

TOILET PAPER

LARGE SIZE—BEST QUALITY
4c Roll, 7 Rolls 25c.

Soap

LUX TOILET SOAP 10c.
PALM OLIVE,
10c, 3 cakes for 25c.
6 cakes GOOD LAUNDRY SOAP, 25c.
5 cakes CHAMPLAIN SOAP, 25c.
4 cakes SUN LIGHT SOAP 25c.
3 cakes LIFE BUOY SOAP 25c.

Beans

CLARK'S LARGE SIZE 23c.
CLARK'S MEDIUM SIZE 13c.
CLARK'S SMALL SIZE 10c.
CLARK'S VEGETABLE SOUP 10c tin.
CLARK'S TOMATO SOUP 10c tin.

Good Canned Salmon
18c tin, 6 tins for \$1.00.

Sugar

100 lbs. \$6.85
14 lbs. \$1.00
2 TINS CORN 25c.

McCormick's, Marven's
and Hamilton's
MIXED CAKES
18c lb, by the box.

Jello

3 pkgs. for 25c.

3 bot. Extracts 25c.
5 lbs. Oatmeal 25c.
8 lbs. Cornmeal 25c.
8 lbs. Cracked Corn 25c.
8 lbs. Oats 25c.

Money Saving Prices

FEED OATS \$2.30 BAG
BRAN \$1.80 BAG.
SHORTS \$1.90 BAG
WHITE MIDDINGS \$2.25 BAG
90 lb. bag OATMEAL \$3.35
20 lb. bag OATMEAL 90c.
98 lb. 5 CROWN
98 lb. SNOW WHITE \$4.75 bag.
98 lb. PURITY \$4.80 bag.

Good Quarter Bargains

3 pkgs. SNOWFLAKE AMMONIA, 25c.
5 lbs. BAKING SODA 25c.
5 lbs. ROLLED OATS 25c.
2 qts. WHITE BEANS 25c.
7 rolls TOILET PAPER 25c.
1 can BEST PINK SALMON 25c.
3 tins KIPPERED SNACKS 25c.
3 lbs. RICE 25c.

YERXA
GROCERY
CO.
2 STORES
York St. Queen St.

MEAL CHECK DEVISE USED IN PARIS RESTAURANTS HELPFUL; PRICE APPEARS ON EACH PLATE

Americans recently have been reminded on high authority that they will find many things that are different in Paris, and that it is the part of courtesy, as well as common sense, to accept the Parisian ways of doing things when one is in Paris.

"There is no doubt about the difference in many customs," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "Sometimes the Parisian way seems most welcome, at other times it seems strange, but in either event one has not far to look to find there is a reason back of every custom."

A Novel Meal Check Device.
"At times the Parisian seems to have outdone his American friends in efficiency. For example, there is the billing device of some of the larger sidewalk cafes. Each plate and cup bears a price mark—50 centimes, one franc, and so forth—and the refreshments are served in containers bearing the proper cost mark. If a second cup of chocolate is ordered the empty cup will be set to one side, and another cup bearing the price mark served."

"When the customer is ready to pay he does not have to depend on the memory of the waiter, or scan a bill of fare, nor does the waiter have to juggle with checks. The addition of the empty containers is obviously the amount of his bill."

"In contrast is the rather cumbersome method of booking a seat in a Paris theatre. In some theatres, at least, one must first purchase the right to sit in a certain part of the house—the orchestra, balcony or a box. This coupon then must be taken to another desk to have a seat assigned. Even if one buys a designated seat this exchange always is necessary."

Finding a Theatre Seat.

"The patron next turns to a head usher, who leads him to the program seller, and after he had purchased a program, a custom which also prevails in English theatres, he encounters the peculiar Parisian practice of having an usher charge to show him to a seat. And there is little hope of his finding his own seat because seats are identified only by numbers, not by rows which are lettered, and then numbered by rows."

"The American, impatient at his circuitous progress to his seat, and having reached into his pocket three or four times so far, is apt to become annoyed and conclude he is being overcharged. This often is his feeling even when he was buying a seat, which, at an exchange rate of about three cents for the franc, cost him less than \$2, even adding in the price of programme, the price of being shown to his seat, and the 50 centimes collected if he went to a lavatory between the acts."

Theatre Prices Very Low.

"This price is for the best orchestra seat in the best theatres in Paris, when comparable locations would have cost him \$4 or \$5 in any New York theatre, even without the speculator's tax which he would have to pay there for popular shows."

"And the Parisians have reasons for each of the charges; for there is not one, but there are several taxes, levied on theatre seats and these vary

with the locations in the house.

"Several features of the best Parisian theatres, however, must appeal to even the casual visitor. One is the large amount of standing room provided for and sold at a low price, so that any one who is alone, wishes to remain only an hour, or is skeptical about the merits of a show, may go in for a short time, and go on his way without having expended the full price of a seat. Another feature which adds to the enjoyment of Paris theatre attendance is the large promenade and refreshment rooms which permit a stroll between acts and make it possible to sit down at a table and enjoy a beverage or a smoke, or to walk about and do some 'window shopping' at the many displays and exhibitions which merchants have contracted for in these super-lobbies. The length of intermission, of course, is much longer than those in American theatres, frequently being from twenty to thirty minutes."

"Another difficulty which the visitor in Paris might as well make up his mind to accept is that his hotel room no matter what the price, nor how elegantly it may be furnished and provided with every other comfort, is not going to have any soap. One explanation of this lack may be in the fact that all toilet articles are expensive, being heavily taxed; a more plausible one, in view of the fact that good Paris hotels stop at no expense or pains for their guests' comfort, is that the Parisian regards the soap he uses much as we do a tooth brush, as a peculiarly personal and individual thing, not to be provided by some one else."

"Ice is scarce in Paris, as it is in England. In neither London nor Paris is the climate such that cold drinks are necessary to comfort; anyway, the Europeans may be right in their belief that chilled drinks impede the processes of digestion. Many American doctors concur, and nobody will argue with the French about gastronomic topics."

File Case for Napkins.

"It is almost unnecessary to inquire, 'Where is a good place to eat in Paris?' One can hardly go wrong if he visits a Paris cafe, serving Parisians, and having the earmarks of a reasonably good establishment. Here again the Parisian habit, which prevails all over Europe, of allocating small charges which we simply sum up in 'overhead' may give rise to misunderstanding. At the price of the franc one may eat, in any French hotel or cafe, which is not one of the few places especially designed to cater to 'foreigners,' a bountiful meal, prepared by the world's best chefs, at a price which seems ridiculously low. At French cafes, which are world famous for their cuisine, it is hard for one to spend more than the equivalent of a dollar for a meal. Yet the charges on the bill, included in that amount, for cover, service and even for napkin, being unexpected, loom large in the visitor's mind."

Housewife—Hungry? And what would you like to eat?
Tramp—Anything at all, mum—so as I get the Ritz orchestra on your radio.—Life.

THE FASTEST ATLANTIC CABLE NOW BEING LAID

The fastest transatlantic cable in history which is now being laid between New York and London will be landed, connected and ready to spin out letters at the rate of 2500 a minute, the first week in September, according to the Western Union which is laying the huge cable.

The newest development in communication recalls the wild scenes enacted when the first trans-ocean cable was put down during the time of President Buchanan. From that time to the present there have been continuous improvements in communications and the newest cable is the 20th to cross the ocean. Prior to the first cable there was no means of communication, save by slow-moving mail ships.

With the coming of the first trans-Atlantic cable came the prospect of business quickening its pace. This prospect was at first viewed with considerable incredulity, but as the messages of Queen Victoria and President Buchanan flashed over the wire doubts gave way to tumultuous rejoicing. The new line was in actual operation, but it had come only after a series of disappointments. It had cost its projector 12 years of constant toil and had necessitated more than 30 trips across the Atlantic. It was a work which had been pursued in the face of countless difficulties and of a public incredulity which sneered at every failure and derided the attempt as a delusion and a dream.

But with the first doubts gone the new cable was welcomed with open arms. The simple announcement that it was to be landed produced the greatest excitement everywhere. In some places business was suspended and men rushed into the streets and flocked to the offices where the news was received. At Andover, Mass., the news was received while the alumni of the theological seminary were celebrating their semi-centennial dinner. One thousand persons were present, all of whom rose to their feet and gave vent to their feelings by continued and enthusiastic cheers. In Boston 100 guns were fired on the Common and the bells of the city were rung for an hour to give utterance to the general rejoicing.

Wild Rejoicing.

In New York the news was at first received with some misgivings. As it was confirmed, however, by subsequent dispatches the city broke forth into wild rejoicing. The arrival of the queen's message was the signal for a fresh outbreak of popular enthusiasm. The city was awakened by the thunder of artillery. A hundred guns were fired in the park at daybreak and the salute was repeated at noon. At this hour flags were flying from all the public buildings and the bells of the principal churches began to ring. That night the city was illuminated. Never had it seen such a brilliant celebration. The very sky seemed to be alight with the spectacle.

Such was the blaze of light around city hall that the cupola caught fire and the hall itself narrowly escaped destruction. Similar demonstrations took place in other parts of the United States. From the Atlantic to the valley of the Mississippi and to the gulf of Mexico the firing of guns and the ringing of bells were heard in every city.

Today the world's fastest cable, now being laid by the Western Union, will afford additional direct communication between New York and London. It will span the Atlantic from Bay Roberts, Newfoundland to Penzance, England, and with its capacity of 2500 letters per minute will be eight times as fast as any of the other cables connecting these two points. Its great speed is due to the fact that it is sheathed in permalloy, an alloy of iron and nickel developed in the laboratories of the Western Electric Company. A single continuous strip of this alloy is wrapped around the entire length of 3800 nautical miles of the copper conductor of this cable. The landing of the cable at New York is scheduled for the first week in September.

Rates Lowered.

With the improvement in cables which came with the demand for increased facilities for trans-Atlantic communication there came a reduction in cable rates. In 1866 it cost \$100 to send 20 words to Europe. Today a 20-word week-end cablegram may be sent to London, for example, for from \$1 to \$1.80, depending upon the location of the sending office. And all one has to do to send a cablegram is to lift the telephone receiver and dictate the message to the operator.

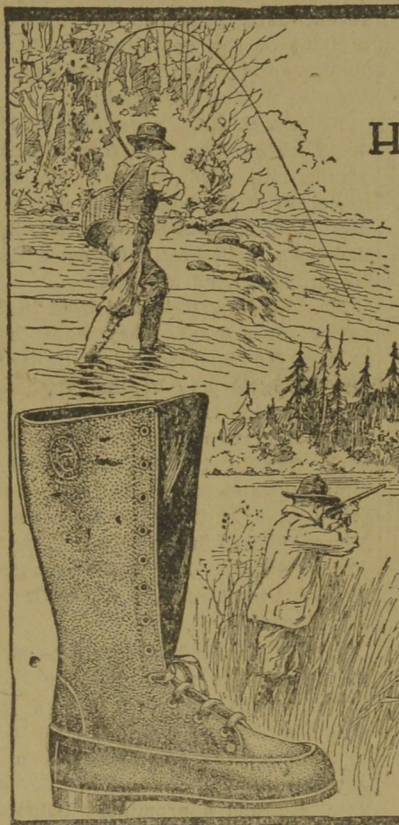
Manager of Side Show—You want to speak to the Hindu mystic miss?
Fair Visitor—Yes, tell her it's her sister Bridget.—Life.

FEEDS

Corn Meal, Cracked Corn, Whole Corn, Bran Shorts, Middlings, Feed Flour, Oat Chop, Oat Feed, Feed Wheat, Scratch Feed, Best Western Oats, Crushed Oats

At Lowest Market Rates.

G. W. HODGE

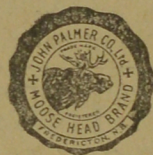


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WALKER BROS.

Queen St. Fredericton

Anglers, Attention!

SALMON ANGLING SEASON IS NOW OPEN.

IN anticipation of this we have imported from England a complete stock of angling equipment from the best and largest fishing tackle manufacturers in the world. It consists of Salmon and Trout Rods, Reels, Lines, Leaders, Fly Boxes, Leader Boxes, Flies, Spinners, etc. Our Flies were selected by experienced anglers and are especially adapted to New Brunswick waters.

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