

HEALTHY, HAPPY WOMEN.

Pain and Weakness Banished through the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

It is sad to think that so many women suffer from pain, Weak Spells, Heart Palpitation, Sinking Sensations,



Nervousness, Sleeplessness—who could be restored to the full enjoyment of perfect health by a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

There can be no question about the efficacy of this remedy. Thousands of women, have found it do all that is claimed for it. Here is the testimony of Mrs. Gillen, Wesley Street, Moncton, N.B.

"Before taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I used to suffer untold agony from violent headaches, irregular action of the heart, together with pains or spasms in various parts of my body.

"Sometimes I felt so weak that I was unable to look after my domestic duties. However, I had to endure this worry, and trouble, because all the remedies I tried failed to give me relief, until happily I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I had only been taking them a short time when I felt greatly benefited. This encouraged me to continue their use until a complete cure was effected.

"I have not been troubled with a headache since taking these pills. They increased my appetite, invigorated my entire system, and gave me back my old time strength and vigor."

Take a Laxa-Liver Pill before retiring. It will work while you sleep without a grip or gripe, and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists.

5 & 10.

For a first-class variety of 5 and 10 cent goods, come here.

Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Novelties of all kinds.

MRS. R. B. GIBSON,
Opp. Opera House.
Queen St.,
WOODSTOCK.

Be sure to inspect our **LADIES' JACKETS** before purchasing. They are just beautiful this year, surpassing all former selections. Prices moderate.



C. M. Sherwood, Centreville.

THE PULP INDUSTRY.

How It is Developing in This Country.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire contributes the following interesting article.

There is one important industry in regard to which the United States is largely dependent upon Canada at the present time. Speaking at the great meeting in the Ottawa City hall the other night, Mr. Poupore, M. P., in advocating the construction of the Ottawa and Georgian bay canal, mentioned many of the natural resources which would be developed by that great enterprise. He referred especially to the pulpwood and the wood pulp industry. Ten years ago, said Mr. Poupore, people would hardly touch our spruce for the giving. To-day Canadians, Americans, and Englishmen are clamouring for Canadian pulpwood. Especially is the United States looking to this country for its supplies of the raw material. Clap an export duty on pulpwood, say some authorities, and the United States would be practically be at our feet.

Since then the increase has been still more rapid. Exact statistics of the industry are not available, but there are over thirty pulp factories in Canada, with a yearly output estimated approximately at 150,000 tons, about a third being sulphite and other chemical pulps, and two thirds being mechanical pulp. The bulk of the output is made into paper mostly consumed in Canada, but three factories manufacture pulp for export.

One of the largest Canadian manufacturers estimates that the labour employed in the manufacture of wood pulp "from the stump to the car," amounts to about six men to each ton of pulp the wages running from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a day.

In Europe, besides spruce, use is made of fir and pine for the manufacture of pulpwood. In Canada and the United States, spruce is almost the only wood employed, poplar, at first considerably used, having been abandoned, except in a few cases, the fibre not being found sufficient. Some other woods have been used, viz., balsam, hemlock, and pine, but have not been largely adopted. The cotton wood of the Southern States is said to produce a fluffy paper, and the Spruce of West Virginia is described as too hard and having a poor fibre. Mr. Fullerton, a New York paper manufacturer, says: "The Canadian spruce is the best timber for making wood pulp. The further north you go the better the spruce for the purpose."

The trade and navigation returns gave the following exports of pulpwood from Canada almost wholly to the United States—

1890	\$168,180
1891	280,619
1892	335,303
1893	455,893
1894	393,260
1895	468,009
1896	627,805
1897	711,152
1898	312,041

In the United States trade returns the imports of pulpwood from Canada are given under the heading, "Paper stock, crude; poplar or other woods" as follows:—

1890	\$100,443
1891	130,747
1892	330,350
1893	382,244
1894	601,992
1895	654,709
1896	651,897

These returns undoubtedly do not give the whole export of wood used for this purpose, some being entered under other headings. An addition of fifty per cent. would probably not be too great.

The annual consumption of pulpwood on this continent cannot be estimated at present, but a few examples will give an idea of its magnitude and growth. The North-Eastern Lumberman says:—"The Glen Manufacturing Company on the Hudson river are now producing 170 tons of white paper per day. This is the concern which supplies the New York World with 75 to 100 tons of paper per day, using up in their whole business more than 60,000 cords of spruce per annum, an amount equal to 40,000,000 feet of spruce." The North-Eastern Lumberman elsewhere says that the Christmas edition of the New York World, consumed over 270 tons of white paper, which required in its manufacture about 230 tons of ground wood pulp, and about 50 tons of sulphite pulp. To produce this amount of pulp at least 310 tons of spruce wood were necessary, or fully 200,000 feet of spruce logs.

The Paper World says: "It is stated that the paper required for the printing of the Petit Journal, of Paris, is equivalent to the consumption of 120,000 trees annually, converted into wood pulp. This requires an annual thinning of 25,000 acres of timber land."

The North-Eastern Lumberman says:—"The wood pulp industry on the Kennebec river will require from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of spruce logs during the year."

The Glen Manufacturing Company, of Berlin Falls, N. H., in December, 1895, wrote the following letter to the Globe Newspaper Company, of Boston: "During the twelve months from November 1st, 1894, to November 1st, 1895, you have used 8,750 tons of white paper. This is nearly thirty tons a day, as our mill runs, not counting holidays and Sundays, or 24 tons a day for 365 days. In order to keep you supplied we

have been obliged to cut 1,200 acres of land, or four acres a day. At fifty full grown trees to an acre—being about as they run—you have used 200 trees a day, or 60,000 trees in the year.

The daily production of news paper alone in the United States is estimated at 3,000 tons, about 90 per cent. of which is composed of ground wood. In 1896 there were 1,190 pulp and paper mills in operation in the United States, and 125 idle mills.

The northern spruce forests of the United States are fast being exhausted, and the southern spruce is declared to be ill adapted for pulp making. Their only resource is said by the experts to be the forests of Canada, and they discuss the probability of the restriction of the export. With the possible exception of Siberia, the Canadian spruce forests are the most extensive in the world, stretching, as they do, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The spruce is to be found in all parts of the Dominion except the prairies. Much of the spruce forests, however, is, and for a long time will be inaccessible, while in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec it is being rapidly decreased.

The cutting of wood for pulp is also hastening the depletion of the forests of Norway, Sweden, and northern Russia. Norway has imposed an export duty, but this is evaded by shipping wood from small trees cut very short. In Germany and Austria the forests are maintained, only the surplus annual growth being used. France, too, sprains her forests, both pulpwood and wood pulp being imported by the paper makers.

Besides being a material for paper of various kinds, news, printing, writing, wrapping, millboard, etc., wood pulp has been utilized for the manufacture of many other articles. Among these are pails, dishes, and other hollow ware, paper parchment, cotton wool for hospital dresses, cotton yarn and cloth, silk yarn and fabrics, cigar boxes, medals, cornices, panels, and other architectural details; picture frames, car wheels, steam pipes, water pipes, telegraph poles, electric conduits, roofing material, coffins, boats, cigar-holders, carpets, mattresses, lead pencils, artificial straws, shoe heels, vases and ornaments, furniture, horse shoes, spools and bobbins, tool handles, buttons, cycle bar handles, fruit cans, hats, pinnions for machinery, pulleys, letters for signs, substitutes for building stone and for boards, piano cases, tiles, paint to protect metals, paving bricks, screws, fibre chamois, etc.

Great Britain in 1897 imported wood pulp to the amount of 388,304 tons, valued at \$9,440,170. Of this quantity Norway contributed 239,133 tons; Canada, 25,873 tons; and the United States, 7,148 tons. Canada has made great advances in the last three years in her exports of wood pulp to the United Kingdom, but still supplies so small a portion of the demand that an enormous market is evidently open in the Mother Country.

France makes some wood pulp, chiefly from imported wood, but not enough for its own requirements. It has been importing pulp largely from Norway and Sweden for paper making. This is another market for the Canadian pulp maker. A beginning having been made in 1895, by sending to France pulp to the value of \$2 640. The treaty with France admits our wood pulp at the minimum tariff.

The United Kingdom does not manufacture wood pulp, but it re-exports some of the colonial and foreign pulp that it imports. It will be seen from the foregoing what an importance the Canadian pulpwood and wood pulp industries are assuming, and it is, therefore, perhaps, not unnatural that the suggestion should be forthcoming that Canada should utilize to the fullest extent the advantages which she possesses in this great natural resource.

KIDNEY BURDENS.

Vanish Under the Treatment of That Greatest of Kidney Specifics, South American Kidney Cure.

Mrs. W. S. Bissett, 62 Cameron St., Toronto, was troubled with severe pains in the small of her back which doctors said was caused by kidney trouble, and which produced intense suffering at times. She used many remedies without any lasting benefit until she tried the South American Kidney Cure. A few doses proved a wonderful benefit, and after taking three bottles all traces of the trouble were gone.—For sale by Garden Bros.

The last portrait taken of Representative Dingley was in a group of Anglo-American Commission, of which he was a member. It was rejected as unsuccessful. Mr. Dingley became seriously ill a few days afterwards; so Senator Fairbanks, who had the photographing in charge hurried a note to the photographer, asking him not to destroy the rejected plate but to print some pictures from it in order that Mr. Dingley's last likeness might be secured.

Grand Trunk Engineer Swears by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Geo. Cummings, for over 20 years engineer Grand Trunk running between Toronto and Allandale, says:—"The constant duty with my work gave me excessive pains in my back, racking my kidneys. I tried several remedies until I was recommended by my freeman, Mr. Dave Conley, to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Two boxes have completely cured me and I feel today a better man than ever. I recommend them to all my friends."

EARN A WATCH

Earn this valuable Watch, Chain and Charm by selling twenty **Topaz Scarf Pins**, at 15 cents each. Send your address and we forward the Pins and our Premium List, postpaid. No money required. These Pins will almost sell themselves, for the Topaz has all the brilliancy of the best diamonds, and has never before been offered at anything like this price. The Watch is next in appearance, thoroughly well made, and fully guaranteed. Unsold Pins may be returned. Mention this paper when writing.

THE GEM PIN CO., Freehold Building, Toronto, Ont.

GETTING OVER THE GRIP.

The gods let slip that fiendish grip
Upon me last week Sunday—
No fiercer storm than racked my form
E'er swept the bay of Fundy;
But now good-bye
To drugs say I—
Good-bye to gnawing sorrow;
I am up to-day,
And, whoop, hooray!
I'm going out to-morrow!

What aches and pain in bones and brain
I had I need not mention;
It seems to me such pangs must be
Old Satan's own invention;
Albeit I
Was sure I'd die,
The doctor reassured me—
And true enough,
With his vile stuff,
He ultimately cured me.

As there I lay in bed all day,
How fair outside looked to me!
A smile so mild old Nature smiled
It seemed to warm clean through me,
In chastened mood
The scene I viewed,
Inventing sadly solus,
Fantastic rhymes
Between the times;
I had to take a bolus.

Of quinine slugs and other drugs
I guess I took a million—
Such drugs as serve to set each nerve
To dancing a cotillion;
The doctors say
The only way
To rout the grip instantler,
Is to pour in
All kinds of sin—
Similibus curantur.

'Twas hard, and yet I'll soon forget
Those ills and cures distressing:
One's future lies neath gorgeous skies
When one is convalescing!
So now good-bye
To drugs say I—
Good-bye, thou phantom Sorrow!
I am up to-day
And whoop, hooray!
I'm going out to-morrow.

—Eugene Field.

WARNING AND ADVICE
To all Those Going
Deathward.

**How to Meet and Vanquish
Kidney Troubles.**

**Paine's Celery Compound the
Sufferer's Only Salvation.**

Too many men and women forget the fact that the kidneys are the most important organs of the body. They are wonderfully constructed machines that filter all poisons and impurities from the blood. When, through disease, they are unable to do their regular work, poison and death are carried to all parts of the system. When the kidneys are disordered, the unfortunate victim is quickly and surely brought to a knowledge of the dangers that develop Bright's disease and Diabetes. The back aches; there is indigestion, drowsy, inflammation of the bladder and a constant call to urinate. There is generally abundant sediment in the water; sometimes it is pale in color, frequently it is slimy and streaked with blood.

Any of the symptoms noted above should create alarm, and warn the victim that he or she should at once make use of Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine that can put to flight all symptoms of a dreaded and deadly disease. The action of Paine's Celery compound is prompt and telling in the most aggravated forms of kidney disease; it searches out every weak spot, and its healing virtues bring strength and regular action to every organ. What Paine's Celery Compound has done for others in the past it will do for you now. Do not hesitate or procrastinate poor sufferer; lay hold of Paine's Celery Compound at once, and health will be your reward. It cures surely and permanently.

An Appropriate Hymn.

Two country clergymen had agreed to exchange pulpits on a certain date. One of them made the following solemn announcement to his congregation on the Sabbath previous to the event;

"My dear brethren and sisters, I have the pleasure of stating that on next Sunday morning Rev. Zachariah B. Day will preach to you. Let us now sing two verses of hymn No. 489 "That awful day will surely come." And it took him some time to discover why the congregation smiled.

Dr. Gustav H. Bobertz
252 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, Mich.,
has by his great success proved himself to be
A GOOD DOCTOR.

for chronic and nervous diseases. Sensible men, who do not desire something for nothing and who condemn the reckless claims and glaring advertisements put forth by so many medical concerns, should write to Dr. Bobertz, who is widely and favorably known throughout the Dominion and whose treatment is conceded both scientific and successful. **Instructive book free.** Address as above. Secrecy assured.

COOK'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

HOTELS

JUNCTION HOUSE,
COLIN CAMPBELL, Prop.
Excellent Accommodation.
McAdam Junction.

QUEEN HOTEL,
J. W. SMITH, Proprietor.
St. Stephen, - - N. B.

Opposite Post Office, two minute's walk from C. P. R. Depot.
Newly Painted and Renovated, most convenient Hotel in St. Stephen for Commercial Men.
\$1.50 PER DAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
Carleton Street, - - Woodstock, N. B.
T. J. BOYER, Proprietor.

Within a stone throw of Queen Street Station, overlooking the St. John River. Sample rooms in Opera House Block and in hotel.
Terms \$1.50 per day.

Hotel Stanley,
J. M. FOWLER, PROPRIETOR,
TERMS MODERATE.
47 AND 49 KING SQUARE,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Queen Hotel,
J. A. EDWARDS, - - Proprietor.
QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON, - N. B.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
D. W. McCORMICK, - Proprietor

JUNCTION HOUSE,
Newburg Junction.
Meals on arrival of all trains. First-class fare.
R. B. OWENS, Proprietor

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate.
APPLY TO D. McLEOD VINCE,
Barrister-at-Law, Woodstock, N. B.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE.
October 2nd, 1898.

DEPARTURES.
(QUEEN STREET STATION).

6.20	A MIXED—Week days—for Houlton, McAdam Jc., St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Saint John, Bangor, Portland and Boston.
8.35	A MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook M Junction, Presque Isle, etc.
11.28	A EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque M Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.
1.20	P MIXED—Week days—for Perth, Plaster M Rock, etc.
1.40	P MIXED—Week days—for Fredericton, M etc., via Gibson Branch.
4.18	P EXPRESS—Week days—for Saint M Stephen, Fredericton, St. John, Vanceboro, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West, Northwest, and on the Pacific Coast; Bangor Portland, Boston, etc.
5.35	P MIXED—Week days—for McAdam M Junction, etc. (STARTS FROM OLD STATION).
8.05	M MIXED—Week days—for Debec Junction and Houlton.

ARRIVALS.

7.50	A. M.—MIXED—Week days, from McAdam Junction.
10.50	A. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Plaster Rock, etc.
11.20	A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Boston, Montreal, etc.
12.15	P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
2.55	P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Presque Isle.
4.18	P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Caribou, Edmundston, etc.
5.40	P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Houlton, etc.
9.35	P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from St. John, St. Stephen, Portland, etc.

Adolf Menzel, the octogenarian painter of Hohenzollern glories, has received for a New Year's gift the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the gift of the Kaiser. No artist before him had ever received such an honour in Germany. "This highest honour ever bestowed on an artist," says the Kaiser modestly, "is intended to be a mark of my thankfulness for the services he has rendered to my house by his art, and an incentive to the disciples of the art of painting to likewise follow in the path trodden by Menzel, and to strive to do as he has done."

QUICK CURE OF SCIATICA.
Mr. A. Taylor, 74 Afton Ave., Toronto, writes: "I was greatly afflicted with Sciatica, but after using one box of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills I was able to go to work in three days and have not been troubled since."