

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

NOVA SCOTIA
PROVINCIAL
EXHIBITION
HALIFAX, N.S.
SEPTEMBER 25,
TO
OCTOBER 3,
1907.

Return Tickets will be sold from all stations in NEW BRUNSWICK at
WI K at

First Class One Way Fare
 With 25c added for Admission Coupon.
 Good going Sept. 24, 27, Oct. 1.
 Good for return Oct. 5, 1907.

Sept. 13 d71.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, June 16th, 1907, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON.

To 303 Mixed for Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax 5.00
 To 301 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggieville 18.30
 To 347 Suburban for Marysville 6.15
 To 321 Suburban for Marysville 11.15
 To 323 Suburban for Marysville 16.15
 To 327 Suburban for Marysville 18.50
 To 329 Suburban for Marysville 21.30

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.

No. 318 Suburban from Marysville 8.15
 No. 302 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville 12.05
 No. 322 Suburban from Marysville 13.25
 No. 326 Suburban from Marysville 18.20
 No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville 16.30
 No. 328 Suburban from Marysville 19.25
 All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24.00 o'clock is midnight.
 Moncton, N. B., June 12th, 1907

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Passenger Train service from Fredericton Effective June 2nd, 1907 Atlantic Time.

DEPARTURES.

6.20 a. m. Express for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and points North; Edmundston, Riviere du Loup and Quebec; Bangor, Portland, Boston.
 7.40 a. m. Mixed - Via Gibson Branch for Woodstock and North; Presque Isle, Edmundston, Riviere du Loup and Quebec. Leaves St. Marys at 8.20 a. m.
 9.20 a. m. Express for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Atlantic Express for St. John and points East.
 6.30 p. m. Mixed for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Short Line, express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and with Imperial Limited and Pacific Express from Montreal for the West, Northwest and Pacific Coast; also connects for Vancouver, Bangor, Portland, Boston etc., St. Stephen (St. Andrews after July 1st) and Woodstock.
 9.00 p. m. Express for St. John and points East.

ARRIVALS.

9.00 a. m. From St. John and East.
 11.20 a. m. From Boston, Montreal, St. Stephen (St. Andrews after July 1st) Woodstock and Houlton.
 8.35 p. m. From St. John and East.
 9.15 p. m. From Woodstock and points North, via Gibson Branch. Arrives at St. Marys, 8.40 p. m.
 10.40 p. m. From Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock and Houlton.
 W. B. HOWARD,
 District Passenger Agent,
 St. John.
 WM. STITT,
 General Passenger Agent,
 Montreal, P. Q.

Fire, Life, Health and Accident Insurance

JASPER A. WINSLOW,

Opp. Normal School,
 Queen Street, Fredericton.

F. St. John Bliss,

BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c

Secretary-Treasurer of York County.

County Court House, Main Entrance

MAILS CLOSING

In effect, October 1, 1906.

6 a.m.—For St. John, etc., St. Stephen and Charlotte Co., Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska Counties, and United States.

7.00 a.m.—Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations, daily.

WAY MAILS—East Side St. John River.

7.00 a. m.—For Keswick Ridge, Southampton, etc., Mondays and Thursdays.

West Side St. John River.

7.00 a. m.—For Springhill, Kingsclear, Prince William, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

8.30 a.m.—St. John River via Steamer—For Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.

9.15 a.m.—St. John, etc., C. P. Railway stations, East, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

10 a. m.—For St. Mary's Ferry, Gibson and Marysville.

WAY MAILS.

2 p.m.—For Nashwaakias and St. Mary's Ferry, daily, Nasonworth, New Maryland, Hanwell, Lower St. Marys and Royal Road. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

4.15 p.m.—For Gibson, Marysville, Boletown, Doaktown, Blackville, etc., Chatham, and I. C. Railway Stations, north and south.

4.45 p.m.—For St. Stephen, Woodstock, United States, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and North West West Provinces.

8.15 p. m.—For St. John, etc., Nova Scotia and P. E. Island

8.30 p.m.—British mails via New

York, Mondays and Thursdays.

MAILS RECEIVED.

9.30 a.m.—From St. John, etc., and Nova Scotia.

From Hamtown, Royal Road, etc.

11.00 a.m.—From Nasonworth and New Maryland, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

12.00 noon—From Montreal, Ottawa, Northwest Provinces, etc., and United States.

1.20 p. m.—From I. C. Railway Stations, North Shore and Quebec.

Scotia and P. E. Island.

St. John River via Steamer—

5 p.m.—From Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.

9.05 p.m.—From Woodstock and Gibson Branch Stations, daily.

8.20 p. m.—From Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and St. John.

WAY MAILS

7.00 p. m.—West Side River, St. John—From Meductic and Way Offices, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

St. John—From Woodstock and Way Offices, Tuesdays and Fridays.

The majority of those present spoke in favor of increased salaries for the chief and firemen, and for engaging permanent firemen instead of call-men.

"What, an old friend like you, and you refuse to lend me fifty francs?"

"Yes."

"Well, at any rate, give me twenty sous to pay the cab that I took to come and ask you."

JOHN G. ADAMS, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER.

Prompt and careful attention to all orders. The only complete line of Funeral Furnishings in the City and the Best Equipment.

Down Town. Next above Queen Hotel. Phone 26.

Up-to-date UNDERTAKER

Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Furnishings, Hearse in Connection, Available at all hours. Pictures Framed and Mounted Promptly

Geo. W. Adams, UP TOWN OPP BANK OF MONTREAL

MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' COLLEGE

54th YEAR COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 5, 1907

MASSEY TREBLE SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

Normal Course certificate from Mount Allison accepted as qualification for teaching Household Science in New Brunswick Schools.

DEPARTMENT OF ORATORY affiliated with EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY, Boston.

Graduates of this Department of Mount Allison may enter the Senior Year at Emerson.

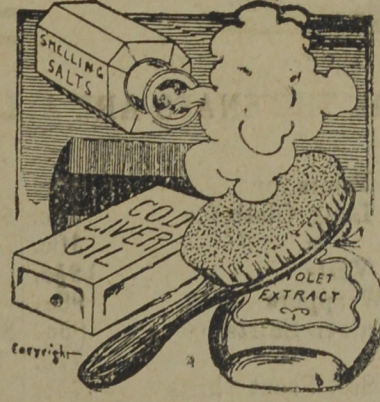
OWENS' MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS. In charge of an "R.C.A." and equipped with Pictures, Casts, &c. to the value of \$75,000. A complete course leading to the graduating certificate has been organized.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. With faculty of ten members and equipped with a Stienway Grand Piano, three Pipe Organs and 48 Pianos for concert and practice purposes.

Course leading to M.L.A. DEGREE. SCHOLARSHIPS for worthy students. Correspondence Solicited.

Address: Rev. B. C. BORDEN, D.D.

SACKVILLE, N. B.



Wedding

... Cake

Boxes

AT

Alonzo Staples, The Herald Office.

York Street Drug Store,

OCEAN OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Its Variations and Tides As It Rotates With the Earth—A Very Clear Exposition.

We are dwellers at the bottom of a sort of sea. This sea bottom, which is the surface of the earth, may vary as to altitude, being diversified with plains, valleys, plateaus and mountains, but in this only slightly varying range of a few miles is all human life restricted, while the wonderful and mighty atmospheric ocean rolls over all. As our globe is swung in space in its relationship to the sun it is impossible that an equal diffusion of solar heat should strike and penetrate this atmospheric envelope, as the equatorial zone gets the vertical rays, the temperate zone receives rays that are more slanting and consequently less heat, while the frigid zones, made such by reason of the polar points or regions most remote from the direct rays of the sun, receive the minimum of light and heat.

Now, what is the consequence? Certain areas or belts are intensely heated and expanded. Other belts are only partially heated, and still other regions are almost bereft of heat, and this very mobile ocean by a law of nature seeks to equalize itself and a system of currents interchanging and intermingling is set in motion that are in action seemingly ever and forever. But in the meantime a peculiar factor is operative and exerts a singularly modifying influence on this procedure.

This is the earth's diurnal motion, its daily turning on its axis, whereby this very limpid ocean is also turned and is alternately heated and cooled as it is presented to the sunward side or the side away from the sun. This action relieves the currents of the greater part of their labor, and were it possible for the earth to turn with a pole to the sun and the one side constantly to the solar heat while the other side was constantly away from it, hurricanes that would then prevail as the fiercely heated side and its frigid antipode exchanged atmospheric compliments.

We are not to suppose that this atmospheric sea is heated even over the equator from the bottom to the top, which is theoretically about forty-five miles, and here is another peculiarity. At a height of only from four to six miles it is incessantly cold, and higher up the air has more than a polar temperature. But we get no correct impression of the upper air phenomena while we are down at the bottom of this sea. There are thousands of impediments that temporarily retard and stop the currents and that must consequently go in fits and starts regardless of the more even and regular flow above. If we could be at the bottom among the rocks and holes of a deep, swift flowing river we should get no correct idea from the surrounding swirls of the smooth and uniform flow on its surface. Into the ocean of our atmosphere rise vapors and form clouds which under certain conditions intercept and retard the electric currents, which then accumulate and again seek equilibrium in explosive action, causing the phenomenon known as lightning and followed by peals of thunder. But we are far from being fully conversant with the varied phenomena on and near the surface of this atmospheric sea. We do not understand the situation where the illimitable ether stops to give way to a commencing but as yet exceedingly rare atmosphere. If, indeed, the atmosphere is not the ether condensed as it impinges on the globe.

Whatever the solar emanations that come to us, whatever they are as they leave the solar surface, it is evident that they undergo transposition or correlation as they enter and pierce the ethereal space, and another transformation takes place when they penetrate our atmosphere and develop into what we call heat and light as they impinge on the earth.

Skater Rescued In Canoe.

A young man named Guerin, while skating near the point at the cemetery, went through the ice about thirty yards from the shore, says The Peterboro' Examiner. His position was one of extreme peril, and had it not been for the timely and courageous efforts of a spectator, whose name is withheld at his own request, a fatality was an almost certain consequence. The ice surrounding the young man in the water was extremely thin and would not support the weight of Guerin. The young man mentioned promptly secured a canoe which was lying upon the shore, and, seated astride, pushed his way across the ice till Guerin was enabled to grasp the end of the boat and was quickly succored from his perilous position. A considerable crowd had assembled upon the shore by this time, and, both young men seated in the stern, the canoe was paddled back with a hockey stick, the bow being forced in this way to the surface of the ice, where it was pulled in by the spectators.

Consolidated Schools.

Among the many interesting features which impressed Dr. Crews while away was his visit to the large consolidated school at Middle, where six or seven scattered institutions have been combined. It is backed by Sir William McDonald, who has paid all deficiencies for the three years of its life.

The pupils from the outlying districts are brought to school in the morning and conveyed to their homes at night in large covered vans. In this way they are privileged to enjoy the splendid facilities which they would otherwise be denied. The school has all the advantages of the modern institutions, including domestic science, manual training, and a large tract of land, which is cultivated by the students performing the double function of education and bringing in revenue.

Just now they are discussing the ways and means of continuing independently.

World's Ghastliest Curiosity.

Guanajuato, the ruined city in Mexico which was destroyed by a cloud-burst, furnishes one of the ghastliest curiosities of the world. In one of the vaults of the Pantheon are preserved many mummies which were dug from the soil. They afford a curious evidence of the natural embalming properties of the earth.

CLAY EATING.

Natives of Nearly All Tropical Countries Crave This Food—Many Instances of Curious Practice.

The natives of nearly all tropical countries, and especially those of the sea islands, exhibit many vagaries of taste in the matter of food, in many cases showing an almost irresistible desire to fill their stomachs with the various kinds of earth, generally clays. On first thought one would imagine that this clay eating habit had been formed through a desire to get alkaline substances into the stomach in order to neutralize the acids of that organ, but investigations prove the contrary, the clays which such people most crave being unctuous and wholly devoid of saline elements.

Humboldt says that the famale pottery workers on the Magdalena river, in South America, put large lumps of clay into their mouths quite frequently while shaping their earthenware vessels, and that the clay eating instinct is so strong in the natives of that region that infants of from one and a half to three years of age are tied in the huts to prevent them from overloading their stomachs with the unwholesome diet. On the Orinoco, too, our great traveler passed several days with a clay eating tribe of Indians called the Otomacs. He thus describes the peculiar habit as noted in that queer people:

"The earth which the Otomacs eat is a soft, yellowish white potter's clay, with a small quantity of oxide of iron as a constituent part. They seek for it on the banks of the Orinoco and Meta rivers and select it with great care, not considering all clays equally agreeable to eat. A very intelligent monk assured us that one of them would eat from three-quarters of a pound to one and a half pounds of this food in a single day. If you inquire of an Otomac Indian concerning his winter's provisions he will point to a heap of clay balls stored away in his hut."

As noted in the opening, we find this queer earth eating practice diffused throughout the torrid zone and occasionally hear of the practice in Sweden, Norway, Finland and in New Caledonia as well as in the southern states of America. Why the human system should crave such odd food could probably be scientifically explained. However, it is not the purpose of this "note" to seek remote reasons for the existence of the habit, but simply to state that the practice, though admittedly a curious one, is well known in the various quarters of the globe.

Leave Relic Warships In River.

The Archaeological Department of the Ontario Government is not likely to take any action in connection with the raising of the sunken British gunboats at the mouth of the Grand River and in the River Thames at Chatham. This is a matter that rests almost entirely with the Imperial authorities.

Chatham some time ago offered to expend the sum of \$500 in an effort to raise these sunken relics, but as the amount was a mere bagatelle compared to the money necessary the idea was abandoned.

The opinion of the curator of the Ontario Museum is that these relics would be the property of any one who received permission from the Imperial Government to raise them and was willing to spend the money. They could then be carried to any museum, either in the United States or any other part of the world.

When a Man Dies.

He was in The Toronto Star office, and for some reason of his own was carefully going through the large pile of exchanges. After an hour of this work he remarked to the exchange editor:

"It seems to me that the country papers in Ontario devote most of their space to publishing obituary notices."

"Why not?" asked the exchange editor, who once published a country weekly himself. "Why shouldn't they speak well of good citizens who pass away—men who were pioneers?"

"Still," the stranger pursued, "there must be something more than funerals going on. Besides, I saw an item in one of these papers—I can't find it now—but it said something like this, that when the average man dies, the loss is generally covered by insurance."

With such a person the exchange editor naturally declined to hold further converse.

Wheat Possibilities of Canada.

The British are evidently looking forward to the time when Canada shall meet all the wheat requirements of the Mother Country, says The Philadelphia Ledger. A Canadian authority predicts that if only one-fourth of the land suitable for cultivation in Manitoba and other Canadian territories were planted with wheat and the average production was equal to that of Manitoba for the last ten years the total crop would be sufficient to meet the Canadian demand and the present requirements of Great Britain three times over. An American wheat expert hazards the prediction that Western Canada within ten years will be the principal source of the European wheat supply.

Parole System Is a Success.

W. P. Archibald, the Dominion parole commissioner, recently addressed several meetings pleading "the cause of men who have fallen, but not beyond hope or kindly efforts to uplift them," as Mr. Archibald tersely puts it. "The parole system is doing great good. I say this not in sentiment but judging from the practical results of its operation during the past six years, since its inception," said Mr. Archibald. "Out of nearly eleven hundred men released conditionally from our penal institutions in Canada, we have only had to return twenty-four men for the commission of criminal offences during the six years of the operation of the parole law, while 700 have earned their full liberty. We have about 300 now reporting."

Value of Good Breeding.

Scrub lambs 155 days old grown at the Louisiana station weighed only thirty-two pounds each as compared with forty-three pounds for well bred lambs only 129 days old. Why grow scrubs?

BASE BALL.

BASEBALL YARNS.

Nick Altrock is the champion mimic and imitator of the American League, although Case Patten, of the Washington Club, is very near the equal of the Chicago lad at the same game.

Nick delights to give his various imitations, and much amusement to his companions find in these diversions of Altrock.

The other day at Chicago and just a few minutes before the game between the New Yorks and the Windy City aggregation began, says The Washington Star, the big pitcher was delighting the members of his own team, as well as several of the New York bunch, with his clever imitations of notable people, when he suddenly turned to Fielder Jones, the captain and Manager of the Chicagos, and asked:

"What shall be my last imitation for the evening Fielder?"

"Why," replied Jones, with that sober look of his, "as I am going to pitch you this evening, Nick, suppose when you get the box you give us an imitation of a winning pitcher."

THONEY BEAT PHELAN AROUND

Jack Thoney, of the Toronto team, beat Phelan, now centrefield for Providence, but formerly with the St. John Roses, in a contest around the bases against time during the Toronto man did the course in 13.35, which beats the time made by Clement, of Jersey City, at Cincinnati, by 3.5 of a second, and is within 1.5 of a second of the world's record. Phelan went the distance in 14 flat. The Providence man got even with Thoney in the hunt beating event. Thoney's time in getting to first after putting down a bunt off big Joe Harris was 3 1-5 seconds, while Phelan did it in even time. Manager Duffy pitched to the players in the around the bases contest.

WILL LIMIT SALARIES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 20.—The magnates of the T. L. State League at their annual meeting held here last night decided that the salary limit for clubs in the League shall be limited to \$2,600 a month. Where the club has a playing manager, the limit was fixed at \$2,800. Each club will be required to file a bond of at least \$2,000 as a guarantee of good faith. The pennant was formally advanced to Williamport.

The Turk.

TIED WORLD'S RECORD

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 20.—Kentucky Todd, owned by Miss Katherine Wilkes, of Galt, Ont., the horse with the world's record for three-year-old trotting stallions yesterday tied the world's record for three-year-olds of all sexes, when he won the first heat of the Kentucky Stock Farm Futurities in 2.08 3-4. In 1893 at Louisville, Fantasy did a mile in the same time. The Todd colt was a good first choice in the betting, although Gen. Watts (2.09 1/4), had a liberal following. The latter colt drawing the pole, led to the first half post in 1.02 1-2. Kentucky Todd was fourth there, but Stimson soon began his drive and his sensational colt moved up even with the leaders in the next eighth. He was an easy leader all down the stretch, and went jogging in time one quarter of a second faster than he made last week at Indianapolis, when he took the world's stallion record away from General Watts. The second heat was easier and slower. Bettie Trot was not extended to win the pacing division of this futurity. Nuckels, her driver, won the same event a year ago with Brenda York. Hal R., took a record of 2.07 1-4 in winning the final heat of the 2.09 pace, which was began Tuesday.

A Man Eating Canal.

Perhaps the greatest waste of human life ever recorded was caused by the eating of a canal in China. The work was begun in 1825, and, though the canal was twenty-three miles long, eighty feet wide and twelve feet deep and passed through forests and marshes, it was finished in six weeks from its beginning. No fewer than 20,000 men worked at day and night, and 7,000 died of fatigue.

Turkish Turbans.

A Turkish turban of the largest size contains twenty yards of the finest and softest muslin.

Curran's Retort.

Very happy is Curran's reply to his pompous antagonist in debate who had loftily asserted that he was the guardian of his own honor, "I wish the honorable and learned gentleman joy of his sinecure."

SICK HEADACHE.

This disease is caused by a derangement of the stomach. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets to correct this disorder and the sick headache will disappear. For sale by all dealers.

	SEPT.	SEPT.
Montreal	19	30
	20	OCT.
	21	1
Excursion		2
	Good for return until Oct. 7, 1907	Good for return until Oct. 17, 1907

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
 Will sell Round Trip Tickets from
 FREDERICTON
 TO
 MONTREAL \$11.70
 Proportionately low fares from all stations Campbellton and east. Apply to nearest I. C. R. Agent for further particulars.
 Sep18d121