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The smartest styles for Fall wear, both in soft and stiff hats, are to be found in



Hawes von Gal HATS

If quality, style, appearance, fit, workmanship and finish count with you—then your new hat will surely be a Hawes von Gal. And remember, every hat is fully guaranteed.

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We can give Boy's Wool Fleece - - - 25c to 45c.
Men's Wool Fleece - - - 50c
Heavy Unshrinkable - - - 75, 85, 1.00
Boy's Sweaters as low as - - - 50c and up to \$3.00
Men's Sweaters - - - 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Men's Cardigan - - - \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75
Ask to see our \$1.89 All Wool Oxford Pant sold everywhere for \$2.50.

PETER FARRELL & CO

Right Hon. Winston Churchill
a Soldier and Statesman

Something About the Remarkable Young Man Who Has Risen to a High Place in the Public Life of the Empire Before He Has Reached Middle Age—His Career as War Correspondent.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.—Beyond question this is a golden age for young men. Although the cry of "too old at forty" is proved to have no justification by the numbers of men in every department of life who display full possession of their powers even beyond sixty, there is a strong and growing tendency to place the young man in the highest positions. This is especially the case in business. The pace set in modern commercial life, and the necessity of coping with the stern competition demands abundant energy and enterprise. It is felt that while young men should certainly possess the former, they are also more likely to display the latter, for it is only comparatively late in life that we become rigid conservatives and rest on precedents. Of course, this reversal of the old order will not prove altogether advantageous, even to our youth. They may actually lose by it, for they receive the highest income before they have sufficiently realized the value of money and will probably experience in later years, not only the necessity for stern economy, but the humiliation of themselves serving under their juniors.

HIS BRILLIANT FATHER.

These reflections are suggested by the career of Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill who, born on November 30, 1874, entered Parliament at 26 and became a Cabinet Minister at 33. He did not establish a record for the younger Pitt was Premier at 24. The mention of Pitt is a reminder that both he and the subject of our sketch had illustrious fathers. Genius rarely shows itself in successive generations, but we have here two notable exceptions to the general rule. Lord Randolph Churchill was also a young parliamentarian. He made his mark as a member of the famous "fourth party" and after serving as Secretary for India, became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons at 37. It was solely the fault of his erratic temperament that his brilliant political career ended so abruptly. His marriage was one of those fairly common unions between English nobility and American wealth. He met Miss Jerome at Cowes in 1873, and married her before the year was out. Winston was born in the following year.

AS MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

He had a good education, but not on the usual aristocratic lines, for he attended no University. From Harrow he was sent to the military training school at Sandhurst in 1893 and obtained a commission as lieutenant in the 4th Hussars at the age of 20. The next five years were crowded with as many exciting incidents as even he could desire. He first acted as correspondent for The Daily Graphic during the Cuban insurrection of 1895 and his active service was rewarded with the Spanish First-Class Order of Merit. In 1897 he was correspondent for The Pioneer and Daily Telegraph, with the Malakand expedition against the Mad Mullah. A year later he again went to Egypt with the 21st Lancers on behalf of The Morning Post, and had the honor of taking part in that magnificent charge at the battle of Omdurman, which many consider worthy to rank with the most famous achievement of the Light Brigade. The Lancers rode right through a valley occupied by 3,000 well-armed Dervishes and sustained a loss of 5 officers and 65 men, but Winston escaped without a scratch. He has recorded the curious fact that, during the charge, he was so intent on the object that the yells of the enemy, the soldiers' shouts, the firing and the clashing of sword and spear were absolutely unnoticed. It seemed as though all his faculties were concentrated for the time in his eye, bridle-hand and trigger-finger.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIENCES.

When he went out to the South African war in October, 1899, it was simply as correspondent for The Morning Post. The combination of fighting and writing had always been difficult and he had frequently found himself compelled to criticize in his dispatches the general under whom he was serving. The magnitude of the operations against the Boers, and the distinction of the general engaged made his former line of action impossible, but he found plenty of adventure. Within a fortnight of his landing he was taken prisoner at Estcourt, while accompanying an armoured train, which was derailed. The coolness and courage he manifested during the seventy minutes they were under fire were worthy of the highest praise. In fact, the white flag was eventually raised by a wounded private entirely on his own responsibility.

Churchill was lodged with sixty British officers in the State schools at Pretoria and passed the time characteristically in argument, and the study of Mills "Essay on Liberty." On December 12th he scaled the prison wall, boarded a passing goods train, and tried to walk 300 miles sustained only by a small supply of chocolate. His strength was fast giving out when he stumbled among two Englishmen at a mining station. They packed him to Delagoa Bay as wool. His unpleasant railway journey occupied two and a half days, but the night he reached the coast he sailed for Durban and was at the front again as soon as possible. He was present at the relief of Ladysmith and the capture of Pretoria, where he had the pleasure of announcing their release to his former fellow-prisoners. His military career ended with the campaign.

HE ENTERS PARLIAMENT.

In 1900 he was returned for Oldham as a Conservative. It was the famous Khaki election. By the Septennial Act the Government was compelled to appeal to the country, and they urged that a change of administration at so critical a period would be disastrous. The party which began the war should be returned to see it through. The theory was plausible enough and the tide of red imperialism was still running strongly so the Conservatives resumed the reins of power with an undiminished majority. It was because he believed the war to be "just, righteous and inevitable" that Churchill presented himself to the electors as a Conservative, for his sentiments on all other questions were decidedly Liberal even then. Thus, Mr. H. W. Massingham, the correspondent of The Daily News, wrote of his maiden speech, "It should have long ago been delivered from our own benches. In the years to come its author should be Prime Minister—I hope, Liberal Prime Minister—of England."

OPPOSES HIS PARTY.

He had only been in the House six months when he felt compelled to oppose his party's policy. Mr. Broderick introduced his elaborate and fanciful scheme of army reform, with its six visionary corps which never materialized. Mr. Churchill's experience and sagacity alike taught him the folly of the scheme, but he took the line that action should be deferred until the war was over, as national expenditure was already well high insupportable. Even this mild suggestion was considered insurrectionary by Cabinet Ministers, and the young critic was forced to adopt an attitude of open hostility. The miserable failure of the plan justified his position, but intensified his party's resentment.

FORETELLS TARIFF REFORM.

The introduction of the 1902 Budget gave Churchill an opportunity to show his wonderful foresight. The amount to be raised by taxation was enormous, and he pointed out that only the existing commercial boom had prevented an agitation for "broadening the basis." We were drifting towards proposals for the imposition of tariffs. "I wonder," said he, "what will happen in this country if the Fair Trade issue is boldly raised by some responsible person of eminence and authority. We shall find ourselves once again on an old battlefield. Around will be the broken weapons and party bitterness such as this generation has not known. How is it going to split existing political organizations, now so artificially serene? These are the questions of the future; but when I think of this Budget, I would say of the near future and, when they arise, they will have to be answered by timid men as well as by bold men." Thirteen months later the "responsible person" appeared in the form of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary. He threw down the gauntlet at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, and the question was soon being hotly discussed all over Great Britain. Both inside and outside the House, Mr. Churchill was an uncompromising opponent of the new device for uniting the Empire. He declared that Free Trade for England was "a bread-and-butter policy," and the phrase caught on. He showed that Preferential Tariffs would demand so many sacrifices that Imperialist sentiment would be destroyed among the working classes. John Bull likes to see his son prosper in distant lands, but he is not prepared to starve for their benefit. Churchill proved from the examples of tariff-ridden countries that political corruption must inevitably fol-

low. In order to destroy competitors manufacturers would exert all their influence to secure the imposition of such duties as would serve their purpose. With these magnates it would be self-interest first, Imperial sentiment next and the interests of the workers last.

SCATHING CRITICISM.

He poured scorn on Chamberlain's Tariff Commission. "This disinterested, impartial and representative commission," he said, "is to be composed entirely and exclusively of 30 or 40 political nonentities and company directors, every one of whom is nominated by Mr. Chamberlain himself, and who—with scarcely a dozen exceptions—stand to profit to the tune of many thousands a year by the adoption of these new proposals." An article, contributed by Churchill to The Monthly Review, about the same period, contained the following—"The first set of tariffs may indeed be framed to serve the trade of the country. The second set will be arranged to suit the fortunes of a party. This to catch the iron vote, that to collar cotton; this other, again, to rope in the wollens. Every dirty little monopolist in the island will have his own society to push his special trade and for each and all the watchword will be 'Scratch my back,' and the countersign 'I'll scratch yours.'" If any justification of these sarcastic comments were needed, the speeches of Conservative leaders during the last election would supply it. In every seaport and every manufacturing centre they were careful to explain that the new taxes would not injure local trade. They surely forgot the presence of reporters. Specious promises of this kind might pass if each community were kept in ignorance of what was going on elsewhere, but the question forced itself irresistibly on the minds of newspaper readers—If there are to be so many important exceptions, how can the necessary revenue possibly be raised?

CONSERVATIVE HATRED.

Every day the gulf between Churchill and his late colleagues yawned wider. He took his seat along with Major Seeley on the Opposition side. The Conservatives vented their hatred by trying to drown every speech the two friends made. One day the usual disorderly tactics were being pursued with respect to Seeley, when Churchill rose, and, addressing the Speaker, said: "I am quite unable to hear, sir, what my honorable friend is saying, owing to the vulgar clamor of the Conservative Party." The shaft went home with such effect that, a few days later, when Churchill rose to support a motion for adjournment, Mr. Balfour walked out, followed by 250 Conservative members. Unwilling to leave him to address even his adopted party in peace they remained in the corridors, loudly jeering. To such depths had their impotence reduced them!

IN SEARCH OF A SEAT.

The Oldham Conservative Association passed a vote of no confidence in its members. He replied by pointing out that he had not deserted his (Continued on page 6)

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BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

The regular Quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at the City Council Chamber on Monday evening, October 10th, at eight o'clock. A full attendance of members is urgently requested. The question of the future of the Fredericton Board of Trade will be submitted to the meeting. It is felt by the President that unless there is a larger attendance of members, the Board cannot successfully continue.

J. J. F. WINSLOW, Secretary.

DRESS GOODS

Busy times in our DRESS GOODS Department just now. Right now is the time when everybody needs Dress Goods. We want to attract your attention to our Dress Goods Dept. for the next two or three weeks. Some of our great values are:

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- Fancy Tweed Suiting, 33c. yd.
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- Plaids, for child's wear, 25c. yd.
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