

PEELS

Christmas is not far away and you want to get your cooking done.

Citron 60c lb.
Lemon 45c lb.
Orange 45c lb.

RAISINS

New Seedless in bulk
18c lb., 2 lbs for 35c.
Fancy Seeded
15 oz. 18c., 2 pkgs. 35c.

SUGAR

Seems to be on the move up. Better lay in a supply.

13 lbs for \$1.00
100 lb. Bag \$7.00

BEANS

GOOD WHITE BEANS
15c Quart.

RICE

GOOD QUALITY
9c lb., 3 lbs. 25c.

FIVE CROWN FLOUR

Make Bread of Superior Texture.

98 lb. Jute bag \$4.50
98 lb. Cotton bag .. \$4.60
Purity 98 lb. bag .. \$4.70

FEED

Cracked Corn, bag \$2.20
Corn Meal, bag ... \$2.20
Shorts, bag \$1.90
Bran, bag \$1.80

CANDY

Watch our Assortment. Best quality and LOWEST PRICES.

PEANUTS

GOOD ROASTED PEANUTS
18c lb.

BARGAINS

7 ROLLS TOILET PAPER25
2 LARGE LAMP CHIMNEYS25
3 LBS. GRANULATED SUGAR25
1 PECK COARSE SALT25
3 PACKAGES JELLO25
4 PKGS BEE JELLY25
2 PKGS (ready cut) MACARONI25
1 QT. SEALER MUSTARD25
2 TINS PIE FILLING25
1 LARGE CAN HEINZ BEANS25
3 PKGS SNOWFLAKE AMMONIA25
1/2 LB. SHELLED WALNUTS25
1 LB. SHREDDED COCOANUT25
2 LBS. BULK COCOA25
2 LBS. POP CORN25
5 LBS. BAKING SODA25
5 LBS. NEW BUCKWHEAT25
4 CAKES SURPRISE SOAP25
5 CAKES CHAMPLAIN SOAP25
6 CAKES SERVICE SOAP25

YERXA GROCERY CO.

2 STORES

York St. Queen St

HON. RODOLPH LEMIEUX TELLS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SCOTTISH PEOPLE IN CANADA

Scottish Country Life of Edinburgh, recently published under the caption of "The Scot in Canada", from the pen of Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Like a healthy plant that is easily acclimatized and thrives in almost any soil, the "hardy perpetual" of Franco-Scottish friendship, the 'Auld Alliance' has readily taken root and developed in the soil of British North America. From time immemorial, Scottish and French Canadians have been held together in bonds of friendship, mutual trust, and respect. As a matter of fact, the habitants took so kindly to citizens of Scottish birth and descent that they proceeded to absorb them in many Canadian communities. Today, we find the best blood of both races comingled.

Almost at every turn in Canadian history, men of Scottish and French origin are found side by side engaged in the arts of peace. Years before the first Scottish settlement was established in Nova Scotia by Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, under a mandate of James the Sixth, a Scotsman was a participant in the foundation of Quebec. He was Abraham Martin, dit 'l'Ecosseais', whose unerring judgment and steady hand piloted Champlain's little ship, Don de Dieu, through the dark, uncharted waters of St. Lawrence to the site of the city of Quebec. This was in 1608. Martin's feat of navigation was deemed sufficiently meritorious to earn for him possession of the height of land known as the famous Plains of Abraham, which have since borne his name.

Here, a century and a half later, on the very land deeded by the French founder of the New France to the lone Scotsman, a titanic struggle for supremacy in the New World was waged between French and English. The destiny of the nascent colony was changed in the course of a few hours on the field where the contending armies of Wolfe and Montcalm struggled for victory. In that epic events of September, 1759, Scotsmen won imperishable renown. The achievements of the famous Fraser Highlanders in that decisive clash of arms are indelibly impressed on the pages of Canadian history. It is chronicled that the irrepressible dash, splendid valour, and contemptuous disregard of death displayed by the killed officers and men were factors that contributed largely in turning the tide.

Soldiers Disbanded.

With the cession of Canada to Great Britain, the soldiers of the conquering army were disbanded, as also were the vanquished troops. Turning from the tumult of war to the avocations of peace, the Fraser Highlanders showed the resourcefulness and adaptability so characteristic of their race in readily adjusting themselves to new conditions. For their important services, the officers and men received grants of land in the country, chiefly in Lower Canada, or what is today the Province of Quebec.

Sheathing their dirks and claymores, Simon Fraser's Highlanders, who had successfully beleaguered Quebec, now engaged in a new campaign. These men of noted fighting stock turned from war to love. They laid siege to the hearts of French-Canadian maidens in the communities wherein they had settled. The proverbial Scottish clannishness, which counselled marriage with the maids of their own race, was for once cast to the winds. These valiant Scots who stood unconquered on the Plains of Abraham, won again in the conquest of French hearts. But, ultimately, victory was on the side of the French-Canadian girls, many of whom had brothers or fathers fighting under the Marquis de Montcalm's banners. New homes were founded in settlements along the St. Lawrence, and the Highlanders gradually adapted themselves to the customs, traditions, and language brought into the abode by their wives.

Children came the little tots grew up to speak their mother's tongue, and eventually the mass of the great fighting regiment was absorbed into the French population. Pretty much the same process followed the disbandment of the Scottish regiments who in 1775 aided in repelling the American invader and retaining Canada for the British Empire. History records that the Scottish officers intermarried with members of the best French families and their subalterns followed suit.

Today, numerous families bearing Scottish names such as Fraser, Stuart, Ross, Campbell, Maclean, McNeil, McPherson, Warren and Macdonald, who speak only French, are to be found scattered throughout the Province of Quebec, but more particularly on the lower St. Lawrence. They are dyed-in-the-wool French-Canadians. They are a splendid people, who combine

the physical and mental attributes of the two great races.

The defeat of Montcalm before Quebec, bringing about the loss of Canada to France, was a crushing blow to the French-Canadians. The harshness of war, with its inevitable destruction of life and property, coupled with the bitter realization that further resistance was of no avail, formed a gaping wound that was slow to heal. For a long time victor and vanquished looked upon one another with distrust. Yet history records that the first attempt at a rapprochement between the defeated and the English-speaking conquerors found the French-Canadians and the Scotsmen treading together the path of reconciliation. Unconsciously, French and Scottish-Canadians were attracted to one another. They seemed to understand their respective viewpoints, and to have admiration for each other's individual qualities.

Against Misrule.

When French-Canadians started to wage a constitutional battle for responsible government and the suppression of Colonial misrule, their staunchest allies among the English-speaking legislators were Canadians of Scottish birth or origin. Some of these carried their convictions to a point of open revolt, and were participants in the Rebellion of 1837-39. History chronicles the fact that when the first parliament of the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada assembled at Kingston in 1841, the Hon. John Neilson spoke for the French-Canadians in their protest against the union.

Politically, Scottish and French-Canadians have always been drawn together. One may well ask whether Confederation would have become a reality as soon as it did, whether wide chasms would have been bridged and serious differences composed, if the happy understanding that existed between the French-Canadian delegates and the large preponderance of Scottish-Canadians who constituted the English-speaking representatives at the Charlottetown and Quebec conferences, had been lacking.

A Great Statesman.

It is a notable fact that Sir John A. Macdonald, a Canadian of Scottish birth, who was not only a great statesman but one of the outstanding political personalities in the history of the British Empire, enjoyed to an imminent degree the esteem and support of his French-Canadian fellow-citizens of Quebec. And this sentiment of devoted attachment and political fealty had its counterpart when that other pre-eminent Canadian statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, held sway over Canada. Scottish-Canadians were numbered always amongst his most loyal supporters. Some of them were his most intimate friends. These striking parallels but serve to illustrate the close association of French and Scottish-Canadians.

Turning to other fields of endeavor, our, we again encounter numerous instances of Scottish and French-Canadians having worked harmoniously together and co-operated successfully for the upbuilding of their common heritage, the great Canadian land. Who could repress a thrill of emotion on reading the account of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's heroic voyages to the Arctic Sea and Pacific Ocean, by new uncharted routes, in the last decade of the eighteenth century? Mackenzie, who has been fittingly described as an explorer and discoverer of Imperial vision, chose French-Canadian voyagers to share with him the dangers of those perilous journeys into the unknown.

Francois Barribeau, Charles Doucet, Joseph Landry, and Pierre Delorme were of the party that paddled his canoe up the Mackenzie River to the Arctic in 1789. Again in 1793, when Mackenzie started out on his far-famed dash by land to the Pacific Ocean, French-Canadians were there to lend effective aid in the realization of his great undertaking.

Landry and Doucet of the Arctic expedition were with him, also those intrepid voyagers with typically French names, Baptiste Bisson, Francois Courtois, Jacques Beauchamp, and Francois Beaulieu.

In the old province of Quebec, Scottish and French-Canadians live side by side in a true neighborly spirit, and vie with one another in the fields of industry, commerce, education, science politics and other outlets of human activity. The French have long admired Scottish-Canadians for their many fine qualities. Among these are their resourcefulness, their ability to grapple with and overcome difficulties, their deeply religious spirit, their stern principles, their warm-heartedness, their generous support of community undertakings, particularly edu-

cation and benevolence, and their almost uncanny gift of succeeding where others fail.

Endowed the Country.

Canada would have been much poorer in every domain, and national progress stayed perhaps half a century or more, if the citizens referred to had not been there to take a firm hand in helping to shape and guide the destinies of this young country. They have endowed the country with gifts of heart and brain that stand overlastingly to their credit. There is no more enduring monument than the record of their achievements.

And how could it have been otherwise? Did Scotland not send out her best stock to Canada? A historian has written somewhere, and nobody has risen to challenge his assertion, that 'there is not a clan or family name of Highland or Lowland Scotland which has not been in some way associated with Canadian development from sea to sea.'

Scottish-Canadians may well feel admiration for men of their own blood like Sir John A. Macdonald, Lord Strathcona, Lord Mount Stephen, Sir William Macdonald, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the Hon. Rt. Rev. John Strachan, Bishop Alexander Macdonnell, John Sandfield Macdonald, Sir George Drummond, the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, George Brown, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Sandford Fleming, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir George Ross, the Hon. James McGill, the Earl of Selkirk, Sir George Simpson, Samuel Cunard, and a host of other famed Scotsmen who have left the impress of their achievements on the pages of the national history.

Citizens of Scottish birth or origin in Canada gather annually to participate in the traditional revelry of 'Hal-low'en,' a festal event still dear to all Scotsmen. It is well that Scottish-Canadians should keep up and perpetuate the customs, traditions, music, and happy influences of old Scotland. They are the better Canadians for turning occasionally with remembering hearts to the mother land of heroic deeds, poetry and ballads, heather clad hills and misty glens; a land whose whole history and treasure of traditions should inspire them always to tackle with unabated ardour and purpose the tasks that confront them as Canadian citizens."

MRLBOROUGH IS SCORED IN THE COURTS

New York, Nov. 28—Bishop William T. Manning said yesterday after his sermon at the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, that he would make a complete statement on the recent Roman Catholic annulment of the marriage of Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough in the next two or three years. He refused to say in the meantime anything further on the annulment, which he has characterized as "amazing and incredible."

The annulment was linked with the reports of the abolition of marriage in Russia by the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young in his sermon at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. They are part, he said, of "the serial story of family disintegration everywhere, America leading on."

"Everybody's prayers," he said, "should be offered for the confused young people of today who have all the matrimonial inclinations mortals ever had and find themselves discussing promiscuously and in ordinary conversation trial marriage and every phase of the sex problem as unblushingly as we used to discuss the weather. Novel and stage and motion pictures and divorce suit and so-called medical books have left nothing forbidden, no zone of shame to be avoided, when youth in their teens talk couple by couple or in groups."

"Redeclaring church laws and clever decisions that get around church laws influence the situation about as much as New York State statutes affect Reno, Nevada, or Paris. Our only hope is healthful public opinion and building it is the big task of churches and all who have a heart to help in the most vital crisis the Anglo-Saxon Christian household has thus far faced. The revolution in family life—or devolution—can be met by the personal religious contacts of preachers and teachers, and wholesome books, and a re-establishment of the household father as a kind of priest and the mother as a kind of priestess."

Teacher—Who supported the world on his shoulders?
Bright Pupil—Atlas.
Teacher—And how was Atlas supported?
Bright Pupil—I suppose his wife worked.

RED ROSE "is good tea" TEA

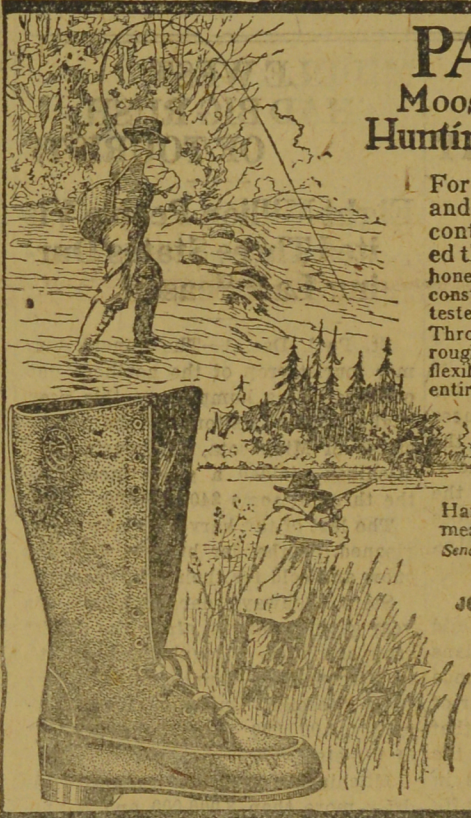
Next time try the finest grade
~~ Red Rose Orange Pekoe Tea.

FEEDS

Corn Meal, Cracked Corn, Whole Corn, Bran
Shorts, Middl ngs, Feed Flour, Oat Chop, Oat
Feed, Feed Wheat, Scratch Feed, Best West-
ern Oats, Crushed Oats

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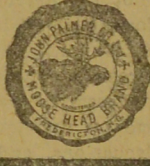
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