

Eggy Grams.

History is der place vare great men go to be forgotten.
It is a long lane dot has no automobustup on it dese days.
Birds of big feeders flock togedder on der theater-hats.
An ounce of prevention is worth 250 pounds of policeman.
If marriage is a lottery, vy doan'd dey arrest der minister?
Viskey is der banana peel vich slides a man's soul from under him.
Fools rush in on a pass vile vise men haf to buy at der box-office.
Nefer put off until to-morrow der ofercoat you should have vorn today.
Money talks, but a poor man can not keep it long enough to know vot it says.
Efery time dot you stop vork and stare at Success it gets up and leaves der room.
Eferyding comes to him dot vaits in der middle of der street, including the umbulance.
Some young mens start ovid to play der prodigal son und come back playing der fat-head calf.
Some viumen chump at conclusions der same vay dey chump off a street car, vich is backward.
Reform is a vord vich der politicans borrow until after election, den dey put it back in der dictionary.
Der vord owes efery man a lifing, bud you will find it a poor boarding-house at supper time if you doan'd hustle.

A Successful House.

A house that is full of suggestion to prospective home builders is shown in the May Delineator. An understructure of stone, a wide veranda running half way round the house, a long overhanging roof and shingled sides contribute to its picturesque-ness; the trimmings are deep cream color. Bay windows and alcoves give the interior an appearance of coziness, which is accentuated by simple, attractive furnishings. Economy of space is noticeable, as well as the good proportions of the rooms. Hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen occupy the first floor, with the library and four chambers above. The finish of the wood-work is in accord with the uses of the rooms. A striking feature is the compact centring of the fireplaces in the first floor, so as to utilize but one chimney for the fireplace in parlor, hall and dining room.

What the War Will Show.

Saturday Evening Post: Whether or not it is true that Russia has overwhelming "resources," it is certainly true that a great many people who use the word resources do not take the trouble to think what it means. Millions of square miles are not necessarily resources; millions of people are not necessarily resources. The only resources that cannot be defined away are men capable of intelligent leadership and men capable of being intelligently led. How is Russia off for these? If she is not rich in them, her millions of acres and of people will avail for nothing.

Since history began there has been no time in which brute force, undirected by brains, was of much account; in these days brute force amounts to very little indeed, because every discovery of science has increased the power of the intelligent brain and decreased the power of the brain that cannot or will not think.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See a box at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

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Emerald Street, - Woodstock, N. B.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., APRIL 20, 1904

Care of the Working Horse.

Some good advice on the management of working horses is given by Mr. W. S. Spark, the English expert who has for some months been acting as lecturer on horse-breeding and judge of horses for the Live Stock Division, Ottawa.

WORK —Mr. Spark points out that muscles, tendons, ligaments and the respiratory organs may by patient, constant and increasing use be gradually brought to perform safely an amount of work and to support a strain which, without such progressive training, they would be wholly unable to stand. The power of doing work and of sustaining fatigue is, if we may use the expression, cumulative. Provided that the horse be kept in good condition, it increases from day to day and from year to year, until from age the animal powers begin to fail. Regularity of exercise is also an important element in the development of the highest powers of the horse. The horse in regular work will suffer less than another, for he becomes gradually and thoroughly accustomed to what is required of him. The whole living machine accommodates itself to the regular demands upon it, the body becomes active and well-conditioned, without superfluous fat, and the muscles and tendons gradually develop. Horses in regular work are also nearly exempt from the many accidents which arise from over-freshness.

GROOMING —The question is often asked, "Why does the stable horse require constant grooming, whilst the same horse turned out in a field does very well without it? It is not the fact of living under cover but the active working and the high feeding of the stable horse which necessitates grooming. It is the work and the food, not the shelter which constitutes the difference between the domesticated animal and the horse in the state of nature. By work, and especially by fast work, the secretions of the glands of the skin are largely increased. Nature must be assisted by artificial means to remove these increased secretions, or the pores of the skin will become clogged and the health will be deteriorated greatly. The greater the action of the skin, the greater must be the attention paid to it. As long as the horse remains in a state of nature, taking only the exercise required for gathering his food and feeding only on laxative diet, grooming is not needed, because the debris of the food and the excretions of the system are carried off mainly by the action of the bowels and kidneys.

Often men who have been driving or working horses, make a practice, if they get a chance, when bringing their horses home in a heated and fatigued state, to ride them through a pond or ford until the water reaches the bellies of the animals. They are then brought into the stables, and a feed thrown in front of them, and the horses are often left in that state without anything more being done. Instead of that treatment the horses should not be allowed to wet their legs above the knees; and after the harness has been taken off, they should be carefully rubbed down and dried from the ears to the fetlocks, after which they may be fed. It frequently happens that farm horses are kept too long at work without being fed, and after a fast of this kind they are gorged. Hearty feeding after a fast of this kind is very apt to bring on indigestion, colic, or inflammation of the bowels. Many people appear to imagine that it is unnecessary to groom farm horses regularly and thoroughly. This is a very great mistake. Grooming is conducive to the health of the horse as well as to its outward appearance. Attention to this will tend to prevent many diseases, such as cold, bronchitis and affections of the lungs, to which horses are very liable when they have been left standing undried after coming in heated and wet with perspiration or rain, or both at the same time.

Still Doing Business.

An English firm has secured the contract for the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s tunnel under the East River to connect New York city with Long Island. We wonder what the significance of this may be. A couple of years ago the letting of a contract to an American firm for the construction of a bridge somewhere in Egypt, was taken to mean that our American friends were knocking the foundations from underneath British industry, which was expected forthwith to fall. Somehow or other British industry still stands and the British people seem to be drawing their breath quite easily.

The Whirligig of Time.

"I buy two cravats, which last a whole year," said the celebrated musician Bach. "In about six months the one does duty for the other. The black becomes almost white and the white becomes almost black." It is much the same with the politician; in the course of time the Tory comes to support a multitude of Radical measures and the Radical opposes a multitude of reforms! Gladstone began his political career as a Conservative and ended it a Radical; Lord Beaconsfield commenced his as a Radical and died Tory!—London "Truth."

Butter Paper for sale at this office.

Newfoundland's Independence.

Speaking on behalf of the island of which he is premier, Sir Robert Bond has publicly declared that the time is not opportune for union between Canada and Newfoundland. He goes even beyond that and says that not only is there no desire on the part of the islanders for entrance into the Canadian federation, but, on the contrary, there is an evident desire to continue the existing political status.

This definite statement from such an authority will be a disappointment to many Canadians. The recent development of the Dominion has aroused in Canada a desire for a rounding out of geographical boundaries by the inclusion of the mainland strips along the Eastern coast of Labrador, now a part of the insular colony, and of the island which by geographical location belongs to Canada east as much as Vancouver belongs to Canada west. Such an occasion would mean much to the Dominion. It would give her a territorial integrity, give her virtual control of the fisheries, increase her market for domestic products and manufactures and increase her population by a quarter of a million.

But Newfoundland fails to see the advantage of such a union, and there is no doubt that many of her people have been piqued by Canada's attitude in the past. Notwithstanding a very heavy debt, about \$80 per capita, bearing upon a generally impoverished people, the islanders have been fairly prosperous of late. Newfoundland's resources are being developed by foreign capital, largely American, and her general trade has shown a marked increase. Politically, she is quite as independent as she would be as a Canadian province.

The advantage of union would go to Canada rather than to Newfoundland. The present revenues of the island are about \$2,000,000, derived chiefly from the custom house. Union would merge this sum into the Dominion fund, leaving the island dependent upon other sources. Canada's national subsidies to provinces now somewhat exceed \$4,000,000, and it is not probable that a little area like Newfoundland would be able to secure any very liberal allowance. For the remainder of her needs she would be obliged to depend on appropriations from Ottawa secured in competition with the claims of all other provinces.

So far as the interests of the United States are concerned, there is perhaps an advantage in the present situation. The question of trade relations is more definite than it would be if Newfoundland were a part of Canada. Our trade with the island is increasing, and last year she bought more from us than from any other country. The import figures for the last three years stands as follows:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.
United States...	\$2,088,465	\$2,500,066	\$2,920,914
Canada.....	2,489,499	2,609,155	2,869,897
U. Kingdom...	2,329,621	2,208,505	2,147,827
Other Countries.	508,917	508,659	541,306

Brazil, Great Britain and Portugal are Newfoundland's best customers for her exports, amounting to about \$9,000,000; and we buy from her a little more than Canada does.

Canada lost her best opportunity to acquire the island in 1895, and there is every indication of serious difficulty in retrieving that blunder.—New York Sun.

THE CHILDREN'S

MEDICINE.

A Cure for Coughs, Colds, Cramp, Bronchitis and Whooping Cough, which Children Delight to Take.

**DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF
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TURPENTINE.**

It is impossible to be too careful in selecting the children's medicine.

Many cough mixtures contain powerful drugs and opiates which should never be allowed to enter a child's stomach.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine was especially prepared for the children by one of the most skillful and conscientious doctors that has ever practised medicine.

Experience taught Dr. Chase that some of the simple products of the vegetable kingdom possessed most extraordinary curative properties, and he succeeded in so combining these in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as to make a medicine that is at once pleasant to the taste and wonderfully effective.

Croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, severe chest colds and painful coughs yield to this great medicine when ordinary treatments have no effect.

You can learn of the splendid results of this treatment in nearly every home.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

It seems to be easier for a man to be good for a million than for a million to be good for a man.—"Modern Society."

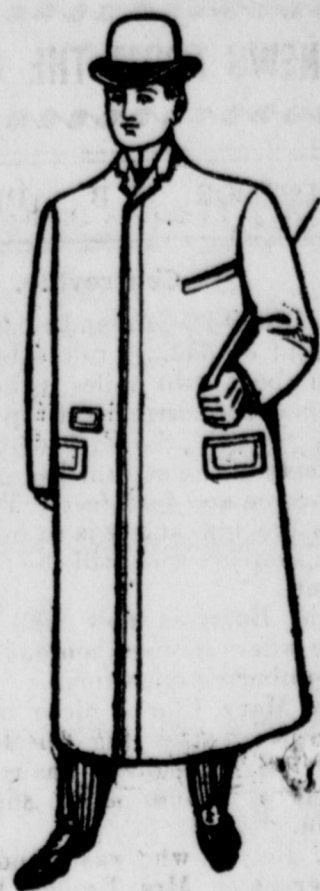
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BALMAIN BROS.

Woodstock, March 9th, 1904.

Comparison of Three
Septennial Periods.

	New Business	In Force	
1882.....	\$1,413,171	\$2,213,937	
1889.....	2,598,217	5,068,832	
1896.....	3,554,999	17,494,170	
*1903.....	5,884,890	32,625,063	
*Excluding monthly plan.			
	Income	Assets	Net Surplus
1882.....	\$ 81,014	\$ 151,135	\$ 8,430
1889.....	291,741	816,710	71,365
1896.....	641,788	2,515,833	421,546
*1903.....	1,381,394	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

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