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The DIAMOND DYES are the only package dyes admitted to the homes of wise and economical women. Why? Because they have every quality which true home dyes should possess. DIAMOND DYES are, today, the only dyes guaranteed to give decided and happy successes. All druggists and general merchants who desire to please their customers, sell only the DIAMOND DYES, for the simple reason that they always give complete satisfaction.

Common and adulterated package dyes put up to imitate the DIAMOND DYES are sold by some merchants because of the extra cash profits they yield. These deceptive dyes are, in every case, worthless as coloring agents. They produce weak and blotchy colors, and invariably ruin good garments and materials. Their use has caused grief and loss of money in many homes.

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The Manufacture of Paper From Straw.

Demands of papermakers are insatiable and the destruction of forests to satisfy the requirements of paper manufacturers has become alarming. All over the country, wherever there is wood suitable for making into pulp, mills are being erected and the denuded mountain and hill tops bear mute but eloquent witness to the wholesale destruction which is being wrought.

Even now endeavors are being made in New York to interest capitalists in the conversion of the magnificent forests of Vancouver into pulp material, and not long ago a gentleman from South America was attempting to do the same with reference to some of the noble forests in Brazil and along some of the larger South American rivers. Fortunately for these forests, the wood will not yield a good paper fibre and from that calamity they are safe.

The destruction of the forests will undoubtedly continue until a fibre is found which will take the place of that of spruce or poplar wood. There has been an almost endless search for something in this line, and substantially all fibres known have been subjected to experiments, in most instances with indifferent success.

Papermakers have been interested within the past few weeks to learn of a demonstration which is in progress in New York whereby it is being proved that good pulp can be made from straw. It is a fact that straw is no new material for paper making. It has been used more or less with varying success for a good many years, and even now is being extensively used in England. But up to the present no manufacturer has been able to make white pulp or a fine quality of paper from it. Only the coarser grades have been possible and the tensile strength was scarcely satisfactory for paper which was required to stand any strain.

A new company was incorporated last December to make paper from straw under nine basic patents. An experimental plant was established in this city and today, even with imperfect machinery, paper is being made that fulfills all requirements. The pulp can be made into any grade of paper required, from Manila wrappings up to the finest grades of bonds and ledgers, and the expense of manipulation is much less than that of any other known raw material.

When the comparatively inexpensive manipulation if coupled with the low price of raw material, it will be readily seen that the cost of production is slight, compared with the present price of ground wood or chemical fibre. And, above all, it is made from a material which is renewed each year. It requires 30 years to grow a spruce tree large enough to be profitably converted into pulp. It requires only a few weeks to raise straw, and the quantity produced is practically unlimited.

Heretofore straw paper manufacturers have suffered from the fact that it was impossible to escape the knots at the joints of the straw, but this has been overcome in the new process and no knots can be distinguished after the straw has passed through the first bath. Every particle of the straw is used, with the exception of the root, and any straw is suitable excepting buckwheat.

The company's first mill is now in process of erection at Crowley, La., and will use rice straw. Another is to be built in Minnesota, where wheat straw will be used, and they have just purchased a mill at Baltimore, Ohio, where it is likely that oat straw will form the principal part of the raw material. At the experimental plant in New York rye straw is used.

The raw material is subjected to three alkali and two acid baths. The straw enters one end of a series of machines dry, being cut and blown in by automatic machinery, and emerges from the other end in about four hours, or a little less, perfectly white pulp without a trace of resemblance to its origin.

From there it could go direct to the paper machine.

It requires no great stretch of the imagination to see what the result of such a revolutionary invention will be. Perhaps the most important of all is that it will have a tremendous influence in saving the forests. If paper manufacturers can procure a pulp as good as they are now using for a much lower price, and the supply is inexhaustible, because the raw material is renewed each year, it is not difficult to predict what the paper manufacturers will do. Therefore, the situation is interesting to everyone who has anything to do with the lumber supply.

There is timber enough for the ordinary purposes for which lumber has heretofore been used, but the fact that some varieties are being utterly destroyed in the manufacture of paper has compelled lumbermen to seek a substitute, and that has created more or less disturbance in all lumber markets. If straw, which is virtually a waste product, can be manipulated to take the place of wood, as is now being done, the forestry problem is a long way toward solution.—New York Commercial.

The Growth of Methodism.

(Wolville Acadian.)

Rev. R. W. Weddall, in the course of his sermon in Horton on a recent Sabbath referred to the fact that just one hundred years ago, in June, 1806, the Methodist Conference, embracing the territory included in the Maritime Provinces, was held in Horton. That conference consisted of seven ministers stationed in various parts of the province. The conferences recently held in Windsor, N. S., and Marysville, N. B., one hundred years afterward, consisted of more than four hundred ministers and laymen. Then the support was largely drawn from great Britain. Now, in addition to supporting their own ministers the same territory contributes over twenty-five thousand dollars to the mission work, while the Methodism of the Dominion contributes something over half a million dollars annually to the mission cause. Then the members and adherents of the church were a few scattered ones, now nearly a million of the population of the Dominion call themselves by the name Methodist, while the membership in the Maritime Provinces is 30,101.

During the conference of 1806 a young girl of 17 years of age, from Cornwallis, who was visiting in Horton, was converted to God and joined the Methodist church. Five years afterwards she removed to Halifax as the wife of Mr. David Starr. Three of their daughters subsequently became wives of Methodist ministers: Mrs. Charles Stewart, Mrs. Roland Morton, and Mrs. (Dr.) Rice—are prominent and influential in the councils of the church. No one can predict what the next one hundred years will bring to pass.

The individual history of the Methodist church will probably merge, before long, into that of the larger and more influential body of Christian believers, when the cherished hopes of many shall be realized and a splendid advance be made toward the time when the Christ prayer shall be answered and "they all shall be one" and symbolize that glorious union of which He spake.

Opening the Saloons.

Now and then something occurs which shows in an unusually vivid way how great is the evil for which drink is responsible. San Francisco is furnishing a lesson at the present moment. One of the first measures of safety which followed the earthquake and fire was the rigid closing of all the saloons. It resulted in keeping the city freer from crime of all kinds and freer from disease than it had ever been before; and that, too, although every other circumstance induced to both crime and disease.

But now the saloons are open again. How they are regarded by even the sanest of men is strikingly disclosed by the fact that ministers have been advising the women in the camps to arm themselves, and the police, even, are said to be counseling citizens to carry revolvers when business calls them out at night. The numbers of the police, too, have been largely increased.

This does not mean that the people of San Francisco are a bad lot, waiting only for the opportunity to secure liquor in order to show their evil propensities. It means merely that in San Francisco, as in every other city, there is a class which can be kept decent so long as it cannot get liquor, but becomes a menace as soon as it does get liquor.

It needs a lesson like this to rouse the minds of people to the seriousness of this great problem. There is hardly a greater question in public life today, and it is only when the minds of the people are awakened and when the matter is studied as gravely and earnestly and conscientiously as it deserves, that any satisfactory solution will be found.—Youth's Companion.

PILES

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DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Fruits of Colonel Bryan's Trip.

(New York Sun.)

Colonel Bryan continues to emit information. Now he is in Paris, silent on the sacred ratio, but willing to talk on any other subject. What has impressed the Great Conservative Force in the far countries he has visited? It is the "democratic development," and the colonel reports:

"I noticed it in India, Japan and China. Everywhere one sees the same evidence of popular awakening."

Wherein is the cause of this "popular awakening"? The question is easily answered. The Grand Awakener has been about opening the eyes of the people. Before Colonel Bryan had started on his travels all was quiet and calm. Contented with their slavish lot, the natives of China, India and Japan lived happily, ignorant of the sorrow of their states. Colonel Bryan has illumined their minds and extended their horizons. A world revolution will follow in his trail. The old order must change. He has pulled its foundations from under it.

An international political reformation is a noble achievement. Yet for Bill the Taint Killer it is but a small thing. He has accomplished it on a pleasure trip from west to east.

A WELL-KEPT LIFE.

It requires a well-kept life to do the will of God, and even a better kept life to will to do his will. To be willing is a rarer grace than to be doing the will of God. For he who is willing may some times have nothing to do, and must only be willing to wait; and it is easier far to be doing God's will than to be willing to have nothing to do—it is easier far to be working for Christ than it is to be willing to cease. No, there is nothing rarer in the world today than the truly willing soul and there is nothing more worth covering than the will to do God's will. There is no grander possession for any Christian life than the transparently simple mechanism of a sincerely obeying heart.—Drummond.

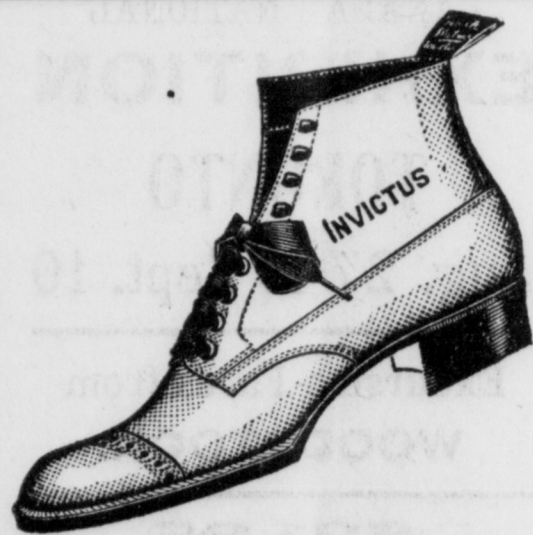
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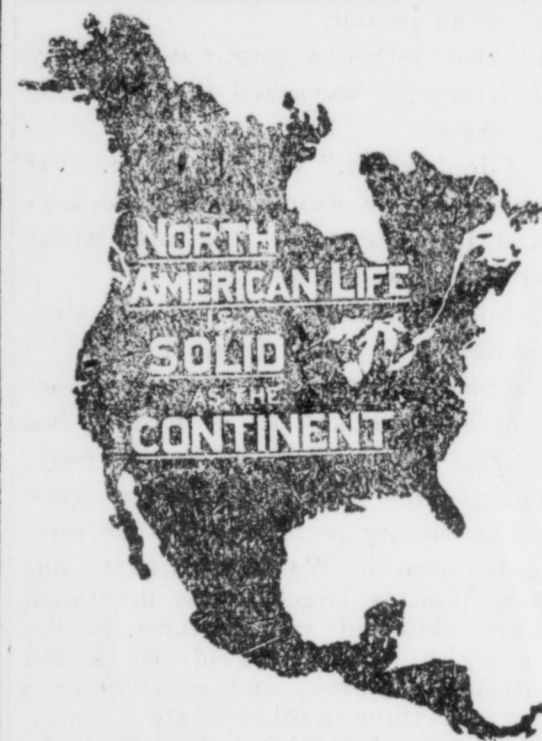
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Hard Pine Flooring and Finish.

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Twenty-Fifth Annual Statement

North American Life Assurance Company

For the year ended Dec. 31st, 1905.

Standing as at Dec. 31st, 1905:

Insurance in force.....	\$87,827,606.00
Income.....	1,663,854.13
Assets.....	6,938,913.66
Net Surplus.....	570,010.43

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I have plenty of storage room.

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A full line of materials of all kinds. Aqueduct Pipe at specially low rates. All work guaranteed first class.

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AUCTION SALE.

At my residence on Saturday, August 18th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., there will be sold at auction 1 set new single harness, 1 set double harness, 1 set double working harness, 1 pung, 1 horse fork and other articles. JOHN PURVIS, Oak Mountain, Carleton County. July 25, 1905.