

MINISTERS AT CENTREVILLE.

Hon. Messrs. LaBillois and Farris

TALK TO CARLETON CO. FARMERS.

Chief Commissioner Explains New Highway Act.

AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE DISCUSSES MODERN METHODS OF FARMING.

Centreville, Carleton Co., July 20. In spite of the fact that the farmers are very busily engaged in gathering their hay crops there was a large attendance of prominent and representative men at the meeting at Sherwood's opera house last night to hear the addresses by Hon. C. H. LaBillois, chief commissioner of public works, and Hon. L. P. Farris, commissioner of agriculture, on the new Highway Act and agricultural topics, and the speakers were most attentively listened to.

On the platform, besides the hon. gentlemen mentioned were W. P. Jones, M. P. P., H. H. McCain, ex-M. P. P., and the chairman, George L. Cronkite, and included in the audience were F. B. Carvell, ex-M. P. P., Hon. Geo. W. White, John U. Perry, E. L. West, Albert Simonson, Hezekiah Stoddard, Zebulon Sloat, W. R. Reid, A. McDonald, Peter Appleby, Guy McCollam, W. Jamieson, William Agnew, B. F. Smith, M. P. P., George W. Dickson, A. S. Gibson, C. E. Stevenson, W. J. Orens, J. W. Cheney, W. S. Emery, and others. Many ladies were also present including Mrs. L. P. Farris, Mrs. W. P. Jones, Mrs. H. H. McCain and Mrs. Lee.

Mr. Cronkite briefly explained the object of the meeting and introduced W. P. Jones, M. P. P., as the first speaker. Mr. Jones referred to the meeting already held in the series in Albert county, and expressed his gratification at the large and representative attendance. The object of Mr. Farris and Mr. LaBillois was to explain the provisions of the new Highway Act and discuss with the farmers current agricultural matters. We spend a great deal of money on our roads, for which we were not getting adequate returns, and all the people are interested in bettering the condition of the highways throughout the province. The new highway Act was for this purpose, and the government asked the people to co-operate in the work of successfully administering the new law. Mr. Farris had come to speak of agricultural matters and no doubt the meeting would give the visiting gentlemen a patient and attentive hearing. There was no politics in the matter, but only a desire of the members of the government to forward the best interests of the people.

HON. MR. FARRIS

was next introduced and in opening expressed the great pleasure he felt at meeting the farmers of this district. It always gave him pleasure to meet the people of Carleton Co., who were among the most intelligent and enterprising in the province. You have a county of which you have every reason to feel proud. It is well and appropriately named "the garden county," and in fertility and progress is surpassed by none. He had travelled across the continent and if he were to start in the business of farming all over again he would choose Carleton county in preference to almost any other part of Canada. The soil here is unequalled by even the prairies of the west. You can go on year after year cropping it without fertilizing but he thought the farmers made a mistake in taking too much out of the soil without restoring anything to it. He believed that if the farmers gave more attention to stock raising and put something back to the soil, they would progress even better than they are doing at present.

Mr. Farris said he wanted especially to say a few words on apple culture, which he believed was destined to become an important and paying industry in this province. Over in Annapolis, N. S., he knew of one man who was offered \$4,000 for his apple crop on the trees. To encourage this industry in New Brunswick, the government had inaugurated a

series of illustration orchards, the intention being to let out at least two acres in every county, as a help and encouragement to those who desire to take up the business of apple culture.

It is not necessary said Mr. Farris, to demonstrate that Carleton Co. is well fitted to become a great apple growing county, and in this connection he spoke of the great success of the late F. P. Sharp and others who were leaders in the industry and deserved great praise. Mr. Farris here explained the methods adopted by the government in setting out the illustration orchards. The trees are planted 30 feet apart, and the intervening soil carefully cultivated according to a regularly prepared formula. If the conditions imposed were well observed he had no doubt the orchards would prove a great success, and be the means of greatly encouraging apple culture in this province. He spoke of the importance of spraying the fruit trees four times a year with Bordeaux mixture and of properly pruning them. We do not pretend added Mr. Farris to know all about fruit growing, but it is the earnest desire of the government to put the best methods before the people and with their hearty co-operation he had no fear of the result, which must be of great benefit to the province which we all love so well.

Mr. Farris in concluding spoke of Mr. C. M. Sherwood's enterprise in erecting at Centreville, a roller mill that will be second to none in the province, and promised that he would recommend to his colleagues in the government all the government assistance that can be legitimately extended.

HON. MR. LABILLOIS

was next introduced and spoke for three quarters of an hour on the new highway act, explaining its provisions as he proceeded. Next to agriculture and education, the care of the roads and bridges of the province was certainly the most important responsibility committed to our care, and all were intimately connected. If we have good roads the people had better facilities for attending schools, church and social gatherings, and the farmers found less difficulty in getting their produce to market.

Every man, woman and child, therefore, in the province is interested in the subject of good roads, and it was to improve these that the new Highway Act was passed by the legislature. Under the present law, not more than forty per cent. of the road work legitimately due has been done throughout the province. Men valued at thousands of dollars had escaped road labor, and a large amount of what had been done was ineffective. It was to remedy this condition of things that the new act was passed, and he had no doubt, it would bring about the much needed improvements. The system of statute labor has been abolished and the government will undertake to expend the money to be used in a judicious and useful manner. Some people complained of the rate, but the rate was made so low that none would call it oppressive. For instance, a man assessed on \$200 property would pay only \$1.36 road tax, and so on in proportion. The government will continue to expend the usual grant of \$165,000 on the roads, provided the people do their share towards securing the improvement proposed under the new law.

Mr. LaBillois explained that all distinction between great roads and bye-roads is abolished. Why should some bye-roads, more important than great roads, not receive as much consideration as the other.

Under the new law the province will be divided into districts and each placed under competent supervision. There will be some 200 of these and they will be made responsible for all the money expended in their respective districts. There are at present 1,400 supervisors in the province, and where so many are concerned it is difficult to control them and to secure returns for the work they do. These difficulties will be operated when the government has only some 200 men to deal with.

Referring again to the rate under the new bill, Mr. LaBillois said that the new rate is really lower than the old. A man with an assessment on \$300 would pay only \$1.36 as against \$2.00 under the present law.

An important point and one that he wished especially to emphasize, that all the tax levied in any parish for roads will be paid into the county treasurer for expenditure in that parish alone, and in no other, and any surplus at the end of a year will remain in the county treasury for use in the succeeding year.

Mr. LaBillois said the government proposed appointing road inspectors to instruct the supervisors, and this could be more easily done when the number of revisors was reduced to 200.

One of the great points in good

road making is to secure proper drainage, and in this and other matters the inspectors would be able to impart important knowledge to the supervisors.

Mr. LaBillois next dealt with the wide tires section of the new law, and quoted the testimony of Mr. Campbell, Ontario good road commissioner, in support of the change. Narrow tires did great damage to the roads, and the new provision which will not come into force for ten years is expected to go a long way towards preserving the good roads expected under the operation of the new law. The ten years grace would give the farmers an opportunity to rid themselves of narrow tire waggons, while the manufacturers were allowed two years to dispose of their stock.

Mr. LaBillois next referred to the practice of trotting horses over the large bridges, and the great damage resulting therefrom, and declared his intention of strictly enforcing the law.

The government had expended over \$1,000,000 in the erection of permanent bridges, and he asked the people to co-operate with the government in preserving these useful and necessary public works. They are your bridges built with your money and all should unite for their protection.

In concluding his address Mr. LaBillois said he was proud to address so fine an audience. He had spoken before in Carleton and always had a kindly reception. He had always endeavored to deal justly with all parts of the province in administering his office and making the expenditure entrusted to his care.

F. B. CARVELL, EX-M.P.P.

was called to speak and addressed the meeting briefly. He was much interested in the instructive addresses he had heard, especially with respect to the roads, always a difficult proposition. He agreed that not more than 40 per cent. of road work was done under the old law, and believed the new act would prove popular and useful and in three or four years would be recognized as a wise and beneficial law.

HON. GEO. W. WHITE

spoke of the importance of drainage in making roads and urged that none but the best available men be selected as supervisors.

B. F. SMITH, M.P.P.

thought better provision should be made for breaking winter roads and dissented from some of the provisions of the new law. He also expressed a doubt as to the suitability of New Brunswick for apple culture, his observations on that point being disputed by Mr. Farris, who declared his strong faith in the possibilities of apple culture in this province if proper conditions are observed and care given to the cultivation of the orchards.

The meeting closed with the National anthem and was considered a very successful and instructive gathering.

Plagued with Poor Digestion.

Don't Suffer Any Longer - Follow the Advice of Others and Use Ferrozone - It Cures Permanently Indigestion and Dyspepsia

Mr. Louis Meehan, familiar to every one in his native city of Peterboro, writes: "About three years ago I had la grippe, which left me in a run-down condition. My stomach got out of order, and I suffered considerably from indigestion and dyspepsia. I was only able to eat a few things. I had to give up treating with doctors, because they didn't help me. On the advice of a friend, I used Ferrozone which not only cured my dyspepsia and biliousness, but built up my strength. I can recommend Ferrozone as an ideal remedy for the digestion."

Mr. Ernest V. Jordan, of Trenton, writes: "I had a severe attack of stomach trouble and indigestion which completely upset me. I was advised to try Ferrozone and did so. Since using Ferrozone I have not had any further trouble, and can recommend it as a positive cure."

We guarantee that Ferrozone will cure any case of chronic indigestion or dyspepsia. It has made more lasting cures than any other remedy and can be used with perfect confidence. Don't waste money on cheap, inferior articles; get the best at once and be cured quickly. Ferrozone has no equal; it does its work thoroughly. Don't be imposed upon by anything represented "just as good" as Ferrozone. It alone can cure thoroughly. Price 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50, at all reliable druggists. By mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Gov. n yourself, guard your temper, avoid moods and sulkiness.

MAY BE TROUBLE

Seizure of British Vessel by Russian Cruisers

AROUSES ANGER.

Significant Naval Orders Issued by Britain.

LOOKS AS IF THERE WOULD BE INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS

London, July 18.—Two naval orders issued today by the British Admiralty are believed to indicate the determination of Great Britain to protect British shipping from unjustifiable acts of the Russian navy. One order directs the Mediterranean squadron to leave Malta and proceed immediately to Alexandria, which is close to the south of the Suez Canal. The other order directs two fast cruisers to proceed through the Suez Canal and take their station in the Red Sea, the scene of the recent interference by the Russian auxiliary cruisers with neutral vessels of Great Britain and Germany.

Directed Against Russia.

No statement has been issued in connection with these orders declaring an intention to put an end to what the British people consider the wrongful acts of Russian warships, and possibly the orders might have been issued if there had been no such doings by the Russian cruisers as has been complained of. Well-informed naval officers, however, directly connect the despatch of the powerful Mediterranean squadron to the mouth of the Suez Canal, and that of the fast cruisers to the Red Sea, with the Russian performances. They do not believe the British government means to allow any further unlawful mistreatment of British vessels.

It is their opinion, too, that the government means to investigate carefully the seizures and detentions that have already taken place, and to make such demands upon Russia with respect to those cases as the circumstances seem to call for. They also believe it to be the purpose of the British government to prevent other auxiliary cruisers passing through the Dardanelles in the guise of merchantmen with the design of becoming warships when once clear of Turkish supervision.

Mobilizing a Big Fleet.

The government is certainly giving all these matters earnest attention, and it is equally true that through the disposition of its naval forces it will be in a most admirable position to stand by whatever line of policy it shall adopt, for not only has it taken the necessary steps to be represented in force in the canal zone and the Red Sea region, but also is getting together an enormous fleet in home waters. The home and Channel fleets are being mobilized at Portland and Torquay, and brought up to battle strength by the addition of ships from the reserve. The purpose of this mobilization is to have the fleets ready for practice manoeuvres.

Lion May Show His Teeth.

It simply happens that this mobilization is taking place at a time when the government is considering whether the British lion should show his teeth to the Russian bear. If it should be considered necessary to do this the teeth would be ready for a fine and impressive showing.

In the House of Commons today General Laurie asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the fact that a Russian warship had overhauled and searched British vessels in or near the Red Sea; if so, whether this was the same vessel that recently passed through the Bosphorus under a Russian commercial flag; whether it was in conformity with international law that the same vessel can at one time fly a commercial flag and at another assert the authority of a warship, whether this transformation could take place on the high seas, or whether it was obligatory upon a vessel holding a commission as a warship to be commissioned at

some port of the nation to which she belonged?

Earl Percy replied:—"The subject to which the hon. member draws attention is one of the utmost importance, and is engaging the earnest attention of his Majesty's government. As, however, our information is still incomplete on certain points, I should be obliged to him if he would postpone the question."

A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Has a Class in Oyster Bay Church.

Oyster Bay, July 17.—President Roosevelt, with Mrs. Roosevelt and their children, to-day attended services in Christ Church, where the Rev. H. H. Washburn preached on the ordination of the Apostles.

It became generally known today that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is a teacher in the Sunday School. He is sixteen years old and is almost ready to enter Harvard. He has been teaching his class for several weeks, and the fact came out through the refusal of the son of a fireman on the Long Island Railroad to earn a quarter by carrying a message.

I'd be late for Sunday School, he explained, and the teacher's good storyteller, even if he is the President's son.

Theodore was found seated in a corner of the Sunday school, and around him was a semi-circle of boys, ranging in age from eight to ten years. He read to them the story of St. Paul, as told in the lesson sheet, wherein it is stated:

St. Paul got permission from the captain of the Roman soldiers to speak to people from the castle stairs. He made a most important speech to the people in their own language, telling them all about his conversation and how the Lord had led him. They listened to him until he declared that God had sent him to preach to the Gentiles.

Then the tumult broke afresh and they would not hear anything more. It seems strange to us that they were not glad to have the Gentiles hear the good news of salvation, but at that time they thought the promised Saviour was to be their special possession.

To save St. Paul from the angry mob the officer brought him into the castle, where he scourged him. He was greatly impressed to find that he was a Roman citizen.

When the boys had answered the printed questions, showing that they understood the incident in the life of St. Paul, and had committed to memory a verse from the Bible, their teacher, who does not discourse on the text, but tells his pupils of Biblical characters, recounted the story of David and Saul.

Near Theodore's class was the class of Miss Christine Roosevelt, his cousin, who teaches a girls' class. They were slower than the boys in memorizing the verse and answering the questions, because the boys were eager to listen to the stories told by the President's son.

After church the President and his family drove home, the girls from the Summer colony at Bayville waving their handkerchiefs at the President and Miss Christine Roosevelt, who rode in a buggy with Theodore, Jr. They believed that, in addition to the President, they had seen his daughter Alice, who has not yet come to Oyster Bay.

Nature "makes all things beautiful in their time." Every one of life's seasons, when life moves on Nature's lines, has its own charm and beauty. Many women dread that period when they most experience change of life. They fear that face and form may suffer by the change, and that they may fail to please those whom they love. The value of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription in this crisis of woman's life lies in the fact that it assists Nature. Its use preserves the balance and buoyancy of the mind and sustains the physical powers. Many women have expressed their gratitude for the help and comfort given by "Favorite Prescription" in this trying period. Its benefits are not passing but permanent and conduce to mental happiness as well as physical strength.

Beware of the scandal monger, shut your ears to what ought not to be repeated.

OLD FOLKS CAN'T STAND.

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