OCEAN POPULATION IN THE TRAVEL SEASON

An Atlantic Liner Carries Enough Passengers for Small Village.

75,000 People Are On the Ocean Every Week in the Year---Eighty-two Regular Steamships Plying the Atlantic All the Time.

In the transatlantic trade alone an average of fully 75,000 are afloat in every week of the year. The usual spring rush to Europe has not yet set in. But as these figures are employed merely for the purpose of showing the general average the statistics of last week may be employed. This showed 82 passenger steamships hurrying over the transatlantic lines, 40 bound east and 42 steaming west. If strung out in regular intervals the vessels in the eastward bound fleet would have travelled about 70 miles apart, those of the westward procession at a slightly wider interval. If the vessels of the combined fleets could be placed end to end they would measure nearly eight miles.

Giving to each of these liners an average of 1,000 souls, the estimate including passengers and crew, an estimate which is doubtless far below the number actually carried, and the total equals the entire population of Alaska and Nevada. The floating population of this city on the sea was greater than the population of the city of Hoboken, it was nearly equal to that of Albany, and was greater than that of Troy.

It is estimated that this Atlantic ferry and its shore equipments costs not less than $300,000,000. Americans may have a melancholy interest in knowing that of this vast fleet the Stars and Stripes ripples from the jack staffs of but four vessels and that two of these were English built, but admitted to American registry by special act of congress. It requires this special dispensation, for under our laws ships and obscene literature are the two things which those who dwell on this side of the water are forbidden to import. At present less than 10 per cent. of the tonnage annually exported from American ports sails under the American ensign. The growth of a merchant marine is generally in proportion to the increase of the naval power, and recent events have forced the United States into the front rank of the great naval powers of the world. The result is already seen in the great revival of popular interest in shipbuilding.

The expense of operating a big ocean lirer is enormous, as can be readily imagined. One vessels spends from $300 to $500 every voyage for laundry bills alone. Its regular wash contains from 18,000 to 24,000 separate pieces of linen, including napkins, sheets, waiters' coats, etc. The vessels which are built for great speed cost proportionately a great deal more to operate than do their less speedy consorts. They seldom carry any freight. The Deutschland for example, has room for only 600 tons of cargo, and rarely carries more than a sixth of her capacity. But of course unless the owners felt that they derived an adequate compensation for their outlay such vessels would be soon withdrawn from commission.

It was printed frequently just after the swift Cunarders came out that they were not paying ships. This was believed by representatives of the German lines, but it is not so. The sea express, even so mighty a coal consumer as the Deutschland, does pay, and pays well, in the season when traffic is heaviest on the Atlantic. It is estimated that it costs the Hamburg line about $45,000 to run the Deutschland across the seas. The largest item of expense is that of coal. She sends through her four monumental funnels every trip vapor representing $5,000. Then there is the bill for lubricating oil, and the cost of the ship's immense laundry.

Next to the cost of coal is the expenditure for wages. The board of the Deutschland's crew of 557 persons, the cost of providing her 700 or more cabin passengers with meals, the wages of the commander, her officers and the chief engineer help to swell the list of expenses. The commanders of the German ships receive more pay than those of either the American or British lines. Aside from their regular wages, which range from $1,500 to $4,000 a year, they have a share in the earnings of their ships. On the British lines the captains receive from $1,500 to $6,000 a year, without perquisites. If at the end of the year a British commander's ship has met with no accident he gets a bonus. The British lines think this system of reward has a tendency to make commanders more careful. The pay of an engineer on the German lines ranges from $1,200 to about $2,500 a year. The pay of the British engineer does not differ materially from these figures, but he also receives a bonus if his engines run without accident during the year.

Of the master mariner of the transatlantic service much is required. One of these anonymously explained many things. He first pointed out that the first business of the captain is to take his ship and passengers safely from port to port—or, rather from pilot to pilot. The ship's safety assured, however, he is expected to act as a sort of host to the company's guests and do all in his power to induce them to travel again in the same vessel. He must, as tactfully as he can, adjust their disputes, pacify angry women, comfort frightened ones, and judge correctly just when to send one whose conduct is questionable to her room for the rest of the passage. He must know when to forbid the bartender to serve more liquor to a passenger who is drinking too much and just when to post the notice in the smoking-room that gamblers are on board. Passengers must not be antagonized unless they antagonize others more valuable to the company than themselves, for the company exists to carry the public over the ferry, not to better their morals.

A master, under English maritime law, is a magistrate at sea. He may, if he wishes, perform marriages on board and such ceremonies are as binding as though performed on shore. He may require a woman of suspicious appearance to sequester herself, and if she refuse order force to be used in removing her. He may put the president and board of directors in irons if they interfere with his navigation of the ship, and though it is probable that he will soon be out of a berth if he pursue such courses, he will suffer no legal punishment.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County. ss.:

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The first report made by the police in the campaign against the setting off of firecrackers is made by Policeman Lucas, who charges George Haynes, of 280 Germain street, with setting off a firecracker in St. James street on the night of the 21st inst. The fine is forty shillings or about $10.

Quick Cure for Biliousness.

Nothing will cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels and assist the liver in removing bile like Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they cure biliousness in one night, 25c. at all dealers.

ACADIA BOYS WIN INTER-COLLEGE MEET

They Score 54 Points Compared With 26 for U. N. B. and 10 for Mt. Allison---Shot Put Record Broken.

Moncton, May 22.—Acadia swept the field in the intercollegiate sports held on the M. A. A. A. grounds here this afternoon, making a total of fifty-four out of ninety points. The U.N.B. was second with twenty-six and Mt. Allison third with ten. Perfect weather conditions prevailed and there was a good attendance.

One record was broken. In the shot put, Baird, the star of the U.N.B. team put the shot 37 feet 8 3-4 inches, breaking the record of Jones of Acadia by nearly two and a half feet.

Moland, the star athlete of Acadia, equalled the 220 yards dash record, the time being 23 1-5 seconds. Moland excelled in individual work with Baird second. Mt. Allison captured the mile run, their only event of the day.

The meet was very successful and everything passed off without a hitch. The result of the events follows:—

100 yards dash (record 10 2-5).

First heat—Camp of Acadia 1st, Rutledge of U.N.B. 2nd; time 11 1-5.

Second heat—Bridges of U.N.B. 1st, Moland of Acadia 2nd; time 10 4-5.

Final—Moland of Acadia 1st, Camp of Acadia 2nd, Bridges of U.N.B. 3rd; time 10 4-5.

High Jump (record 5 feet 7 inches).

Jost of Acadia 1st, 5 ft 4 in; Messinger of Acadia and Brooks of U.N.B. tie for second place; points divided, each taking two.

Running broad jump (record 21 ft 11 3-4 inches).

Baird of U.N.B. 1st, 20 ft 10 1-4 in.; Porter of Acadia 2nd, 20 ft 5 in; Jost of Acadia 3rd, 19 ft 6 in.

220 yards dash (record 23 1-5 secs.)

Fihst heat—Moland of Acadia 1st, Ryan of U.N.B. 2rd, time 23 3-5.

Second heat—Camp of Acadia 1st, Clay of Mt. Allison 2nd, time 24 sec.

Final—Moland 1st, Camp 2nd, Clay 3rd, time 23 1-5, equalling the record held by V. Black of Mt. Allison.

Hammer throw—(record 125 ft 2 1-2 inches.)

Debow of Acadia 1st, 102 ft 1-2 in; Hughes of Acadia 2nd, 92 ft 2 in.; Smith of Mt. Allison 3rd, 90 ft.

440 yards dash (record 50 secs.)

Moland of Acadia 1st , Robinson of Acadia 2nd, F. Brown of Acadia 3rd, time 54 2-5 secs.

Shot put (record 35 ft 3 1-2 in.)

Baird of U.N.B. 1st, 37 ft 8 3-4 in.; breaking the record held by W. Jones of Acadia by 2 ft 5 1-4 in.; Rutledge of U.N.B. 2nd, 33 ft 8 in; Jost of Acadia 3rd, 33 ft 1 3-4 in.

120 yards hurdle (record 16 3-5 sec.)

First heat—Baird of U.N.B. 1st, Spurr of Acadia 2nd, time 18 1-5 secs.

Second heat—Hughes of Acadia 1st, Armstrong of U.N.B. 2nd, time 18 secs.

Final—Hughes 1st, Baird 2nd, Spurr 3rd, time 17 3-4 sec.

Pole vault (record 10 ft 6 in.)

In this event some of the Allison competitors who showed up well did not finish, having to catch the 6.10 train, Jack McSweeney of Moncton, and Doe, representing the Sackville Institution. McSweeney was jumping at 9 ft. when he left the field with his team. The contest finally narrowed down to Dever of U.N.B., Spiel of U.N.B., and Hughes of Acadia. All three competitors failed at 9 ft 4 3-4 in. and divided the points, the U.N.B. taking 6 and Acadia 3.

Mile run (record 4 min. 55 secs.)

Killiam of Mt. Allison 1st, Roy Smith of Mt. Allison 2nd, Landry of U.N.B. 3rd. time 4 55 1-5 secs., being within a fifth of a second of the record held by H. Atkinson of Mt. Allison.

Newbro's Herpicide

More men and women have gotten positive results from the use of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE than from all other hair remedies combined.

Newbro's Herpicide is the **original** remedy that kills the dandruff germ. It eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair and permits a natural hair development by destroying the tiny vegetable growth [a germ or microbe] that causes hair destruction.

Nature constantly struggles to supply life and vigor to the hair, but the dandruff germ saps this vitality and strangles the life out of the hair.

START RIGHT BY DESTROYING THE CAUSE

of Hair Loss with NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS SOMETIMES FOLLOW ITS CONTINUED USE

It Benefits a Lady, Scalp Specialist.

2807 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"I am sending you my photograph to show what Newbro's Herpicide has done for me.

"Since I first tried Herpicide upon my hair I have used it exclusively in giving scalp treatments to others, and I would not think of trying to get along without it."

(Signed) MRS. ANNA CONNER.

Indispensable Following Severe Illness

1717 Tremont St., Denver, Colo.

"I was convalescent from a critical illness of pneumonia and my hair was left in a deplorable condition, falling out and breaking off, dry, harsh and brittle. The scalp lacked nutrition and seemed dead. I used Herpicide according to directions with most beneficial results and attribute the restoration of my hair entirely to your Herpicide. I can conscientiously endorse it for doing all you claim, and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it."

(Signed) MRS. M. MEGRUE

For regular toilet use. Newbro's Herpcide easily occupies first place. It is sold in practically every civilized country on the globe, and a single trial will show why discriminating ones prefer it. Contains no sticky substance. It will not stain or dye the hair. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

Two Sizes, 50c & $1. AT DRUG STORES--Send 10c. in stamps to THE HERPICIDE CO., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for sample.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 915

BE SURE YOU GET HERPICIDE



MRS. ANNA CONNER

E. CLINTON BROWN, Special Agent

APPLICATIONS AT PROMINENT BARBER SHOPS

EXHIBITION WILL BE HUGE SUCCESS

People All Over the Province Are Taking a Great Interest in the St. John Fair.

There is plenty of evidence that the people throughout all sections of the province are taking a keen interest in the exhibition to be held in St. John from September 12 to 19. Inquiries for the prize list are pouring in, and, from many sources, the indications are that exhibitors will be numerous when the show opens.

The impression that the midway will be done away with is rather erroneous, as that source of entertainment, which is so agreeable to many of those who attend all the big shows, will not be lacking at St. John's fair. The management, however, do not believe that the people want to go to the exhibition this fall, thinking that they will find every old thing in the same old place. They believe rether that a new arrangement, with surprises in plenty, with nothing just the same, will please the people far better, than to be able to go about blind-folded and tell pretty nearly exactly where they are.

By carrying out this plan the midway may not be found in the same place, but the people who like that sort of thing may not have to go very far on the grounds to find it. And when immense crowds gather, as they have in the past to see some wonder of the show, the midway will not be in the way of the people.

It is the experience in New Brunswick, in fact all over the world where there are exhibitions and circuses, that side show men will follow the fairs, and if they are not inside the grounds, where they can be controlled and watched, they will find some place outside the fence, where they can more easily fool and fleece the unsuspecting.

The prospects for St. John's big show, even at this early date, are good, and it is believed that the exhibition of 1908 will be a banner one in every respect.

The first band concert of the season given last evening by the City Cornet band at the Three Lamps, Prince William street, was much enjoyed by the large number gathered. The band played an excellent programme and the music was much appreciated.

MASCULINE MODES

Let us have a little talk about trousres. It is an old saying that a man is known by the shoes he wears, but for a good many years, since the creased trousers came into fashion, the nether garment has taken the first place in showing to his fellows the careful and the well-groomed man.

I remember the time, years and years ago, ready-made clothes then were not what they are today, when the crease was considered an abomination. It was carefully ironed out. The crease was considered a proof that the trousers were ready made, for it was created by the garment being folded for a period on the shelves of a store. But nowadays the crease is everything, and we are all more or less glad of it. There have been efforts now and again to change the style of the crease from the centre to the side. The most notable of these were made by King Edward and the Prince of Wales. Three or four years ago they both appeared with their trousers creased on the sides. As a matter of fact, they, with a few other older men attached to the court of England, continue the habit. But it is not the fashion. It was tried, but never caught on. The present Prince "cuts no ice" as an arbiter of fashion, and the King is an old man now and his style or dress is largely for men of his age.

No matter how moderate your means you will find a trouser press of the greatest benefit. It is all very well to sleep on your trousers and wake up in the morning finding them nicely creased. This is an excellent subterfuge when away from home. But when you are at home get a press and use it. The best press I have come across, and I have tried several, is a short, flat board with cross wires on spring. There are usually four of these wires. The board is screwed into the back of your bedroom door. When you take off a pair of trousers fold them carefully across the proper crease and then place the two ends of the legs under one of these wire crosspieces. The trousers hang down and by their own weight resume their proper shape and intensify the crease.

Such a press costs about $2.50. You will pay that amount to tailors for pressing purposes in a few months. There are, of course, varieties of presses where the full length of the garment is screwed down tightly. But one has to be very careful about this process. It takes both time and trouble and, again, is hurtful to trousers which are wet. After putting a wet pair into such a press they usually come out very shiny all down the creases. But any kind of a press is better than none.

Suppose you only have one business suit; it is the best kind of policy to buy two pairs of trousers with it instead of one. Whether you buy the suit ready made or get it to order, the extra cost of a second pair of trousers is not large, and you can bank on the assurance that you will always look smart. It is the trousers in clothes which get out of shape the first. The man with two pairs of the same material can always have one pair in the press. In consequence, by wearing each pair on alternate days, bagginess at the knees and general shabbiness is warded off until the whole suit is practically worn out.

Appearance counts for a whole lot nowadays, and the two pair of trousers to each suit when you only possess one or two suits is the very acme of economy.

Trousers this year are wider than usually, and largely of the peg-top variety. That is to say, they are full down to the knees, and quite narrow from thence to the feet. Cut in the extreme of fashion, they are not becoming to every man. But I mention the style because I know there are many readers who will have the "latest." A stout man will do well to modify the style, but it will suit the man of average or lean build.

Summer trousers are nearly all being made of the turn-up variety. The turned up portion fits closely to the trouser and is sewn up. With the turned up trouser lace shoes are worn and socks to match one's tie. The laces of the shoe should be very broad and tied carefully into a smart bow.

HINTS ON HEALTH

A SUGGESTION FOR THE SUMMER.

Apropos of the danger of infection, the Nursing Times mentions that a very effective method of catching flies is to take a square of stiff paper or cardboard and cut a small hole in the centre. Cover it thickly on the under side with molasses, taking care to put plenty of molasses around the hole. Then place the cardboard, molasses side down, over a bowl of soapsuds, when the flies, attracted by the molasses, yill fall into the suds. This flytrap is especially good, as no poisonous compound is used.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Pain is a blessing in disguise, according to Dr. Dixey, of Kings Gollege, London. He says that pain was primarily designed as a preservative agent. Pain revealed danger, and in many cases pointed out the best method of relieving abnormal physical conditions. If it were not for the warning given by pain there would, he said, be no way of learning that exposure to temperatures beyond a certain narrow limit would be followed by death or damage to tissues. Hence pain should be borne patiently until the cause is ascertained and relieved by restoring normal physiological function instead of being masked by anodynes and so-called anaigesies.

BREATHING EXERCISES.

Dr. Lewandowski, in the Zeitschrift Faerztliche Fortbildung, summarizes the indications for "respiratory gymnastics," or systematic and regulated breathing exercises, as an aid in the treatment of various complaints. The exercise must be regulated by the physician, and the author recommends a variety of movements, chief among which he regards the regular forcible expiration and inspiration in the open air, the patient standing with the head thrown back and the arms extended. Such exercises are specially suited for patients predisposed to pulmonary troubles.

WHAT IS A BLUSH?

It seems that, unlike an osculatory demonstration, a blush can be defined. A physician attempts it as follows: A blush is a temporary erythema and calorific effulgence of physiognomy, etiologised by the perceptiveness of the sensorium when in a predicament of unequilibrity from a sense of shame, anger or other cause, eventuating in a paresis of the vasomotor nervous filaments of the facial capillaries, whereby being divested of their elasticity they are suffused with radiance emanating from an intimidated precordia.

A Square Eight Room House

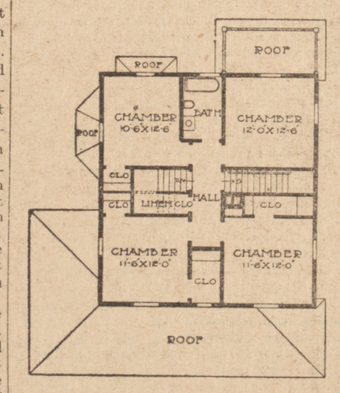
DESIGNED BY CHAS. S. SEDGWICK, ARCHITECT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



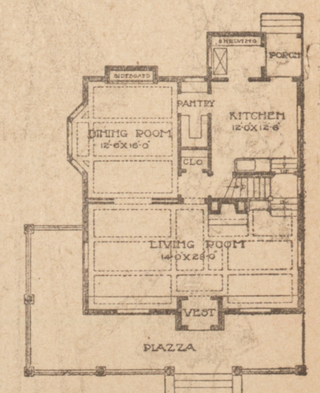
The beauty of a square house is that you get the "most for your money," both in size and convenience of arrangement. The square house will always outlead the irregular shaped houses by far greater number. A square house is strongest in point of construction, it has a substantial look to it, it is the easiest to warm in winter, there is no lost space by reason of angles, there is far less labor in constructing it, it will stand up straight square and true year after year much better than a house of irregular outline but after all has been said about a square house its greatest recommendation is that it is the most economical to build, you get the "most for your money."

In our illustrated plan we have a house 30 feet in width by 32 feet in depth, with a large piazza across the front and extending around on one side nine feet in width, built with a good solid stone foundation and a concrete and cement tile floor. This house has recently been well built and finished in oak in the first story and natural pine in the second, with a good basement under the entire house, for $3,700, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

It is without question a good plan, it has the feature of a large living-room across the front 14 by 29 feet, with a stairway leading up on the right hand side and basement stairs underneath , a liberal fireplace opposite the entrance, and at the left a pair of sliding doors opening in the dining-room, which is 12 feet six inches by 16 feet. The pantry comes between the dining-room and kitchen, and back of the kitchen is a porch and room for refrigerator and kitchen cupboard. The kitchen is 12 feet by 12 feet 6 inches. In the passage-way between the living room and the kitchen is a nice clothes closet, which also could be used for a toilet room, if desired. In the second story are four good-sized chambers, each provided with ample closets, and a central stairway leading up to the attic story, which has ample space that can be used for amusement-room and servants' rooms.



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN.

The first story is nine feet high and the second story eight feet six inches. The living-room and dining-room have beam ceilings, the dining-room has a recessed side-board opposite the sliding doors, and at the left a projected bay window, affording ample light and nice space for flowers. The house is painted in gray tones, with gray for the side walls and roof and white for all of the casings. The general type of the house is colonial in its treatment, plain in retail, but a well-proportioned and etremely good-looking house.

Useful Suggestions for Those Out of Work or With Spare Time

Free advice is cheap, and therefore not often taken. Yet sometimes a hint proves useful. I purpose giving a few hints in this column from week to week, and maybe one or two of them may stick and do some good. There are always those, young men and older men, who have a few spare hours a week and who are always glad to increase their earnings. There are those again who, despite a good education, at some time or other find themselves out of employment. This column will be helpful and useful to these two classes. And perhaps to others.

Supposing you were suddenly out of a job. Did you ever figure on what you would do? Some men, of course, would have a nest egg laid aside, and a few days' or weeks' loafing would not affect them very seriously. But there are those who have not a dollar saved and who, in less than a week, would be in a tight hole. It is well to give such matter a thought and begin saving now. And it will not hurt you, either, to think about what odd jobs you could do if the emergency should need.

A friend of mine in New York city told me his experiences in such a case some years ago. He is as good a telegraph operate as you can ask for. He was in a broker's office, but a big Wall street slump put the concern out of business. My friend got on the extra list at the main telegraph office, but it was winter and there was not much doing. He had not saved anything. Day after day he failed to get a job. One morning walking along Broadway he saw a sign "Electricians wanted." It was in a huge building in course of construction. The young man was not an electrician, but he was intelligent and you cannot be a telegrapher very long without knowing something about electricity.

He walked into the building, saw the boss, who asked for no details, but curtly ordered him to bring his tools and start in after the noon hour. The young man wondered what tools he would need. He watched some men wiring along the walls and spoke to one of them. He learned that the tools he would need were a small hammer, screw driver and pliers, as well as a jack knife. He went out, bought these things at a second-hand store, went to work and stayed on the job six weeks at $3.50 per day and extra time. Although he started on a bluff, he soon fell into the work by watching the others.

That man was resourceful and had courage. He is now a manager and draws a big salary.

Courage is one of the absolute necessities for a man who wants to get on. He must have courage. If you are out of a job, don't despair. Just keep saying to yourself "I will win out" and hustle for a new job. And you will get one, be assured, quicker than you may think.

And now to the odd jobs. I have half a dozen in mind. Here is one for the man who wants spare time employment. Did you ever hear of an idea merchant? There undoubtedly are some big fellows in this business. But that is no reason why you should not start in a small way among the smaller fry of business people.

Take any business as you pass along the street. It may be a store or a factory; it may be an advertisement that strikes you of goods manufactured in some other section. Think about it and try and figure out some way in which those particular goods can be put more prominently on the market. Perhaps you may think of a catchy advertisement or of a new method of packing the stuff, or a new way of selling it. If you set your mind to thinking about it you may possibly discover something about the goods that may be new and helpful. Don't keep this to yourself, but sit down and write to the firm and make your suggestion. It may be new; it may be useful.

You may send in a dozen letters to different firms before one of them considers the suggestion original enough or of sufficient value to use. But if they do use it they compensate you for it, and sometimes you are asked for more and perhaps are offered a good job into the bargain.

Make your letters short—very short and to the point. Make your explanations quiet clear. Little sketches, however roughly drawn, help to drive home the idea. Don't figure that every letter you send will be successful, no matter how clever you may think the idea. And don't figure that every man to whom you suggest an idea is a dishonest man.