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We are Selling the Best Electric Belt in the World at a Price Within the Reach of the Poorest Sufferer.

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THE KARN BELT for only \$5

Our No. 7 Electric Belt (with suspensory for men or ladies attachment) is guaranteed to possess more power, more current, more equal distribution of current, better quality and finish than any other Electric Belt made, regardless of price.

The Prof. Karn Belt is a sure cure for Nervous, Weakness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Complaint, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Pain or Aches in all parts of the body. Wear the Belt while you sleep, and in the morning you will feel years younger than when you went to bed.

Beware of those who ask you to pay from \$10 to \$40 for an Electric Belt, not half so good as the Prof. Karn's which we sell for only \$5.00. We have only one price. We do not ask you 40 dollars first, and if you do not buy, try and sell you the same belt at an old price.

Our Honest Offer.—If you do not care to send us five dollars we will send you one of our Belts to your nearest express office, C.O.D. \$5.00, with privilege of examination, if satisfactory, pay the express agent \$5.00 and express charges and take the Belt. If not as represented you need not pay one cent. If you send cash with order we prepay the postage.

We are manufacturers of all kinds of electric appliances. Write us for our book, giving prices and full particulars. It is sent free. Do not buy until you see our No. 7 High Grade Belt. Write at once. Address

THE F. E. KARN CO. 132 Victoria St. Toronto, Can.

Accidents from Acetylene.

There have been a number of explosions arising from acetylene gas machines at various points in Canada during the last few weeks. In the case of one at Ridgetown, Ont., a coroner's jury reached the following conclusion:

"We strongly recommend the Government to pass an Act to enforce the installation of acetylene gas machines in isolated buildings, and place them under Government control."

This eminently sensible recommendation has been objected to because it is said to be put forward in the interest of the Standard Oil Company, who, presumably, are afraid that the growing use of acetylene gas for illuminating purposes may interfere with the use of coal oil lamps. As to the truth of this guess we know nothing, but we are convinced of the need of regulation and supervision of a method of lighting so little understood theoretically, and so liable when in the hands, as it often is, of people who know nothing of either mechanics or chemistry, to result in explosion and disaster. A word as to the production of acetylene gas. It is produced by the contact of calcium carbide with water, which contact results not only in the production of volumes of brilliantly illuminating acetylene gas, but also in the generation of much heat.

Several years ago, December, 1899, to be exact, it was shown by Robert Howe, C. E., in a paper before the Insurance Institute of Toronto, that the Explosives Department of the British Home Office, having made experiments to determine the character and peculiarities of acetylene gas, found that under a pressure equal to two atmospheres it is violently explosive. Therefore, the pressure at which it can be legally used is placed at one and one-twentieth atmospheres, while in France and Germany one and one-half and one and one-tenth respectively have been fixed by the authorities. Mr. Howe's paper further shows the risks incident to the use of these substances:

The risk attending the storage of carbide includes not only on immediate evolution of large quantities of highly inflammable gas on contact with water, but also the possible ignition of the gas, or mixtures of it with air, by the intense heat generated by water acting upon the carbide.

Danger from improper construction or location of generators, which should always be placed in a dry, well-ventilated and absolutely frost-proof room, and no generator should be used until that particular style has been examined and approved by a competent person.

We venture to say that the suggested regulation is persistently ignored in Canada. Numbers of persons, both male and female, are allowed to manage, or mismanage, these perilous materials who know nothing of the risks to which they are nightly exposing households and whole communities. More

than this, we have been told that many acetylene gas machines are made of flimsy material, put together carelessly, and that they are exposed to weather and the action of rust and water in a manner that causes one to wonder that wounds or fatal accidents are not more common.

Here, then, is an element of danger to the public which should no longer be permitted. A man of intelligence, who understands the composition of carbide and the conditions of the production of acetylene gas, may be trusted to have a gas machine properly installed in an outhouse, and will naturally take pains to look after it, or have it looked after. But it is worse than the prevailing carelessness as to steam boilers in factories to have servant maids or stable boys given charge of the watering of carbide in dwellings or rows, where an explosion may mean death to one or a dozen persons.

It was, in our opinion, with perfect propriety that the Ridgetown jury made their recommendation of governmental control. There should be an Act to regulate the construction of machines for the making of acetylene gas, and this Act should also regulate the placing of such machines, and subject them to periodical inspection. It would further be well that every person whose duty or practice it is to attend to these machines should be required to possess a Government certificate, and that the householder who desires to install such a machine should obtain a permit from the municipality in which he resides. In the Old Country and in Germany governmental regulations have been imposed upon the use of acetylene gas; and it is not in the public interest that the negligent go as you please mode now in vogue in Canada of dealing with this illuminant should be permitted to continue.—Monetary Times.

A \$50,000 HEIRESS.

Walf who Replaced Child that had Died Inherits from Foster Mother.

(New York Herald.)

All day long the court listened to the strange tangled life history of a walf, and in the end the judge caught up the snarled threads and wove them into a purse that held \$50,000 for the little girl.

Those who listened to the story of Margaret Pearl Mayer, eight years old, as it was told to Judge Wilmet M. Smith in the supreme court, Brooklyn, Thursday, heard a romance that at times was clouded with plot, and again was almost lost in a legal labyrinth, but at the last, like the good old-fashioned tales of childhood, saw the triumph of right and the restoration of the little orphan princess to her own.

And the strangest part of it all is that little Margaret Pearl Mayer is not the real princess at all, but a walf brought from a foundling hospital to take the place of the real princess, who died when she was a year old.

When the real Margaret Pearl died, in 1896 her mother, Elizabeth Mayer, found a child of her age and appearance and adopted this walf as her daughter, giving her the name of the child that had died and by her will leaving all the property to the little foundling, describing her as "my daughter, Margaret Pearl Mayer." This property, which included a house at No. 509 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, was valued at \$50,000 and had been left by Mr. Mayer's mother.

Children of Magistrate Flamemer were also claimants, and it was not until tenants of No. 509 Flushing avenue, who had heard of the little girl's claim, sympathetically refused to pay rent to anyone but the child's guardian that a suit was brought and the truth of the first Margaret Pearl's death and the adoption of the second Margaret Pearl were disclosed.

Lawyers contended that the little orphan had no blood right, because she was only a foundling and not really related to John F. Mayer or his mother, who had left the estate. But the court held that law was not stern, but kind, and that the living Margaret Pearl was Mrs. Mayer's child in sentiment and had been left the property as her daughter in a valid will, and that she should inherit as her daughter.

There was a charge of bigamy to veil the history further, but the court put that away as unproved. Margaret Pearl Mayer, 8 years old, and now an inmate of St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, is therefore no longer a walf, but the daughter of Elizabeth Mayer and heiress to a fifty thousand dollar estate.

Little Emily Kingsbury, aged four, who attends the kindergarten and calls it the "kidney-garden," was being examined as to the senses.

"What are your ears for, Emily?"
"To hear with," was the answer.
"And what are your eyes for?"
"To see with."
"And what is your nose for?"
"To blow," was the innocent answer.

A wise man heedeth counsel --- he takes Park's Perfect Emulsion to drive bad colds away.

Unreasonable Protection!

The financial difficulties of a cutlery manufacturing firm in this Province have been used as an excuse for demanding more protection. It is urged that foreign competition, this time from Germany, has been the cause of the firm's failure and that a higher rate of duty would have prevented the disaster. A business misfortune is never a pleasant theme but when it is used as a means of demanding greater favors at public expense it is a public duty to deal with it. The special features of the case are not matters of public concern. There will always be a number of commercial failures, no matter what system is adopted. The feature of general interest is the advantages already accorded this firm.

The lines of goods manufactured are protected by a general tariff of 30 per cent. German goods, which are said to have come into the keenest competition with the output of the firm, are subject to a surtax which raises the rate to 40 per cent. With every consideration for the firm that has been unfortunate, we protest that this is not only quite enough, but far too much for the Canadian public to be forced to pay. We do not believe that conditions are so unfavorable here that it costs 40 per cent, or any approach to 40 per cent, to manufacture cutlery than in Germany. But if, in some lines, or for special reasons, there should be that apparently impossible indifference, the people of Canada should profit by it and secure the benefit of Germany's advantages. To deny ourselves the benefit of a margin of 40 per cent, would be as absurd as to create an industry by forcing ourselves to grow oranges under glass.—Toronto Sun.

The Blame of Bashfulness.

The shy little girl who buries her face in her mother's skirts on the approach of a stranger makes a charming and picturesque figure; that same child, become a young woman and suffering the agonies of diffidence as a wall-flower at a party, is an object for pity.

No woman can be unsympathetic with the sufferer if she has herself once endured the miseries of self-conscious shyness; the fear of social blunder; the sense of physical awkwardness; the envy, detested yet cherished, of the more easy and graceful friend; the bitter apprehension that no one will ever have the desire to break through the barrier of apparent coldness and discover the real woman.

Yet this shyness has its root in a quality of character both noble and serviceable—in that admiration of the admirable which reaches to fear. The Germans have two words for fear—*Furcht*, which represents the fear of the coward, and *Ehrfurcht*, which represents the fear of the man already wise, as he stands before his superior in wisdom—honor fear.

It may seem idle to try to overcome girl diffidence by an ethical argument; but if once the timid girl can bring herself to regard the terrifying social group as simply her lessons and examples, she may gradually find her fear melting into admiration, and so into a wholesome imitation.

Social grace is largely the self-forgetting ability to put oneself in another's place. All the easy give-and-take which is the chief charm of the husking in the country of the afternoon tea in the city is the result, not of genius for conversation, but of practice in the art of entertaining. That art is acquired with far less toil than skill in playing the piano or in embroidery or in cookery.

Military Pension Lists.

The army pension list of the United States has cost three billions, and if met in gold it is reckoned would make an obelisk ten feet square and a hundred and six feet high. A great part of this is, and has been proved to be, fraud. Women apparently have habitually been contracting marriages with aged "veterans" for the sake of the widow's pension. The demoralization is worse even than the loss. Mr. Cleveland was courageous enough to veto a few pension bills. But both the political parties have yielded to their abject fear of the soldier's vote, and not only connived at this great public robbery, but actually handed to it in their public platforms. We have surely received a tremendous warning against allowing mock militarism, with its bogus veterans, to set up exaggerated claims to public gratitude and enforce them by a soldiers' vote.—Toronto Sun.

Unanswerable.

The illustrator is not supposed to have the poets license; but he gives himself the scope he desires, and if his conception of a figure or a scene differs from that of the writer it is simply a trifle worse the writer.

When Holman Hunt illustrated Tennyson's poem, "The Lady of Shalott," Tennyson was somewhat taken aback by his first sight of the lady.

"My dear Hunt," said he, "I never said that young woman's hair was blowing all over the shop!"

"No," said the artist, whose mind was as ready as his fingers, "but you never said it wasn't."

There was once a Newfoundland fisherman who, in old age, came to die. He had lived in debt all his life, and, no doubt, had never once given his whole catch to the dealer who supplied him, but had wrongfully slipped many a quintal over the side of a rival schooner and traded it out on the spot.

"Send for Fawther Rafferty," he said. Send immediately."

He wanted to confess his sins, to be shriver, to depart in peace, but his old priest had been transferred to Trinity Bay—a young man just back from Rome was now the spiritual head of the parish.

"Sure, tis Farther Codlin," they told him.

"Noa, noa!" the old man protested.

"Fawther Codlin's a fine young man—a clever young man, I doubt me not, but 'tis old Fawther Rafferty I want to hear me confession."

"An' why?" they asked.

"Sure," the dying man gasped, he knows the customs o' the country.

"What do you know about women?" asked a thin young man.

"Nothing," said the fat man with the bald head.

"I guess I don't either, and I have been married three months, too. Yesterday my wife asked me how I liked the dinner. She does the cooking you know."

The fat man didn't know, but he nodded.

"And when I began to praise the dinner she began to cry, and said she feared I loved her only for her cooking."

"Oh," said the fat man, "she had a cry coming. That was all."—New York Times.

Yesterday some men were working on a frame building on Washington street. One of them fell from the scaffolding, which was just high enough to have prevented the fall from being very serious one and yet to have made it seem very funny to his companions in the work. He looked disconcerted for a moment, then said he "was coming down after nails anyhow." And still they laughed.

Notice of Sale.

To Gilbert S. Kitchen of the Parish of Wakefield in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick and Annie M. Kitchen his wife, their or either of their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns:—

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of Power of Sale contained in two certain Indentures of Mortgage bearing date respectively the third day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and the fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and recorded in Carleton County records respectively in book K. number three of records on pages 183, 184 and 185 and in book P. number three of records on pages 9, 10 and 11 and made between the said Gilbert S. Kitchen and Annie M. Kitchen of the one part and Charles Good late of the said Parish of Wakefield now deceased of the other part there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured thereby default having been made in the payment thereof be sold at Public Auction in front of the law office of Charles Comben on Main street in the Town of Woodstock in the said County of Carleton on MONDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of DECEMBER next at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon the lands and premises described in the said Indentures of Mortgage as follows:—

All that lot, piece and parcel of land lying and being in the Parish of Wakefield in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick known and distinguished as that part of the north half of lot number five granted to Rufus Estabrooks in the fourth tier or range of lots in the Parish of Wakefield aforesaid and bounded as follows:— Commencing at the southern corner of said lot number five and on the division line between said lot number five and lot number four granted to E. Estabrooks, thence east along said division line sixty-six rods to land owned by William Kitchen, thence northerly forty-one and a half rods, thence east to the line between the third and fourth tier or range of lots, thence northerly along the said line between the third and fourth tier or range of lots forty-one and a half rods and the remainder of said lot, thence west along the division line of said lot number five and number six to the west or rear end of said lot number five, thence southerly along the line between the fourth and fifth tier or range of lots to the place of beginning containing one hundred and four acres more or less and being same land deeded to said Gilbert S. Kitchen by Henry Kitchen by deed dated the fourth day of April, A. D., 1879, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D., 1903.

HELEN M. GOOD,

Administratrix of the estate of Charles Good, deceased.

CHARLES COMBEN,
Solicitor for said administratrix.

IDEAL INCOME BONDS

FOR \$10,000,

Guaranteeing an annual income of \$500 for life, and the same income for your wife should she survive you; the balance, at her death, goes to your children. This would be a fine legacy for your wife and family. This amount or more in the

London Life Assurance Co.,
Head office, LONDON, ONT.

Write for information to
W. S. SAUNDERS, Chief Provincial Agent, or
J. N. W. WINSLOW, District Agent,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

721 E. 164 St., New York, Sept. 8, 1903.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gentlemen—I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the past fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I also have one of your books that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours,
B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Kingbones, etc. Removes the humors and leaves no scars. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLE, VT.

Rare Perfumes, Perfect Pipes,

CHOICE SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds

CHAS. A. McKEEN, DRUGGIST,

Main Street, Woodstock.

THE BEST PLUMBING

At most reasonable prices I what I am offering the public. Estimates cheerfully furnished on any kind of work in my line. A full line of materials of all kinds. Aqueduct Pipe at specially low rates. All work guaranteed first class.

I. C. CHURCHILL, Connell Street, Woodstock.

Shetland Floss, at 5 cents a skein.

Beehive Fingering, Saxony, Andalusion, Double and Single Fold, Berlin and Zephyr. Slipper Soles, in all sizes.

LOANE'S BOOKSTORE, FOR SALE.

A grist mill, carpenter's work shop adjoining, house, two barns, hog house and three acres of land, at Northampton, seven miles below Woodstock, on the east side of the river, situated about two rods from the highway road and about six rods from the river. Apply on premises to HUGH GIBSON, Northampton. Aug. 19-03.

Canadian Pacific Railway

In effect October 11th, 1903.

DEPARTURES—Atlantic Standard Time. (QUEEN STREET STATION).

6.45 A MIXED—Week days—for Houlton, Mead, M. Adam St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Fredericton, Saint John and East. Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleeper car McAdam to Halifax. Dining car McAdam to Truro.

9.05 A MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook, M. Jct. and intermediate points.

11.28 A EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North. River du Loup and Quebec.

12.30 P MIXED—Week days—for Fredericton, M. ton, etc., via Gibson Branch.

2.20 P MIXED—Week days—for Perth Jct. M. Plaster Rock and intermediate points.

5.59 P EXPRESS—Week days—for Houlton, M. Saint Stephen, Saint Andrews, Fredericton, Saint John and East. Bangor, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West. North-west and on Pacific Coast: Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Montreal. Pullman Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Boston.

ARRIVALS.

11.12 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.

11.28 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John and East; Fredericton, St. Stephen, Houlton, Boston, Montreal, etc.

1.15 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Plaster Rock and intermediate points.

5.59 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Caribou, Edmundston, etc.

7.30 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Aroostook Jct.

11.10 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Houlton, Fredericton, St. John and East; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

C. B. POSTER, D. P. A., St. John.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. on every box, 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove