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Goods all New and the Latest stylee.

MRS. F. L. MOOERS

Main Street Woodstock NB

Thirteen Coal Miners Were Killed.

MANSFIELD, Eng. Feb. 8.—Thirteen pit sinkers were killed and a number of others injured to-day at the B Isover colliery by the snapping of a chain to which was suspended a bucket containing 800 gallons of water. The bucket crashed down the shaft, which was 500 feet deep, and at the bottom of which the men were working. The workers were crushed into an unrecognizable mass. Only a few who happened to be in shelter holes at the sides of the shaft escaped death. This city is the centre of a large coal mining district.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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

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

German Statement Pleases Britain

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The London morning papers welcome the statement of Admiral Van Tirpi z in the Reichstag that he had no objection to Great Britain building a fleet of warships to ten by Germany, although with some reservation as an important step towards the much-desired better understanding with Germany which it is hoped will lead to a cessation of what is termed ruinous naval competition. It is assumed that Germany's action in diminishing her naval expenditures is actuated by a desire to largely increase her army.

"Change of front by Germany" "First step toward entente in Anglo-German relations," "Considerable step towards friendship and fraught with momentous consequences," are phrases which are used to show how the statement is viewed here.

Even the least demonstrative of the newspapers welcome it as opening the way to consider the naval rivalry of the two nations in a calmer spirit, and argue that it will result in the ruinous competition of building big ships and armaments.

BLEEDING A KING.

Louis XIV., a Grasping Doctor and an Ambitious Surgeon.

In 1693, when Louis XIV. began to feel the first touches of age, his physicians ordered him to be bled once a month. That duty was of course intrusted to Marechal, his Irish surgeon.

There was at the time in Paris, says the British Medical Journal, a young brother of the craft who conceived the idea of making his fortune by bleeding the king. The enterprise was difficult, but he knew that the most solid doors can often be opened with a golden key.

Following the advice of Iago, he put money in his purse and sought an introduction to Antoine Daquin, the king's chief physician. The negotiation was conducted on a strict business footing. Daquin, who was known to love money, was told that 10,000 crowns were deposited with a notary who had instructions to transfer the sum to him as soon as the surgeon had got the job.

It was not an easy thing to manage, as Marechal never left the king. One day, however, he asked permission to leave Versailles for three days. Daquin seized the opportunity to introduce his protégé, whom he had ready at hand for the purpose. Feeling the king's pulse one morning, as usual, he pretended to be alarmed at its strength and volume and ordered the illustrious patient to be bled forthwith. As Marechal was away, the king hesitated, but fear soon made him yield to his physician's proposal. The young surgeon bled the king, and Daquin got his money.

In the meantime a message had been dispatched for Marechal, who was not far off. He returned to Versailles in haste and was much surprised to find that the king, whom he had left in the best of health, had been bled. He was not on friendly terms with Daquin, and he quickly grasped the situation. He went to see the young surgeon and forced him to disclose the whole plot.

When the king learned the truth, he flew into a terrible rage, ordered Daquin to be arrested and placed the matter in the hands of the council of state. That obsequious body, after a very short deliberation, unanimously voted that the physician who had trafficked in the blood of the king deserved death. The royal wrath, however, subsided to some extent, and he graciously spared Daquin's life, but deprived him of his office and exiled him from the court to Quimper-Corentin. The too greedy physician did not long survive his disgrace.—London Standard.

All the Vowels in One Word.

There are but six words in the English language which contain all the vowels in regular order—viz, abstemious, arsenious, anenious, facetious, materious and tragedious. There is but one word which contains them in regular reverse order, and that word is duoliteral. Besides the above there are 149 English words which contain all the vowels in irregular order. Twelve of these begin with the letter a, seven with b, twenty-three with c, sixteen with d, fourteen with e, four with f, seven with g, one with h, six with i, two with j, two with m, two with n, two with o, thirteen with p, one with q, five with r, nine with s, two with t, fifteen with u and six with v.

A Curious Church.

The most singular church in the world is probably St. John's, at Davos Platz, in Switzerland. Davos Platz is over 5,000 feet above sea level and is famous as a winter resort for consumptives on account of its great purity of air and protection from high winds. St. John's Church is a very small building, but nevertheless it has two steeples. One of these is much larger than the other, towering high above the church and presenting a most singular appearance, being twisted after the manner of a corkscrew. The steeples contain some fine chimes, which in ancient times were used to sound the alarm when there was a threatened invasion of wild animals.

A Royal Trousseau.

The most expensive trousseau on record is that of the late Empress of China. The trousseau cost over \$1,000,000.

Healthful Work.

Auto factories are said to be healthful places for workmen because of electricity employed.

FUEL FROM WATER WEED.

Nile Sudd Converted Into Satisfactory Coal Substitute.

As is well known, one of the great difficulties relative to navigation on the Nile is the obstruction offered by large masses of dense water weed or grass, generally known as sudd. For a distance of 300 miles the river runs through a very swampy country, estimated to cover 35,000 square miles and known as the sudd district. A great drawback to this territory is the complete absence of fuel of any description, there being no timber, while coal has to be imported, and the price of these two commodities averages about \$13 per ton. The existence of this weed offered a severe obstruction to the development of the Sudan, since at this point the Nile could not be safely navigated owing to dense clumps of the grass, detached by floods, gales, and so forth, drifting into and blocking the main channel.

A German diplomatist, however, conceived the idea of...

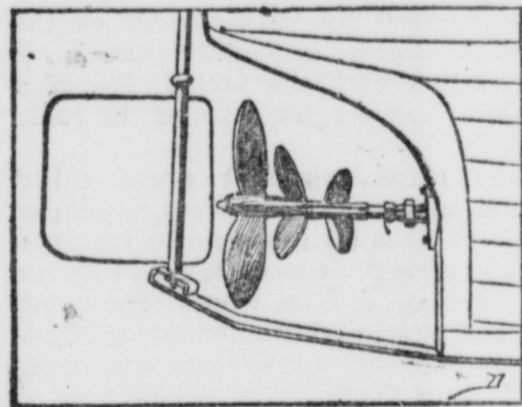
possess a certain calorific value and suggested that it might be harvested and converted into a fuel very cheaply, so as to meet the local deficiencies in this direction. Lord Cromer and Sir Reginald Wingate were approached, and, the assistance of the Sudanese government being secured, a small commission was dispatched to the sudd district to study the feasibility of the idea on the spot. Large quantities of the grass were secured and dispatched to Merseburg, in Germany, where experiments were at once undertaken to determine how its conversion into fuel might be effected, together with the determination of the calorific value.

As a result a very simple and inexpensive process has been evolved. The sudd is first dried and then submitted to treatment in a disintegrator, which reduces it almost to the form of powder. The mass is then briquetted. The manufacture into briquettes occupies only a few minutes, and in the calorific tests that were carried out it was ascertained that the heating value of the disintegrated sudd is about 60 per cent that of coal, while the density of the briquette is 80 per cent of coal. The cost of manufacture was found to be so satisfactory as to enable the product to be manufactured on the spot in Egypt, to be sold for about 50 per cent of the local price of imported coal.—Scientific American.

NOVEL BOAT PROPELLER.

Device Has Three Pairs of Blades Arranged to Form a Screw.

A new speed propeller for which much is claimed has six blades so arranged as to form a perfect screw. It is so designed that each blade in every revolution gets solid water regardless of the speed, the blades being in sections of two, with a difference of four



SIX BLADED PROPELLER.

inches in diameter of each section, the rear pair of blades being the largest. Tested on a twenty-six foot motorboat equipped with a ten horsepower engine this propeller is claimed to have added three miles an hour to the speed, at the same time doing away with much of the jarring and shaking which are so usual in small motorboats.—Popular Mechanics.

The Banana in Medicine.

Recent experiments indicate that the juice of the banana may be efficacious in the treatment of diphtheria and other maladies of the throat. A substance resembling pepsin and called bromelin has been isolated from banana juice and has been shown to possess the property of dissolving albuminous matter such as forams, the obstructing membrane characteristic of diphtheria. Dr. Flascher employs a sirup made from bananas in cases of bronchial affection. A crystalline substance called mannitol is obtained from the banana and is employed in the composition of various remedies for throat and lung troubles.

Coal Mined by Machines.

Almost exactly 50 per cent of Indiana's coal production in 1909 was won by the use of machines, the machine mined product amounting to 7,408,829 short tons. In 1908 the machine mined coal amounted to 5,204,092 short tons, or 43 per cent of the total. Machines of the chain breast pattern appear to be preferred in the mines of Indiana, 391 out of a total of 631 in use in 1909 being chain machines. Of the others 227 were pick machines and 13 long wall. In 1908 out of a total of 507 machines in use 332 were chain machines, 140 were pick machines and 35 were long wall.

War on the English Starling.

The department of agriculture is just now waging a war on the importers of the English starling. The pestiferous English sparrow now unnumbered in every section of the country probably never would have been inflicted on the nation had it not been for some faddist's notion, and in the case of the starling the government is strenuously opposed to repeating and adding to the sparrow nuisance. Moreover, the starling is an eater of small grain and is capable of causing vast devastation in the fields.

Learning.

Learning, like money, may be of so base a coin as to be utterly void of use or, if sterling, may require good management to make it serve the purpose of sense and happiness.—Shenstone.

Enduring.

"I suppose you and your wife can remember your first quarrel," said the meddlesome person. "Remember it!" returned Mr. Growcher. "I should say so! It isn't over yet."

Millions of Tea-Pots are put into daily requisition, to infuse delicious

"SALADA"

BLACK, For Black Tea Drinkers—
NATURAL GREEN, For those used to Japan—
—SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY.

SACRED MOUNT ATHOS

WOMEN ARE BARRED OUT OF THIS CURIOUS SPOT.

Historic Retreat of Seven Thousand Lonely Monks Is a Place of Exquisite Beauty and Is Full of Mystery and Charm—The Existence of the Celibate Inmates Would Not Appeal to Most Persons.

Among the possessions of disrupted Turkey in Europe there is none to which the Greeks have greater claim than the holy Mount of Athos, the most easterly prong of nature's trident—the three similarly shaped peninsulas that extend into the Aegean Sea a few miles east of Salonica. Among the inhabitants of the sacred mount, some 7,000 in all, the greater part are Greeks, men who have withdrawn, most of them voluntarily, from life to eke out a lonely existence among the rocky defiles of the peninsula, dividing their time between the cultivation of heaven and earth.

Mount Athos, situated at the extreme southern point of the peninsula, rears its snowcapped summit 6,350 feet above sea level. It looks for all the world like one of the pyramids of Egypt transplanted to a colder clime, and its history is replete with as much mystery and charm. Stand on the plain of old Troy—to-day swallowed up in the name Anatolia—and you may see the hoary peak of Athos against the setting sun. Or climb to the heights of Olympus, in old Thessaly, and there, among the once sacred groves which to-day are infested with bands of thieves who fear neither God nor man, you again see Athos. These two peaks, one famed as the abode of gods who are to-day but myths, and the other the abode of holy men, are soon to become Greek again, if Greek diplomacy can so turn the wheel of fortune.

Nothing perhaps is more interesting of the many peculiarities of Mount Athos than the fact that women and even female animals are barred from setting foot upon it by a decree issued about the middle of the 11th century, although now the rule has been modified to permit the Queen of Greece to visit the place, which probably will be ceded by Turkey to the Kingdom of the Hellenes. Lonely man lives there his miserable existence—for miserable it must be where no woman has a part—and dying disappears. Young monks come from the outside world to take the places of those who in their own belief are merely "translated," but the name of this or that monk remains but a memory. Life there is the downhill stumble to old age and the grave. Never a gay laugh and seldom a smile, so that the sun shines on this God chosen spot in vain.

There are twenty monasteries on Mount Athos, all belonging to the order of St. Basil and twelve affiliated monastic communities where live the lay brothers. Others of these religious devotees occupy hermitages far distant from each other, their goings and their comings guided by the ascetic principles of St. Athanasius.

Of the monasteries the largest is Russian, there are two Serbo-Bulgarian and the rest are Greek, so that the latter race is largely in the majority, and thus dominates the community and the Assembly which governs it. To this Assembly each monastery sends one representative. The monastery libraries are vast storehouses of information, containing until comparatively recent times many priceless relics which the monks, their intellectual development having been left to its own devices, cared little or nothing for. Many of these documents tell in the language of Xenophon of the glories of a Greece that was. Indeed much of the history of the east is locked up in these dust-filled cofferefforts in which from time to time this or that wanderer has come across a priceless relic to carry off to the museums of Europe.

One of the most notable finds was a papyrus containing the fables of Aesop in Coliambic verse. But so many curio collectors, attracted by the fabulous tales of voyagers, have taken passage for Mount Athos that the monks have become suspicious and now refuse entrance to nearly all strangers. The larger part of the monastic valuables, however, are in safe and more worthy hands.

The Turks destroyed much of the valuable papyrus in the monasteries in making cartridges during the war of the Greek independence in 1820-24. Other valuable documents were torn up by the monks themselves for fishing bait. Such is the value of historical documents to these monks who

spend their time apart from their religious devotions in fishing and tilling the land.

In 1749 an attempt was made to establish an academy on the mount. For a time it flourished, drawing the flower of the youth of the east, but the teaching was so primitive that the academy became deserted and to-day is a mass of ruins, over which tangled vines, lizards and other crawling things hold sway. When the star of the Byzantine empire was at its zenith Mount Athos was a chosen retreat for those in court disfavor. Many others, wealthy and noble, had their fling at life and then banished themselves to Mount Athos.

Viewed from the sea in the fall of the year Athos is a mountain of exquisite beauty, with its shades and tints of dying foliage. High up on the mountain the monasteries can be seen clustering in the niches scooped out by nature. They are all strongly fortified and with the exception of Rossikon, the Russian monastery, their architecture is a quaint representation of the Byzantine period which had so much influence on the sacred mount on its inhabitants. On the isthmus which separates the mount from the mainland traces can still be seen of the canal dug before the invasion of Greece in 480 B.C. It is the story that Xerxes dug the canal because he feared lest he lose his ships in doubling the cape.

Some newspapers build the assumption that a definite agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Germany, especially as the official report of Herr Von Tirpi z's statement is accompanied by a similar one ascribed to Herr Jagow the new minister of foreign affairs, with an emphatic declaration that Germany's relations with all the powers are good. Unofficial reports are that Herr Jagow referred particularly to the relations between Germany and England. This has deepened the impression that a special understanding has been reached between the two countries, although there is no solid ground for the assumption.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The King and Queen held their first court of the season at Buckingham Palace last night. The scene was one of unusual brilliancy for the reception was attended by a large number of foreign ambassadors and their wives, with other members of the diplomatic corps, whose bright uniforms with the multi-hued sashes of foreign orders, added a vivid splash of color to the already brilliant scene.

The King wore the uniform of Colonel-in-chief of the Coldstream Guards. The Queen wore a gown of silver brocade with diamante embroidery and a train of honiton applique lace, lined with chiffon.

There Majesties entered the reception room shortly after 9.30 and took up their positions in the raised dias before which a large and distinguished throng passed in unbroken procession until midnight. Beautiful flowers adorned the reception room. On the grand staircase, Yeomen of the Guards were stationed and in the reception room His Majesty's corps of gentlemen at arms were on duty.

Supper was served in several large saloons to the guests, but the King and Queen, with a few specially honored friends, supped in the private apartments.

NO SOAP FOR LINOLEUM.

If the housewife will remember that linoleum, either the inlaid or stamped, contains oil which scrubbing will remove, she will know that soap should not be used when cleaning it. Let the water be warm, but not hot, and to each basinful of water add a tablespoonful of coal oil; stir the mixture well before dipping a wollen cloth in it, and with this cloth scrub the surface, wools which can be wrung very dry, and all moisture can be taken up with the same cloth. Then, go over it with a dry cloth, polishing it. This will save the linoleum, and keep it looking nice.

ACCIDENTAL.

"Had any accidents on this road lately?" asked the traveller.

"Yep" replied the man who hangs around the station. "Three trains came in on time last week."