

THE FREDERICTON HERALD

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Having a large circulation in the Central Counties of New Brunswick, THE HERALD is an excellent advertising medium for the business men of Fredericton.

THE HERALD. FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1915.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT BUSINESS.

Ever since the adoption of electric street lighting in this city, the Gleaner, and the sordid heads who revolve around its sanctum, have constantly made the most unwarranted attacks on the system itself, and the gentlemen who put their money into the electric light enterprise.

The streets of Fredericton are as well, and in some instances are better, lighted than those of Halifax, Moncton, St. John, Woodstock or St. Stephen, and the service here will compare very favorably with any town on the continent.

The Evangelists have gone, and leave pleasant recollections behind them. While all may not agree with everything they said, or with their method of conducting a religious campaign, we believe none will doubt the sincerity of their motives.

ALAS! THE N. P. It is rather a grave reflection on the glorious N. P., and on Hon. G. E. Foster, its adopted father, that the secretary of Mr. Foster's executive committee in this constituency, has found it necessary to emigrate to the United States.

AN "INCIDENTAL ISSUE." Mr. Foster in his recent speech at Smith's Falls, Ontario, termed the Manitoba school question only an "incidental issue" in the approaching general election, and pleaded with the electors to judge the government on its trade policy.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT have at last plucked up sufficient courage to issue a writ for an election in one of the vacant counties, and the contest in North Ontario will take place Dec. 12th. This constituency was the last to be vacated, but last election it gave a Tory majority of 254, so the government have chosen their best ground first.

THE TORIERS are still looking for a candidate in Jacques Cartier. Mr. Descares, the local member for the county, was selected, but Premier Taitton objects to his supporter resigning from the Assembly.

THE JUDICIARY Appeal Court in Edinburgh has decided that a Salvation Army captain who was arrested in Hamilton for playing a concertina and singing in the street had committed a breach of the peace.

THE DAUGHTER born Friday night to the Count and Countess of Russia, is a great granddaughter of Queen Victoria, her mother being a daughter of Princess Alice, the Queen's second daughter, who married Grand Duke Louis IV. of Hesse.

INTERESTING PAPER.

On Pre-historic Man in America.

Read By Dr. Bailey Before the Natural History Society Monday Night.

Dr. Bailey, president, occupied the chair last Monday night's meeting of the Natural History Society in the High School building, and there was a large attendance of members.

After the usual routine business, the paper of the evening was read by Dr. Bailey, upon the subject of the American Pre-historic Man. After some preliminary remarks as to the interest and importance of the subject, attention was called to the desirability of obtaining and preserving such information as is still to be had through the language, customs, and traditions of our native races, not only as bearing upon their own history, but upon the broader problems of their relations to other races and to the science of anthropology in general.

Reference was next made to the numerous Indian relics found over different parts of our province, such as axes, gouges, chisels, pestles, lance and arrow-heads composed of various hard stones, but without any admixture of metallic implements, thus indicating that they antedate the European occupation of our shores.

Strongly Typical Indian Faço upon the bank, and found at the foot of the Aroostook Falls, and an equally curious representation of a frog carved in stone, from the vicinity of Chatham, which was described, as well as some remarkable examples of pre-historic art in Acadia, as represented in the collections of the Natural History Society of St. John.

After referring to the fact that little information can be gained from these scattered relics as to their probable antiquity, and showing by reference to a copper kettle containing human teeth associated with the stone relics at Grand Lake, and indicating a contact of the two civilizations, the pre-historic and the historic, at this point, the lecturer referred to the occurrence at various points along our coast of what are elsewhere known as kitchen middens or kitchen refuse heaps, but from which, as from other garbage heaps, much

Curious Information May Be Unearthed. In them, for example, we have direct evidence of the food of these primitive people, consisting very largely of clams, whose shells now make up the larger part of the "middens" (and which may cover an acre of surface to a depth of two or three feet), but with these the bones of a variety of other animals, such as the dog, cat, otter, mink, seal and skunk, also the great auk (now extinct), the wild turkey and the beaver, abundant variety no doubt, though some instances hardly likely to command itself to civilized people. In one instance, found near the mouth of the Cocoboc River, in Charlotte county, the "middens" are in evidence relation to an old Indian village, of which the but bottoms are

Still Readily Discernible. and about which, mingled with the shells and bones of these ancient faenas, in all probability in part accompanied by cannibalism, are found harpoons, needles, hooking, etc., constructed of bone, as well as numerous stone implements, similar to those of Grand Lake.

The fact that these shell heaps are now in part below tide level, indicating a subsidence of the land, that they were in some instances covered originally with a vigorous and upland hardwood growth, where now is only a stunted assemblage of softwood trees, and finally that they contain the remains of animals, like the great auk, now virtually extinct, were alluded to as evidence of copper working antiquity, though no attempt was made to fix their age with certainty.

Reference was next made to the pictographs or pictorial representations found on the rocks of some of the inland lakes of Nova Scotia, and the reported occurrence of similar pre-historic inscriptions to be seen in very low water, upon some rocks in the bed of the Oranorock river.

The lecturer next alluded to the discussion of Pre-historic monuments in other parts of the continent, and referred particularly to the occurrence over many parts of the Mississippi valley, of what are known collectively as "The Mounds." They are of all sizes, covering in some instances several acres, and are equally various in form, some being simple mounds 20 to 30 feet high, while others are enclosures of square, round, and octagonal forms. Many of the latter were undoubtedly designed for purposes of defence, while others, as judged from the skeletons found upon or within them, were probably used for sacrifice or for sepulture. Still others were of the nature of "totems," having a religious and symbolic significance. These latter have usually

The Form of Some Animals, and one such, representing a snake, is 1,000 feet long, and five feet thick. All of them abound in Pre-historic remains.

The origin of these mounds has been a subject of much debate, and is still unsettled, one party maintaining that they are probably the work of races migrating northward at some earlier period from Central and South America, the claim being urged by appeal to the form of the skulls contained in the mounds, the mode of wearing the hair, which is similar to that of the Aztecs, their habits of sun worship, etc., as indicated by rock paintings, and rock inscriptions, which leave little doubt upon this point, and finally the amount of labor involved in the construction of the mounds, and their mathematical exactness, all of which are

Foreign To The Indian Character, as we know it to-day. Another party maintains that our modern Indians are the direct and lineal descendants of the mound-builders, pointing in support of this view to the fact that races having many of the peculiarities of the mound-builders were actually found inhabiting portions of the Mississippi valley at the time of the invasion of the latter by De Soto in 1540, and that in New Mexico and in the Rocky Mountains one tribe, that of the Zunis, still exhibit in their mode of life, in their customs and in their dwellings, features strongly resembling the supposed former occupants of the eastern part of

the continent. Numerous photographs were exhibited illustrating the Characteristics of This Remarkable Race.

As also of the cliff-dwellings found in many of the deep canons or on the top of inaccessible mesa over many portions of the Rocky Mountain region, and which visitors to the Chicago exhibition will remember, were reproduced on a considerable scale, and constituted one of the most interesting features of the great show.

The lecturer discussed at some length, the probable age and origin of these pre-historic monuments, alluding to the evidence of greatly changed conditions in the Rocky Mountain region since the time of man's first advent, referring particularly to the discovery of human remains in an old river bed and beneath a flow of lava, which, by obstructing the old channel had diverted the stream into new ones either side, now excavated to a depth of 200 feet.

Summing up, the lecturer observed that the best authorities agree "that the early American man emigrated from Asia by way of the Kurile Islands and the Aleutian Islands; that probably from the valley of the Columbia River he spread out over North and South America, and hence that the American Man is probably of more modern origin than the primitive races of Asia and Europe." A discussion of the latter was reserved for some future occasion.

At the conclusion of Dr. Bailey's very interesting address, the members spent some time examining a collection of Indian relics placed on the table by the Doctor, who made explanations on each one.

Miss Ida McLeod, J. D. Phinney, Miss Raymond, J. Gordon Currie and Miss Mattie Macintosh were admitted as new members.

AROUND THE WORLD. The News of the World in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

The loss by the burning of the C. P. R. station at Ottawa was \$12,000, covered by insurance.

Bishop Littlejohn's fee at the Marlborough-Vanderbilt nuptials was \$2,000. It takes duets to make a duchess.

Sportsmen from the Muskoka district landed 100 bent-necked deer at Muskoka wharf, Montreal, Friday.

C. P. Eliot, of the Receiver-General's office, Toronto, died Friday from the effects of an overdose of medicine.

Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Toronto, aged 65, was seriously injured Friday night while bicycling, by colliding with a street car.

The decomposed body of Miss Elizabeth Cass, aged 70, was found in a room of her house at Stratford, Ont.

Augusta College, at Augusta, Ky., was destroyed by fire. The 408 children in the place all escaped, though a panic ensued.

Bombs in the Niagara river, above the Falls, never seen before are plainly visible owing to low water. The volume at the Falls is much diminished.

Thirty thousand dollars is the indemnity paid by the Congo Free State for the killing of Charles Stokes the English trader, by Captain Lodiha's order.

The eighth convention of the Dominion W. C. T. U. is in session at Quebec, with about 50 delegates present from the various Provinces of the Dominion.

For the grand aggregate competitors at the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Biele Common, England, in 1896 it has been decided that the Martini-Henry rifle shall be the only one.

Thomas Elwin, of Phoenixville, Pa., cut his own throat and the throats of his two children on Friday. The three were found in bed together, and the children will probably die.

Admiral (Fighting Bob) Walker, speaking of America's great success in Westinghouse declared the States were not prepared to fight any first class power. More war ships and coast defenses, he declared, are needed, particularly the ships.

Parker A. Nason, of Fredericton Junction, general trader, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to the Hon. J. H. Stewart, of St. John's, N. B. His liabilities are \$1,900, with assets nominally the same.

At the Presbyterian synod last week at Winnipeg, a missionary said that of the village of Pipestone, with only from 30 to 40 residents, there were four denominations each with churches, while three miles away are pagan Indians who have not heard the gospel preached.

Miss Marion Campbell, a young lady of 25 years, arrived at Woodstock, Ont., Friday night, after a two months' journey from Platte, Neb., a distance of 1,900 miles by rail.

Dr. Dawson, of the Geological Department, Ottawa, attributes the prevailing low water level of the St. Lawrence, the result of rainfall in the last few years. The falling of the lake water effects the St. Lawrence. From his observations Dr. Dawson was inclined to opinion that the great lakes had cycles of low water every ten years.

Mr. Anconner, B. C., the man Smith has been acquitted of the charge of murdering Benson. Smith's wife had confessed that her husband did the killing, on finding Benson in his ranch on Reed Island, and that the body was set afloat in a boat. The judge charged strongly against the prisoner, but the crowd cheered itself hoarse when the verdict was announced. The prisoner started to shake hands with the jury, and the outraged judge ordered him out.

A companion case to that of John Molan, whose face is changing into one like an animal, is that of Mrs. Hanson, at the Montefiore Home, N.Y. In the seven years she has been there, her head, hands and feet have grown to an abnormal size her hair is like bristles, and her nose is as big as three ordinary nasal organs. Her weight has increased from 150 to 250 lbs. Without any special ailment, she suffers at times from terrible shooting pains in the body and head. She eats and sleeps well, but the doctors say the disease must end fatally.

There were several casualties in and near Montreal yesterday: John Loyd, aged 29, who had been ill for some time, blew his brains out in a back shed. Mayor Choquette, of West Farnham cut a vein in his neck, and bled to death. John Finerty, of Point St. Charles, put a clothes line around his neck, and would have hanged himself had neighbors not cut him down. Madame Berns, intending to give her five year old daughter a dose of paraffin, took the wrong bottle, and the child drank carbolic acid, and died immediately.

Kingston Whig—Walking through the pentecostal grounds, two men were pointed out with the intimation that they were father and son. "That elderly gentleman," said our informant, "is the father. He is spending seven years here for killing a man; his son, over there, is likewise spending seven years for killing a cow. This is one of the anomalies of the system of sentencing granted to the judges of our land. I can assure you," continued our informant, "that nothing presses so hard upon the men of this institution as the disparity in the sentences imposed by the judiciary."

CHERRY RIPE.

This is made from the juice of sound, ripe cherries, and is only one of the many delicious syrups that we are serving at our Soda Fountain this season. They say we have the best Soda Water in the city. Our drugs are as good as our soda.

C. FRED CHESTNUT, APOTHECARY, 2 doors above Barker House, Queen street, Fredericton.

PROF. ROBERTSON'S LECTURE.

The Natural Resources of Canada From an Agricultural Standpoint.

The second of the course of lectures on "Our National Resources," given under the auspices of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered Friday evening by Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, who spoke on the subject of "Agriculture."

Prof. Robertson stated that the agriculturist was, in the nature of his occupation, a great producer of wealth, not an accumulator; but he was a producer in that he was able, through his work, to realize upon the unrealized resources of the country. The lecturer went on to speak of seed germination and plant growth, and of the nature of agriculture in its relation to human life. The world's commerce, he pointed out, subsisted

of the farm, the mine and the sea. In Canada we cultivated 28,500,000 acres and if the farmers used the resources of these as they should, they would be able to sustain 23,500,000 people in affluence. It was said that in Canada we were only a few people, but admitting such to be the case, even then we had better prospects than had the people of England in Queen Elizabeth's time. In fact, if Canada were half true to her opportunities, even in agriculture, she would have so many people in the country of such robust character that her civilization would be the telling one in humanity in years to come.

It was now. It was because we had hardships to meet that we would become a hardy people. The Canadian half of this continent, said the lecturer, peopled with well-fed men, would give her citizens an influence that would dominate peacefully

the Destinies of America.

Having spoken of the composition of nutrients, and the different kinds of food best adapted for building up and sustaining the human body, Prof. Robertson said that if the country people would put together they could live well within themselves, exchange between themselves, make the most of two resources of our own country, and realize on them to the full.

Speaking of the magnitude of agriculture in Canada, he said that in our central territory we had the great basin of Hudson Bay, which gave the largest area of agricultural land. Then there was the basin of the St. Lawrence, the basin of the St. John River, and the Atlantic slope, which West the great basin of the Peace and Mackenzie rivers, and the whole of the Pacific slope, which was

Admirably Adapted for Growing Wheat and barley, as well as fruit, of rich flavor and excellent quality. Of the population of the Dominion, forty-five per cent were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and their prosperity very materially affected the prosperity of the other fifty-five per cent, as well as that of the carrying companies of the country. The more that agriculture was developed, the larger the population that would be employed, and we should have a diversified style of production which would make us a self-sustaining nation.

In conclusion, he spoke of the beneficial influence which farmers' meetings were having upon the agricultural community, and, through it, on the country generally.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Robertson at the conclusion of his address, to which he replied briefly.

THE BARK BUSINESS.

Intretting Interview with D. F. George.

D. F. George returned on Friday from a business trip to Boston and Providence. He reports that the outlook for the tan bark trade is not very bright at present.

The United States Leather Trust Company have decided to place no hides in their vats for a period of two months from the first of November, and they have also lowered the price of bark fifty cents per cord. This gigantic corporation controls the entire leather tanning business of New England where our bark is principally used, and naturally their action has had a depressing effect on the Bark Trade.

As the stock is now very plentiful, there is no prospect of the price advancing in the near future.

The only persons in this province who will feel the depression, are the men who own the bark, not the peelers. The bark is peeling in the months of June and July and is at once bought up by the shippers. There is probably not one hundred cords of bark in this province now in the hands of operators, so it will be seen that the drop in price does not affect the producers to any great extent. Nearly all the bark in New Brunswick is owned by three persons, of whom Mr. George is one, and they alone will suffer by the recent action of the Leather Trust Company. There is every prospect of a change in price before next year's operations begin.

Mr. George is now shipping bark at the rate of

Twelve Car Loads per week.

and he has enough of last season's stock to keep him going at this rate until next February. He has customers who have to be supplied whether the market price is a paying one or not. The bark which he now has on hand is occupying space along the lines of railway, that will be needed as soon as snow comes for the storing of this year's crop which is still in the woods. So the dealers are almost forced to ship it to get it out of their way.

Mr. George says that the price of hemlock lumber has kept up wonderfully since the United States government removed the duty. New Brunswick hemlock boards are

Fast Taking the Place

of the Pennsylvania article, in the New England states, and this he regards as the bright spot in the lumber trade in this province. He thinks that if the present United States tariff remains unchanged, nearly three-fourths of our lumber, which hitherto went to Europe, will go to the United States. Americans are fast becoming aware of the fact that their own forests are being depleted, a great deal more rapidly than they are used.

Mr. George does not think the Republican party should they succeed to power at the next election, will restore the duty on lumber.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An Epitome of the Despatches From All Over.

The press despatches from Turkey, last night, state that a Canadian Presbyterian missionary Rev. John C. Martin, a native of P. E. Island, was terribly beaten and afterwards imprisoned at Fekkah, near Hadjin, where he was detained sixteen hours before he was released. He represents the American board.

Miss Bettie Wooten, the 16-year-old daughter of Henry Wooten, a farmer, in Ashland, Ky., eloped Saturday with Marshall Black, a negro. Two of Miss Wooten's brothers started in pursuit. By accident they encountered Black's 12-year-old brother James, and shot him dead. The fugitives escaped across the Ohio river. Black is aged 35, ignorant and repulsive.

Breakway.

Nov. 18.—Our little village has again settled down to quietude for the winter. The summer visitors have all departed to their separate homes, and most of the men to the lumber woods of the west. But we are pleased to announce a break in the quietude, for this week we are to have a wedding. Charles W. Vail and Miss Lizzie Little will be married on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., at her home in the presence of a number of friends and relatives. All unite in wishing them a happy life together.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vail, paid a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Nason, in Sunbury County last week.

Rev. A. J. McLean occupied the pulpit here last night.

Miss Maude Young, who is in poor health, arrived home from St. Stephen to-day.

The Hon. A. H. Gillmor, M. P. for Charlotte Co., accompanied by his two sons, and two brothers were the guests of Wellington Davis for a few days last week. Mr. Gillmor has been a member of Parliament for over thirty-five years, and is still looking hale and hearty at the age of seventy.

In stock at

G. T. Whelpley's.

Ogilvie's Hungarian, Pride of Manitoba, Crown of Gold and Other brands of high grade flour.

New Raisins,

New Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels, Sugar Cured, Hams and Bacon.

White

Canadian Oats,

Middlings, Bran, Barley, oats and peas chop, Rhuhy chop, etc.

Canso and Quoddy

Herring,

Extra quality, in half and whole barrels.

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Bedroom Suites.

Odd Fancy Dressers and Chiffoniers,

Couches,

A good assortment at low prices.

Fancy Furniture,

In Old Chairs, 5 O'clock Tea Tables, Music Cabinets, etc., just the things for Wedding Gifts. A call before purchasing elsewhere will convince you that you will save money by buying here.

ONE

Of the shrewdest men in this town was recently married. On returning from the honeymoon he and his wife decided to furnish their home throughout. They came to our store together, acting on the principle, that, in cases of this kind,

TWO

Heads are better than one. Our leading salesman was deputed to serve them, and the best thing we know about the transaction is that we have heard expressions of satisfaction from all.

THREE.

Our BARGAIN WINDOW is in full blast. Come and See.

Lemont & Sons.

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Just Received: 50 1/2" Cast Iron Shovels, long and short hand, flat, round and square points; 2 doz. Tin Shovels for stoves, 12 doz. 5 lb. Shovels, 30 doz. each of Tin, Flat, Tin Claps, 3 doz. Pans with covers, 20 doz. Store Pipe Shovels, 3 oaks Sheet Zinc, 10 barrels Portland Cement.

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FALL JACKETS

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JOHN J. WEDDALL.

Aug. 24.

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Also Cabinet Work Made to Order, such as Wardrobes, Bookcases, Office Desks, etc.

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FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP...

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We Have on Hand a Large Stock of Men's Long Boots,

Cowhide Kip and Calf

Also a few Pairs of Men's Driving Boots,

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THERE is always something new coming up, and we have a stock block or set of blocks, which will hold a load at any point—the heavier the load, the better the grip—without fetching the raising part of the rope.

The blocks are made of steel, the lightest and most durable of all materials obtainable for this purpose. We have different sizes, the smallest will lift 600 pounds and the largest 4000 pounds.

FOR builders, machine shops, foundries, stone and marble works, saw mills, lumber, icehouse companies, on railroads and so forth, the Sure Grip Steel Tackle Block cannot be surpassed.

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