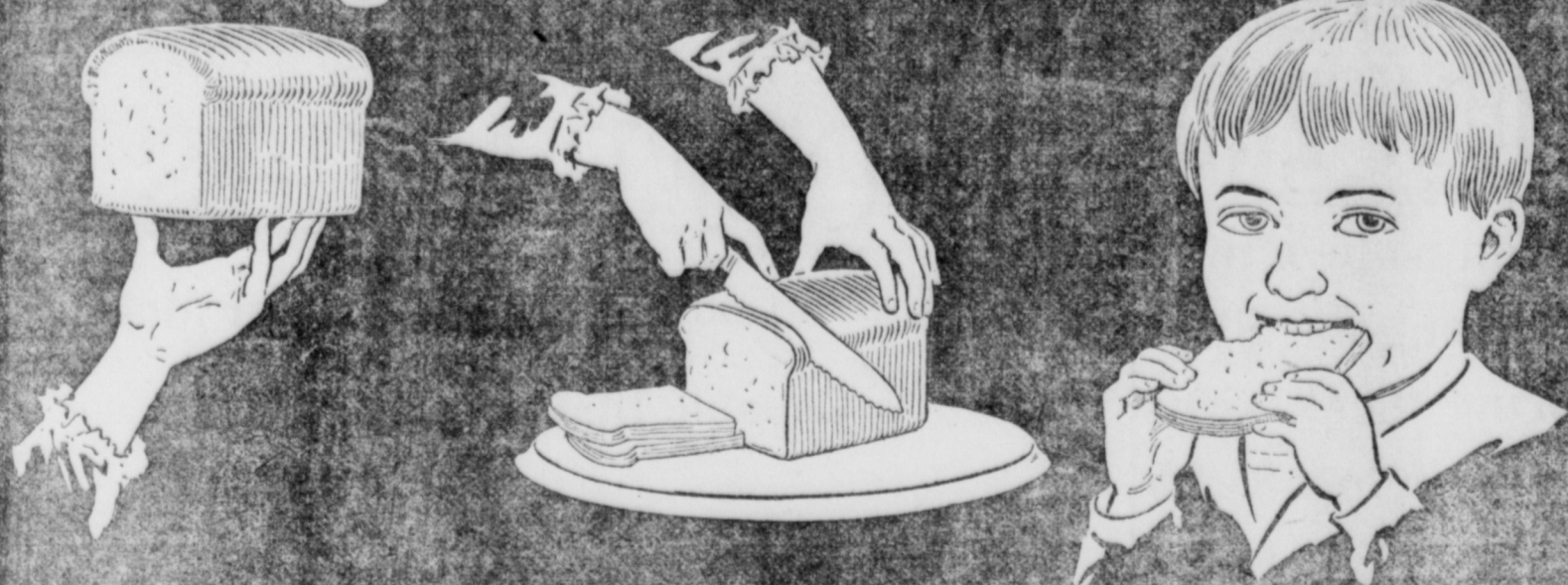


Feels Light Cuts White Tastes Right



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**PURITY FLOUR**

### Current Events.

**Another feat in Aviation.**—On June 2nd, Charles Stewart Rolls, an English aviator, crossed the English Channel twice in a Wright biplane without descending. He flew from Dover to Sangatte, near Calais, and circling over that village, flew back to Dover and descended, having covered over 50 miles in 90 minutes. This is the first time that the double journey has been made.

**An earthquake in Southern Italy.** June 7th, caused serious damage in the province of Avellino. Most of the houses in the town of Calitri were destroyed, and at least fifty people were buried in the ruins there and in neighboring villages.

**For the South Pole.**—The British arctic expedition, to be commanded by Captain Scott, composed of 28 officers and men of science and a crew of 27 picked men, sailed from the Thames, June 1st, in the Terra Nova. Captain Scott hopes to reach the south pole in December 1911. In addition to ponies and dog-teams, the party is provided with a novel means of transport in the form of a motor sledge, which has been satisfactorily tested on the snows of Norway.

**Professor Goldwin Smith,** widely known for more than half a century as journalist, author, lecturer and educator, died June 7th, at Toronto, in his 87th year. He was professor of modern history at Oxford, 1858-1866, and lecturer and professor of English and constitutional history at Cornell University, 1868-1871; and was the author of nearly 40 books and of numerous magazine and newspaper articles upon educational, literary and political subjects.—Youth's Companion.

**Halley's Comet** has not been so bright as was expected and our chief interest in it arises from the fact that we know more about it than about any other of these celestial visitors. It is believed to be the same comet that appeared at the time of the battle of Hastings, and the superstitious fears of the English soldiers may have had something to do with the result of the battle.

**Universal municipal suffrage** has been granted by the Legislature of Norway to women over twenty-five years of age. Formerly as in our own country, only women who were taxed upon property or income were allowed to vote.

**A pipe line** has been completed to carry oil from Oklahoma to New York, a distance of one thousand five hundred miles.

**The largest wooden building in the world** is the parliament building in Wellington, N Z, where wood is used instead of stone in its construction because of there being less danger from earthquakes.

**The court of arbitration** which is to deal with the Newfoundland fishery dispute has begun its sessions at the Hague. The court consists of five jurists, one from Austria, one from the Netherlands, one from the United States, and one from the British Empire, the two latter being Judge Gray of Delaware and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. The matter for decision is the extent of the rights conferred upon the United States fishermen by the treaty of 1818 in the waters off the Coast of Newfoundland. It is claimed by Newfoundland that these rights belong only to citizens of the United States and should be subject to the same restrictions as those imposed upon Newfoundland fishermen; while the United States authorities claim that their fishermen are not subject to the laws of Newfoundland when in Newfoundland waters, and that it does not matter whether the crews of their vessels are United States citizens or not. There is also a question of whether the bays and harbours of Newfoundland form a part of the coast waters to which the treaty applies.

A steamer bound from Montreal to Eng-

land has passed out through the Strait of Belle Isle. Never before, so far as the records show, has the strait been clear of ice in May.

By the acquirement of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and its steamship lines, the Canadian Pacific has gained indirect access to Boston, as well as a line to Halifax independent of the Intercolonial Railway.—Educational Review.

The world has never seen before, and perhaps may never see again, so impressive ceremonies as those which attended the burial of our late King, on the twentieth of May. Three or four million people lined the route of the procession through the streets of London, and stood in absolute silence while it passed. The armies and navies of nearly all the nations in the world were represented in the funeral cortege, preceded by detachments of nearly every regiment in England. Next came the military and naval officers, and the great officers of state, all in brilliant uniforms, and then a simple gun carriage bearing the body of the dead monarch, behind which were led his horse and his favorite dog. Nine kings and many foreign princes followed. King George, the chief mourner, was accompanied by the late King's brother, the Duke of Cornwall, and his nephew the German Emperor. The other reigning monarchs present were the King of Norway, the King of Greece, the King of Denmark, the King of Spain, the King of Belgium, the King of Portugal and the Czar of Bulgaria; and the special representatives of France and the United States were given prominent place in the procession, as were also the High Commissioner of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. It was a few days too soon to include with them an official representative of the Union of South Africa. But, with all this marvellous assemblage of great men, never before equaled in the history of the world, the procession itself was less impressive than the silent millions of people through which it passed. There was every evidence that King Edward was sincerely loved by his people, and that their mourning was not a mere matter of form. Among the thousands of costly wreaths that were sent to Windsor, which overflowed St George's Chapel, the place of interment, and filled a large part of the lawn, there were little sprays of wild flowers and common garden blossoms, sent by the poorest people and by children. Memorial services were held throughout the Empire, and the great railways of Canada stopped every wheel in their service for three minutes on the day of the funeral.

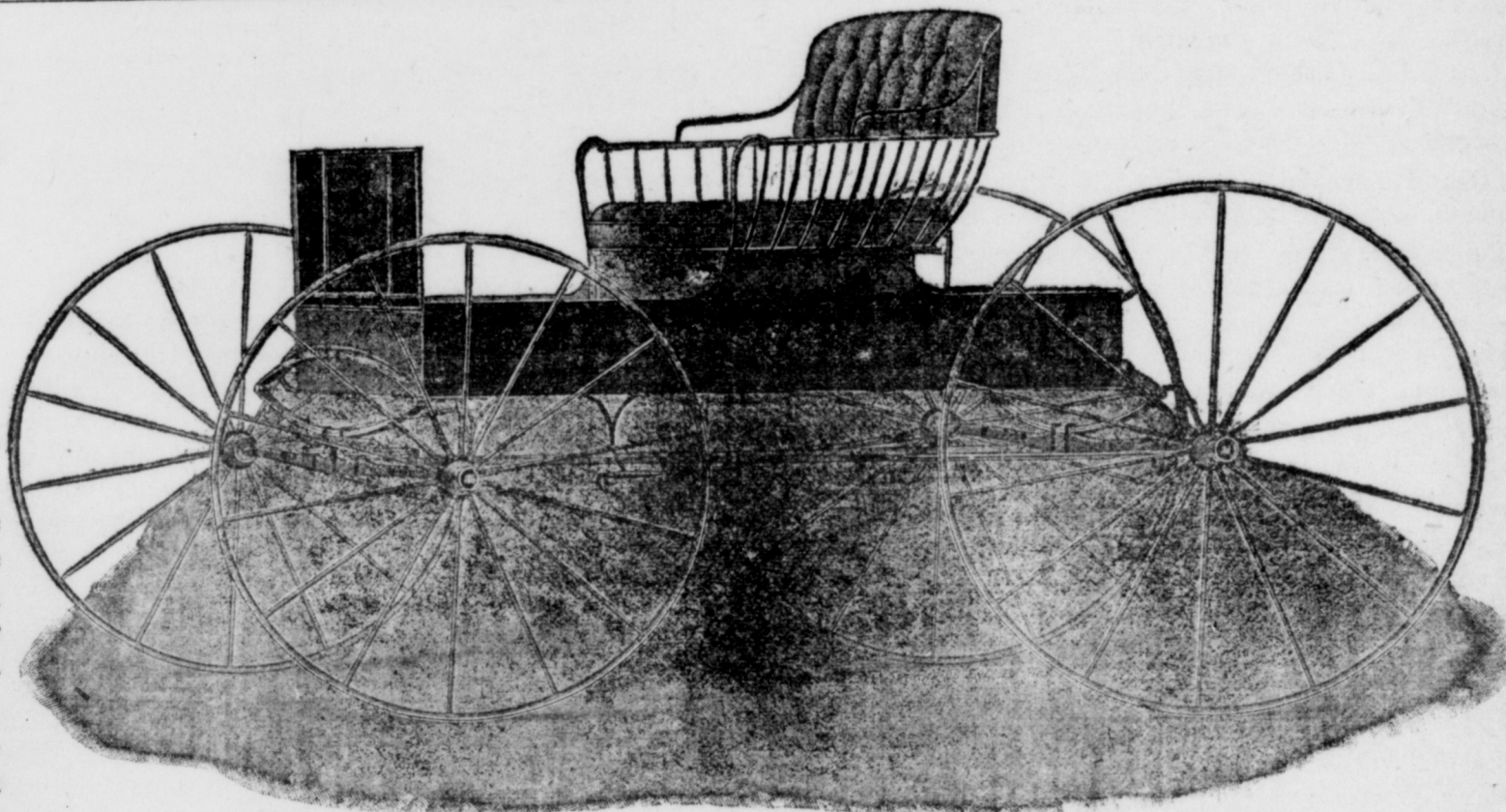
King George is the second son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. His older brother the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, died 1892. He is related to most of the reigning monarchs of Europe. The Emperor of Germany is his own cousin, being the son of King Edward's sister; and the Emperor of Russia is also his cousin being the son of Queen Alexandra's sister. The Kings of Greece and Denmark are his mothers brothers. The King of Norway who is the son of the King of Denmark, is his cousin; the Queen of Norway, his sister; and the Queen of Spain, his cousin. Prince David, who will probably be now known by his first name, Edward, became Duke of Cornwall by his father's accession to the throne, and will be made Prince of Wales later. He is but sixteen years of age; and one of the first things to be done is to appoint a regent to govern in his place if he should come to the throne before he is of age.

Queen Mary is the fourth of that name in the history of England, not including Mary Queen of Scots. The others were Mary the Queen of Henry IV; Queen Mary I, of the House of Tudor, and Queen Mary II, of the House of Stuart, the two latter Queens in their own right.

**NEW CLIFF DWELLINGS DISCOVERED.**—The most extraordinary ancient ruins ever unearthed in America have rewarded the efforts of Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution. In the southwest corner of Colorado, along the canon of the Rio Mancos, which ranges from 1,000 to 2,000 feet deep, are newly found houses of cliff-dwellers, which contain from 100 to 200 rooms. Each large house is a complete, fortified house in itself. The walls are as high as 30 feet in places, and as thick as two feet three inches. The builders, however, were a peaceful, agricultural people, who built mainly for defense against Sioux and Apaches. They deserted their homes, probably because of raid upon their crops by hostile tribes, or because of contagious disease or clan feuds among themselves.—Youth's Companion.

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THEY ARE VERY FINE

**BALMAIN BROS.**

The last day of May saw the beginning of the new South Africa; and at the request of someone in Natal, the event was very generally recognized in Canada by the raising of school flags and by special lessons on the history and geography of that part of the King's dominions. Lord Gladstone, the new Governor-General of South Africa, took his oath of office at Pretoria, which is to be the administrative capital. The total population of the new dominion is about five million, only one fourth of the inhabitants being of European descent. The four provinces, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony, will be represented in the general parliament, which is to meet at Cape Town; and will have local parliaments somewhat similar to those of the Canadian provinces.

#### ROYAL STATE PORTRAITS.

J Purves Carter, the noted English expert in art, who is spending some time in St John yesterday conducted an investigation at Fredericton which has produced valuable information for the province. He identified four paintings hung in the council chamber of the Government building as Royal State portraits by the most famous of English painters. "These famous works are priceless," said Mr Carter last evening on his return to the city by the Boston train.

"Two of the portraits," Mr Carter added, "that of King George III, and that of Queen Charlotte, are by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Another is that of the Earl of Glenlogie, a Scotch nobleman. This is by Graham, one of the most noted artists Scotland has produced. The fourth is a portrait of the Earl of Sheffield, by John Hoppner, R.A."

All are whole length portraits in magnificent original carved gilt frames. They

were rescued from the fire which destroyed the old government building in 1880. They are only very slightly damaged."

There are no government records in existence to establish the identity of these pictures, and Mr Carter's examination has been productive of information which is news to everybody. The pictures were painted many years ago, and their identity seems to have been forgotten.

Mr Carter also found a painting in St Dunstan's church which he pronounces valuable.

#### The Virtue of Persistence

How many human lives are wrecked on the quicksands of good resolutions, finally sucked down to a state of passive inertia! Too much contemplation of the ideal is as fatal to human progress as too constant association with evil, if there be no effort to attain thereto, for "faith without works is dead."

And no man having put his hand to the plow of personal cultivation should ever dream of turning back. Persistence is the virtue that accompanies men to complete success. By it the heroes of peace and war accomplished great deeds and won their way to fair fame.

"All men," says Emerson, "have wandering impulses, fits and starts of generosity. But when you have chosen your part abide by it, and do not weakly try to reconcile yourself with the world.—Toronto Sunday World."

#### CHEER UP, TAFT.

Rochester Union and Advertiser: Be of good cheer, President Taft, the colonel will be here in a few days, and then he will settle everybody's destinies. He'd as soon be your guardian as anybody else's.

#### Exactly What he Wanted

London Punch does a service to mankind by printing every week several ludicrously ambiguous items culled from the daily press. It is a real service, for inaccurate writing and speaking lead to—if they do not begin in—inaccurate thinking. A young Baltimore man, says the American of that city, has a habit of correcting such carelessnesses as come to his notice.

The other day he walked into a shop and asked for a comb.

"Do you want a 'narrow man's comb?'" asked the clerk.

"No," said the customer, gravely, "I want a comb for a stout man with rubber teeth."

#### THE SMITHS

(Toronto Star).

The London Chronicle refers to the late Goldwin Smith as one of the most distinguished of the family of Smiths which has shed lustre on the nineteenth century. History, indeed, affords a long list of famous Smiths, including Adam Smith, political economist; George Smith, Assyriologist; Captain John Smith, colonizer; Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism; Sydney Smith, wit and reformer; Sir Sydney Smith, admiral; William Smith, father of English geology; Sir William Smith lexicographer; William Henry Smith, statesman, and most familiar of all, Sir Donald Smith, now lord Strathcona.

Ex-President Roosevelt's reported complaint that he did not have time enough to see a hundredth of the county and that he particularly wanted to walk through a typical English countryside will serve as a very excellent excuse for his taking another trip abroad whenever an opportunity offers, on which occasion, no doubt, he will devote more time and attention to rural by-paths and not so much to mere kings and emperors and things, observes the Christian Science Monitor.

### 'The Sign of the White Horse.'

#### Look Anyway

When in our streets and you will see a Harness that came from our shop

#### Ask Anybody

If that Harness they got from us was all right. If it's not we want to know. We give a guarantee with every harness we sell. If they were not true, we wouldn't do that, would we?

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