

BRITAIN'S NEW RULER.

Personal Traits of His Majesty, Edward VII.
(Ex-Attache in N. Y. Tribune.)

It may be well to cast a brief glance at the new ruler of Great Britain and her dependencies, and to consider the immediate results of his accession to the chief executive power in the realm. Of his personality much more is known than of his political views; for with a tact and delicacy unprecedented in the history of the Heirs Apparent to the British throne, he has been so careful to avoid giving expression to his views in this respect that not even his most intimate friends and life-long associates are able to speak about them with any degree of certainty. That he is keenly interested in both domestic and foreign politics every one knows. There are few more frequent and more attentive listeners to the debates in Parliament, but whether he leans toward the Conservatives or toward the Liberals, whether he favors the Nationalist cause in Ireland or that of the Orangemen, whether he prefers an understanding with France to one with Germany, or vice versa, no one can say. Opinions and preferences he must have. But he has never uttered a word which could furnish any positive indication of his personal feelings upon any of these subjects—save one.

A FRIEND OF AMERICA.

That one is his belief in an understanding between his country and the United States. And he may be relied upon, therefore, to continue the course pursued by his mother from the very outset of her reign, namely, the development of sentiments of friendship and of unity between the two great English speaking nations, who are bound together by ties of kinship, by community of speech, of jurisprudence and of character—that is to say, by ties far more lasting than mere treaties made to be broken.

Albert Edward has never forgotten his memorable visit to the United States, and, although debarred by the spirit of the Constitution from political action in promoting international good will between England and America, he has contributed in no small measure to the pleasant understanding between the two nations in a social way. From the time of his marriage he has been the leading figure in English society, and to a great extent its arbiter, the Queen delegation to him what may be described as the social duties and prerogatives of the Crown.

Possessed of unrivalled and unflinching tact, of an extremely level head and of an altogether unique knowledge of the world, the Prince's position has until now endowed him with a social power superior to that enjoyed by any continental sovereign. It is no exaggeration to assert that he has been able to make or mar socially any man or woman in England, without regard to their nationality, to an extent which not even the Autocrat of all the Russians can equal.

This power the Prince has administered both wisely and well, and, above all, he has used it to demonstrate in a very marked degree the extent to which he shares his mother's sentiment of deep and profound friendship towards the United States by welcoming into English society the people of this country. To him belongs the credit of first drawing the attention of the great world of the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe to the advantages which society would derive from admitting Americans within its portals. He may be said to be the first royal personage to discover and to appreciate the charm and brilliancy of the American woman and the pleasure to be derived from intercourse with a well bred and clever American man. In the beginning the Prince met with a good deal of opposition, even among his own countrymen. At one moment, indeed, there was something very much akin to an incipient revolt against his authority as the arbiter of society aroused by what was declared to be his intolerable predilection for the society of Americans. His London residence was nicknamed the "White House." But the Prince soon bore down all oppositions, and continued to play the role of pilot to the sons and daughters of Uncle Sam in the old world. In fact, throughout his social reign, which has lasted for nearly two score years, he has never neglected any opportunity of furthering in a social sense his mother's political views in the direction of the establishment of bonds of loyal sympathy and close friendship between the United States and Great Britain, and may therefore be relied upon as King to retain the attainment of this worthy object as the keynote and guiding principle of his career.

FEW PUBLIC MEN BETTER KNOWN.

While in most countries the conclusion of a reign of such length and importance as that of Queen Victoria would be fraught with most serious apprehension with regard to the future, the people of the British Empire can view without fear the accession of a new

ruler to supreme power in the person of the Prince of Wales. Few scions of royalty have lived in a greater glare of publicity, or have been more continuously subjected to the watchful and critical eye of the people, and the result of this observation has been to render Albert Edward one of the most popular princes on record, not only in England, but likewise abroad. True, he is no saint, and is the last person in the world to wish to be set up on a pinnacle as such. He is subject to the same weakness, frailties and errors of one kind and another as ordinary mortals. His morals are neither better nor worse than those of the majority of his countrymen, and it is precisely this fact which endears him to them. The sympathy thus established between Albert Edward and his people contrasts strongly with the unpopularity of his father, whose blameless behaviour was generally regarded by the English as a reflection upon their own conduct. His faults are neither very grave nor very numerous. They are of the class so pleasantly described by the French as "les petits" vices, constituting the Rembrandt shading calculated to bring the very attractive points of his character into greater prominence. They are the results not of any evil instincts, but of the generous temperament and warm heart of Queen Victoria's eldest son.

The English people are indebted to the Prince for many reforms brought about by him in his role as social arbiter, and which afford an excellent indication of his character. It is, thanks to him, for instance, that hard drinking and coarseness of language have gone out of fashion. When he was a boy it was considered bad form for a gentleman to retire to rest otherwise than intoxicated, while almost every phrase spoken was embellished with appalling blasphemy. And if a higher tone of morality and a greater sense of propriety now prevail than in the earlier half of the last century, it is in a great measure due to the unobtrusive, but very excellent, care which the Prince takes to keep out of society those who have forfeited their rights to remain within its pale. He is as ready as any other votary of pleasure to meet them in the sphere to which they have descended, and to treat them with kindness and consideration. But he will not tolerate them in houses that are respectable, and takes quiet means to eliminate them therefrom. It is due to him also that all the ill feeling toward the Jewish race has disappeared, and that Hebrews, who in the earlier days of the Victorian era were not even admitted to the full rights and privileges of ordinary citizenship, are now to be found occupying seats in the House of Lords, and in the front rank of the most smart, aristocratic and exclusive circles of society.

Could Scarcely Walk

Mr. George Thompson, a leading merchant of Blenheim, Ont., states:—"I was troubled with itching piles for fifteen years, and at times they were so bad I could scarcely walk. I tried a great many remedies, but never found anything like Dr. Chase's Ointment. After the third application I obtained relief, and was completely cured by using one box." Ask your neighbors about Dr. Chase's Ointment, the only absolute cure for piles.

A Fine Distinction.

A young down town drug clerk who had heard the story of the colored woman who had asked for flesh colored court plaster and was given black by the observant dealer stored the incident away in his mental dust box and decided to use it at the first opportunity. He had not long to wait, for a few nights ago a comely colored girl stepped into the store where he was employed. "Ah wants some cou't plaster," she said.

"What color?" inquired the clerk, with affected nonchalance.

"Flesh cullah, sah."

Trembling in his shoes and keeping within easy reach of a heavy pestle, the clerk handed the woman a box of black court plaster, and he was surprised at the time that the situation afforded so little humor. The woman opened the box with a deliberation that was ominous, but she was unruffled when she noted the color of the contents.

"Ah guess yo' mus' a-misunderstood mah ordah. Ah asked for flesh cullah, and yo' done give me skin cullah."

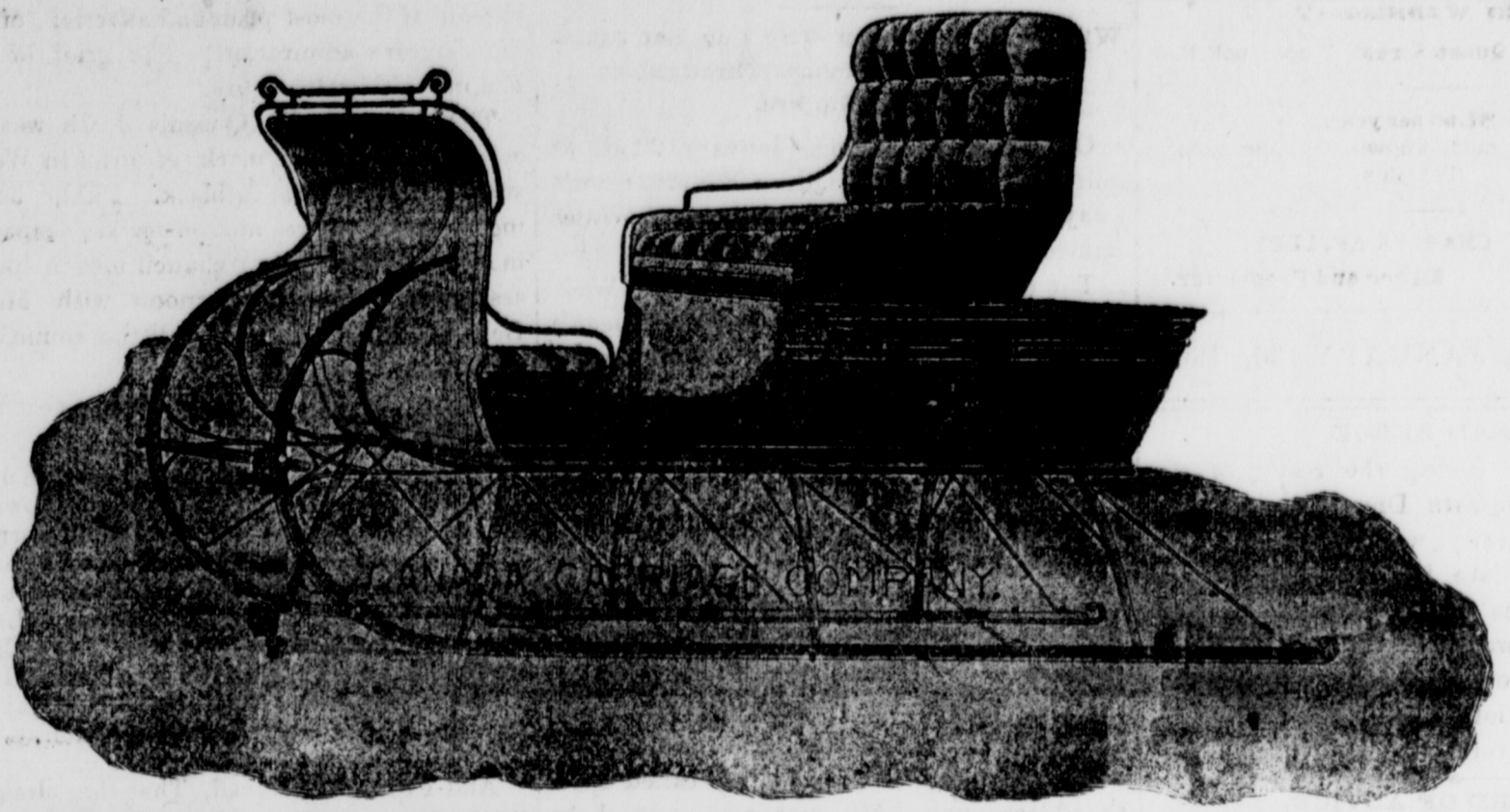
The drug clerk is still a little dazed from the encounter, and he has firmly resolved to subject every joke to rigid laboratory test hereafter before using.—Pittsburg News.

Too Many People Dally With Catarrh.—It strikes one like a thunder-clap, develops with a rapidity that no other disease does. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the radical, quick, safe and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevent its deep-seating and years of distress. Don't dally with Catarrh. Agnew's gives relief in ten minutes. 50 cents.—97 Sold by Garden Bros.

Treatment For Sprains.

The prevalence of sprains and stains owing to the indulgence in athletic exercises of all kinds moves an authority on the treatment of those painful accidents to say:

A little common sense treatment is often all that is needed when the strain is at ankle or wrist and without complications. It will swell very alarmingly at first and gradually develop a frightful looking bruise, but from the first it should have complete rest and a treatment of hot and cold douches, the hot being used at first, when the swelling is painful, and the cold later on, as a sort of tonic



Dexter Pungs, Two-Seated Pungs, Two-Seated Sleighs, Comfort Sleighs, Portland Sleighs.—A splendid assortment. Also, a fine line of **Fur Coats, Fur Jackets, and Robes.**

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to the relaxed muscles. The hot must be very hot, as the tepid water does harm rather than good.

For the first day of a strain, when all the wrenched cartilages and muscles are aching, great relief is found in a poultice of egg and salt. To make it, beat the white of egg till light, but not stiff. Stir in gradually a cup and a half of salt, or more if needed, to make a thick, pastelike icing. Spread this on a cloth and bandage in place. Cover all with oil silk or a thick bath towel to protect the sheets, since the eggs leaks out continually. After this has relieved the soreness begin with hot water fomentations and wear a light firm bandage, except at night.

It Hurt To Eat.

The pain, nausea and distress that Dyspeptics suffer after every meal can all be permanently removed by Burdock Blood Bitters.

It tones up and restores the stomach to normal condition so that it digests food without causing discomfort.

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Miss Maggie Splude, Dalhousie, N.B., wrote the following: "I have been a sufferer from Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for the past two years and felt very miserable. I could not take much food as it hurt me to eat. My friends said, 'Why don't you try B.B.B.' I did so, using two bottles, which made such a complete cure that I can now eat anything I like without it causing me discomfort."



Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bay du Vin Wharf," will be received until Friday, February 15th, 1901, inclusively, for the reconstruction of the outer end of Wharf, at Bay du Vin, Northumberland County, Province of New Brunswick, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., Resident Engineer, St. John, N. B., and C. E. W. D. Dwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., on application to the Postmaster at Bay du Vin, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for eight hundred dollars (\$800), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department Public Works,
Ottawa, January 17th, 1901.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

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