

FOR SALE.

A grist mill, carpenter's work shop a coining 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. 19-21.

BRISTOL  
WOODWORKING  
FACTORY

Having Repaired and Replaced Machinery, is ready to do First-Class Work at lowest possible prices.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
DOORS SASH MOULDINGS  
HOUSE FINISH SHEATHING ETC.,  
STAIR WORK.

Prices to suit the times.  
Estimates given. Orders promptly executed.  
Write or call.

JOHN J. HAYWARD,  
BRISTOL, N. B.

First-Class Work  
in every line of the  
Tinsmith  
Business

We have secured the services of an experienced man and can turn out work of the best sort.  
A full line of Tinware, Graniteware and Stoves.

McAffee's Tin Shop,  
Woodstock.

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER FOR STATION.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Station, Sydney," will be received up to and including

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1904,

for the construction and completion of a Brick and Stone Station at SYDNEY, C. B.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Station Master, Sydney, C. B., and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,  
General Manager.  
Railway Office,  
Moncton, N. B.,  
26th July, 1904.

Elephant Paints  
Are the Best  
For All Purposes.

SEMPLE BROS., Agents.

Plumbing

—AND—

Tinwork

in connection with

Semple Bros.,

HARDWARE,

East Florenceville.

FOR SALE.

One 30 inch Turbine Water  
enclosed in iron case.

One 30 horse power Steam  
Engine.

One Clapboard Machine.

Imperial Packing Co'y,  
Limited.

Woodstock, N. B.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., AUGUST 3, 1904.

Farming in the U. S. in Pioneer Days.

To get a clear idea of what progress agriculture has made, it is necessary to look at the conditions under which farming was done in the first half of the century. First, a very heavy amount of labor came upon the farmer in the clearing of farms, particularly in those States where there was little prairie, and where the timber was large and heavy. Then log houses had to be built for the family, and stables to shelter the stock, and also churches and schoolhouses, for the men who settled Ohio, and, in fact, most of our States, were men of ideas, who were determined to give their children an education, and to minister to their higher wants as well as to the wants of the body. Then roads were to be built and bridges constructed, as to the market in those days was accessible only by waggon, and this often at a long distance from the farms.

Another hindrance to agricultural progress was the character of the implements with which the farming must be done. They were crude and clumsy, mostly made by the nearest blacksmith; and even the hoes, instead of being the light, steel hoes so easy of operation, were clumsily forged by the blacksmith, and the handles were made and put in by the farmer, and often these handles were simply bean poles.

Another difficulty the farmers had to meet was in the markets, which not only were a long distance from home, but were also easily glutted, as the cities had not made growth enough to furnish a market for the surplus of the farm even when that surplus was small. Fortunate was the man who was located within 50 miles of a good market for his products; and even then he sometimes would find the market so glutted that after having drawn his load a long distance to it he could not dispose of the products. As an illustration of this, a neighbor of mine—a man of about my own age—tells me that when he was 18 years old he needed a little money, and applied to his father for it. His father said to him: "There is the corncrib; shell all the corn you wish; take the load to Cincinnati, and sell it, and you may have all the money it brings." He shelled a two-horse load of corn, took it to the mill and had it ground, and went to Cincinnati, 40 miles distant, with the meal. He found the market so glutted that 10 cents a bushel was the best offer he could get for it, and was not able to dispose of more than half his load at that. I have forgotten now whether he drew the remainder home or left it with a commission man.—Waldo F. Brown in New York Tribune.

Recommended  
An Operation.

Doctors Said There Was no  
Other Way to Cure me of  
Piles—In One Week I Was  
Cured by  
Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Besides the pain and expense there is an enormous risk to life itself accompanying every operation for piles and you are not by any means sure of a cure then.

Dr. Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief and is the most certain cure for piles you can possibly obtain. Take this case for instance:

Mr. J. Mawer, Roden, Man., writes:—"Dr. Chase's Ointment is a wonderful preparation. I had itching piles for five or six years and though I tried two doctors' prescriptions and used many other preparations, could not obtain much benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me, and that I would have to undergo an operation."

"I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and was completely cured in one week. As this was six months ago and there has been no return of the old trouble, I believe that the cure is a permanent one."

"Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the best medicine we have ever used for constipation, stomach troubles and kidney disease."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Women at Prize Fights.

Some women in Philadelphia have been relieving the tedium of fashionable life by attending prize fights. Sweet charity was given as the cause of their presence. A fund was to be raised to supply ice to the poor, but this motive alone was not sufficient to quicken the languid pulse of society. The women were not content to buy the tickets and stay at home, rejoicing in the refrigeration of the poor. They went to the fight, four hundred strong, and screamed with delight at the upper cuts, jabs, swings, clinches, and other joys of the ring. One of them has left her impressions on record. She liked the preliminaries. It was lovely to see Mr. Fitzsimmons kiss his wife before he went to fight Mr. O'Brien "just like the knights of old and all that." She admits that the fight was brutal.

But to be candid, from the minute the

first men started to fight I liked it. There was a funny little shock, a revulsion, at first but after that the blood began to tingle in one's veins and one felt alive all over. I'll never go to another prize fight, but I certainly understand why men do like to go.

There is a gain; even if the women do not go again, they have gained in breadth of mind; they know the point of view of the gentle spectators of the prize fight; never again will they heedlessly denounce these performances as brutal. The husband can now read the reports aloud at the breakfast, and the girls will grow up without those prejudices against the prize ring which the mother admits. What a gain to civilization! What a debt it owes to those bold pioneers who first tried and related to their sisters the delicate pleasures of the arena.

An Expert.

A man applied to the superintendent of motive power of one of the Western roads recently for a position as a locomotive engineer.

"What are your qualifications?" he was asked.

"I have been an engineer for fifteen years," he replied.

"On what road?"

"No particular road; I ran a saw-mill engine."

"Oh, stationary, eh? What do you know about a locomotive?"

"I can run a locomotive as well as I can a stationary engine!"

A big six-wheeler was standing just outside the roundhouse. For a test the man was told to get on and run the engine into the roundhouse. He grabbed the lever and throttle. With a vicious jerk he shot the engine in, threatening to smash it through the walls and destroy everything in the neighborhood. Quickly he reversed the engine and shot it out to the yard. As quick as a flash he again reversed the lever and the engine leaped into the roundhouse. Back again into the yard it flew. Then, with a snort, into the roundhouse he again sent it, and once again he reversed it into the yard.

This time three or four old-time engineers suddenly leaped aboard and brought the engine to a sudden stop.

With great beads of sweat on his brow the superintendent said:

"You run an engine! Why didn't you run it into the roundhouse, as you said you could?"

"What's the matter with you?" said the man. I had the blamed thing in there three times. Why didn't you shut the door?"—Kendall B. Cressey, in Lippincott's.

Basis of Fifty Cents on a Dollar.

(From the Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer'.)

"No Comedian can be funnier than an African citizen when he tries to be serious on a large scale," said M. K. Anderson, formerly of Kansas, yesterday. "Negroes are not as good imitators as the Chinese, and their attempts at Caucasian dignity are sometimes the perfection of a burlesque."

"Down in Oklahoma a few years ago a colored citizen opened a bank. He did not have much capital, but he succeeded in doing considerable business among the colored brethren. Finally, he went broke, and one morning his customers found a notice on the door announcing his suspension. In the course of the day a white man went to the bank to get a pair of new boots which he had left inside the day before, while in there to cash a cheque which some colored man had given him. He had hard work in arousing the proprietor, who was known to be inside, but kept up such a din that the general manager of the defunct financial institution finally opened a small crack in the door and explained:

"We am suspended! Yo' kin see de no tice dar on de door."

"I don't want to do any business with the bank. I only want a pair of boots I left in there yesterday, and I'm going to have them."

"Wait a minnit," said the bankrupt financier, closing the door. In a few seconds he opened it again just a few inches and threw out one boot, saying:

"We am only payin' fifty cents on de dollah."

Valuable Silver Gifts.

The best Canadian wheat cereal—Orange Meal—is a nutritious and tasty food. "I not only use it myself, but advise my convalescent patients to use it," says G. M. Stratton, M. D., of Napanee, Ont. Every leading grocer can show samples of heavy silver-plated table ware given free for coupons enclosed in every 15c. package. A splendid line of tea and dessert spoons in sets of six and three, respectively, a beautiful pattern in a sugar shell, and a handsome new-design butter knife, all of very heavy silver plate, without stamp or advertisement, are among the premiums which may be secured along with this excellent Canadian food.

Graft Defined.

"What is your definition of 'graft'?" said the inquisitive person.

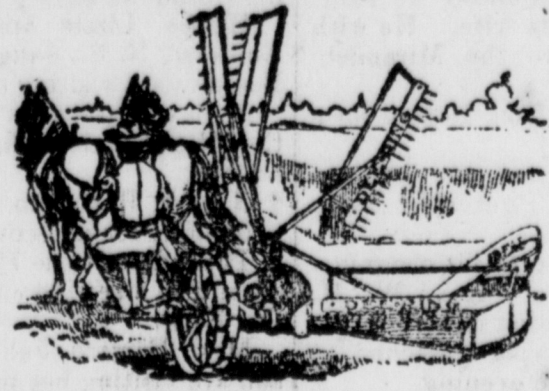
"Graft," answered Senator Sorghum, "is made up of the perquisites that come to some other fellows' office and to which you cannot lay any claim."—Washington "Star."

For stealing kisses a man should get a life sentence, and he generally does.

DEERINGS AWAY AT THE TOP!

Our sale of Deering Mowers in Carleton County this season has equalled, if not exceeded, the sale of all other makes of machines combined. The people know that Deerings lead.

Deering



Deering

THE DEERING REAPER

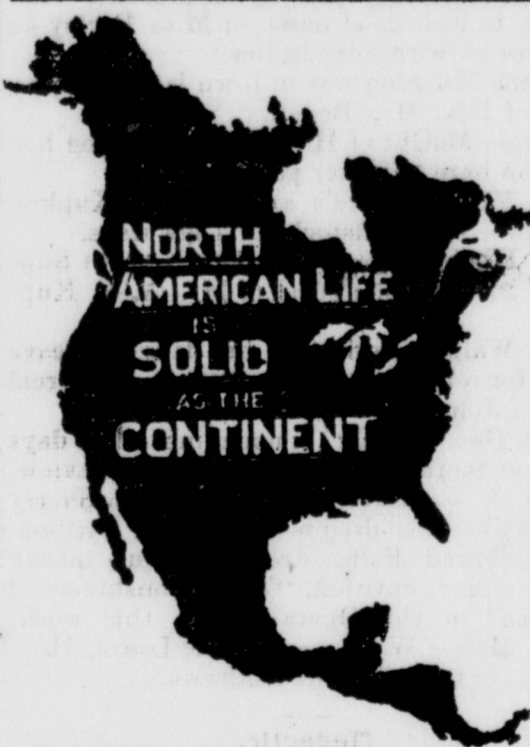
Is the same splendid machine that the Mower is. All fitted with Roller and Ball Bearings, High Rake Stand, Folding Table.

Sold only by us and our agents.

☛ We have DEERING BINDERS, too.

Balmain Bros.

Woodstock, July 27, '04.



Comparison of Three  
Septennial Periods.

	New Business	In Force
1882.....	\$1,413,171	\$2,213,937
1889.....	2,598,217	9,068,862
1896.....	3,554,960	17,494,170
1903.....	5,884,890	32,625,093

\*Excluding monthly plan.

	Income	Assets	Net Surplus
1882.....	\$1,014	\$151,135	\$ 8,430
1889.....	291,741	816,710	71,365
1896.....	641,788	2,515,833	421,546
1903.....	1,381,364	5,625,801	550,237

\*Excluding monthly plan.

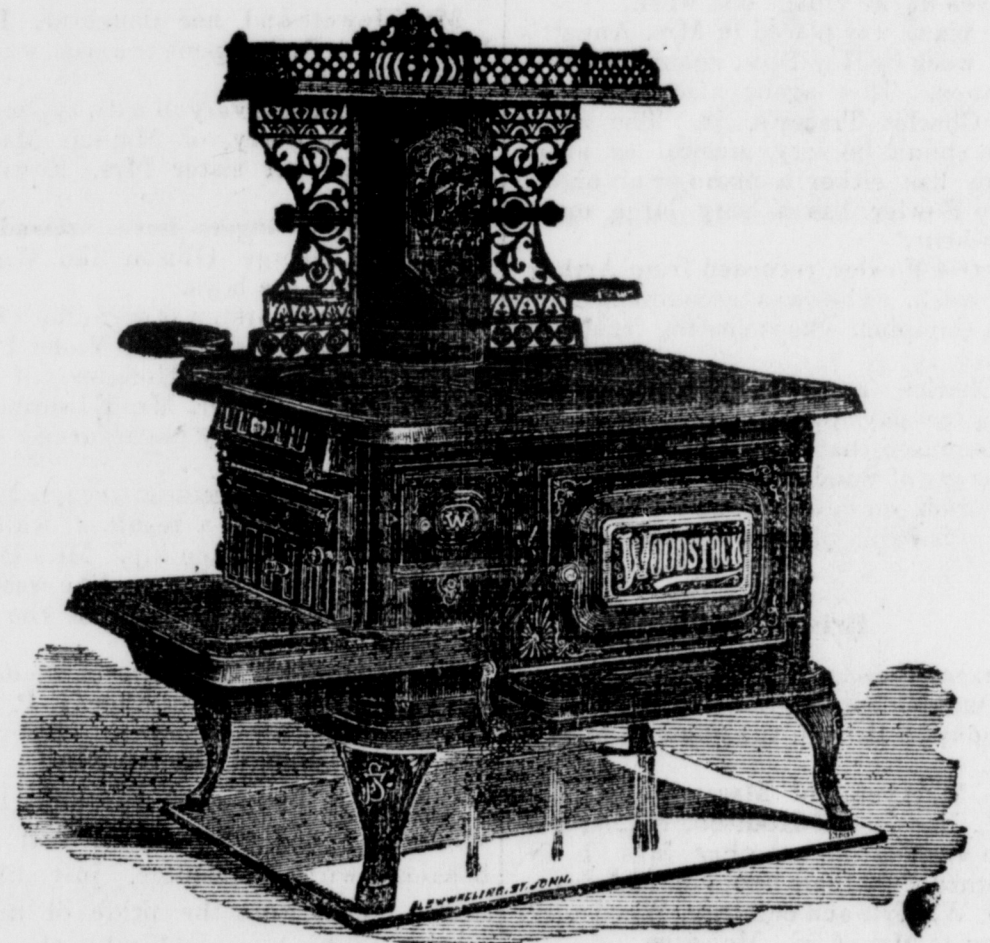
	1903	1902	Increase
Premium Income.....	\$1,132,616.91	\$1,049,652.74	\$82,964.17
Interest Income.....	248,746.78	221,187.47	27,559.31
Insurance Issued.....	5,884,890.00	5,773,905.00	110,985.00
Net Surplus.....	550,236.76	515,044.76	35,192.00

WRIGHT & EVERETT,

PROVINCIAL MANAGERS,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE WOODSTOCK RANGE.



The Methodist Parsonage, Jacksonville, Carleton Co., N. B., Oct. 11th, 1902  
Messrs. Small & Fisher, Woodstock:

Gentlemen,—After upwards of thirty years experience with a large variety of cook stoves, none has ever given the satisfaction derived from your "Woodstock". It is a perfect heater and baker, keeps the water tank hot day and night, with less fuel than any stove we have ever had in our parsonages.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN C. BERRIE.

P. S.—I kept the fire going night and day from the 1st of October to the end March with less than five cords of hardwood.—J.C.B.

SMALL & FISHER COMPANY, Limited,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

The practical work of life calls for well trained minds, and young people who are ambitious to succeed in life need the help of a

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Whatever is worth having is worthy of an honest effort to secure. Get an education that can be at once applied to the practical work of life.

SUCCESS

Cannot be achieved without the employment of successful methods. Educate for success and thus deserve it. We have a first-class equipment for illustrating business as it is practised, and a thorough, practical, up-to-date course of study. Take the road to success via

THE HOULTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, HOULTON, MAINE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate.

APPLY TO D. McLEOD VINCE

Barrister-at-Law, Woodstock, N. B.

Orange Meal

The Nation's Cereal