

# The Union Advocate

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NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25 1914

NO. 48

## Col. J. L. Marsh Passed Away

### Fredericton's Former Police Magistrate Died at Age of 85

Col. John L. Marsh, K. C., for more than forty years police magistrate of Fredericton and one of the best known men in New Brunswick, died at his home on George street Friday evening at the ripe old age of 85 years.

Upwards of a week ago he was seized with a severe cold and since then his condition became gradually worse and for a few days previous to his death he was unconscious most of the time with the end expected at any time. His death therefore did not come as a shock either to his relatives or his friends, but he will be sadly missed in the community, in which he had been such a prominent figure for so many years.

In his early years he took a prominent part in civic and provincial politics and was noted as a campaigner in York County in pre-Confederation days. While practising law he entered the City Council, being elected alderman for St. Ann's Ward by acclamation in 1862 and 1863. In the latter year he resigned his seat at the Council to succeed the late George N. Segee as city clerk.

Col. Marsh had a long and distinguished career in the militia and was one of the very few surviving officers who have served not only in the Canadian forces, but also in the provincial militia, which existed before Confederation. In 1859 Col. Marsh, then captain of No. 4 Engine Company of the Fredericton Fire Department, used that organization as the nucleus of a company of militia known as the City Rifles. Col. Marsh was lieutenant in that company, the late John McDonald being captain.

The corps was formed to receive the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII, upon his visit to Fredericton in 1860 and was part of the guard of honor upon that occasion. Col. Marsh carried the Queen's Color and late Enoch B. Chestnut the Regimental Color. Col. Marsh frequently and with pride referred to the fact that reports of the reception accorded the Prince in this city, published in English newspapers, stated that "the colors were swept with military precision."

On December 10, 1861, Captain McDonald retired and was succeeded by Lieut. Marsh. In 1866 part of the company was on active service in the First Fenian Raid. The remainder of the corps, under command of Captain Marsh, was under orders in Fredericton. The Colonel wore the Fenian Raid Medal on that occasion. On December 27, 1867, the City Rifles were disbanded and their commander was appointed major in the 1st York Battalion, New Brunswick Militia. In the same year Confederation took place and all officers of provincial militia were placed on the reserve, pending reorganization of the military forces. He was senior major of the reserve militia of York County until September 10, 1889, when he was appointed senior major of the 71st Battalion of the Canadian Militia, now the 1st York Regiment. He became lieutenant colonel November 2, 1871, succeeding the late Lt. Col. John Hewitson. For upwards of twenty-three years he commanded the corps, being retired with his rank February 9, 1895, an order being made that tenure of command of a corps should not exceed five years, unless specially extended. He was granted the Colonial Officers' Auxiliary Forces Decoration.

The funeral was held Sunday afternoon, and was one of the largest ever seen in Fredericton. Representatives of the militia, the civic corporation and the Barristers' Society attended officially, while the members of the Police Department acted as pall-bearers.

## W. G. T. U.

The Newcastle W. G. T. U. held their regular monthly meeting at Mrs. Charles Sargeant's Thursday afternoon, Mrs. A. B. Leard presided. One new member was admitted. The following superintendents of departments were chosen: Mother's Meetings and Moral Education—Mrs. T. J. Jeffrey. Fruit, Flower and Delicacy—Miss Agnes Falconer. Jail and Prison—Mrs. Annie Alingham. Anti-narcotics—Mrs. A. B. Leard. Press and Journal Work—Mrs. L. E. Hetherington. Lumbermen and Raftsmen—Mrs. Jas. A. Randle. Militia—Mrs. F. H. Gough. Railwaymen—Mrs. J. W. Miller. White Slavery—Mrs. Henry Wyse. Next meeting will be the Xmas service at Mrs. Sargeant's, Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 11th.

## LOGGIEVILLE ITEMS

Nov. 23—A great excitement has been aroused in the Presbyterian congregation here, over the announcement of the pastor's call to the congregation of Chipman, N. B. A congregational meeting was called for the evening of the 17th, and commissioners were appointed to attend the Presbytery meeting at Chatham tonight, and to there insist on Rev. E. E. Mowatt remaining for a longer period on his present charge. The speakers at the meeting were at one time their testimony to the many-sided worth of their minister. Rev. E. E. Mowatt has been pastor in the Presbyterian congregation here for a period of about four years, and during that time has made many friends. A marriage ceremony was performed at the Roman Catholic church this morning by which Miss Jimenez became the bride of Mr. Jack Jenkins. The happy couple have the best wishes of their numerous friends for future prosperity.

Miss Jessie Robertson is visiting Chatham friends at present.

The Swastika Club met last week at the home of Mrs. Will Dealy. The Ladies' Aid Society meets this week at the home of Mrs. Star Simpson.

Miss Emily McKnight, who has been visiting in town for some time, has returned to her home in Neguac.

Mr. Joseph Hierlby and his bride, (formerly Miss McCormick of Jacques River) arrived in town last week on their way to their home in Tabusintac. While here they were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Hierlby.

## SUNNY CORNER

Nov. 23—Miss Mary A. McDonald is visiting Mrs. Murphy of Lytleton. Miss Bertie Johnston spent Sunday in Redbank.

Mr. and Mrs. James Macdonald are receiving congratulations on the birth of a baby girl.

Mrs. Andrew Matchett and children have returned from Cassilis accompanied by Mrs. McFavish.

Mrs. Hubert Matchett (formerly Miss Nellie Mullin of Boom Road) spent last week with Mrs. William Matchett.

Miss Irene Sheasgreen is visiting her uncle, Howard Murphy.

Mrs. Percy Tozer was hostess at a very enjoyable knitting frolic Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Georgina Menzies stayed a short time here the first of the week.

## Claimed The Bank Owed Him Rent

### Wanted \$15,000 a Month for Past Five Years--Will be Taken to Provincial Hospital

"I want the rent you owe me on this building!"

Such was the cool demand of a man individual who today entered the local branch office of the Bank of Nova Scotia and walked up to the Teller's window. The official sizing up his customer, cautiously asked: "For how much do you owe us?"

"For five years at \$15,000 a month," was the prompt, matter of fact answer. "I haven't turned up the exact amount, but I leave that to you Harry up, I need the change."

The man was referred to the manager, who turned him over to the police, who steered him into the hands of a physician, who pronounced him insane. He suffers from the delusion that he owns the Bank of Nova Scotia building. He also claims to have \$1,600,000 on deposit in a Hillsboro bank. He will be taken to the Provincial Hospital.

Last Saturday the man called at the Bank with a cheque for \$15,000. Nothing like drawing large, when you are drawing on your imagination. The demented man lives near this city.—Moncton Transcript.

## PERSONAL

Miss Agatha Kelly, of St. John, is visiting her friend, Miss Alice Morris.

Miss Annie McPherson, of Chatham, spent a few days this week with Mrs. J. H. Brown.

Captain Arthur Mackenzie of 78rd Regiment has gone to Halifax to take a special course at the Royal Military School to qualify for field officer.

Revs. George Wood, Chatham, J. H. McDonald and G. A. Kuhring of St. John, have been accepted as chaplains with the Second Canadian Contingent.

## Council Discusses Question of Reducing Number of Aldermen

### After Much Discussion the Matter Was Laid Over Till Next Meeting--Address to be Presented to Hon John Morrissy.

Newcastle Town Council met Thursday night, Mayor Morrissy presiding and all the Aldermen present but Ald. Sargeant.

In response to communication from the Union of N. B. Municipalities inviting delegates to their annual meeting to be held in St. John 25th and 26th instants, Ald. Miller regretted he would be unable to attend, and moved that communication be received and delegates appointed. This was seconded by Ald. McCabe and carried.

All the Board but Ald. Miller, who could not go, were chosen delegates—the Mayor and Ald. McCabe and Stothart, however, being the only ones to say they would attend.

Following bills were ordered paid, Finance—Revisors of votes, \$20; Dickson & Troy, \$11.

Park & Fire—J. R. Lawlor for rent of field in which fire bell is placed, \$8.00.

Ald. Kethro thought it a waste of money to pay ground rent for that bell, because it was so placed as to be very difficult to reach.

Following Light & Water bills passed:

Maritime Foundry	\$21.39
T. McAvity & Son	10.16
Can. Gen. Elec. Co.	24.87
Crandall Harrison & Co.	139.00
E. O'Donnell	1.40
H. Williston & Co.	1.00
I. C. Coal Mining Co.	84.00
Geo. Burchill & Son	20.00

The Police and Appointment to Office Committee reported that they found it very difficult to get hoppers in the outlying districts to take up stray cattle owing to the distance necessary to drive them to a central pound, and recommended that James Ryan, Pleasant Street, and Geo. Witzel, hog-reeves, be also appointed Pound Keepers. Adopted.

Following was received and filed: Newcastle, N. B., Oct. 30, 1914.

To His Worship the Mayor and Town Council of Newcastle.

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit to you the following report for the month of October:

Scott Act Violations—6 cases, 5 convictions, 1 dismissed. Amount of fines collected \$250; magistrate's costs \$18; constable's fees, \$6.25—total \$274.25.

Two Indian cases, fined \$100 each and costs.

Police Court—27 cases—19 for drunkenness; 2 for vagrancy, 1 paid, 1 went to jail; 3 for theft; 3 for assault. Total amount of fines collected \$181.00; constable's fees \$12; magistrate's fees, \$81; balance \$88.25.

Following was moved by Ald. Doyle and seconded by Ald. Stothart:

"That the Mayor and Town Clerk be authorized to have a Bill prepared for presentation to the Legislature next session, asking that the Town's Incorporation Act, in so far as it applies to the Town of Newcastle, be amended so as to reduce the number of Aldermen for the Town from 8 to 4, and to elect the Mayor and 2 Aldermen elected annually."

Ald. Doyle said that this motion was in the interests of the Town. Last April it had been had to get 9 men to run for Council. Men had to be coaxed to offer as candidates, and this should not be.

Ald. Miller said that the motion was a move in the right direction, as the Council should be reduced. But it was hard with eight aldermen to get four who would do anything. It was all very nice to have only a Mayor and four Aldermen, but here tonight of the eight aldermen—one absent but sending word he could not attend the Union—four could not promise to attend the meeting of the Union of N. B. Municipalities as delegates. He favored a reduction to a Mayor and six Aldermen, Mayor and three to be elected each year. There were too many departments to be successfully run by four men. Aldermen now get no credit for what they did. He moved, in amendment, that the Board be reduced to six, Mayor and 3 aldermen to be elected annually.

Ald. McGrath wanted the Board to remain at 8 but the Mayor and 4 to be elected annually.

Ald. McGrath said he had heard this thing talked of for several years now. At first glance reduction had seemed to be a good thing, but the more he considered the matter the more he failed to see that the present number was any encumbrance. There had always been enough candidates to fill the council and some—

even last year—above the required number. He saw no practical benefit to be obtained from reduction. The councillors were no cost to the town. On the other hand, a large number of aldermen were a protection to the public, ensuring more perfect discussion of serious questions and making it less easy for a few to rush through motions without due consideration of publicity. The more some questions were talked over, picked to pieces, quarrelled over, the better and safer.

Ald. Doyle replied that his experience was that the chairman of each department had to do all the work anyway. If one man were in full charge he could always give decisive answers to applicants, while now the chairman often has to put the applicant off till he sees his two colleagues but finally, in many cases, suits himself after all without consulting them.

Ald. Kethro thought eight aldermen were none too many. Four might all be chosen from one corner of the town leaving the rest unrepresented. He was against the proposed reduction.

Ald. McCabe said that the more public questions were discussed the better. Three members of a committee were better than one. If eight cannot do the work properly how could four? Aldermen were generally business men, and busy. There was too much work in the council for four men—too much for 6. There was no scarcity of candidates, as many candidates last spring but enough had often been seen about 15 in the field. Although he himself would not be a candidate next spring he favored keeping the number of aldermen at eight.

Ald. Miller said it was very true what Ald. McCabe had said about the benefit of having three members for each committee. He himself, being laid up for the past three weeks, had to depend entirely during that period on his colleagues, Ald. McCabe and Stothart. If he had had no colleagues the work of his department would have been entirely neglected. This might happen to any chairman. While there were many arguments in favor of reduction of the council, there were many more against such a step. He thought now that Ald. MacKay's idea of retaining 8 but with a two year term and half the council renewed each year was a good one and would support it in preference to his own amendment.

Ald. MacKay moved, seconded by Ald. Miller, in amendment to Ald. Doyle's motion, "That council remain as at present, except that Mayor and four aldermen be elected each year."

Ald. McGrath thought that the improvement sought was not worth the cost of putting the bill through the Legislature. Things which look very fair at a distance do not always look so well when enquired into closely. We did not want autocratic heads of departments. The people wanted to have more than one member in a committee in order that there might be some check upon the chairman should he be inclined to extravagant or hasty action.

Ald. Doyle replied that there was no cost in putting the Bill through the Legislature. No delegates were needed to present the bill. Just give it to some representative. Nothing was gained by sending delegates.

Ald. McGrath—It is the duty of the Town solicitor to prepare the Bill and have it all ready for the Legislature. An ill prepared Bill would not be noticed.

Ald. Miller—Yes; you've got to have a delegate present to look after it.

His Worship suggested that the matter lie over. Nothing definite had been presented tonight, and there was no immediate hope of an agreement. In case of a tie he was not prepared to give a casting vote right at once. A commission government had a Mayor and four aldermen. Ald. Miller—Yes; and under salary.

The Mayor—Yes; under salary, and he did not think such a plan was proposed for Newcastle at this time. The Council should take time and thoroughly consider any changes needed.

On motion of Ald. McGrath and McCabe the matter was laid over till next meeting.

Ald. Miller said it was fitting and proper, now that the long-wished for new bridge was an accomplished fact, that this Council take steps to express definitely their appreciation of the Hon. John Morrissy's work. Why he had not been at the Morrissy banquet was only because he had not been invited by its promoters. But he most strongly felt that Hon. John Morrissy, who had given such a structure to Newcastle, Nelson and the surrounding country—a credit not only to the province but to the whole Dominion—was deserving of the most hearty thanks that could be given him by this Council on behalf of the people of the Town. He also regretted that, because of illness, he had not been able to be at the send-off of the men of the Second Contingent. It had been known up to him that they, being poor men's sons and not bank clerks and milliners, had received very scant attention and appreciation. He trusted that no one should ever be able to say that any Canadian soldier, whether poor boy or banker or minister's son, had failed to come up to all that was expected of him.

Ald. Miller then moved that a committee of three be appointed by this Council to prepare and present an address to the Hon. John Morrissy and that they be authorized to purchase some suitable article to be presented as a memento of the occasion. This was seconded by Ald. McCabe and carried.

The following committee were chosen by nomination: Ald. Miller, Stothart and McCabe.

The purchase of the spur of land between Castle and Henry Streets, considered at last meeting, was further discussed, but no action taken.

Adjourned.

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## THE GRIM REAPER

### Mr. Martha Jane Parker

In the death of Mrs. Martha Jane Parker, which occurred at the home of her son, Mr. George Parker, at a quarter to two this morning, the Parish of Derby lost one of its oldest and most respected pioneers.

The deceased lady was in her 86th year, and up until a few days ago, had enjoyed the best of health, her illness and death coming unexpectedly. She is a relative of the late Hugh Parker who predeceased her about twenty years ago, and since that time she had made her home with her son George at Derby.

Two other sons survive her, Christopher, who resides in Gorham, New Hampshire, and Duncan, also of Derby. The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon and will leave the house at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be in the Methodist burying ground at Derby.

Frederick E. Danville

The many friends of Frederick E. Danville, one of Chatham's oldest and most highly respected citizens, will have with regret of his death which occurred Monday evening about 10 o'clock. While not enjoying good health for some time Mr. Danville was able to be about the house and was only ill for a few days preceding his death.

Deceased was 85 years of age and is survived by three sons and one daughter—Frank of Gloverville, Mass., Alexis and Edward of this town and Miss Ella, at home. He was for many years a valued employee of the J. B. Snowball Co., and a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity under whose auspices the funeral will be held. Mr. Danville had held the office of church warden of St. Paul's Corporation for many years.—Commercial.

James Bryenton

The funeral of the late James Bryenton, took place at Derby on Sunday afternoon, in the Methodist cemetery, Rev. J. A. Lives conducting services, assisted by Rev. Alex. Rennie, the Presbyterian pastor. There was a very large attendance and a very beautiful display of flowers. The pallbearers were Wm. McKinnon, James Crocker, McGregor Henderson, Alex. Davidson, David Manderson and Everett Parker. The hymns sung were "Near My God to Thee," and "No More Sorrow, No More Tears." Mr. Bryenton died while taking a cup of tea Thursday evening. He had been ill with neuralgia of the heart, and was 67 years of age. He leaves a wife, the loss of a kind husband and father and respected citizen, a widow and the following children: Mrs. Allan Murray, Newcastle; Charles Bryenton in the west; Mrs. Clinton Parker, Derby; Chester, in the west; Mrs. Thos. Malkby, Newcastle; Wallace, of Bryenton; Mrs. Ernest Maltby, Medicine Hat, Alta.; Mrs. Oliver Yeo, Bathurst, and Miss Grace at home. The following brothers and sisters survive: George and John Bryenton; Mrs. Everett Stahl, Mass.; Mrs. John Paiks, Redbank, N. B.; Mrs. Dudley Beaubair, Gordon, Wisconsin; William and Albert Bryenton; Mrs. James Leslie, Stillwater, Minn., and David of Bryenton. (British Columbia and Western papers please copy.)

Recruiting

Entertainment

In Opera House Friday Night

--- Young Men Invited to Attend.

A recruiting entertainment and moving picture show will be given in the Opera House, here, on Friday night, for recruiting purposes, when pictures of Kitchener's army will be shown.

Col. Armstrong, of St. John, is sending up the films, also a recruiting officer, and several young men are especially invited to attend.

Mayor Morrissy will act as chairman, and short speeches will be delivered by the Hon. John Morrissy and the local clergy. The 73rd Regt. band will be in attendance, and patriotic songs by local talent will be rendered. A detachment from the 73rd now on duty at the Wireless will also be present.

This entertainment is being gotten up to assist in the recruiting of sufficient men for the second contingent. The time is now very short, only a few days, and an urgent appeal will be made to the young men to enlist to complete the 26th New Brunswick contingent. Everybody is invited to attend, no admission. See advertisement on page 5 of this issue.

Book of Poems

Books of Poems by Michael Whelan, can be had at The Advocate office, 30 cents per copy. The sales are increasing rapidly, as Mr. Whelan's work as a poet is known the Dominion over. Books will be mailed by adding postage.

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## Germans Are On The Run

### Russian Victory Hastens Enemy's Retreat to German Frontier.

Petrograd, Nov. 24—The German forces engaged in a hot battle about Lelz have fallen back twenty-five miles west of that point.

An official statement from the War Office reports:

"Favorable news from the front between the Vistula and Warta, where the Germans have retreated. Other reports declare the Germans who had reached Lelz are now at Sulek, 25 miles to the rear of the easternmost point reached by the forces, which advance through Poland from Kalisz.

Paris, Nov. 24—The correspondent at Petrograd of the Matin says:

"The Russians after having checked the German offensive on the Plock-Lelz front, gained on that side a brilliant and decisive victory. The enemy, who had heavy losses, is flying with all speed toward the German frontier. An entire German Regiment surrendered to the victors.

"The Russians are energetically pursuing the enemy.

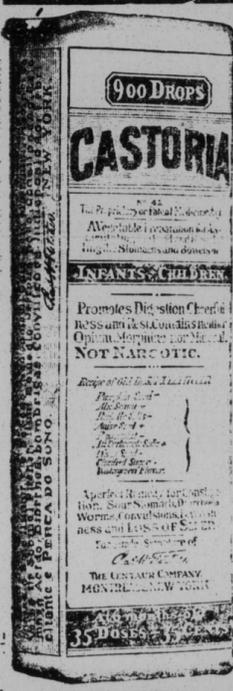
"The Russians are also vigorously attacking along the Czestochow-Cracow line.

"This day seems to mark one of the most important and perhaps decisive phases of the war."

London, Nov. 24—The London Times Petrograd correspondent, in a despatch supplementing one declaring that private advices received in the Russian capital had confirmed the reports of a Russian victory over the Germans in Poland, says:

"According to unofficial information reaching here the German army of 400,000 which made an eruption between the Vistula and Warta rivers has been broken up into several parts, one of which was compelled to divert its course southward and another northward.





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*Dr. J. C. H. H. H. H.*  
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### British Military Hero Is Honored in Death

#### Hundreds of Thousands of London Citizens Stand in the Rain as the Body of Lord Roberts Was Conveyed to Its Last Resting Place.

The body of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, borne on a gun carriage, moved slowly through the streets of London Thursday last to its last resting place in St. Paul's Cathedral. The streets were lined with troops, while hundreds of thousands of civilians stood with bared heads as the funeral cortege went by. This in spite of a cold rain, which fell incessantly. The pall bearers, representing England's most distinguished men in the service, were: Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, Secretary of War; Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood; Field Marshal Lord Grenfell; Field Marshal Lord Methuen; Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson; General Sir James Hulse-Johns; General Sir Robert Biddulph; General Sir Alfred Gascoigne; General Sir Arthur Reginald Ezer-ton; General Sir Archibald Hunter; Admiral Lord Charles Beresford; Admiral Sir Michael Seymour. The cortege reached St. Paul's at noon, where before a great and reverent throng of people, including King George, funeral services were held. The body was interred alongside the remains of Wellington, Nelson, Wellesley, and other famous Britons. Lord Roberts died from natural causes last week at the headquarters of the British army in France. The body was returned to England and taken to his residence at Ascot, where brief services, attended by Lady Roberts and her daughters, were held. The coffin was brought to London for public funeral. King George was not in the procession. He drove from Buckingham Palace direct to the Cathedral, which he reached shortly before the arrival of the funeral cortege. This is the first time England's King has attended the funeral of a national hero since the burial of the Duke of Wellington. Preceding the caisson was a battery of Indian artillery, given this place of honor because of Lord Roberts' life long devotion to the King's Indian troops. His final visit to France was for the purpose of welcoming the Indian contingents and looking after their needs. It required more than an hour for the military escort to pass a given point in the line of march. Long before the time for the commencement of the funeral services, the vast cathedral slowly filled up. The strains of the Dead March in

### Distance is Deceptive

When a man starts to tell me about some long shot made on game in the woods, I most usually ask him if he paced the distance—or estimated it. If the latter, I deduct 20 per cent. for conscious exaggeration and divide the remainder by two to arrive at the true range. This is not because I am inordinately suspicious, but because I know a little bit about human nature and also have done considerable distance judging in the woods. No man is going to give himself the worst of it. When he has estimated his distance, usually from memory hours or even days after the first excitement of a successful shot has passed, he almost invariably adds on a bit to make sure he's getting all the credit that's coming to him. I know this to be a fact, because I do it myself. Walking around in the woods I have often found every profitable amusement in estimating the range to some mark ahead of me and then counting my steps. The denser the timber the greater the tremendous detail of the thick woods, this is easily understood. Picking a tamarack swamp as being level and much more free from underbrush than the uplands, I started out to clear a 200 yard rifle range. By pacing and measurement I knew it to be 200 yards, yet, were I to glimpse a deer down a similar vista, I am sure my snap verdict would be 400 or 500 yards. And you can bet I'd give myself the benefit of the doubt and call it 500, talking about it. How erroneous the usual "long shot" estimate is, bound to be proven by the fact that I had to fell five trees, each one big enough to completely obscure a page of the Daily News when viewed from the firing point, and clear away any quantity of saplings and brush to get a two foot lane down which to squeeze a rifle bullet. And this is what hunters in this part of the country would call unusually open woods. The longest actual distance I might have aimed a rifle at a deer before my ax work on this range was a scant 60 yards. Incidentally, this is another blow at the superstition that modern high power rifles range dangerously far in the woods. Any one of the five trees in direct line of fire was big enough to stop any soft-point bullet, if hit fair, or so mushroom it as to make its further ranging negligible, if merely grazed. Long shots are possible, but they are almost invariably hill-to-hill shots over the tops of intervening trees and not level shots in the woods.—C. L. Gilman in Minneapolis News.

## BEAVER FLOUR



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You can depend on "Beaver" Flour because it is always the same in strength, quality and flavor. Just try "Beaver" Flour for a month and see what an improvement it is over western wheat flour.  
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### EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

#### THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN

In a stand-up fight, which is often the character of a naval battle between big ships, the deciding factors include both the quality of the guns and the men. This is brought out in a recent number of the Scientific American in which the following comparison is made between British and German conditions. In looking at the list of British successes, it will be noted that they have been won almost entirely by the "man behind the gun." It has been believed by our naval officers that when they were put to the test of war, both the guns and gunners of the British navy would prove to be first-class in quality; and certainly a study of the first of German losses would indicate that this confidence was well placed. Whether the frailty of the German gunners to hold their own against the British has been due to the lighter weight of their batteries, or to lack of skill in gunnery, or to both, can only be definitely known after the war when its results come to be critically analyzed by the naval expert. For many years attention has been drawn to the fact that the Germans were possibly making a mistake in arming their ships, big and little, with guns of lighter caliber than those of their possible opponents. The 4-inch guns of the "Manitow" were no match for the 6-inch and 4-inch guns which form the principal armament of the battleship fleet of Germany will not be similarly overwhelmed on the day of battle by the 12-inch, 13.5-inch, and 15-inch guns against which they will be opposed, should a great fleet action ever take place in the North Sea.

#### A BLOCKADE OF THE NORTH SEA

The British Government has announced to Parliament its intention to proclaim the whole North Sea a "military area," and to "restrict all shipping crossing it to a narrow passage along which the strictest supervision can be exercised." Mr. Asquith explained to the House of Commons that this policy of restriction has been adopted and will be enforced for the purpose of preventing, as far as may be, the destination of peaceful shipping by contact with mines sown in the North Sea by Germany in contravention of the conditions laid down by The Hague Convention. This policy has been resented by Germany and been made a ground of protest not merely by neutral foreigners, but by British people along the east coast of both England and Scotland. Little attention will be paid to Germany's anger, but it is probable that steps will be taken by Parliament to lessen the inevitable discriminations against eastern British shippers by securing more favorable rates than are now imposed on goods sent by rail across the lands to the Atlantic coast for ocean

#### SHIPMENT OR VICE VERSA.

This war measure will insure a more complete control over the transportation of contraband goods than would have been possible under any other policy. There are compensations even for foreign neutrals, however, for the North Sea is at present absolutely and incurably perilous to all vessels traversing it in any direction.—Ex.

#### "AFTER LIFE'S FITFUL FEVER."

The passing of Lord Roberts has removed a faithful and courageous sentry from the watchtowers of the Empire. He had the heart of a soldier and the penetrating vision of a prophet. Not since the days when Demosthenes in his immortal Philippic warned the Athenians against the military designs of Macedonia, has a more dramatic call to arms been heard than his stirring appeal to the British world to gather its forces together to meet the German menace. And of since the days of Demosthenes has a solemn prophecy been received in a more indifferent and unresponsive spirit. No Briton of his generation more perfectly typified the martial instinct, the dogged courage, and the proud imperialism of the English nation. His removal, even at the great age of four score years, leaves a blank, not so much as of the loss of a skilled general, or of a loved landmark as of a moral force that inspired and thrilled the whole empire by its very presence. Men who were deaf to his warnings a year ago, dwell on his every utterance when the crisis came. He was the greatest recruiting force in the Kingdom. The announcement that he was to review the Canadian contingent gave us in some strange way renewed confidence in their efficiency and greater faith in their mission. His words of praise were as the benediction of a holy man who saw more deeply into the heart of things than others. Every Englishman knew how his restless spirit yearned for the opportunity, which the weight of years denied him, to see active service in the greatest of the Empire's wars. But the end came as he would wish it, for he died at the front, serving his King and country. The national mourning for Roberts recalls the passing of Wellington and Nelson. His name and memory, like theirs, will be a treasure heritage to future generations of Englishmen.

#### GENERAL CHURCH PEACE SERVICE

February 14, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—At a meeting tonight of the Buffalo Federation of Churches, the Buffalo Peace Society and the committee of 1,000 for the celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace, a resolution was adopted inviting all the churches of the United States and Canada to join a general church peace service February 14, the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent. President Wilson has been requested to endorse the plan.

### R. A. Irving Dead At Buctouche

#### Was Indian Agent For The North Shore

The death of Mr. R. A. Irving, one of the ablest and best known barristers of this section of the Province, passed away about 11 o'clock Wednesday evening at the City Hospital, Moncton, succumbing after a short illness, to acute Bright's disease, complicated with pneumonia. The body of the deceased went to his bedside when the end came. Mr. Irving at the time of his death was only forty-three years of age. Mr. R. A. Irving was born in 1871, a few miles from Buctouche, Kent County. After studying law for some time in the offices of Hannington, Teed and Hewson, Moncton, he went to Dalhousie College, Halifax, and there completed his studies. After leaving college, he settled down in Buctouche to practise his profession. He was noted for his rare qualities as a conversationalist and also for his keen wit. In addition to his legal prominence the deceased was also deeply interested in military affairs and for some years drilled, as a Captain, with the 73rd New Brunswick Battalion. At one time he was Clerk of the Kent County court, and he also held at the time of his death, the position of Indian Commissioner, or Indian Agent, for the counties of Kent, Westmorland, Northumberland and Gloucester, having supervision of all Indians and reservations in the territory named. He is survived by his wife, formerly Margaret Foley, daughter of B. H. Foley, of Buctouche, and three children, Leroy, Catherine and Bernard, all at home. His brothers are George E. and W. H. Irving, of Moncton; J. D. and John A. Irving, of Buctouche. The surviving sisters are Mrs. John Stevenson, Roblin, Man., and Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, of Vancouver. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon at Buctouche, N. B., under Masonic auspices.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Diaper

#### How's This

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Here's How to Learn Name of Love Rival

Dr. B. Percy Hickling, an alienist of Washington, has presumed to put love on a scientific basis. He has issued a formula by which a doubting swain may ascertain without fail the name of his closest rival for "her" affections. Here it is: "Carelessly hold her wrist, as if caressingly. Craftily place your forefinger on her pulse. Then name over, casually, the rivals you fear most. When you name the right one her pulse will jump scandalously. If it increases something like a hundred beats you might as well quit the race." To offset this betrayal Dr. Hickling has issued some hints to the fair sex to avoid nervousness. "Scorn gossip," he says, "and don't attend to other person's business." But he doesn't say a word as to how Dulcinea may keep that fatal pulse jump from giving her away.

#### Dispose thyself to patience rather than to combat, and to the bearing of the cross, rather than gladness.—Thomas A. Kempis.

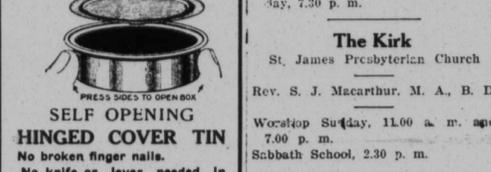
### CRYING CHILDREN

When baby cries it is because he is unwell—not because he is "bad-natured" as so many imagine. Crying is the way the little one has of telling of his pains and the wise mother can instantly tell what ails her little one simply by his cry. When baby cries a great deal give him Baby's Own Tablets and he will soon be happy again. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Jas. Gaudreau, Notre Dame des Bois, Que., says: "My baby cried day and night and I was greatly discouraged. I began giving him the Tablets and he was soon happy, healthy and fat." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### CHURCH DIRECTORY

**SUNDAY SERVICES**  
**United Baptist Church**  
Rev. M. S. Richardson  
Morning service, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.; Preaching service, Derby, 3 p. m.; Evening service, Newcastle, 7 p. m.; Mid-Week Service—Wednesday Prayer and testimony meeting 7:30 p. m.; Seats free, all welcome.  
**St. Andrew's Church** (Anglican)  
Rev. W. J. Bate  
Holy Communion—1st Sunday in month at 11 a. m. 3rd Sunday in month at 8:30 a. m. Morning and Evening Prayer—Matsins at 11:00 (except 3rd Sunday in month). Evensong at 7:00. Wednesday Evensong, 7:30.  
**St. Mary's Church** (Catholic)  
(During winter months from November to May.)  
Early Mass with sermon, etc., 9:00 a. m.  
Late Mass with sermon, etc., 11:00 a. m.  
St. Aloysius Society for boys, 1:30. Children baptized, when there are baptisms, 2:00 p. m.  
Sunday School Classes, 2:30 p. m.  
Vespers, with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, etc., 7:00 p. m.  
**Methodist Church**  
Rev. Dr. Harrison  
Sunday Services 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.  
Prayer and Praise Service, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.  
**The Kirk**  
St. James Presbyterian Church  
Rev. S. J. MacArthur, M. A., B. D.  
Worship Sunday, 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.  
Sabbath School, 2:30 p. m.  
Extracts from letter recently received from last year student:  
"I intend finishing my course at your college at the first opportunity."  
"I may say that since the first of the year I have had \$100 per month salary, so I have no hard feelings toward you or your college."  
Students can enter at any time.

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**SELF OPENING HINGED COVER TIN**  
No broken finger nails. No knife or lever needed in opening this box.  
**PINCH IT TO OPEN PINCH IT TO CLOSE THAT'S ALL**  
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The Kind You Have Always Bought  
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Established 1867

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Tuesday.

J. H. BROWN, Man. Ed.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1914

**THE NEW BRUNSWICK**

**WICK SITUATION**

The Toronto World, commenting editorially on the report of the royal commission in the Dugal charges, says:

"We would be sorry to do any injustice to Premier Fleming of New Brunswick, but it appears from the report of a royal commission of his own selection that he has been guilty of grave improprieties, to say the least. A large sum of money was extorted from the holders of timber limits with the knowledge and approval of the prime minister. It is claimed that a similar raid was made by every preceding government, in order to create a campaign fund. That is as it may be, but the practice was criminal no matter with whom it was adopted.

It is true that the enemies of Mr. Fleming charged that he must have been seeking to enrich himself personally, because he could have required no campaign fund immediately after his overwhelming success at the general election of 1912. We can appreciate why that particular charge was hotly resented; a man will do for his party what he would scorn to do for himself, and we are glad to believe that party zeal, not personal avarice, led the New Brunswick premier into his present predicament. From a legal standpoint, however, it is quite immaterial what motive prompted the extortion.

Nor do we think that Mr. Fleming will better his position in the least by the somewhat remarkable challenge he is said to have issued to Mr. F. B. Carvell, the Liberal member of parliament for Carleton, N. B. The press despatches say:

"In a letter to the electors of the province, Mr. Fleming declares his innocence of extortion, claims that what contributions were made to the campaign funds were voluntary, and challenges F. B. Carvell, the leading spirit in the prosecution, to resign his seat in Carleton County and make a test of public confidence at the ballot box."

The proposal seems as unconvincing and unsatisfactory as the old "trial by battle," a common law which permitted the man accused of murder to prove his innocence by duelling to death the nearest relative of the deceased. If there is to be an appeal from the judges to the electorate, that appeal should be passed upon by all the people of New Brunswick. It could not be settled by a local campaign in Carleton County, in which the senate, the dreadnoughts and many other subjects might overlap or exclude the real issue of Mr. Fleming's guilt or innocence from the minds of the people.

The St. John Valley Railway never fails to figure in a New Brunswick scandal because it is in itself a perpetual scandal. Every dollar that went into the construction of the road was furnished by the Province of New Brunswick, except some steel bridges kindly furnished by the Dominion Government. The equipment is to be provided by the Intercolonial, which is also to operate the road on a percentage basis. We will therefore have a system entirely paid for by the government and exclusively operated by another government, yet owned by a private corporation, which made a fortune on construction and will get all the net profits of operation in perpetuity. The bald charge that Mr. Fleming "shook down" one of the contractors of this road for \$2000, though fully sustained by the finding of the commission, is so repulsive that we refrain from commenting upon it until we have seen a fuller version of the commission's report and have read the statement just issued by the prime minister.

We hope there is no foundation for the report that Mr. Fleming will insist upon remaining as the first servant of the crown in New Brunswick and the actual head of the state until the meeting of the legislature, composed almost entirely of his own supporters. Certainly the lieutenant-governor should have something to say about that. As the representative of the sovereign and the appointee of the Border Government alike, he has a responsibility at this time which

can neither be evaded nor shifted to the shoulders of other men.

Politics in New Brunswick seems to be a sort of story, no matter which political party is in power. It is to be hoped at a time like this, when the spirit of the nation should be exalted, that public opinion in New Brunswick will become a scourge, and also a cleansing fire. The findings of the royal commission now made a matter of public record, should be brought home to the people of that province and of the Dominion as well. No one should be so engrossed in mere party politics as to rejoice in a revelation which brings shame to the good people of New Brunswick and loaded the Dominion. Neither should anyone, from mistaken party loyalty, suppress the truth or shield those deserving of punishment."

**DIVIDENDS OF DEATH**

Krupp's Limited, "as declared a dividend of 12 per cent. War is profitable to a firm that manufactures war material. Krupp's is also going to enlarge its capital. The increase is justified by the demand in their line of business during the last few months. The Krupps are pleased to hear that the business is brisk and that the fighting is likely to be prolonged for a year or two. The directors must have felt quite amiable over the prospects. The new capital will be subscribed by the family, for so good an investment is not allowed to go outside, although it is rumored that the Kaiser himself has not been above taking a few shares on ground floor terms. Should Germany win in this war, Krupps would monopolize the trade of death and destruction, and the stock would soar. This is one of the businesses which ought to be run by an international commission.

**AMERICAN SYMPATHY**

The "Literary Digest" recently took definite steps to try to find out just what the situation is in regard to American sympathies in the present struggle. The method adopted was to ask the question, "Do a majority of the American press or people favor the Germans or the Allies?" of the editors of the country. Answers were received from nearly 400 editors all over the Union. Of course, in considering the answers obtained, the personal bias of the writer has to be kept in mind, and also the modifying effort upon him of the opinions of those in his vicinity who supported his paper by their subscription. Then, there is also the important fact to be kept in mind that the nation is a strictly neutral power. We thus would get the direct personal opinion of a few editors, the expression of the dominant opinions of the neighborhood from others, a cautious non-committal reply from those living in localities where sympathies are pretty equally divided, and finally the stereotyped answers of those who felt that their first duty was to strictly uphold the country's neutrality. The complexity of the list of answers received was, in favour of the Allies 105; in favour of the Germans 20; non-committal or neutral 242.

Of the 105 pro-Ally editors (which include those of nearly all the leading papers) 34 are in the Eastern States, 13 in the Central, 47 in the Southern and 11 in the Western. Of the 20 pro-German editors, 10 are from the Central, 5 from the Southern and 4 from the Western group. Of the 242 neutral editors, 43 are in the Eastern States, 112 in the Central, 51 in the Southern and 36 in the Western. It will thus be seen that of those replying definitely, the great majority favor the Allies. The large number of "neutrals" is only to be expected, both for business and for political reasons, as the safe and correct thing. If, however, these felt themselves in a position to express their sympathy without fear or favor, it is quite likely that the proposition in favor of the Allies would be the same as among the other class, as 105 to 20.

The feeling of the cities and towns represented is reported as favoring the Allies in 189 cases, the Germans in 38 cases, and as neutral or divided in 140 cases. In the Eastern States the number of cities and towns reported as favouring the Allies is 52, as favouring the Germans, 2; in the Central division, for the Allies 40, for the Germans, 29; in the Southern States, for the Allies 71, for the Germans, 4; in the Western division, for the Allies 25, for the Germans 3. Such figures leave little room for doubt regarding the preponderant sympathy. Of the cit-

**WHITE AS A GHOST**

**Pale and Shallow Cheeks One of The First Signs of Anaemia.**

Pale and shallow cheeks, with blanched lips and gums, and dark circles under the eyes, are the first signs that anaemia has begun its deadly progress. This first warning is followed by great weariness and breathlessness after any exertion. You grow melancholy, have frequent headaches, wake in the morning and nervous, starting at the slightest noise, and your heart palpitates violently even on going upstairs. Most girls from fourteen to twenty suffer from anaemia. Neglect to supply new blood to the languishing, bloodless body, means a life of misery—indeed it is an open invitation to that most hopeless of all diseases, consumption.

The new, rich blood that cures anaemia and gives new health and strength is readily created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. That is why these pills have cured more cases of bloodlessness and blood disorders than any other medicine. They have made thousands of girls and women strong, well and rosy, with bright eyes and new energy. Just because they nourish the body with the new, rich, red blood of health. Here is a typical instance. Miss Laura Dempsey, Auburn N. Y., says: "For several months I was in a very bad state of health, with many of the symptoms that accompany anaemia. I was pale and bloodless, had terrible headaches would be breathless at the least exertion. Having tried a number of medicines without relief I naturally became discouraged and began to fear that I was doomed to continued illness. At this stage a friend who had herself been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills urged me to try them. I did so and thanks to the pills I am now enjoying the best of health, and feel that I cannot recommend this splendid medicine too highly."

Other weak and ailing girls can also obtain new health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or they will be sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ies reported as neutral or divided, 24 are in the Eastern States, 66 in the Central, 28 in the Southern and 22 in the Western.

Of the States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are decidedly pro-Ally, with some strong pro-Germans in each. Boston is pro-Ally and neutral New York State and City show a strong pro-German sentiment among these of German blood, but a pro-Ally and neutral sentiment among the people of other races. In short, all over the country, it seems to be clearly established that wherever German and Austrian blood is found the sympathy of the people is with the Germans, but that outside these elements, numbering perhaps fourteen millions, the vast majority of the population is either "correctly" neutral or decidedly pro-Ally. Some American editors complain that the proclamation of German atrocities has been over-done, especially in regard to the chopping off of breasts and hands and innumerable horrors besides. The American people see clearly, however that the ravishing, looting and burning in Belgium are no romance, but a fact confessed and defended by the German authorities themselves. Like the British, the Americans have no hard feelings against the German people but against the intolerable Prussian military system and doctrine.

**THE PRIME MINISTER**

Sir Robert Borden has returned to Ottawa after a brief holiday spent at Hot Springs, Virginia. It is pleasing to be assured that he has benefited by the short rest he has allowed himself, and that he has resumed the exacting duties of administrative work with renewed vigor. Since he assumed the premiership three years ago, Sir Robert has cheerfully and unreservedly given himself up to the public service. No prime minister that Canada has ever had has kept more intimately in touch with every detail of governmental business. Besides the assiduous attention which he devotes to the duties of his own office, the Premier has frequently become acting-minister for one or more of the other departments of the government. During the past three months problems and responsibilities have crowded upon him to a much greater extent than has fallen to the lot of any of his predecessors in the

premiership of the Dominion. The work of every department has been abnormally increased owing to war conditions, but upon no minister of the Crown has the weight of responsibility fallen more heavily than upon Sir Robert Borden. It is known that he has given as much thought to the problems of national finance as Hon. Mr. White; that he has been co-operating closely with Sir George Foster in handling the new commercial situation that has arisen; that he has kept in constant touch with all the important details of the work of the Department of Militia and Defence.

Canada is now in the limelight as it never has been in the past. It is a matter of pride to all good Canadians of whatever political party, that in the world-wide publicity we are receiving, our chosen First Minister typifies what is best and worthiest in the public life of the Dominion. In the work he is now doing for Canada and the Empire Sir Robert Borden is winning the praise and commanding the support of a united people.

Mr. Richardson will repeat his sermon on "The Christian and His Amusements" at Derby next Sunday afternoon. The theme for next Sunday evening is "The Delity of Christ. This will be followed later by another sermon on "The Lordship of Christ."

**NOTICE**

A branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been formed in this Town, and at a public meeting recently held, the undersigned were appointed a finance committee to solicit subscriptions from the public.

All contributions will be acknowledged in The Union Advocate and North Shore Leader, who are also authorized to receive subscriptions.

W. A. Park,  
J. D. Creaghan,  
E. A. McCurdy,  
Committee.

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From late letters received by M. R. Benn, Nordin, N. B. Lounsbury Co., Ltd., say—"Thank you for prompt cheques covering your three policies in our late Moncton fire."

R. Cox, Proprietor "Terminal," Loggieville—"Your Co's. cheque was dated two days after proof of loss was mailed."

Mrs. Manderville, Bryenton—"Thanks for cheque payable at par at any branch of Royal Bank in full settlement of our fire, only five days after you adjusted claim."

John Smallwood, Newcastle—"Thank you for cheques dated two days after you viewed my loss." Lounsbury Co. again write, "cheque received covering total loss of two Policies you held on our Branch destroyed in Bathurst conflagration, other day."

John W. Stymiest, Tabusintac Claim, Acadia Fire Co., was adjusted day after lightning shattered his barn last week.

John H. Matchett, Redbank—"Thank you for \$1555, covering loss of my house." "Auto to Hire," by hour, day or trip.

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OUR ADVANCE SHOWING OF  
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will be on Saturday Nov 28th when we will present for your inspection the finest and most desirable line of Fancy China it has ever been our pleasure to show the people of Newcastle.  
We also wish to announce that during the month of December we will engrave initials on all jewelry suitable for engraving Free of Charge.  
Our Christmas stock is now in and open for inspection. We would invite you to come and look it over. You will find good reasons when you see the many splendid opportunities we offer.  
Our Prices Will Delight You.  
**H. WILLISTON & CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1889  
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**After Dinner Sale**  
Tuesday, Aftern'n, Dec. 1st at Creaghan's  
We don't need say much about these sales. We have often proved their worth and will again this time. The list below will prove this to you, so **Come Early!**

<b>Ladies' Cashmere Hose</b> Reg. 30c., black, for... <b>23c.</b>	<b>Men's Overalls and Smocks</b> Reg. 90c. for..... <b>69c.</b>
<b>Table Oilcloth</b> White and colored for <b>19c.</b>	<b>Prints</b> A table full of Prints, Flannellettes and Gingham for ..... <b>9c.</b>
<b>Yarns</b> A lot of odd Yarns, per skein ..... <b>3c.</b>	<b>Knitted Scarfs</b> Reg. 65c for ..... <b>49c.</b>
<b>Dress Goods</b> 75c to 55c, black and colored, for..... <b>49c.</b>	<b>Floor Oilcloth</b> Reg. 30c to 35c Canadian. All new patterns. Sale <b>25c.</b> Square yd.
<b>Wide Embroideries</b> Reg. 10c to 20c. for <b>5c.</b> yd.	<b>English Cotton Blankets</b> Extra large and heavy. Sale, pair ..... <b>\$1.35</b>
<b>Men's Working Shirts</b> In flannel and tweed, reg. to \$1.50... <b>98c.</b>	<b>Boys' Coats</b> in ages from 3 to 6, reg. \$2.50 for ..... <b>\$1.50</b>
<b>Men's Underwear</b> in grey and white, \$1.25 to \$1.50 quality, Eureka and Truro, Sale <b>98c.</b>	<b>Turkish Towels</b> 30c quality, white and colored..... <b>19c.</b>
<b>Boys' Sweaters</b> 60c to 85c quality for <b>45c.</b>	<b>Japanese Lanterns</b> Reg. 25c quality, Sale... <b>9c.</b>
<b>Boys' Underwear</b> Reg. 45c to 65c for... <b>39c.</b>	<b>Men's Working Sweaters</b> in heavy weight, reg. \$1.25, Sale ..... <b>89c.</b>
<b>Guaranteed Kid Gloves</b> All sizes, reg. \$1.25... <b>79c.</b>	<b>Moncton Yarns</b> Black or Grey ..... <b>12c.</b>
<b>Umbrellas</b> in assorted handles, reg. \$1.00 quality for <b>79c.</b>	<b>Feather Pillows</b> Reg. 75c for..... <b>49c.</b>

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has been carefully selected to meet the demand for durability, warmth and comfort together with the lowest possible price.  
I have Storm Blanketing by the roll which can be cut to any length to suit your particular need, and having bought it at a bargain, I can make a low price to you on it.  
Be sure and look my line of these goods over before purchasing, as I am safe in saying my values cannot be beaten in town.  
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**HAVE YOU CALLED ?**  
here recently to see our new stock of smart  
**CLOTHES FOR MEN?**  
If not, we are anxious to have you come in and try on some of these attractive and becoming suits as soon as you can. Also all wool underwear and Henson sweaters. A Big Assortment. Give us a call.  
We are always glad to see you, whether you are ready to make a purchase or not. Call any time.  
**A. D. FARRAH & CO.**

**EVERY MAN**  
buying clothing—the one who spends hundreds on his yearly outfit and the one who must make each suit wear to and beyond its reasonable limit will find everything he needs in **Campbell's Clothing**. There's fit—style—appearance, newest cloth materials and splendid wear.  
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# FOR THE EMPIRE Britain Needs Men

LORD KITCHENER SAYS:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE:—EVERY FIGHTING UNIT WE CAN SEND TO THE FRONT MEANS ONE STEP NEARER PEACE."

## WHO WILL VOLUNTEER TO-DAY FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

Here are the Conditions

Recruiting for the New Brunswick Regiments Must be Completed Within Ten Days

### THE VOLUNTEERS

THE PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT is for the duration of the war and for six months after termination if required.

THE RATE OF PAY is \$1.10 per day and found for seven days a week equal to \$25.00 per month.

IF DISABLED, the soldier will receive a pension at such rates as may be fixed by the Government.

IF WOUNDED OR ILL, the soldier will be well cared for and sent back to his home at the proper time.

### THEIR FAMILIES

SOLDIERS MAY ASSIGN any portion of their regular pay to wives or others, and such sums will be paid regularly to the persons so designated.

WIVES OF VOLUNTEERS will receive twenty dollars per month separation allowance from the Canadian Government over and above the soldiers pay.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND will supplement this with an additional allowance as described hereafter.

SHOULD ANY OF THE SOLDIERS BE KILLED, their wives and children will become war-orphans of the Canadian Government, and generous provision will be made for them.

The National Patriotic Fund Committee has decided on a basis of distribution of funds among the wives and children, and other dependents of volunteers. It is estimated that a wife on her own account requires Thirty Dollars Per Month for her maintenance. The Canadian Government provides Twenty Dollars per month of this amount and the Patriotic Fund the remaining Ten Dollars, if required. Children between ten and fifteen years of age are allowed twenty-five cents per day; from five to ten years of age, fifteen cents per day; and under five years of age, ten cents per day. Thus a wife and three children of the ages of three, seven and twelve, may receive a total monthly allowance of Forty-five Dollars, of which Twenty Dollars is payable by the Canadian Government and Twenty-five Dollars by the Patriotic Fund. This is of course in addition to the Thirty-three Dollars per month paid to the soldier, and which may be assigned by him to his family.

Besides the above, provision is made for a compassionate allowance for temporary extraordinary need such as accident, sickness, etc. In short, the whole purpose of the Patriotic Fund is so to supplement the Government allowance as to provide all reasonable comfort for the families of men on service. Such provision, in each individual case, is subject to the report of local committees, who shall consider all the circumstances of families affected, with respect to the earnings of members of such families, amounts received from former employers of the soldiers, and other sources of income.

Every reasonable provision is thus made for dependent relatives, and volunteers need have no anxiety regarding the welfare of those left behind.

The 26th New Brunswick Regiment, 2nd Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force requires Six Hundred more men at once. The full strength must be completed in ten days.

### WHO WILL ENLIST?

Recruits Will Be Received by the Following Officers:

- NORTHUMBERLAND, KENT—Lt. Col. Irving, 71st Regiment, Newcastle.
- GLOUCESTER, RESTIGOUCHE—Lt. Col. Maltby, Capt. A. E. G. McKenzie, 73rd Regiment, Campbellton.
- WESTMORLAND, ALBERT—Capt. F. R. Sumner, Moncton.
- SUNBURY, YORK, CHARLOTTE—Maj. W. H. Gray, 71st Regiment, Fredericton.
- QUEENS, KINGS, ST. JOHN—Lt. Col. Wotmore, 74th Regiment, Sussex.
- ST. JOHN CITY—Lt. Col. Armstrong, Lt. Col. McAvity, Lieut. Crockett.
- MADAWASKA, VICTORIA, CARLETON—Maj. A. A. H. Margensen, 67th Regiment, Woodstock.

## Royal Commission's Report On Dugal Timber Charges

(Continued from page 2)

quest, if it can be so formed, was made by the Crown Land official to whom each license holder knew the classification of all the lands was entrusted. They knew further that the decision of this same man Berry would prevail in regard to whatever disputes might arise between any of them and the government scaler in each season's cut. He was the one official in the Crown Land Department whom it was absolutely imperative that each license holder should appease and placate; and all that being so it would seem of less moment what the actual conversation was when Berry asked for the money. It was the very relationship between each donor and Berry that gave weight, if not moreso, to the suggestion, and accounts for the fact that so few out of all approached had strength of mind to refuse a contribution.

All the above indicated conversation and payments, except the one especially referred to above and excepted, took place before the orders-in-council classifying the lands and fixing the amount of bonus payable under such classification.

At the time these demands were made the government was on the eve of fixing the bonus and stumpage payable by license holders for a time which would cover the full period of the lives of most of the parties affected, and it is difficult to imagine anything more reprehensible or blameworthy than that an official of the department interested should present such a demand or request at such a time. The license holders were not even free to protest against such requests, coming from the lips of an official whose ill-will might easily express itself in ways that would cost much more than the amount then demanded. It was of the most vital interest to each holder that his license be renewed. His investments in mills, machinery and other plant were in issue. By the ill-will of Berry the value of his holdings could in many ways be depreciated, and for a man holding the position of chief superintendent of scalers to make such a proposition as that involved in the conversations above detailed, is, in our opinion, an extortion gross and culpable in the extreme. To those dependent upon the renewal of their timber licenses it is not only an extortion of the most effective nature, but it appears the more harsh and cruel inasmuch as it is practised by one to whom it is unsafe to make protest and for a purpose repugnant to many of the contributors.

Coming now to the immediate issue involved in this enquiry the question remains. Was this extortion, which is shown to have been practised by Berry, directed by Hon. Mr. Fleming?

In the first place no one has testified that it was so directed. The only man other than Hon. Mr. Fleming who would be in a position to give positive evidence upon the point has been, since the start of this investigation, beyond the jurisdiction of the commission. On the other hand the Hon. Mr. Fleming has testified that he in no way directed such extortion.

But it was claimed on the part of Mr. Dugal that such direction was amply proven and the evidence pointing to that conclusion cannot be lightly treated or dismissed. It was proven by the premier's own testimony that suggestions for the collection of a party fund or, as it was called in the conversation an "educational fund," had come to him from Mr. George Cutler, whose firm subsequently contributed a very large amount, and that Mr. James Robinson had expressed to him the same idea. To neither of these men was encouragement given, neither was the suggestion discouraged. The conversations with these two men transpired prior to Mr. Berry's announcement that the lumbermen were desirous of contributing to the fund which was afterwards raised.

It is apparent that Hon. Mr. Fleming did not discourage such a movement but he warned Berry not to have anything to do with getting or receiving the money. The Premier named the treasurer, Mr. Teed of Woodstock. He knew that efforts

were being made to get moneys from certain holders of Crown and timber licenses, he knew that from time to time such moneys were coming into Mr. Teed's hands. He set his seal of approval on the transaction by introducing his chosen treasurer to Mr. Brankley with the words: "Anything Mr. Berry tells you about this man (Teed) will be 'right'." At the time of such remark the premier, with Messrs. Berry, Teed and Brankley, was in his room at the Barker House in Fredericton, and Berry had acquainted him with the fact that Brankley was acting for the lumbermen in holding the fund prior to its being passed over.

In the case of the Partington Pulp and Paper Company the Premier was aware that Berry was urging a contribution and, backed by all these facts and circumstances, the view was strongly pressed upon the commission that Hon. Mr. Fleming could not possibly have been in ignorance of Berry's activities and of the methods he employed. There is a great deal to support such a view, but, in our opinion, it stops short of such sufficiency of proof as would justify the commission in declaring the charge of directing the extortion proved. That the money was in fact extorted by Berry is fully proved; that the premier was well aware that moneys were being collected for a purpose unquestionably improper, is also simply shown. It is also manifest that he directed the disposition of such moneys when collected, also that he acquiesced in the collection of such moneys at a time and from a source highly and gravely improper.

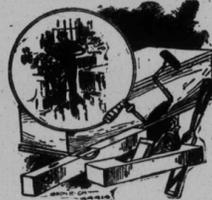
That Berry held himself out to certain of the donors to the fund as authorized to speak on behalf of the government and as representing the premier is, we think, beyond question. It is certain that some of the contributors—possibly all of them—regarded Berry as the duly authorized agent of the government in the task of raising the fund, but this brings us no nearer a conclusion for it was simply Berry's statement that influenced such belief and it does not seem so injuriously affected to make any inquiries with a view to testing the accuracy of Berry's representations in that regard.

The evidence shows that Berry had nothing whatever to do with fixing or determining the amount of bonuses. This was fixed and determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on recommendation of the Hon. Mr. Fleming as Minister of Lands and Mines, and embodied in the orders-in-council as aforesaid. Mr. Fleming in his evidence states that the amount of the bonus was so determined after the most careful inquiry, and consultation with his colleagues, and he believes they are fair and reasonable both for the province and the lessees of crown lands. We could not help being impressed with the positive and uniform testimony upon oath of the lessees that the bonuses so fixed were high enough. With the exception of Allan Ritchie who swore that they were about fair, every lessee of crown lands who gave evidence swore that the bonuses so fixed were too high, and we are of opinion that it does not follow conclusively that because of the request of, and some under pressure from Berry, said holders contribute \$15 per acre mile of their holdings to this campaign fund that the bonuses so fixed were not sufficiently high in the interest both of the province and of the lumbermen. It may well be that it was to keep on the "right side" of Berry who as superintendent of scalers had power and authority to revise, reduce or increase the scale of logs cut by them from crown lands year by year, that they contributed to said fund as aforesaid.

There are some circumstances and some evidence which appear to show that the Hon. Mr. Fleming had such close relationship with and intimate knowledge of the unworthy conduct of Berry in collecting these moneys that the inference ought to be drawn that what was done by Berry was done by Mr. Fleming's directions, but when it is remembered that Berry was not disinterested in his zeal in behalf of this unscrupulous

(Continued on page 8)

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at prices that will save you money. Why have time wasted and work half done with worn out tools or an insufficient supply when you can get everything needed here at reasonable prices. Saws, Squares, Hammers, Hatchets, Planes, Rules, Chisels, Dividers, Gauges, Try Squares, in fact everything in Carpenters' Tools **Best Quality! Right Prices!**

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or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cotton-Lisle Hosiery

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Fresh and Salt Meats; Lamb, Pork and Sausages; Fresh and Salt Fish; Highest Prices paid for hides and skins of all kinds. Pork and Beef by the carcass.

NEWCASTLE, N. B. 43-1yr.

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## Nyal's Face Cream

We Have Lately Received a Fresh Lot of This Cream and Would be Glad to Have You Come in and Sample It The Price is Twenty Five Cents

NEWCASTLE **A. E. SHAW, Druggist** LOGGIEVILLE

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#### One Rub With "Nerviline" Cures

Every Bit of Stiffness and Soreness Goes When "Nerviline" is Used

Pain in back or side is awful hard to reach. Deep in the tissue is a congested or strained muscle. It is a long way for a liniment to go. Liniments you have used have not reached it, and the pain bothers you, whether moving or lying down.

What a pity you haven't tried Nerviline! Penetrating, you ask? Yes, and powerful, too. Nerviline strikes far deeper than any application you have ever used. You might pay a dollar, ten dollars, a hundred

for that matter, but you could not equal Nerviline, either in strength, quickness of action, or permanency of relief.

If you think this too much to say for Nerviline, try it, and be convinced.

If you receive from Nerviline even a little less relief from pain than this advertisement induces you to expect, you can get your money back.

The only pain remedy in the world sold under a guarantee is Nerviline—surely it is safe to try it.

Nerviline is sold by druggists everywhere, 25 cents or 50 cents a bottle, or direct from The Catarhthone Co., Kingston, Canada.

## HORSESHOEING

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MY WORK SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

## JAMES ULLOCK

With Newcastle Wagon Works. Next Leader Office

N. B. Bring in your Sleighs to be Repaired and Painted.



### WINTER HANDLING OF THE DAIRY COW

The production of milk in winter is quite a different proposition from what it is in summer. Winter milk will generally bring the farmer about two-thirds more per quart than in summer. To effect this, it costs a lot more to produce it. Winter milk can be produced to a profit in the third and fourth milk zones (that is, 100 to 150 miles from New York and over 150 miles), but to do it the producer cannot go at it in a haphazard, slipshod way. He must, thoroughly inform himself as to the retail cost of milk. He must keep a correct account of each item expended. There must be charged against the cow the amount of hay, silage, roots and feed she consumes, at the fair market value; each cow should be credited with the amount of milk she produces, at market prices.

Many farmers will be able to raise from their land all the necessary silage, hay, roots and straw for bedding. It would be a mistake, however, for him not to charge each cow with the amount consumed by her, because he isn't able to buy them. Each has a well-known market value, and if not fed, he can't sell and convert them into cash. To make a success of the business he will be obliged to feed a large amount of concentrates during the winter season.

Every milk producer should have a Babcock tester and know how to use it, and milk scales. At frequent intervals he should weigh and test the milk of each cow to ascertain just how much fat she is producing. If he does this he will find, to his surprise, that some of his so-called best cows are, in fact, his poor ones. In other words, cows producing a heavy amount of milk tested exceedingly low in butterfat. I regard it as fair to take the amount of fat produced by each cow as the basis for calculating the correct amount of feed to produce it, rather than to make the estimate from the amount of milk.

Much will depend whether or not the producer is in a situation to buy his feed during the summer or fall when the price is comparatively low, or whether he will wait until winter and buy it at retail, at largely advanced prices. Wheat bran can usually be bought during the summer season at low \$18 a ton in carload lots. It is seldom that the same bran can be bought at any time during the winter at less than \$25 per ton. Here is a profit of \$7 a ton, or nearly 50 per cent, on a 4 lb. Probably not one farmer in a hundred would consent to accept a loan of money, stipulating that he should pay 50 per cent interest. He would rightly say that it meant his ruin, but thousands of farmers, perhaps the greater majority of them, are doing just this thing in buying their mill feeds. They pay 50 per cent for the use of money for less than six months instead of a year.

Gluten feed, hemlin, or meal, cottonseed meal, corn meal and other concentrates can be bought at a like saving by taking advantage of the market. A serious objection can be made to this plan; namely, that the average farmer would not be able to buy and pay for a carload of feed at one time. This is probably true, although it would be economy for him to do it, even though he should have to borrow at 6 per cent, but this difficulty can and should be overcome by concentration of effort. Instead of one dairyman buying a carload, four or six in the same neighborhood should band together and buy their winter feed in carload lots, when it is low-priced, and store it for winter use. The feed comes in sacks, so that it can be easily divided to the mutual advantage of the buyer.

Much has been said in the press and on the platform regarding the balanced ration. Cows can be fed more economically by giving them a ration fairly balanced in fat and protein, than by feeding them an unbalanced ration. During certain seasons our agricultural papers give every week formulated dairy rations properly balanced according to expert standards. They are useful as a guide only. I would not advise that these formulas be followed too closely. Some years certain dairy feeds are relatively higher than others. I advise the dairyman to take advantage of the market and buy those which are cheaper. There is no trouble in getting a fairly well balanced ration where this is done.

For instance, suppose that wheat bran and gluten are low as compared with other feed stuffs, by them, feed half and half by weight. This supplement with corn silage clover and timothy hay will make a ration

well enough balanced for all practical purposes. In the same way, if oats should be relatively low and bran and gluten high, I would advise buying oats and some buckwheat middlings and feed them half and half by weight. That will make a milk producer and keep the cows in good condition. If the farmer can raise on his land sufficient feed for his cattle, he should by all means do it. When compelled to buy, the farmer should study the markets and keep posted as to which feeds are cheapest, and buy accordingly.—ARTHUR E. VANDEVOORT in *Milk* Farmer.

#### Horse as Poor as it's Foot

In buying a horse for any purpose it is important to know that the animal's feet are sound. The horse is a native of the grassy plains of the world, and the things we have been doing with him under conditions of civilization have resulted in some strange diseases and weakness of the feet. Hard roads, continual shoeings, etc., have combined to produce cracked hoof walls, side bones, ring bones, coffin joints, contracted heels, lameness and other common and unaccountable troubles in the hoof of the modern horse.

Shoeing is almost as necessary for the modern work horse as his daily ration, but a great many of the foot defects so discouragingly common may be traced back through the generations of shoeing. Careless and ignorant shoers continue to ruin the feet of horses, and owners have become surprisingly indifferent.

The foot of a horse is not all a block of horn. On the upper side is a different kind of horn from that of the bottom side, with a spongy triangle called a frog. Inside this box of horn is a bone of a shape much like that of the foot in which the bones of the lower part of the leg terminate. The back side or rear end of this triangular bone terminates in the point or ring.

Now when a shoe is too wide at the heel it presses the shell of the foot in against these wings, and when the shoe is allowed to remain on too long and the shell of the foot grows over the shoe, or the shoe bears on the ends or wings of the coffin bone. So in either case it is the shoe which being improperly adjusted, pressing unduly upon the wing of this bone that produces an injury. Sometimes it will be manifest in a little red spot in the sole of the foot when it is pared to level the shoe in shoeing, at other times there is no red spot.

#### Storing Squashes for Winter

Squashes must be well matured before harvest, and should be cut or very carefully broken from the vine, leaving the stem attached to the squash. Cutting the stem is much preferred, for there is less danger of injuring the squashes. If possible, they should be placed in small piles or trips or harden up for two or three days before the hauling from the field. In hauling, spring wagons ought to be used, with the wagon body lined with burlap or other material to prevent bruising.

The storage room must be dry and moderately warm, at least for the first two weeks, to harden up the shells, after which a lower temperature, provided the room is dry, may be maintained. Injuries lead to decay, and as squashes are very sensitive, they should be handled like eggs. Broken stems and bruised skins are sure to open the way for decay.

#### Electrical Farming

Norway is fortunate in having many waterfalls to furnish "white coal," or electric power, at very low cost. At an agricultural exhibition at Christiania visitors saw a model farm at which electricity does much of the work. At night the farmhouse, yard, stables and sheds are brilliant with electric lights. Electric stoves do all cooking. A small motor runs a coffee mill, a kaffee polisher, a fruit parer, a sausage mill, and a bread cutter. There is an electric dish washer, a clothes washer, a centrifugal drier, an electric mangle, and electric irons. In the workshop there are a lathe, a saw, a grindstone, a glue heater and a soldering iron, all driven by electricity. In the stable an electric motor runs an apparatus for rubbing down horses and for shearing sheep. By way of climax the fields of the farm are fertilized with artificial manure made at the Norwegian electrical nitrate works.

The approach of winter lessens the supply of nourishing roughage in the field. For the health of the sheep however, and also for the saving of feed, they should be given free range over all fields possible, as close confinement of the ewe flock is quite detrimental to their best health. Good nourishing rough feed with exercise and some clover hay at night, if the fields are thin, will be a very sure forerunner of strong, healthy lambs.

Many farmers have pumpkins which are a great wish for sheep. If these cabbages and roots of different kinds are also good. For a heavy growth of good oily wool, we must always supply a little succulent food along with their hay and straw. A limited amount of well matured silage, a few pumpkins, cabbage, turnips, rutabagas or potatoes help wonderfully.

As the winter settles down and the sheep must be yarded closer, they need more attention. The disease of the feet, dreaded by all shepherds, footrot, quickly works havoc where the sheep's feet are left to grow long and they are penned in muddy yards. Cut the loose dirty wool from their tails; give them this necessary attention for it will be worth more than an insurance policy to you later. In arranging for a winter shed for your flock, realize that all a well-wooled sheep needs is a dry, well-ventilated roof and windbreak. Give them a place of their own where all other stock cannot molest or tramp on them. Sometimes we are tempted to be more humane and provide good warm comfortable quarters for winter for sheep as we do for other stock, more especially we are beginning in the sheep business. Consequently they sweat, and when turned out in the morning the contact with the cold air gives them a heavy cold.

Do not compel sheep to wait from one Sabbath until the next for salt as some farmers do, but have a trough where they can get it any time and where it will be nice and clean. It has been said that sheep require no water when pasturing but do not listen to such human folly. On very succulent grass an ewe when the weather is not extremely hot they will live without it or take only very little, but they should always have water when they desire it, for like other animals their systems require it. This is especially true during suckling season and sheep above all animals should never be compelled to drink from stagnant pools. The successful shepherd is quick to see if any of his flock is illing and quick to separate such and give extra care. Usually a very sick sheep may be counted a dead one, therefore the great necessity of judicious care to prevent illness. Rams often lose vitality when running alone in the fall in sight and hearing distance of ewes and will sometimes wear a path along the fence fretting and losing flesh until they are in the poorest possible condition for service when the time comes. Put a few wether lambs with them, keep them out of sight of the ewes; put up a trough and feed them oats every day.—O. V. J.

#### To Cure a Kicking Horse

Various expedients are used to cure a kicking in the stall. A sack of straw hung by both ends horizontally from the ceiling so that it reaches just behind and above the horse's locks, often proves effective. Tie the horse strongly and short, hang the sack of straw in place, and let him kick and get scared until he gets tired of it. Others have been broken by wrapping a short chain in an old sack so that it cannot bruise the legs and then tie this to a hind pastern. Others have been reformed by putting on a bridle and surcingle and then running a rope from each hind foot to the bridle bit. That is very severe, but effective.

Pure bred dairy cattle will often be the keynote to great profit from the farm. What is the use of keeping an indifferent, non-producing animal of any description when one that will take no more room, no more care, and no more feed?

The cutting box or feel cutter is a valuable asset to a stock farm in a year when feed is scarce, such as this. Stock of all kinds will waste very little cut feed or cut bedding, with the result that a given amount of straw or hay will go farther when cut than if used whole.

Beware of Teas that are dusty and full of broken leaves, as these are injurious in use and unpleasant in the cup, the dust being generally put there to reduce the cost. "SALADA" Teas are always fresh, fragrant, free from dust and economical in use, preserved and sold only in sealed packets at 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c per pound.

### Four Days Course In Agriculture

Farmers of North Shore Will Receive a Free Course of Lectures and Demonstrations

The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture will hold a Four Days' Course at Newcastle, December 1st to 4th, 1914. This marks the inauguration by the Department of its system of agricultural short courses in the North Shore section of the Province.

It is the policy of the Department to bring agricultural instruction as close as possible to all the farmers of the Province. With this end in view short courses have been arranged in three centres this year, namely, Woodstock, Sussex, and Newcastle. The course at Newcastle is planned to serve the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, and Kent.

The programme for this course covers almost the whole range of agricultural interests, including live stock, dairying, poultry, field crops, soil management, horticulture, weeds, insect pests, plant disease, farm engineering, and rural economies. In the limited time only a brief survey of the various subjects will be possible, but an effort will be made to select the most important and fundamental points for consideration. Farmers should come prepared to discuss their practical problems, as well as those of their neighbour, under the leadership of an expert. Practical demonstrations and laboratory lectures will be features of the course.

The major portion of the work will be carried on in the Town Hall of Newcastle, but for the stock judging work the class will go to the Armoury.

It is the aim of the Department of Agriculture to make this course as accessible as possible to all the farmers of the North Shore. It is arranged at a time of the year when they can conveniently leave home for a few days of valuable instruction and demonstration. The course is entirely free, and there is no age limit. The Canadian Government railways are co-operating by offering reduced rates upon the standard certificate plan, and the only other cost to students will be their living expenses while in attendance.

The men of the Department who have the work in charge will spare no effort to make the work interesting and profitable for those who attend. It should be remembered that a great deal of trouble and expense is being incurred in the effort to make this course something really worth while, and any farmer or farmer's son who is anxious to increase his store of practical knowledge can hardly afford to miss the opportunity.

R. NEWTON,  
Director of Agricultural Schools,  
Woodstock, N. B.



#### Tenders for Motor Patrol Boat

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Motor Patrol Boat" and accompanied by an accepted cheque for 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, will be received up till noon on the 25th November, 1914, for the construction of a Motor Patrol Boat for Fishery Service.

Specifications and plans may be had on application to the undersigned or to the Agent of Marine and Fisheries Department, St. John, N. B., or to the Naval Store Officer, H. M. C. Dockyard, Halifax, N. S.

G. J. DESBARATS,  
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service,  
Department of the Naval Service,  
Ottawa, November 2nd, 1914.  
Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—65C15.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.  
Gentlemen,—In July 1905 I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept. 1906 Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and today I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,  
MATTHEW X BAINES,  
M.B.



Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

### MIRACULOUS CURE OF ASTHMA

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## Union Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1867

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People who leave their order for printing with this office, have that inward feeling of assurance that they are going to get just the kind of a job they want. They do not speculate—they know, and they are never disappointed. We spare no pains to give our customers just what they want, and that is one reason why this office has gained the reputation it has for turning out the highest class of Job Printing only.

If you are not yet a customer, join our list and have your letter heads and envelopes, or whatever nature your work may be, printed in an artistic manner. It does not cost any more for good printing than it does for the cheaper kind, and a small order is given as good care as a large one.

We are now in a position to handle all kinds of

## CATALOGUE PRINTING

and would be pleased to quote prices for this class of work at any time. We guarantee strict satisfaction in all cases.

## THE MIRAMICHI PUB. CO. LIMITED

Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B. Box 359.

# A CRUEL DECEPTION

OR WHY DID SHE SHUN HIM? BY EFFIE ADELAIDE ROWLANDS

(Continued)

Taunton understood the purport of this letter perfectly. It had been written simply and solely to convey this last piece of information. Who shall say that woman monopolizes all the sympathy and tact in the world?

There was a letter from Lady Augusta, too, all splashes and dashes:

"Can't send you much of an epistle, dearest, and sweetest of brothers. I am in the most awful muddle! I am painting some of the rooms upstairs—have got in about a ton of Aspinall, and have nearly poisoned myself. That would be a small thing if Shola had not tried to follow my example, only more so, inasmuch as he has tried to swallow a whole tin of the best china blue. Honestly, I thought it was all over with the little chap, and he is now tied up in his crib so that he can't crawl after more! He appears to have a depraved appetite, for he declares he liked it! Of course, Jack says it is all my fault, and calls me a murderous mother! He is a brute!

"No news; Blanche is still here as beautiful as ever, and longing for you to come back. Oh, and my lovely little Mrs. Hunter has been very ill—her husband was in despair about her, has carried her away today—Jack says 'tarted' is a very vulgar expression—to get some change of air. I only saw her once. I called the day after you left, but she seemed very weak and languid then, and I had no opportunity of a chat with her, for she could hardly speak, and he was fluttering about her all the time, needless to say, in a great state of agitation. How nice it is to be a bride! One always has so much made of one! I don't quite know what her illness is—something of a neuralgic order, I think. She looked as though she had awful pain in her head and eyes, poor thing! I am so sorry I can't see more of her. I have fallen in love with her, she is so exquisitely beautiful.

"But there, I must pull up, or I shall make this letter as long as one of the gospels. I hope Hugo, dear, you are having a festive time. If you see any lovely frocks you can buy them for me. I know I am a middle-aged matron, but what woman ever grew too old for a new frock? Sholto is roaring like a bull of Bashan. I must fly. Ever your loving, devoted sister,

Gus.

"P. S.—Don't stay away too long. We can't do without you, dear old thing!

"Second P. S.—Bring some bonbons. Blanche is fond of them!"

The smile called up by Lady Augusta's effusion was lingering on Lord Taunton's face when his man came in, bearing a telegram in his hand.

The smile gave way to a sudden look of pain as he opened and read the frantic entreaty:

"Come at once. Jack has had a dreadful accident; was thrown from his horse, unconscious; does not know me. I am distracted.

Gus."

Preparations were immediately made for a hurried departure, although there was no prospect of crossing the Channel till nighttime.

Taunton felt his heart heavy in his breast as he thought of his sister's trouble. It seemed such an anomaly that trouble should come to Gus, bright, happy, sunny Gus—she who had never known suffering or anxiety, save, perhaps, on his account, during the whole of her life. Poor little Gus! In imagination he could see her pretty, piquant face drawn and haggard with sudden grief. His first thought was for her, but the sympathy that filled his heart overflowed as he remembered the cause of this grief. He knew no man whom he esteemed and liked so well as he did Jack Trevelyan. He had given his sister willingly, gladly, to the fine, manly, honest young fellow, and he had never once had a moment's regret or uneasiness since the first day of their marriage.

Hugo's face was full of questioning anxiety, as he gazed at

Westchester Station. Even Alwynne and all the miserable, dread and suffering that circled about her was forgotten in this moment, as he looked the inquiry his lips could not utter of the chauffeur who had brought the motor to meet him.

"Mr. Trevelyan is still unconscious. He ain't neither spoke nor moved, my lord," the man said quickly; and there was almost a weakness in his voice and a tear in his eyes as he spoke, for Jack Trevelyan was beloved by all who knew him, big or small.

Lord Taunton drove to the Abbey in silence. He made no effort to question the chauffeur further. He felt something of a vague reproach in his heart as he drove through the now luxuriously leafed park and grounds. Perhaps had he been at home the accident might not have occurred. It was one of those fleeting thoughts that are always the accompaniment of heartfelt sorrow, the natural attendant, as it were, to the regret that harm has come to any dear one.

The very walls and windows and doors seemed to speak in sympathy in the grief that had fallen upon the big house—all was so still. No pretty, piquant, fluttering figure at the doorway; no tall, broad form and heavy laugh and voice to welcome him as he alighted; only the grave face of the butler, who spoke the same message as the chauffeur.

As he passed through the hall Taunton saw through an open doorway a tall, white-robed figure. It was Blanche Glendee. He meant to pass on, as he did not think she saw him, but she turned and came to him hurriedly.

"Oh, Lord Taunton!" she said, her voice no longer hard and stern, but changed, and changed with emotion. "I am so glad you have come. Poor little Gus! I is so terrible! She has not shed one tear; I have not known what to do with her. I am so glad you have come!"

Taunton held her hand gently. For the first time he had a feeling of liking for her; she seemed so womanly, so tender—quite another creature to the big, handsome, languid, social woman whom Lady Augusta had admired so much. He said some words to her. What they were he hardly knew, for his thoughts were with the sister upstairs, and he was also unconscious that he held her hand in his while he spoke.

Blanche was perfectly conscious of this slight breach of etiquette, but she made no effort to remind him of it; and as he loosened her fingers at last and turned away, moving hurriedly up the stairs, a gleam of something like triumph, and most certainly intense satisfaction, came into her big blue eyes. It certainly was gratifying to feel that, after all, she had not wasted herself in vain in having remained on at the Abbey during his absence.

Hugo made his way up to the sick room. He stood for a moment contemplating the scene before him till, a mist of tears rose before his sight, and blotted it out.

All was so still. In a vague sort of way it struck him as being so strange that it could be so still with Gus in the room—Gus, who was usually surrounded by an atmosphere of bustle, and laughter, and life!

It was hard to realize that that small, crouched-up figure beside the bed could be Gus. He had never thought it possible that grief could work so swift a change. In that white, set face, with the blue-shaded eyes, the hair pushed back from the brow, he could trace not even the faintest likeness, the sunny, merry, happy sister he knew so well. He went up to her softly, touching her hand, and whispering her name.

She turned with an inarticulate cry, and flung herself into his arms, clinging to him like a little child.

"He will die!" she whispered hoarsely. "Look—look at him,

Hugo. He has never moved, never stirred. I have spoken to him so often—so often, and he does not hear me, and Jack always answered me. I know he will die! They say kind things to try and comfort me, but I know better!"

Taunton held the trembling little form to his heart. Words would not come easily, and the consolation his heart desired to give her seemed so impossible as his eyes went to the bed where lay that still figure—as stiff and silent as a figure hewn of marble.

Lady Augusta lifted her anguish-stricken, tearless face to his.

"You will not leave me, Hugo! You will stay with me always—now! I—I have no one but you!"

He kissed her old brow.

"Darling, I will stay with you always!" he answered, the reproach he had before felt coming back fourfold.

What, after all, were his grief and disappointments before such a sorrow as this? And then came another thought, that if Alwynne could know, would not her first tender remembrance be for this poor tortured woman, on whose life's sunshine the shadow had fallen so swiftly, so dreadfully.

It was not the moment to nurse selfish feelings. What though he must live here with the knowledge of Alwynne's presence perpetually beside him? What though his eyes must rest on her lovely form and face, growing so unendurably dearer to him, and fall also on that strange, false other to whom she belonged—what then?

He was not the first who had had to live side by side, as it were, to an open grave, in which hope, love, happiness were forever buried.

The power of responsible acting was taken from him now. Even though his whole soul craved to put space between himself and his lost love, human nature, affection, sorrow, sympathy, duty, all rose before him to hold him back.

Temptation might be thrust in his path. His heart foreshadowed in quick precision the foreshadowed the suffering that would and must come to him through Alwynne; but—he must withstand the temptation, he must be strong as iron—the weakness and longing in his heart must be crushed under foot and be forgotten.

His sister looked to him for comfort and help, and in a sort of premonitory way it came to him that Alwynne would look to him as his sister did. He must be true to his honor, to his manhood, and help them both.

Alwynne sat by the window of the lodging house, and looked out at the sea. The sun was shining on it, and the white-crested waves rolled and murmured a sort of joyous song in the sunlight. A book lay on her knee, but she was not reading; she was not even thinking.

Conscious or definite thought was something that never seemed to come to her now. Her mind was in a perpetual haze, in a sort of dream, in which everything was vague and indescribable, save only one feeling, a dominant, overpowering feeling that when something—some one, some strange, invisible influence—drew near to her she must arise and obey its mandates, whatever they might be.

She had grown very thin, and her lovely face was worn and strangely altered, but there was no diminution of her beauty. As one of the most extraordinary writers of the day says:

"Pain and time, which trace deep lines and write a story on a human face, have a strangely different effect on one face and another. The face that is only fair, even very fair, they mar and flay, but to the face whose beauty is the harmony between that which speaks from within and the form through which it speaks, power is added by all that causes the outer

man to bear more deeply the impress of the inner. The pretty woman fades with the roses on her cheeks and the girlhood that lasts an hour; the beautiful woman finds her fullness of bloom only when a past has written itself on her, and her power is the most irresistible when it seems going."

Alwynne's beauty was not material, but of the soul. Despite the dreamy haze that had come into her eyes, clouding, as it were, their exquisite intellect, the fragrance of her young soul was breathed throughout her individuality.

She sat looking at the sea, yet seeing it not. The sunshine, the murmur of the waves, the laughter of the children, all were there, but the sense of none of it came to her. She sat back, her eyes full of soft beauty, with the look open on her knee. Suddenly she aroused, as with the touch of some strong magnetic thrill, and turned her head.

The floor flashed in her face, then died away as her husband came toward her.

"Put on your hat and come out!" he said, and as he spoke he passed his hand softly over her beautiful hair. "The sunshine is lovely! You sit here too much."

He laughed softly as she rose with docile obedience. "What a good child you are, Alwynne! You do all I tell you!"

She put the book on the table without a word, and went to the door. Just as she reached it he called her back.

"Come and kiss me!" he said, in the same laughing sort of way. She turned at once, and went up to him, lifting her lovely face to his.

He touched her lips lightly, and then dismissed her.

Left alone, Blair Hunter stood in front of the window and smiled to himself. He appeared to take a deep interest in the maneuvers of some children who were erecting a huge castle of sand.

"Everything comes to him who knows how to wait," he said to himself. "Well, God knows I have waited a good century. Thought at last my luck was buried forever. The devil takes care of his own. A good, sound, true proverb that, for he has taken pretty good care of me all through my life, bar a few ups and downs."

He left the window, and began pacing to and fro the long, narrow room.

"It works well," he muttered to himself, and there was a look of suppressed excitement in his face. "I can almost see the future. What chance was it that threw Alwynne in my path just at this crisis?" He shrugged his shoulders. "Chance! Why, it was fate—my life itself—my very life!"

He stood silent for a moment, and then stretched out his large white hand and laughed.

"They shall dance like puppets to my tune; and, by gad, I shall play a big time! It looked a safe game before—having all the tricks—but this will be safer. Thanks to that boy's information I can hold his lordship pretty much as I choose. He won't be able to refuse Alwynne, and if I fail to extract what I ask from him—well, Alwynne will be more successful."

He leaned against the window still smiling.

"What curious fools so-called good people are!" he mused, not deeply interested in the sand castle beyond. "This wife of mine, for instance—what an extraordinary creature! What quixotic madness! To turn her back on luxury, to cut herself off from the man she loves, and all for what? A few paltry principles, a sense of honor, which may mean a good deal in sound, but certainly won't put food into one's mouth. Well, it's an ill wind, and I am not going to grumble, since her folly has driven her into my hands. She wants working, though!"

He turned from the window, and his smile went. "She is dazed and overwhelmed just at present—she has not had time to recover; but"—he frowned slightly—"she will make an effort to recover, and there will be a struggle." He paused a moment. "Well, let the struggle come! I can meet it, and end it, too. I am too strong

for them all! I must always win!"

CHAPTER XXIII  
The sun played on the rippling waves, and turned the sand into streaks of dull gold.

Alwynne sat leaning against an old wrecked fishing boat. She was not reading, not even glancing at the book that, as usual, lay open on her knee. She was gazing far across the sea to where, on the distant line of the horizon, she could discern the full sails and tall masts of some giant ship, outbound for a foreign land and clime.

The girl's eyes followed that far off object, that moved so slowly as to seem to be a fixture on the mass of rolling waters. There was a quiet, subdued look on her lovely face; but the whole expression was changed from that which it had worn the day she had sat by the window, and her husband had come toward her.

Then, there had been an extraordinary expression on the girl's countenance, a sort of dreamy unconcern, a heaviness, a lassitude, a look as of a person who is bound and fettered, and who struggles with an enemy that is too powerful and potent to be overcome.

Now it was almost the face of the Alwynne of old. The beauty was as great, and the extreme pallor that had shadowed it was gone, being replaced by a delicate coloring of something like health in the softly tinged cheeks.

She looked as though a burden had fallen from her shoulders, as though the mere fact of existence was in itself a pleasure, and not a weariness. She was herself again, as we first saw her on board the Atlantic steamer—herself, and yet with a subtle difference that is the close attendant on great mental suffering.

Wondrously young and fair she was, in her white serge gown and broad-brimmed hat. The year was advanced now, and spring had given place to summer. Down here on the sands, sheltered from any wind by the high, steep cliffs to the right and left, it was quite hot. Alwynne did not object to the heat, however. She was only conscious of a pleasantness in seeing the waves sparkle, and in feeling the sea air come softly about her, moving the tendrils of her brown hair on her brow, and murmuring gently about her ears; and the laughter and shrill voices of the children in the distance, who built their castles to a phenomenal height and demolished them ruthlessly, only to build new ones, was a sort of pleasure to her also. For it spoke of life and enjoyment that was in the world, though it might not be for her individual share.

Alwynne sat watching the big ship. She wondered about it vaguely. What it might be? Where it was going? Who was aboard it? She could conjure up an intimate picture of its deck and saloons so easily. How many of these ships had she called her home, for days, sometimes for weeks at a time!

She turned from looking at the ship after a while. A mist had come over the horizon. She could not see the white wings of the outward bound vessel. She could see nothing for the tears that welled into her eyes.

Her thoughts were so clear and concise today; she did not remember when she had been able to think so distinctly as during the last two or three days. She was not certain as to what had come to her in the days just before these last; but she felt she must have been ill, and so have had her mental strength enfeebled.

Somehow, the sight of that ship was very sad to her. It brought back a banished memory. A wet deck, with dark clouds flying before the wind, the sea choppy and muddy green—a storm threatening in every gust, and a man standing beside, as she leaned over the rail, looking down into the depthless waters, his brown hand resting close to hers, his wondrous dark-blue eyes searching her downcast face, as it were, to her very soul itself; as she uttered the words which were farewelled between them—not for a day, an hour, but forever.

Alwynne had not gazed upon this memory for a long, long time. Things were strangely clouded in

her mind; some were obliterated, others mingled in a chaotic manner. She felt unequal to the task of sorting them out, there was so much to confuse so much to wound; but this remembrance was clear enough—it had no need of unravelling. It was stamped on her heart, and was there indelibly fixed until the end.

Thoughts followed quickly one on another. Her mother's face, haughty, pale, cold, and cruel as a mask, flitted before her; then a jumble of horrible words, then her flight from the hotel—her search for Basil, and her success there. Here she pressed her small hand over her eyes. Then so much that was strange—real and yet unreal—pleasant at first, in a sense of protection and comfort, found when least expected, and with this pleasure a strong, indefinite repugnance—a fear, a shrinking from an incomprehensible desire to escape from some thing or somebody, and then—

in a middle—a tangle of thoughts, ideas, dreams.

Alwynne sighed, and then looked around and smiled. Basil had come up and sat down beside her so quietly. She had not known he was so near till he was come.

"How far have you read?" he asked her, looking wistfully at her between his gently.

"How far have you walked?" Alwynne replied, with a question and a smile.

"I have been up to the top of the cliff."

"Basil, how wicked you are!" "It is not far, really, Alwynne."

"It must be quite three miles," Alwynne said, regarding him with a most portentously severe expression.

"Two and three-quarter," Basil corrected her, laying his check on her small unglowed palm.

Alwynne disengaged her hand, drew his head down on her knees, and touched his fair hair with a tender loving caress.

"And just two miles and a half! Too much for an invalid like you, Basil!" she said. "It is hot. Alwynne did not object to the heat, however. She was only conscious of a pleasantness in seeing the waves sparkle, and in feeling the sea air come softly about her, moving the tendrils of her brown hair on her brow, and murmuring gently about her ears; and the laughter and shrill voices of the children in the distance, who built their castles to a phenomenal height and demolished them ruthlessly, only to build new ones, was a sort of pleasure to her also. For it spoke of life and enjoyment that was in the world, though it might not be for her individual share."

Alwynne kissed him, and then turned his face seaward with her two hands.

"Look! Isn't that a monster ship? Where is it going? To America, perhaps. Don't you wish you were on board her, going back to Janet?"

"If you were there, yes?" Basil answered, "but—"

Alwynne looked into his honest eyes again.

"And you really, truly love me just as though I were your own sister?" she asked softly.

"Just as though you were my own sister," the boy answered, his voice and face bearing full witness to the depth and truth of his affection.

Alwynne clung to his hand without speaking for a moment, and Basil looked at her. He got a certain relief as he looked, and yet the boy's heart was heavy in his breast. He was weighed down by a curious depression—a mixture of remorse, of dread, of anxiety.

"If I were only older, and bigger, and stronger!" he said, suddenly speaking his thoughts, as it were involuntarily. "I could do so much for you, Alwynne!"

"What more could you do?" the girl asked gently. "You are the greatest comfort to me, Basil. I—I do not dare think what I should have done without you. What I should do now if you—"

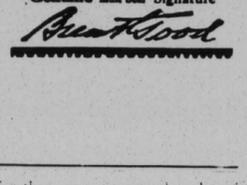
Alwynne did not finish her sentence; her brows were contracted, as with a sudden pain, and her lips were set.

Basil sighed. He released himself from her touch, and leaned up against the boat; his boyish face seemed lined and troubled.

"I must go back tomorrow," he said, after a little pause. "I have been here nearly a fortnight, and I know they must be wanting me,

## Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.



For there was a tremendous lot of work going on at the office when I was taken ill. Mr. Stopford was not at all pleased at having to give me a holiday.

"You were not fit for work!" Alwynne said hurriedly. "You frightened me, Basil, you were so ill; but oh, I was so glad to see you! It was so unexpected, and I did not know you knew where I was!"

"Blair told me," Basil said. He was silent a moment. "It was a wonderful thing for a youngster like me to get a fortnight's holiday. All the other boys were so jealous. It was Lord Taunton's doing!"

Alwynne's pale cheek flushed a little.

"Have you seen Lord Taunton lately?" Basil nodded his head.

"He ran up to town one day. He has been at Torre Abbey; some one is there very ill. I think it is his sister's husband, and Lord Taunton has had a lot of things to look after. He came to look me up when he was in the office; he heard me cough, and he went straight off to Mr. Penneil. I do not know what he said, but I do know that I was told to stop work immediately, and go away to the seaside, if possible, and then when I got back to my bedroom in the boarding house I found the note from Lord Taunton that I told you of, enclosing me a bank note for ten pounds—a bank he called it, and telling me to take care of myself, and let him know how I was. What a real, true friend he is, Alwynne! I don't mind letting him help me, though you know I am a bit proud, because I know he really calls me his friend, and it is an honor to be the friend of such a man!"

Alwynne's face was bent down. She did not speak for a moment. When she did, her voice had a sort of stifled sound in it.

"And then—then you determined to come to me to be taken care of!"

Basil was flinging bits of broken wood and seaweed out to catch the inflowing tide.

"I did not know what to do," he said. "Of course, I thought of you, and I had a sort of half idea of going down to Torre to be with you; and then, in just one of those strange chances that come in life, Blair came to see me, and told me you were here at Fordsea, and packed me off without delay to keep you company; and you know, Alwynne, you look ever so much better since I have been with you! Now what do you say to my conceit, eh?"

Alwynne was looking out to sea again. The big ship had moved a very little way; the sun was striking the white sails aslant now she was making for a course that would bear her out of sight before long.

"I wish," Alwynne said, in a low, dull sort of way, "I wish you were with me always, Basil, always!"

Basil flung another and larger piece of wood into the white foam of the waves; then he turned around and faced the girl. His cheeks had a bright spot of color and his eyes were full of light.

"Look here, Alwynne!" he said in a boyish way, full of eagerness. (To be continued)

SHOP IN YOUR OWN CITY FIRST

This "Made in Canada" movement can be brought a little nearer home to each individual by emphasizing this suggestion: "Patronize the stores of your home town."

THE WEEK IN NEWCASTLE

Hotel for Sale The Touraine Hotel, Chatham, is being offered for sale, by tender.

One Month from Today Just one month from today will be Christmas. The question is, will the war have any effect on Old Santa?

Skating in Moncton For the first time this year lovers of skating enjoyed an afternoon near Hall's Creek bridge, where a good sheet of ice had formed.

Recruiting at Campbellton Recruiting at Campbellton is brisk, and already thirty-two men have enlisted for the second contingent.

Three Months Free Present subscribers to The Advocate can get this paper for three months free by renewing their own and sending in one paid up yearly subscription.

Watch This Paper Christmas advertising will soon begin, and our readers are advised to watch the columns of The Advocate and keep in touch with all the advertisers who have to offer.

Store Improvement Improvements are now being made in D. W. Stothart's store. Formerly the store was divided into two departments, but the partition being removed leaves it all in one large room which makes it much more convenient to handle the large trade of this store.

C. B. of R. E. Meeting Mr. A. R. Mosher, of Halifax, Grand President of the C. B. of R. E. will be in Newcastle Thursday evening and will hold a meeting in Park's Hall at eight o'clock, at which all railroad men are invited to attend.

Subjects for Sunday On Sunday morning in the Methodist Church the subject for the sermon will be "Gain for Both Worlds" and in the evening, "A Time to Speak" with special reference to some national, provincial and local affairs.

A Belgian's Story The Sydney Post publishes several letters from Cape Breton ladies with the first contingent. The following extract is taken from one of them: "I have just seen some of the Belgian refugees. It would make your heart ache to see them. They just have what they stand up in. A lot of the little girls have their hands cut off. A Belgian man tells that the Germans burnt his house, killed his two sons, and then threw his wife up and caught her on a bayonet. He is left with a little baby and two other little ones. All the workhouses and big institutions are just full of them."

Visiting Sportsmen Messrs. F. F. Bryant, J. C. Clements, of Boston, William Bodwell and Edward Bodwell, of Sandford, Me., returned today from a month's hunting trip on the Miramichi with Russell Bros. as guides. They are at the Barker House. Messrs. John Bentley and George F. Bressinger, of Jersey City, returned today after a successful hunting trip with Guide Richard Evans. They are at the Queen Hotel. Mr. J. C. Tussey, of Hollidansburg, Pa., is at the Queen Hotel en route to the Miramichi woods on a hunting trip with Mr. John Sommerville as guide.—Gleaner.

In Need of Enlightenment "The Newcastle Patriotic fund is announced to be \$1705, including \$500 from the county council and \$200 from the town council. If that is so, who gave the town of Newcastle power to claim the \$500 contributed by the county council on behalf of the whole county?"—Gazette.

[If the Gazette will follow closely the acknowledgements of subscriptions made in Newcastle, it will see that this town is not claiming the \$500 given by the County Council, the treasurer, Mr. W. J. Jardine, merely acknowledges that this amount has been handed in to him. If the Gazette will also look over Mr. Jardine's acknowledgements in this issue, he will find that the "Newcastle fund" has increased to \$1750.57.

Don't Worry Don't worry because you fear the war is going to affect your Xmas trade. Get in preparation and then make your business hum. The Advocate is a good medium in which to make the buzz. Try it this year.

A Twisted Account Whoever supplied the Chatham Commercial with its account of the banquet tendered the Hon. John Morrissey certainly played some joke on that paper, according to the order in which it gives the toasts.

Must Sign Name Correspondence sent to this paper for publication must bear the signature of the writer, not for publication but for good faith, otherwise their correspondence will be consigned to the waste basket.

Dates for Xmas Ads. December 16th and 23rd are the two dates to select for your Christmas ads. The 23rd, just two days before Christmas, comes in good to be of an especial benefit to our merchants. Select your space early.

Will Visit Provinces Major General Sam Hughes is planning to make a trip through the Maritime Provinces in the near future. His work in the vicinity of Ottawa has been occupying so much of his time that he is unable to state when he will go east. He expects to visit Halifax and St. John and possibly go as far as Sydney.

Not so Newcastle While the Red Cross Societies all over Canada have been hurrying much needed supplies to the soldiers, we are told that the case of shirts, pyjamas, socks, bandages, etc., etc. that was packed weeks ago by the Chatham Society still remains at the Town Hall! What are the ladies waiting for? What is the use of working overtime for the soldiers if the goods are not shipped promptly?—Commercial.

Pie Social A pie social and dance will be held in the Associated Lodges Hall, Douglastown, on Friday evening, Nov. 27 at 7:30 o'clock, the proceeds of which will go to the Belgian Fund. The ladies are requested to bring a pie, and the gentlemen are required to pay 35 cents to have the pleasure of eating one. Gekkie's orchestra will be in attendance, and all will have the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of the ladies of Douglastown. Remember Friday eve ing.

Address in Harkins Academy R. P. Steeves, M. A., of Sussex, the Director of Elementary Agricultural Education in New Brunswick, will address the Harkins Academy Industrial Club at the Academy, Friday afternoon, at 2:30. Any one interested in this phase of education in the betterment of this town, should attend his, which is open to the public. In connection with this work there have been built school buildings at Woodstock and at Sussex. It is the intention of the Department to build another on the North Shore. "Remember Friday at 2:30 in the "upper room" in the academy. You should attend.

Successful Band Supper The bear and candy sale which was held in the Temperance Hall, Douglastown, Monday evening, was attended by about one hundred and seventy five people, many coming from Newcastle. The returns of the evening amounted to fifty dollars, a large part of which was collected by Mr. Edward Wood who acted in the capacity of auctioneer and by his jokes and pleasing manner succeeded in running the candy to a price which was decidedly to the advantage of those who were getting the benefit of the social. The band played at intervals throughout the evening, each selection being received with marked applause. The band wishes to thank the ladies who by preparing and serving the luncheon did a large part in bringing the social to a successful issue. The proceeds will be used for band purpose.

Miss L. S. T.: A complexion marvellous for its clearness, pinky whiteness and softness, will be produced by the liberal use of rostone. Rub this cream on the entire face liberally. Let the cream dry on the face. Repeat this again at night. Any good druggist will sell you an ounce of rostone.

Shipments Made For Belgian Relief

Memo of Goods Received by Committee at St. John to Nov. 10th.

St. John, Nov. 23.—The following is a memorandum of goods received by Provincial Belgian Relief Committee at St. John up to and including October 28 to November 10. Mrs. W. E. Stone, Woodstock; 5 bbls. clothing, 5 cases. Mrs. J. B. Crabtree, Grand Falls; 3 cases clothing. S. W. Thorne, Havelock, 5 bags potatoes. Ladies of Poreror and Seaton Ridge, also Gleason Rd., Char. Co.; 5 cases clothing, 1 bbl. clothing. Rev. G. Pringle, Kincardine, several shipments, 10 bbls. clothing, 2 cases clothing. Women's Sewing Circle, Hatfield's Pt.; 2 cases clothing. People of Central Greenwish; 1 case clothing. Back Bay Relief Committee, Char. Co.; 1 case clothing. Rev. Mr. Gougie, Woodstock; 1 box clothing. J. Montgomery, Woodstock; 2 bbls. clothing. R. A. McDonald, St. Stephen; 14 bbls. 1 half bbl. Shore Line, C. P. R.; 14 bags, 1 case. Riverside, A. Co.; 6 cases, 7 bbls. Catholic church, per C. M. Mercereau, Bathurst; 6 cases. Wilsons Beach, Campbellton, ex S. S. "Grand Manan" 11 bbls, 5 boxes. Shore Line, S. Greenlaw, Oak Bay, 6 boxes, 2 bbls. S. S. "D. J. Purdy"; 2 cases. S. S. "May Queen"; 2 bbls, 1 box. Friends, Mouth of Jemseg; 1 case. Mrs. H. D. Cleveland, sec. Women's Institute, Albert; 5 boxes bedding, 1 bbl. People of Burton and Oromocto, per J. W. Kimball; 100 bbls. potatoes. S. S. "Champlain," 6 bags, 3 bbls, 2 cases, 1 bbl. Rev. G. I. Sprigg, Zealand Sta.; 12 cases, 2 bbls. I. S. Dawson, Dawson Settlement; 11 cases. C. E. Steeves, Hillsboro; 3 1/2 bbls potatoes. L. Young, Ripple; 2 cases. A. W. Currie, Pombosquis; 1 case. Colts Island Relief Committee, 10 cases canned goods, 1 bag rice, 1 bag beans. Rev. S. Greenlaw, Oak Bay, 10 bbls. flour. Lords Cove, 2 boxes, 1 bbl. Corners Bros. Ltd., Black Harbour; 1 case clothing and shoes. J. W. Taylor, Harvey Station; 5 cases. Mrs. H. Gilmore for ladies of Bonny River, 1 case. Pennfield Baptist Sewing Circle, 3 cases. Pennfield Ridge and Seely Cove Sewing Circle, 1 case. Rev. J. Harrison, St. George; 2 cases. St. George; 1 case. People of Lorneville, 2 cases. Mrs. J. A. Howard, West Quaco; 16 bags, 6 bbls. Bathurst Methodist Church, 3 cases. W. H. Jenkins, Havelock; 2 bbls. Turtle Creek, 18 bbls. A. West, Coles Island; 31 bbls, 4 cases. S. W. Tompkins, Bath; 1 case. Baptist Missionary Society, Hartland; 2 boxes. Bohan & Co. Bath; 2 cases. People of Parish of St. Hilaire, (Rev. Father Comeau); 3 cases clothing, 3 bbls. clothing, 1 case canned goods, 2 bags, 1 car potatoes. Enrskillen, 23 bbls. People of Parish of Baken Lake, 4 boxes, 1 car potatoes. D. C. Hanson, St. Andrews; 2 bbls. Delee Jet, 1 bbl. P. D. S. Hartland, 1 case. Medley Dykeman, Jemseg; 2 cases. Mrs. L. P. Farris, White's Cove; 1 pc, 1 bag. Mrs. C. W. Briggs, S. S. "Victoria," 1 pc. Fredericton Jet, 3 boxes. Ladies of East Florenceville, 1 case. Enterprise Women's Institute, 3 cases. People of St. Basil (Rev. Father Dugal); 2 cars potatoes, 10 cases clothing, 1 case clothing. People of Greer River (Rev. Father Dugal); 1 car potatoes, 2 bbls. flour, 3 cases clothing, 2 bags beans, 2 bbls. beef. J. H. Stewart, Bathurst; 1 car potatoes. People of Baker Lake, per Father Richard; 1 car potatoes. People of St. Jacques and Edmundston, 1 car potatoes. People of Clair, Mada. Co.; 8 cases clothing, 1 bbl. flour, 2 bags, 3 bags clothing, 1 car potatoes. People of College Bridge, 1 car vegetables. R. A. McKillan, Charlo; 14 bbls. flour, 1 bag flour, 64 bbls. potatoes, 22 cases clothing, 1 bbl. oatmeal, 1/2 bbl. fish, 6 bbls. turnips, 1 box tea, 1/2 bbl. oatmeal. People of Caanan, 92 bbls. potatoes 34 bbls. turnips, 5 bags flour, 16 bags oats, 3 cases clothing. People of Moncton, 1 car vegetables, 5 bbls. flour, 1 parcel, 1 bag rice. R. W. Jones, Boundary Creek, 1 car vegetables. People of Dorchester, 1 case, 2

ANNUAL MEETING CURLING CLUB.

Held Monday Evening in Town Hall --- Officers Elected for Season.

The annual meeting of the Newcastle Curling Club was held in the Town Hall, Monday evening, Nov. 23rd. President Morrissey in the chair. The first matter of business was the election of officers for the coming year, the following being elected: W. J. Jardine, President, D. J. Buckley, Vice-President, Rev. S. J. MacArthur, Chaplain, Gilmore Stothart, Treasurer, J. E. T. Lindon, Secretary. The Managing Committee was then elected as follows: Chas. Dalton, Chairman; Chas. Sargent, Chas. Morrissey, Thos. Maltby, Percy Russell. The Managing Committee was ordered to interview the Rink Committee re the leasing of the rink for the coming season. The Secretary was notified to publish in the local papers a notice calling on all members of last year's club to pay their dues on or before December 1st, to qualify as members for the coming season. Several members spoke of the interest taken in the past and all seemed confident of coming to receive and hold the same. According to Mr. Teed's evidence he has paid from the fund some of the bills of the local government party, also twelve dollars for safety boxes, two hundred dollars to Mr. Brankley for expenses, and one thousand dollars for his own expenses in connection with the collection and handling of the fund. With the exceptions above noted the entire amount which was paid over to Mr. Teed as afore-said was in Mr. Teed's possession at the time he gave evidence before the commission, and he is now, or then was, holding the same as a fund to be used in the interests of the local government party in this province. "All of which is most respectfully submitted." Saint John, N. B., September, 1914.

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Business Locals TAX NOTICES—Four and County Rates and Road Tax Notices can be had at The Advocate Job Dept. SPECIAL OFFER for early buyers—Any pair of Dollar Cuff Links in our store engraved and put in handsome case if bought before December 10th. H. Williston & Co. 48-1. WANTED—Enterprising man or woman as District Manager; experience unnecessary; salary, commission and railway fare. Write Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto. 47-2. FOR SALE—Five Black Minorca Cockerels, from prize winning imported stock. Your choice for \$100 if taken soon. Write Box 64, or Advocate Office. 47-1. H. WILLISTON & CO., announce in their regular ad. that they will engrave free all jewelry during December. Now girls get your Cuff Links, Signet Scarf Pins and Rings, and have His initials engraved on them. Nothing better for a Christmas Gift. 48-1. NEW STOCK—A new line of Wedding Stationery has just been received at The Advocate Job Dept. Also Ladies, Misses and Gents cards. 48-1. A girl familiar with general house work. Good wages paid for one who is thoroughly experienced. Apply to MRS. E. A. McCURDY 360

Notice to Curlers All members of last year's curling Club are hereby notified to pay their dues on or before the 1st day of December to qualify as members of the Club for the coming year. J. E. T. LINDON, Secretary 48-1

Teacher Wanted First or Second Class teacher wanted for Strathadam School, District No. 12, to commence Jan. 1st. Salary \$200 a year. Apply to MAJOR McTAVISH, Secretary. 48-4 pd.

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Ontario Apples Spys & Baldwins only CAR UNLOADING TO-DAY These apples are from one of the best orchards in Ontario. Delicious in flavor and good keepers. Place your order to-day. Nova Scotia Gravensteins, No. 1, 2 and 3. Just a few left, mountain grown, good keepers, will be firm for a month yet at \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 per barrel. Cape Cod Cranberries, Malaga Grapes, Oranges and Lemons. Potatoes, Beets, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips. Hopkin's Sausages, Haddies and Kippers. GEORGE STABLES PHONE 8 CROCKERY