. Take all the lean meat from a tender loin chop, place it on a board, and chop thoroughly fine. Place this in a jar with a tablespoonful of breadcrumbs, seasoning of pepper and salt, and two tablespoonfuls of water. Tie a buttered paper over the top of the jar, and place it into a pan of boiling water, the water reaching half way up the jar. Boil the water slowly for twenty minutes.

Vegetable Marrow Preserve.—When the fruit is perfectly ripe, cut it, and set aside in a dry place for a few weeks, so that the seeds may dry out. Peel the marrow and take away the seeds. To every six pounds of pulp, cut in squares an inch thick, allow six pounds of preserving sugar and two lemons sliced through. Let these ingredients stand for twenty-four hours, then put into a preserving pan with two ounces of bruised ginger and one drachm of chilies tied in to a piece of muslin. Take out the ginger after one hour's boiling. Boil the rest slowly till all is clear, stirring frequently.

Mushroom Ketchup.—For this it is important to gather the mushrooms early in the morning before the sun is on them. Break all into pieces, place in a large pan, and add a quarter of a pound of salt to every three and a half pounds of mushrooms. Let them stand for two days; then drain off all the juice that you can procure by pressure. Boil the liquor slowly for an hour with two ounces of salt, a few cloves, long pepper and a quarter of an ounce of peppercorns. This quantity should be allowed to every quart of liquor. Then strain, and bottle when cold, adding a few drops of brandy. Use new corks and seal them very carefully.

MEAT DISHES.

Poulet Creole.—One large chicken cut into pieces at the joints season well with salt and pepper put one tablespoonful of butter in stew pan, when hot add chicken. Let this brown well on all sides. Have ready one large onion sliced. Add this to chicken and let brown. Be careful not to burn. Add one tablespoonful of flour. Let this brown then add one pint tomatoes. Cook slowly, allowing the mixture to simply simmer. Add three sprigs of parsley and thyme and two bay leaves and two cloves of garlic finely minced. Let all cook slowly. Cover and let smother for a half hour. Add three green peppers (sweet), remove the seeds, and slice fine. Stir well. Add one cup of hot water, let cook until tender, season to taste, and serve hot. This is delicious.

Smoked Tongue.—Use smoked tongue. Soak it over night or for about four hours, changing the water to freshen it several times. Boil it for four hours slowly until it is tender, then skin the tongue and lay it back in the kettle, and take one-half of a pound of butter to one cupful of the water it was boiled in, and pour this over the tongue and let it simmer slowly to keep it hot until it is served for dinner, and this also seasons it. Serve with creamed potatoes and green peas.

GINGER BREAD RECIPES.

Summer Gingerbread.—Rub to a cream one-half cupful of butter and a cupful of sugar. Add one-half cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of milk, with one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, one beaten egg and flour to mix stiff, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Divide the dough in portions, pat into a sheet, place on a floured baking tin, run a fluted roller over it, and bake.

Gingerbread.—One-half cup of butter mixed with lard. One-half cup brown sugar. Cream sugar and lard. Add one-half cup of molasses. One rounded teaspoonful cinnamon. Two rounded teaspoonfuls of ginger. Two eggs, well beaten. Lastly, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one-half cupful of sour milk. Bake in shallow pan.

VALUABLE HINTS.

Iron pillowslips lengthwise instead of crosswise if you wish to iron wrinkles out instead of in.

Remove grease stains on silks by rubbing gently with a piece of flannel saturated with benzine collas. Add a little lemon juice to rice when boiling, for it makes the rice white and keeps the grains well separated.

When washing new black stockings add a handful of salt and a tablespoonful of vinegar to every two gallons of water.

The walls of outhouses and sculleries should be lime washed every spring. Lime destroys all insect life and purifies everything.

Bruised clothes placed among woollen clothes impart a delicious fragrance, and at the same time keep away the mercurial moth.

To turn a hem on table linen, take out the needle of your sewing machine, and run the linen through the narrowest hemmer.

To clean mother of pearl, wash it with whiting and cold water. Avoid soap, which discolors it and destroys the brilliancy of the shell.

The fungus in your cellar will probably disappear if you stand boxes of lime in it. The lime absorbs the damp, which is life to the fungus.

A shabby black bedstead or a bicycle can be greatly renovated by rubbing it well over with a cloth dipped lightly in paraffin. Polish with a rag.

When buying a sirloin of beef avoid the end piece, for it has a larger portion of bone on the upper side, and the meat is inferior to the centre cut.

If you have a garden, do not throw away soap suds, as they make valuable manure for bushes and plants. This must not touch the leaves of any plants.

Old potatoes are greatly improved by being soaked overnight or for several hours before being peeled. Change the water once or twice during the time.

When marking house linen, first write the initials or name carefully over the lines with the marking ink; the pencil mark prevents the ink from spreading.

The extract of mint is obtained by placing the mint leaves, carefully washed, in stew pan of cold water and allowing them to boil a few minutes. Strain and cool.

Brown bread, oatmeal baked in the form of oat cake or biscuits, not too much liquid at meals, and constant cleanliness are the best aids in preserving the teeth.

To wash white silk—After washing carefully in the usual way, add one tablespoonful of wood alcohol to the rinsing water. It will prevent white silk from becoming yellow.

For cleaning boots a strip of carpet glued to a piece of wood will remove mud from shoes very quickly and without the slightest injury to the leather, and is much better than the usual brush.

A very good substitute for glue can be made by rubbing a piece of cold boiled potato on paper until it is of the right consistency, when it will be found to be equal to strong glue or cement.

To keep cookery books clean have a piece of glass cut the size of your cookery book (when open). Place this on the open book when you are cooking from it, and you will be delighted with the result.

Bars of yellow soap should be divided into square pieces for use, as soon as bought, by means of a piece of string, attached to two pieces of firewood for handles. This avoids the waste caused by a knife.

Renovate curtain rings and hooks, when they are discolored by boiling for a few minutes in a quart of a pint of vinegar to half a pint of water. Afterwards rinse in cold water and rub clean with a duster.

To clean your lace collars put some paper under the lace. Sprinkle boric acid thickly over, wrap up carefully, and lay aside for a few days. Then shake or brush out the powder and the soiled marks should have disappeared.

Beeswax polish is splendid for linoleum. Scrape two ounces of beeswax and one ounce of yellow soap into a gallipot, and cover with turpentine. Stand the pot at the side of the fire till the contents are dissolved. Stir with a stick.

When ironing starched clothes, if the iron is dipped quickly into cold water each time when taken from the stove the starch will never stick, and the clothes iron smooth and so quickly you hardly realize you're started before you're done.

Camphorated oil is an invaluable household remedy, and is easily made at home. Place one ounce of camphor and one pint of olive oil in a jar, which stand in a saucepan of boiling water till the camphor is dissolved, then bottle for use.

"THOMPSON'S CURSE."

How the Plant Was Introduced into Great Britain.

In the report of a field meeting of the Cotteswold Naturalists Club there is an interesting story of a plant which was introduced into England a hundred years ago. This plant has just completed the 100th anniversary of its introduction into England, for it was one of the legacies left by the unsuccessful attempt made by the British against the French in 1809 in connection with the unfortunate Walcheren expedition, says the Cheltenham Examiner.

A land force of 40,000 British troops under Lord Chatham, supported by a naval force under Sirachan, landed on the island of Walcheren at the mouth of the Schelde, and bombarded and captured Flushing; they failed to take Antwerp, and were finally driven from Zeeland with great loss. The broken down feverstricken British troops ultimately disembarked at Ramsgate.

The straw and litter upon which they had slept were afterward thrown into a disused chalkpit, belonging to a Mr. Thompson, other refuse was mixed with it, and in due time it was employed to manure the neighboring fields. Wherever the material was used a plentiful crop of the plant followed, so much so that in Kent it became known as "Thompson's weed," or "Thompson's curse."

From Ramsgate the plant spread over the Isle of Thanet, and at the present day its headquarters may be said to be the edges of the cliffs and the roadsides about Margate and Broadstairs, where it forms a conspicuous feature of the vegetation. When once it had taken hold of the soil it became a terrible pest; its roots were very feeble in length and soon choked the drainpipes of the fields. Considering the immense number of seeds of alien plants which are annually turned out from the straw and other materials now being used for packing the articles of commerce which reach Great Britain and Ireland from all the countries of the world the surprise is that so few of them make any permanent impression upon the constituents of the native vegetation. But Gardaridra was one of the few plants which had come to stay, and has reached the Cotteswolds. It is gradually spreading all over the country.

SEEING POWER OF INSECTS.

Can See at Same Time Through all Lenses of Eye.

It has been calculated that a dragon fly cannot see separately two objects which are placed less than one degree apart. In other words, to such an insect two silver coins lying on a table three inches apart and viewed from a distance exceeding fourteen and one-third feet would appear as a single object.

Bees and flies, according to the best authorities, are still more limited in their ability to see the details of objects presented to their eyes. A fly could only see the two silver coins above described separately at a distance not exceeding about seven feet.

It has been remarked as a consequence of this that we can see the details on the antennae of a fly at a distance of two feet or more better than the fly itself can, though they are but the fraction of an inch from its eyes.

In another respect, however, insects have apparently an advantage over us in seeing. It is believed that they can see with equal distinctness at the same time through all the lenses or facets of their eyes, and that they are able to adjust the different lenses simultaneously for distinct vision at various distances.

Certainly when the remarkable immunity with which a fly buzzes about among the variety of obstacles, never getting into collision, is considered, it becomes evident that its eyes must possess some remarkable facility of adjustment for vision at rapidly varying distances.

AIR SICKNESS.

A Journey Through the Air from a Medical Point of View.

Seasickness is a terror to many people and the chances are that airsickness will be worse. Most persons, again, have experienced the unpleasant feeling in a rift when it commences its descent or in a swing when, like the pendulum, it swings back. Not a few people refuse to stand close to the edge of a cliff or to trust themselves to look down into a vast chasm of space immediately beneath their feet owing to vague feelings of giddiness, fears of falling arising out of a sense of a jeopardized equilibrium, says the London Lancet.

And yet these same people converse glibly about the nearness of the day when zero traffic will be an accomplished fact and point in support of their view to the enormous rapid advances which motor traffic in the streets has made. When the question is carefully considered in detail it will be conceded that there is hardly anything that is comparable between the air motor and the land motor from the point of view of attaining practical success.

The problem in the case of the former is complicated by the first requirement, the conquest of that great force which, do what we will, pulls us back again to earth the moment we dare to rise from its surface. No special motor appliance is required to keep afloat on the sea or to keep a stable position on land, but we can only gain support in the air by means of moving machinery analogous to the wings of a bird or by utilizing a buoy or a substance which is much lighter than air and which therefore tends to float upon it. The machinery in the former case must obviously be well-nigh perfect and incapable of breaking down, while the difficulty in the latter case is the enormous bulk of floating gas that must be used.

In short the advances yet to be made in order to bring aviation within the practical affairs of daily life must still be very far reaching. Then, assuming the great consummation has been reached, will the human organization be able to stand avia-on? This is by no means certain, having regard to the constant changes of atmospheric pressure, with their marked effects upon the respiratory and circulatory processes which a journey through the air must entail.

A WITTY PASHA.

Tells a Humorous Story to Uphold His Decision.

Bribery is common in the East. One of the notable contributory causes is the rigid suppression of a free press by the powers in authority, for there is no chance of the fear of publicity is the beginning of official wisdom. But it must not be supposed that the universal official corruption is unknown in the East; it is, on the contrary, a tender subject there, as a humorous story within a story, told by the late Rev. H. H. Jessup, D. D., in his recent book, "Fifty Years in Syria," bears witness.

One day in 1873 Doctor Van Dyck, manager of the press in connection with the work of propaganda of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, was sent for by Kamil Pasha, the governor, to come to the serai, as he was about to shut up the press for a violation of the press laws. Doctor Van Dyck proceeded to the serai and asked the pasha what he meant.

The pasha, holding up a little tract, said, "Was this printed at your press?"

"Then it must be confiscated, as it contains an attack on the Turkish government."

"Wherein," asked Doctor Van Dyck, "does it attack the government?"

The pasha pointed out several passages which criticized the bribery and corruption everywhere prevalent, perjury and lying among witnesses and public officials, and the fact that "truth had fallen in the streets and equity could not enter."

"Are not these statements true?" said Doctor Van Dyck. "Your excellency ought to put a copy into the hands of every government official in your pashalic. Is it not so?"

"Have you never heard the story of the Cadi of Ah-war?" asked the pasha.

"And what is that?" queried the doctor.

"Well," began the pasha, "once there was a famous one-eyed cadi (judge). One day a man came to court and addressed him as follows:

"Good morning, O one-eyed cadi! May your day be blessed, O one-eyed cadi. I have heard of the noble character and justice of the one-eyed cadi, and I would ask the distinguished and revered one-eyed cadi to do me justice, and—"

"Stop!" interrupted the cadi. "Supposing I am one-eyed, do I want to be everlastingly reminded of it? Get out of my sight!"

"And so," concluded the pasha, "we know that these reflections on our country and our courts are true, but we don't want to be publicly reminded of it!"

MADE IN CANADA

GILLETTE'S

PERFUMED LYE

Is the Standard Article

READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY

For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 lbs. SAL SODA.

Useful for 500 purposes—Sold Everywhere.

R. W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

FATAL FALSE ALARMS.

MANY LIVES HAVE BEEN LOST IN PANICS.

Watermelon Mistaken for Bomb Causes a Riot—Joke Caused Two Drownings.

It is said that in the case of theatre fires many more lives have been lost in the mad rush for safety than were ever destroyed by smoke and fire. It is certain that never a year passes without scores of lives being thrown away in foolish—often causeless—panics.

An extraordinary case of the sort as is on record took place five years ago last September on the railway between Rome and Naples.

A locomotive pulling a passenger train broke down and the passengers, aware that another train was being thrown away in foolish—often causeless—panics. As a locomotive pulling a passenger train broke down and the passengers, aware that another train was being thrown away in foolish—often causeless—panics.

BOTH DROWNED.

A sad drowning accident which took place near Tilit, in Germany, a year or two ago, was the result of a false alarm. A silly girl thought it would be a joke to pretend she was drowning, so, swimming out some distance, she began splashing and shouting for help.

No fewer than three men plunged in from the opposite bank to go to her rescue. But the current was strong, and one, who had not even removed his boots, began to sink.

A second went to his help, but the other, who was really drowning, pulled him down, and both the poor fellows were drowned.

A most mysterious business was the terrible affray at Breze, near Saumur, in France. It was one day in July, 1902, that a fair was held in the village, and among other attractions was a company of strolling gipsy players with their canvas theatre.

The play was just over, and the people were leaving, when there resounded a terrible scream, and like lightning a rumor flashed round that one of the players had assaulted and stabbed a villager. With one accord the audience stormed the stage, and a frightful battle began.

Pistols and knives were used, and when the police arrived five men were dead and a large number dreadfully injured.

Now comes the curious part of the business. At the inquiry it was definitely proved that none of the players had so much as touched one of the villagers.

TARRED MELON.

A tobaccoist of Kherson, in Russia, opening his shop, saw a great black bomb on the counter. With a yell of terror, he fled into the street and ran for his life.

Thinking him a criminal escaping from justice, a policeman called on him to stop, and as he paid no attention, fired. He missed the fugitive, but hit another passerby, who fell bleeding.

The wounded man was a Jew, and presently his compatriots gathered and a fearful riot ensued. Many lives were lost.

After it was all over, the tobaccoist crept back to his shop. There was the bomb still on the counter. Only it proved to be no bomb, but a tarred watermelon!

THE POWER OF FEAR.

How Fear or Sudden Shock Turns Hair White.

Authentic instances of the hair turning white in a few hours or a night through fear or sudden shock could be multiplied indefinitely, says Orion Sweet Marden in "Success Magazine." It is well known that when Ludwig of Bavaria learned of the innocence of his wife whom he had caused to be put to death on suspicion of her unfaithfulness, his hair became as white as snow within a couple of days.

When Charles the First attempted to escape from Carlsbrooke Castle, his hair turned white in a single night. The hair of Marie Antoinette was suddenly changed by her great distresses. On a portrait of herself, which she gave to a friend, she wrote, "Whitened by affliction."

This power of fear to modify the currents of the blood and all the secretions, to whiten the hair, to paralyze the nervous system, and even to produce death, is well known. Whatever makes us happy, whatever excites enjoyable emotions, relaxes the capillaries and gives freedom to the circulation; whatever depresses and distresses us, disturbs us, worries us; in fact, all phases of fear contract these circulation of the blood. We see this illustrated in the pale face caused by fear or terror.

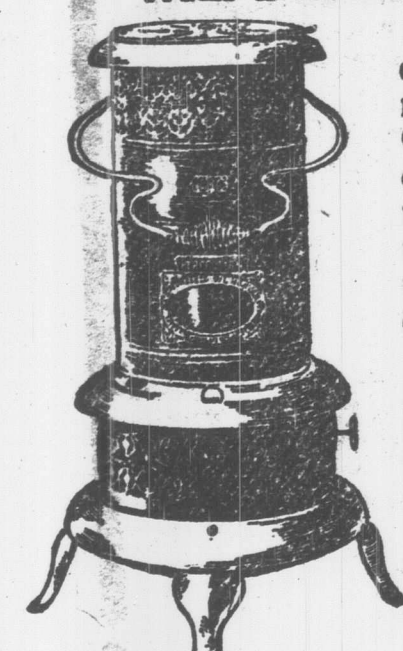
RURAL GENIUS.

Silas—"Gosh, Hiram Spruceby has succeeded in making his goose lay golden eggs at last."

Cyrus—"Do tell! How did he do it?"

Silas—"Why, he fed them on gold paint."

Dry Your Clothes on a Wet Washday With a New Perfection Oil Heater



When clothes can't be hung outside, and must be dried in a room or cellar, the New Perfection Oil Heater quickly does the work of sun and air. You can hang up the wet clothes, light your Perfection Oil Heater, open the damper top, and the heat rises and quickly dries the clothes.

Do not put off washing to await a sunny day in order to avoid mildew. Dry your washing any day with hot air from a

PERFECTION

SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

It gives just as much heat as you desire. It is safe, odorless and smokeless.

It has an automatic-locking flame spreader, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. Burner body of galley cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and can always be easily unscrewed for reworking.

An indicator shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not need to be screwed down, but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain. Finished in Japan or nickel, strong and durable, well-built for service and yet light and ornamental. It has a cool handle and a damper top.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

BANKING BY MAIL

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

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

East Florenceville, N. B.

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.

REAL ESTATE

11. A farm of 100 acres near boundary line. About 60 acres cleared. Good room house with stone walled cellar, cistern, etc. Two barns, wooded and hog house. Orchard of 75 trees. A good farm to be sold for small cash payment, balance on terms.

12. A fine 100 acre farm within 1/2 mile of station, village and all conveniences of same. 20 acres of finest woodland, balance in good state of cultivation. Plenty of excellent buildings. House with front porch. Excellent water privileges convenient. Will sell with cattle, horses, hogs and full set of good machinery or without.

13. A house and lot in small village on St. John River and C.P.R. House 18 x 36 on good stone wall with cellar. Woodshed attached with well in shed. A pleasant home. A snap at \$500.

14. A house and lot St. John River. House new and pleasantly situated. Convenient to church and school. A snap in a cheap home for someone.

15. A farm of 270 acres, 100 cleared. Balance has plenty of wood and growing timber. This is a level farm free from stone, in good condition, within 3 miles of Hartland. An easy haul. Buildings are good. A fine house with good cellar, bathroom, etc. Splendid water. Good orchard. A fine farm, will be sold with or without stock on easy terms.

16. A farm of 75 acres within 1/2 mile of Hartland. 65 acres cleared, balance wood and lumber. A large house, almost new, good barns. Well watered. Good orchard. Pleasant location. Level, easily worked farm. Convenient to market, school, church and post office. On easy terms.

17. A farm of 185 acres, 60 acres cleared, 12 acres cut ready to clear. On C.P.R. and St. John River within 1/2 mile of station office, school and church. Almost new 2 story house on good wall and cellar. 2 barns with outbuildings. Excellent water at door and can be put in house and stable. A pleasant home on easy terms.

18. A farm containing 275 acres, 165 cleared and in good state of cultivation the balance in splendid spruce, Hemlock and hardwood. A good 10 room house with water in tap. 4 barns hog house, carriage house, machine shed, granary, hen house etc. A windmill. Has a small orchard, 20 rods from school. Will sell with horses, stock, sheep, farm machinery etc. Half cash. Balance on time. Note the number.

Three Lots in Hartland

Pleasant location. Secure one of these at once.

For particulars of any of the above or anything you have to sell, address

Carleton Real Estate Agency

Hartland.

D. Fitzgerald & Son

Double and Single

HARNESS

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

Mrs. Foster of Fredericton and Miss Raymond of Woodstock were in town on Friday to assist in organizing a Woman's Auxiliary in connection with the church of England in this parish. The meeting of the ladies was held at the Rectory. The election of officers was as follows: Mrs. Perley, President; Mrs. D. W. Pickett, Vice-President; Mrs. T. J. Carter, Treasurer; Mrs. B. Beveridge, Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. E. Kuppkey, Corresponding Secretary. There was a good attendance and several ladies joined while many others have expressed their desire to do the same. The project has met with marked approval and in course of time, there is reason to believe that most of the ladies of the church will be workers in that line.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stevens and baby boy left on Tuesday for Fredericton after visiting Mr. Stevens' mother for a few days.

Charles Stephens spent Sunday and Monday at Home.

Mrs. M. Mitchell, who has been a guest at Spruce Grove for several days left on Monday.

Thanksgiving Day passed very quietly here—the schools observed the day but the stores were open as usual.

Rev. J. B. Hopkins and E. H. Hoyt went to Grand Falls on Monday to attend the Deanery meeting.

Ralph Waite left on Monday for Cuba to resume his position in a bank there.

Sheriff and Mrs. Tibbits drove to Ashland on Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Tibbits' brother-in-law, Mr. Mackay.

Mrs. Hugh Ervin and her two children spent Thanksgiving holidays in Woodstock.

Mrs. F. G. Henderson is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins at Upper Kent.

On Wednesday 26th at 12 o'clock a very pretty wedding took place in Trinity Church when Miss Lena Baird, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Baird of Andover, was united in marriage to Mr. Malcolm Archibald Macdonald of Cranbrook, B. C. The church was beautifully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. The organist, Mrs. Wm. Hoyt, played through the whole service including Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The ushers were Fred Baird, H. Hopkins, Guy Porter and Fred Sadler. The bride looked lovely in white satin with train and corsage of lace with long veil and carried bouquet of brides roses and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor Mrs. J. D. Lewin wore satin with black picture hat. The bridesmaids, Miss Edgcombe and Miss Baird looked charming in blue dresses with bonnets to match. Miss Murial Baird, as page, looked very sweet in white net, dotted with lilies of the valley. After the ceremony, a reception was held at Spruce Grove, the home of the bride's parents, when a very dainty lunch was served to about one hundred and fifty guests during which an orchestra program was beautifully rendered by Knowles orchestra of Fort Fairfield. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald left by the afternoon train for Montreal en route to Vancouver and thence to their future home in Cranbrook. The best wishes of the brides numerous friends attend her. She will be much missed in Andover, where she has endeared herself especially in the church and Sunday School. The bride presents were very numerous and beautiful, showing the high esteem in which she was held.

The Book Club is being entertained this week on Thursday by Mrs. Jas. Porter.

C. G. Beckwith is spending this week at St. Leonards and Grand Falls, leaving for the former place on Monday.

Mrs. D. R. Bedell is quite ill with tonsillitis. Miss Topham is in attendance.

A baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Pickett on Thursday.

A very pleasant meeting of the Book Club was held at James Porter's home last Thursday evening. Several of the ladies gave five minutes' entertainment, and several pieces of violin and piano music was enjoyed. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Dickinson of Perth.

Wm. Johnston and family have moved back to their home in Andover near the end of the railway bridge.

Mrs. Lindsay of Caribou is spending a short time with Mrs. C. E. Pickett.

Archdeacon Newnam of St. Stephen was in town on Thursday the guest of Rev. J. R. Hopkins.

"I do not believe there is any other medicine so good for whooping cough as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. Francis Turpin, Junction City, Ore. This remedy is also unsurpassed for colds and croup. For sale by all dealers.

Fort Fairfield News.

(From the Review.)

D. H. Boyd spent Sunday with friends in Hartland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Boyer of Hartland drove to Fort Fairfield Friday, returning home Saturday.

Arthur Dickinson and Moses Taylor of Hartland, who had visited in Fort Fairfield, returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Kimball went to Somerville, N. B. Friday to visit friends. Mr. Kimball returned home Monday.

Miss Sarah M. Tinker, one of Fort Fairfield's nurses, has been visiting in Houlton the past week at the home of L. E. Chandler. She went to Hartland Saturday.

Potatoes bring 90 to 95 cents in the Fort Fairfield market, it being hard to get the even dollar. As may be imagined, few are coming in at those figures.

Miss Minnie DeLong and Vastelle Cheney of the Review force went to Woodstock Friday. Miss DeLong remained in Woodstock over Sunday, but Miss Cheney went to Hartland to remain for the Sabbath.

Miss Ella Slipp has accepted the pastorate of the Reformed Baptist church at Royalton in place of Fred Wright, who has resigned to attend college. Those who know of Miss Slipp's industry, conscientiousness and optimism do not doubt of her success.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets do not sicken or gripe, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or the youngest child. The old and feeble will also find them a most suitable remedy for aiding and strengthening their weakened digestion and for regulating the bowels. For sale by all dealers.

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

Flat to Rent

A convenient flat centrally located on Main St.

Apply to SCOTT SIPPRESS

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

The Best Qualities available in Carleton Place. Easy terms, and all instruments allowed in part payment. Write or telephone and I'll call on you.

J. RICE WATSON MOUNT PLEASANT, N. B.

Wanted

10,000 Barrels
Potatoes
10,000 Bushels
Oats
5,000 Tons
Hay

Will pay highest cash prices

DeWitt Bros., Ltd.

Hartland

Fifth Anniversary Number.

This November begins the sixth year for Canadian Home Journal of Toronto, which it celebrates by greatly enlarging the magazine. We compliment the publishers upon the strength of purpose that has maintained such high quality in workmanship and contents while success was yet to be proved.

It is no slight undertaking to build up a Canadian magazine in opposition to the many foreign publications that have been long established here. To secure the best class readers a very high standard of excellence must be reached and maintained at whatever cost.

The Journal is strong not only in the departments of woman's special interests, but in dealing with general subjects it is thorough and helpful. A good example are the articles on home building, planning and decoration in this number. They are evidently planned by authorities on the subject and are not only artistic but practical, giving suggestions on furniture, hangings, mouldings, and wall paper that will harmonize.

We see for this magazine of our own country the greatest possible success. May it show as great improvement during this coming year as in the year just completed.

There is little danger from a cold or from an attack of the grip except when followed by pneumonia, and this never happens when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. This remedy has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds and grip and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. For sale by all dealers.

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

You never take a chance when you buy Red Rose Tea. You know the tea will be just as you expect—that fine, rich flavor and refined even strength which never varies and always pleases.



Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

F. N. GRANT

PHOTOGRAPHER

Keith & Plummer's Block, Up-stairs

Photo Tickets

The cash photo tickets issued by different dealers and redeemable by me should be returned inside of ONE MONTH. Please make your sittings early as possible.

BOHAN BROS.

BATH

Buyers of

Produce of all Kinds

at Highest Cash Prices

International Harvester Co's Farm Machinery

BEST IN THE WORLD

Christmas Foreword

Have you begun to think about Xmas? It is time as it is well to avoid the last-minute rush and confusion. Our Goods are arriving and our stock will excel in quantity and splendour all former efforts. We will have show-rooms in both stores and can already show something of interest, especially in the new :

Pierced Brass Work

This is the latest fad, work easy to accomplish and the result is charming bric-a-brac.

More anon

Estey & Curtis Co., Ltd.

(The old stand in the brick block and the new store in the old Nixon stand)

Get Ready to Shoot

RIFLES of all kinds; Ammunition of every description. Don't wait until the Rifles are all gone. Get YOURS now!!

Hardware Store

A Splendid Line of... Drag & Crosscut Saws of different makes.

See my 49c. AXE!

Builders' Supplies of all kinds at Lowest Prices. A beautiful Front Door Bell set for \$2.50. Scotch and American Hard Coal.

You will always find satisfaction at the Hardware Store

LIBA ORSER