

ATTENTION

HOUSEKEEPERS.

When in need of something New and Nobby in the Furniture Line, call at my warerooms on King St. I have a large and well assorted stock to select from, and my Prices cannot be discounted in this city.

Come in and look over some of the Bargains we are offering.

HOWARD ROGERS, King St. near N.B. Foundry

Give your servants **GOLD DUST** to clean with, treat them rightly and you will have few occasions to insert a "help wanted" ad

They say a good workman is known by his tools. You cannot expect your maid to keep everything ship-shape unless you give her every modern help. To keep house without **GOLD DUST** is to do work by hard, old-fashioned methods. For cleaning everything and anything about the house—from cellar to attic—**GOLD DUST** is worth its weight in gold. It cuts grease and dirt like magic, does away with scouring and scrubbing, and saves time and tempers.

Your servant can do more and better work and keep sweet with the aid of **GOLD DUST** in all household cleaning.



Made by **THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY**
Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

BOY'S

NEGLIGEE

SHIRTS

Were 50c, now 25c

OAK HALL C. H. THOMAS & CO.
F'ton's Greatest Clothing House.

Notice to Plumbers, &c.

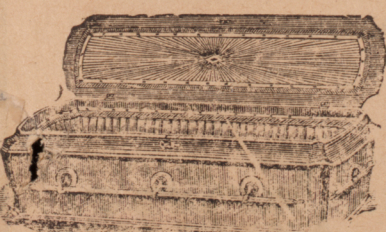
All contractors, plumbers, and others having charge of plumbing work in this city are required to hereafter comply strictly with the fourth and other regulations of the Provincial Board of Health with respect to Plumbing and House Draining—more particularly by filing with the Local Board plans and specifications of proposed work for approval. Compliance with this law will hereafter be strictly enforced. Blank forms will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Fredericton Board of Health.
Dated this 29th day of June, A. D. 1910.

CHAS. W. BECKWITH,
Secretary,
Fredericton Board of Health.

JOHN G. ADAMS

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
QUEEN ST. NEXT QUEEN HOTEL



ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

It's human nature to want to crawl under the circus tent.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

The assessment roll for the City of Fredericton for the year 1910 is now in the hands of the City Treasurer for collection, and all persons therein assessed are hereby required to pay the amount of their respective taxes forthwith to the City Treasurer, at his office in the City Hall, Fredericton. A discount of five per cent. will be allowed on all taxes paid in, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which execution may be issued, and proceedings had thereon, as by law provided.

Dated at the City Hall, Fredericton, this fourteenth day of July A. D. 1910.

ISRAEL R. GOLDING,
Collector and Receiver of Taxes.

MURPHY'S BAKERY

Delicious Turnovers, Raspberry and Strawberry Filling, (Pure Fruit). Pound Cake, Sultana Cake, Fruit Cake, Best Bread and Rolls in City.

Mail and telephone orders will receive prompt attention.

W. J. MURPHY

Phone 365-21 95 Regent St.

A Chinese has invented a simple machine with which a person can make straw braid of fine quality 12 times as rapidly as by hand.

CANADA'S WHEAT LANDS

POSSESS IRRESISTABLE ATTRACTION FOR U. S. FARMERS

From April 1st, 1909, to March 31st 1910, the population of Western Canada, between Winnipeg and Calgary, increased, through immigration alone, by 208,794 souls. Of this number 103,789 were from the United States, 59,790 from the British Isles, and 45,206 from the various other countries of Europe.

The commissioner of immigration, Mr. J. Bruce Walker, in an interview with The Winnipeg Tribune, said that there was a great increase in immigration for the months of April, May and June. All records have been broken. Between the first day of March and the last day of June, 52,500 souls detained at Winnipeg. Of this number 35,000 hailed from the British Isles, 10,900 from other European countries, and 46,000 from the United States.

A great percentage of the American immigrants are well to do. They enter the country by way of Winnipeg, Emerson, Gretna, Portal and Kingsgate. It is estimated that \$50,000,000 would be a low figure at which to place the amount of money they brought into the country with them. These men are nearly all practical farmers and come from nearly every state in the Union. Many of them brought stock and farm implements with them. Ninety per cent. of the immigration from Europe came through Canadian ports.

In reference to the recently inaugurated campaign by American newspapers to stem the tide of immigration to Western Canada, the following statistics, showing the number of immigrants who have crossed the border yearly since 1905, is of great interest:

1905,	57,919
1906,	57,900
1907,	58,312
1908,	59,532
1909,	103,793

It was this phenomenal increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the year 1909 that attracted so much attention. American immigration officers view the situation with alarm, which is only natural, as the immigrants are usually the most progressive and thrifty of their agricultural population. But in spite of all impediments the increase continues, showing an advance of fifty per cent. over the records for 1909 for the first three months of the fiscal year. It is expected that well over 100,000 settlers from the United States will come to Western Canada this year, and take up permanent residence in the Canadian West. The numbers may even

reach 150,000, but the immigration authorities are not counting on that, in view of the strenuous opposition to the movement now being manifested on the other side of the line.

The statement of the Indianapolis 'News' that American settlers in Canada were dissatisfied with the form of government here applies, if at all to but a very small number. It is ridiculed by Canadian officials, and even by American settlers themselves. The Reclamation Service of the United States, which aims at settling Montana and Idaho, is at the head of the new campaign. Its officials are naturally disgruntled at the trend of immigration and are trying to switch it to those states, so far with out much success, in spite of their claims that 15,000 Americans have returned from Canada. During the four months of March, April, May and June, 46,500 Americans settled in Western Canada, large numbers continued to flock into this country.

Early in January last, J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration was aware of the fact that a determined attempt would be made by American newspapers to keep their farmers from crossing the border, and even to coax back to the United States some of those who had already cast in their lot with the new country.

Mr. Walker instructed his agents at Emerson, Gretna, Bannerman, Portal Coutts and Kingsgate, and at all points on the international boundary line, to take special note of the character and number of persons who were said to be returning to the United States, and he avers that the number of these dissatisfied settlers is below the average of the last three years. 'If Canada was a Garden of Eden,' said Mr. Walker, 'she could not hope to satisfy everybody, but the actual number to leave Western Canada, dissatisfied with conditions has not exceeded 300 during the past year.'

Mr. Clarence J. Blanchard, clerk of the Reclamation Service, is the man who is preparing the material for the campaign now being launched against Western Canada. The object is to create the impression that a large number of Americans here have abandoned their farms or are anxious to sell out and return to the United States.

The Reclamation Service, however, has entered upon a hopeless task. American settlers are satisfied, and our wheat lands will prove an irresistible attraction to thousands more of the most resourceful and courageous farmers of the United States.

WHY OSWALD ALFRED LOST HIS JOB

Oswald Alfred leaned forward from the edge of the chair, and stated his case to the lining of his cap as even he had never stated it before.

'It was like this, sir: I'd been to meet my lady and gentleman at Victoria Station (London, Osham, and Dover, sir); and the boat was very late, you see, and they'd brought over a new French maid who had never been in a car before; and that's 'ow the 'ole affair come to 'appen, sir. It was a limousine, sir, forty-orse Feet, an' that piled up with luggage we was absolutely top 'eavy; but my gentleman, 'e was always saying 'is car cost 'im quite enough without cab-fares over and above. I used to tell 'im it'd be on a skiddy night, but he wouldn't take a word, though he'd a rough enough side to 'is own tongue, and I was going to give 'im notice when it 'appened in Sloane Street on the way 'ome that night. I was coming along at a good pace, but not exceeding, an' the only other thing in the street was a tradesman's van same way; 'im on the other side, sir, and me coming up on the crown, and blowing my horn. Suddenly he pulls right across me without ever 'olding out 'is 'and; right across me into Pond Street, without showing a finger! There was only one thing to be done, and I done it; took the corner myself, instead of crashing into 'im, an' beat 'im round it, too! But with all the grease on the road and all the luggage on top, we skidded somethink cruel, and took the pavement and smashed our near door against one of them posts that are there to smash you. My lady and gentleman weren't hurt, they can't say they were, nor yet the worse of anyhow, being insured. But the girl, she'd never been in a car before, an' there she sat beside me in front; it wasn't right sir; she didn't know enough even to 'old on. Out she went and got concussion, and I lost my place for that!'

'A thing you could not help?'
'A thing I could no more help,' declared Oswald Alfred, 'than the babe unborn!'

(From 'The Man at the Wheel,' by E. W. Hornung in the August Scribner.)

ISRAEL R. GOLDING,
Collector and Receiver of Taxes.

THE MEETING OF TWO ARTISTS

Jules Dorival, the success of that year's Salon, with the ample proceeds of a prosperous sale still in his pocket, had just lunched on squab smothered in mushrooms, asparagus, and hot-house grapes, all washed down with Sparkling Saumer. He looked with a pity that was almost horror at the lump of bread on which the old man was now munching, and felt instinctively for his purse.

Even as his fingers touched it something about the fineness of the other's thin old profile moved him to caution before he offered alms. He moved along the bench and began a casually conversational investigation.

'A fine day, Monsieur.'
The old man admitted the truth of this statement in a small, sad voice.

'And a heavenly spot,' Jules went on.

The other nodded, and after he had swallowed with difficulty a large mouthful of dry bread, ventured the observation that it grew finer every year.

'You speak as though you had known it long,' angled Jules.

'For nearly forty years, my young friend.'

'Oh, most fortunate of mortals!'

The old man looked up quickly as if in fear of a pleasantry, and said nothing.

Jules explained himself. 'My profession is, such that I am, perhaps, more moved than another might be by the great beauty of the park at this season.'

'Your profession is—?' asked the old man in black.

'I am an artist.' The young man might have been announcing that he was reigning sovereign.

His statement had a singular effect on the cheerless little figure at the other end of the bench. The old man sat up straight, brushed the crumbs from his tie, pulled down his threadbare waistcoat, and offered his hand with a grand gesture.

'Sir, we are comrades-at-arms. I too, am an artist.'

(From 'An April Masque' by Dorothy Canfield, in the August Scribner.)

IRISH WHISKEY

ISSUE IN BRITISH

POLITICAL GAME

New York, July 29.—T. P. O'Connor M. P., sends a long cable to the Times dealing with the political situation in Great Britain. He says, in part:

Today whiskey, and especially Irish whiskey plays, the part formerly acted by sugar. Whiskey presents an exceedingly complex problem in both British and Irish life in its political and social aspect.

In Ireland and in Scotland it is not only a popular beverage, but also the basis of a great industry. As an industry it is more important to Ireland even than to Scotland. Unemployment is still the curse of the small Irish towns and the closing up of a distillery, putting hundreds of men out of employment, is little short of a great calamity.

The liquor business, too, still remains in Ireland, as elsewhere, a powerful political force, and though the distilleries are Tories even to a man and have subscribed for years to the anti-home rule funds, the small liquor dealers are for the most part Nationalists, and have done more than their share of work for the Irish cause. It therefore, was difficult for the Irish party to refrain from resisting an increased whiskey tax, which at once injured the Irish industry and estranged some of their most ardent and even unselfish supporters.

There was only one consideration which could have justified the Irish party, under these circumstances, in supporting the whiskey tax. Mr. Redmond announced his policy in clear and almost defiant language in a speech he made at the Gresham Hotel in Dublin last February. On the one hand, he warned the government that if they showed any signs of hesitation or even undue delay in making the fight against the lords, he would resist them and defeat them.

REDMOND'S FRANK STATEMENT

This, boiled down to the concrete, meant that if the government insisted on placing their budget before the veto, then their budget would be defeated. But Mr. Redmond was equally frank and courageous in the statement of his policy to the liquor trade in Ireland. If, he said, the government showed that they were in earnest in their fight against the lords—if in other words, they went on with a campaign the effect of which ultimately must be the passage of a home rule bill, with or without the assent of the House of Lords, then he was ready to accept the budget, whiskey tax and all.

For months negotiations went on between Redmond and the government on this policy. The ardent were in favor of the acceptance of Mr. Redmond's terms; the lukewarm were hostile. For weeks this internal struggle went on, Mr. Lloyd George leading the Irish side and Mr. Asquith friendly, but holding the balance until the time came for the Cabinet to come to its final decision.

At last the victory came to Lloyd George. The budget was postponed; the veto resolutions were brought forward, and, finally, the decisive victory of Redmond's policy was signalled by the historic declaration of Asquith that he would ask the King for guarantees. My belief is that when parliament reassembles in November we shall be in the veto fight again, though compromise between the two parties is still talked of, and that when that fight is over after the general election of next year Ireland will be in sight of the promised land.

Ice cream in bricks is more popular than sermons in stones.

ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS

E. C. Patterson, Advertising manager of Collier's Weekly, one of the foremost of advertising experts, in discussing the question of summer advertising, says:

'One of the most successful, if not the most successful, advertisers that I know of uses magazines and newspapers twelve months of the year. If it seems wise or expedient for advertisers of an article that is salable at all times to advertise only six or seven months, why not cut it down to two or three months of the year, and so on till the advertising is eliminated entirely?'

But there are few even of those who declare that they only advertise because it is the custom who would cut out their advertising altogether. This is especially the case where a business man is proud to have his business expand and flourish. Of course the 'dead one' will go on treating the ills of his business for every other malady under the sun except lack of advertising, but the 'live business' man doesn't want to wait until his creditors are meeting in solemn conclave before he thinks of the real trouble. He advertises and attains success instead of failure. Try The Mail for the best results.

Oklahoma has had the remarkable growth of almost 540 per cent. in ten years. The present population is 64,205, an increase of 54,168 since 1900.

Lime Juice

Finest quality West India Lime Juice, "25 cents a bottle"
Montserrat Lime Juice, "40 cents a bottle"

George Y. Dibblee
Druggist Opp. City Hall.

WE HAVE A FEW MORE
HIGH GRADE PIANOS
TO BE SOLD AT COST.

One Silent Salesman, Desk and Chair.
Everything in Music reduced below cost.

E. P. Baker Piano and Music Co.

The Monitor Generator

THE NON-EXPLOSIVE

CAN WORK WONDERS IN BEAUTIFYING

We can give you entire satisfaction at small cost

The Monitor is unexcelled



in simplicity of workmanship.

A Child can run it.

Let us "Show You"

HOUSES, STORES, CHURCHES.
Makes Cooking Easy and Pleasant.
And is the CHEAPEST Machine on the Market Today.

The Monitor Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
FREDERICTON, N. P.

I. H. C. GASOLINE ENGINES - H. P.

the power that has been proven by so many in this vicinity to be the right one for running Threshing machines.

We sell also the Moody THRESHING MACHINES that do the fastest and cleanest work.

The DEERING IDEAL REAPER is wonderful for lightness of draft and gives great satisfaction in the harvest field. It will fold for transporting or storing—quite an important feature now that there is so much machinery to be housed.

PRICES LOW. Inquiries invited.

J CLARK & SON FREDERICTON and ST. JOHN



.... SPECIAL

We wish to announce that we will give 20 p. c. discount off all Summer Clothing for the next 30 days. This is a Genuine Offer. Call and be convinced. Semi-Ready Clothing is the King of Ready-Made Clothing. SOLD ONLY BY

WALKER BROS.