

## Loss of Power To Digest Food AMONG THE FIRST INDICATIONS OF EXHAUSTED NERVES—THE CURE IS Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The most important function of the organs of the body is the digestion and assimilation of food, and in this process is consumed an enormous quantity of nervous energy.

As the result the moment disorders of the nerves arise, digestion is impaired and the very source of health, strength and vitality interfered with.

To prevent physical bankruptcy the nervous system must be built up by outside aid, such as the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, a preparation composed of the very elements of nature which go to form new blood and nerve cells.

Besides this restorative influence on the whole system, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has an immediate and direct effect on the digestive system.

It stimulates the nerves of taste and induces a good flow of saliva to aid indigestion. It excites the glands of the stomach and produces a plentiful supply of the gastric digestive fluids. It sharpens the appetite and arouses hunger.

Especially where appetite and the ability to digest have diminished, as in nervous exhaustion, anaemia, the result of sickness, overwork or worry, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is by all odds the most effective treatment that can possibly be obtained.

It ensures good digestion, regular, healthful action of the liver, kidneys and bowels and the building up and revitalizing of the whole system.

Mrs. D. J. Murphy, Black Rock, Gloucester Co., N. B., writes:

"I was very much run down and suffered from indigestion, headaches and bodily weakness. The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has built up my system wonderfully and I now feel strong and well. My husband has obtained great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for rheumatism."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

### The Public House Trust.

A correspondent of The Boston Transcript, writing from Oxford, England, gives an account of the Public House Trust, its aims, methods and results. The many hazy and indefinite ideas abroad in regard to the trust, and the denunciations to which it is subjected by some earnest advocates of prohibition, should make an unprejudiced, first-hand account of interest. The basic idea underlying the trust is that some men of all classes and all men of some classes will drink intoxicants, despite the campaign of education which has brought about a revolution in the drinking customs of England. The trust promoters reason that the frank recognition of existing conditions affords a secure foundation from which to work for the betterment of those conditions, and to make use of opportunities now open.

The Public House Trust was formed in 1896, with the Duke of Westminster as president, but its success at first was only partial, and its operations limited. Four or five years later a new impetus was given the trust by Lord Grey, our present Governor-General, who, after studying the question, became prominently identified with the trust, and took an active interest in its workings. He started the scheme of local county companies in connection with the central organization, and there are today only eight counties in England in which the Public House Trust does not operate. The general purpose of the trust is to acquire taverns, inns, and public houses, and manage them in the best possible manner, so that those men who must drink may have liquor in the most wholesome surroundings and under conditions which will not tempt to over-indulgence. The public-house holds a unique place in England, being practically the workmen's club, and any effort to dislodge it from that position must offer a more attractive substitute. Failing that, the trust has undertaken so to change and manage these public houses as to minimize the evil effects, to eliminate the element of private profit, and lessen the artificial inducements which lead to excess. The Transcript's special correspondent says: "The general arrangements of each house are along the lines of a well-kept restaurant or house of refreshment rather than a drinking bar. Wholesome food and a good variety of lighter drinks are placed about in plain sight and are as easily accessible as beer or spirits. Fresh filtered drinking water and glasses are always on hand in the tap room and parlor, and customers are at liberty to slake their thirst without being officially expected to make a

purchase. No gambling or games of chance for money are allowed on the premises. A good deal is expected from the personal influence of the managers or keepers. They are carefully chosen and receive a fixed salary. While it is aimed to encourage the sale of food and light drinks, it is also considered essential to keep each place free from such burdensome regulations and restraints as might frighten away the very class for whose betterment the scheme was originated. The managers are allowed a commission on the sale of food, tea, coffee and what are called temperance drinks, but are debarred from any percentage of profits on the sale of alcoholics. All surplus profits after the payments of five per cent. dividends to shareholders and a provision towards a reserve or sinking fund are used for public improvements and general welfare. The surplus profits are expended in counter attractions; bowling greens, educational lectures and social meeting places. When there is a real need, they are also used for village nurses, local charities, hospitals and other like purposes, not usually met by the regular rates and taxes. The managers are expected to make their places attractive in every legitimate and wholesome way. They must keep them orderly and scrupulously clean and all rooms must be well-arranged and well-ventilated. To guarantee efficiency in this and other matters a strict system of inspection is carried out, which applies to all the houses managed by the association. An inspector visits every house at uncertain times, tests the quality of food and drink, goes over the whole house—cellar, outhouses and stables—to see that they are clean and in good order, and then makes an official report to the council. The keepers are encouraged to look upon themselves as public servants. They must try to know their customers personally and study their comfort and well-being. They must provide refreshments of the best quality. They must encourage wholesome recreation and social intercourse, and, in short, try to make the general conditions and atmosphere of their houses such as will tend toward temperance."

One point should be remembered, and that is that the trust is not a charitable undertaking, makes no appeal for public funds, and from a business standpoint has clearly demonstrated its right to exist. Its five per cent. dividends have been paid ever since its inception, and quite large sums given to public utility besides. Another feature is that in acquiring public houses, most of those taken over from other owners have been distinctly low-class houses—those most conspicuous for their bad effects on the community. These have been transformed into clean, well-ventilated, well-managed houses, where there is no inducement to drink intoxicants, and where a tempting array of good food and refreshing light drinks is displayed.

The operations of the trust have been fairly successful in England, and about one public house is added to the list every week. Of course, the opposition has been hard at times from temperance workers of the "whole loaf or no bread" type, and also from those who had large investments in the trade. The Trust has, however, been steadily gaining in public favor, and while it does not claim to be a complete solution of all the problems involved in the liquor traffic, it has proved a distinct advance in the way of lessening the evils traceable to the present license system.

### A Great Philologist.

In one of the quaint old streets of the ancient Italian city of Bologna stands a queer little second-hand bookstore, kept by one Signor Guidi. Outside the door, in odd-shaped stacks of shelves, Guidi displays his wares, and before the racks, says the Week's Progress, congregate many of the professors of the University of Bologna, and other lovers of old and odd publications.

One day in 1882 Signor Guidi stood in his shop doorway watching idly a boy who had found a book which excited his keenest interest. Suddenly turning, he brought it to the shopkeeper and demanded the price. Signor Guidi looked at it and smiled. It was the "Life of Abdel Kader," written in Arabic. It was evident that the boy, who was only a barber's helper, could know nothing of Arabic.

"My child," said the shopkeeper, kindly, "this is a book you could not understand."

"But how much is it?" demanded the boy.

"The price is thirty cents."

"And I have only five!" The youngster seemed so nearly on the verge of tears that the shopkeeper made him a present of the volume, and sent him away happy. Later in the day he told some of the university professors the story, and the next day they waylaid the boy, and held a friendly examination. To their amazement he translated readily at sight not only Arabic, but Latin and Greek,

German, French, English and Hebrew. He expounded and explained with such understanding that the professors ceased to question, and applauded.

The boy was Alfred Trombetti, son of a poor laborer. His father had died several years before, and on wages of twenty cents a day he had supported his mother and had educated himself at night by study at home. His case was so amazing that at the recommendation of the professors the city of Bologna made him a scholarship of one hundred and twenty dollars a year, and thus enabled him to pursue his studies.

For more than ten years now Signor Trombetti has taught school in Italy, but ever since he obtained his doctor's degree he has kept busily at work in his linguistic studies. Now he has announced the result of his study, a work of four large manuscript volumes, entitled "Genealogical Relations Between Ancient Languages." He has classified and rearranged more than five hundred languages and dialects, ancient and modern, tracing them in a new way, and is said to have proved scientifically the unity of their origin.

King Victor Emmanuel has declared his intention of paying the cost of publishing the books, the Accademia de' Lincei has given Signor Trombetti a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars, and he has been asked to go back to Bologna as a professor in the university there.

The teachers who discovered his learning, the bookseller who told them of the Arabic book, the city fathers who gave him the scholarship now will all lay claim to having discovered and helped the young boy, and to have made his success possible. But the boy himself, studying by candle-light night after night in his squalid home, with books and candles bought out of the savings from twenty cents a day, with hunger gnawing at his stomach while he worked—the boy himself is the original discoverer, and the one who did the real helping.

### An Accomplished Musician.

Jack London, the author, on his last visit to New York, was introduced in a cafe to a musician.

"I, too, am a musician in a small way," London said. "My musical talent was once the means of saving my life."

"How was that?" the musician asked. "There was a great flood in our town in our boyhood," replied London. "When the water struck our house my father got on a bed and floated with the stream until he was rescued."

"And you?" said the musician. "Well," said London, "I accompanied him on the piano."

### How He Made Them Strong.

Two builders, of a type too familiar in America, says the New York Tribune, were talking about some buildings that had collapsed before they were finished.

"Well, Jones," said one, "you always have better luck than I do."

"Better luck? How so?" "Why, my row of new houses blew down in last week's wind, while yours weren't harmed. All were built the same—same woodwork, same mortar, same everything."

"Yes," said the other builder, "but you forget that mine had been papered."

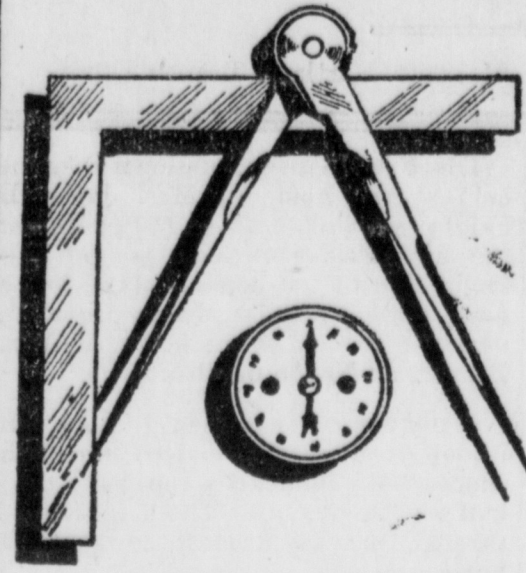
## If Your Liver is Wrong You are Wrong all Over

A torpid, inactive liver goes hand in hand with constipation. Such a chronic condition requires a systematic effort to overcome it and establish good health and perfect body drainage. Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills, containing the two needed elements to increase liver activity and muscular action go accurately to the sluggish liver and bowels, restoring them completely.

Suppose your bowels failed to move for a week or ten days. Don't you know you would be quickly prostrated? It is just the same, differing in degree, when your bowels do not move at least once a day. You know you soon become languid and tired, your blood gets bad and you feel mean and sick all over. You should have a full, healthy passage daily. Don't let serious conditions develop. Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills will drive bowel poison out of your system and establish regularity. They are purely vegetable, and cure in one night. We will send you a generous sample of these pills Absolutely Free, sealed and postpaid, that will convince you beyond doubt of their wonderful curative properties. Address, W. F. Smith Co., 185 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills cure Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache in one night. All dealers 25 cents. A Cure at the People's Price.

## The Pandora Thermometer



The thermometer on the Pandora range oven means precisely in accuracy to the cook what the square and compass mean to the draftsman. Without the square and compass the draftsman would have to work entirely by guess, just as you do without an accurate and reliable thermometer on your oven.

The Pandora thermometer reduces cooking to an exact science. You know precisely how much heat you have and what it will do in a given time. It is one of the small things which makes the Pandora so much different and better than common ranges.

## McClary's Pandora Range

Warehouses and Factories:  
London, Toronto, Montreal,  
Winnipeg, Vancouver,  
St. John, N.B., Hamilton

H. E. BURTT, Sole Agent, Woodstock, N. B.

## WOODSTOCK WOOD-WORKING COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, School Desks, Sheathing, Flooring and House Finish of all kinds

We employ a first-class Turner, and make a specialty of Church, Stair, and Verandah work. Call and see our stock or write for prices before purchasing. All orders promptly attended to.

Just imported, a consignment of No. 1 White Wood. Clapboards for sale.

Hard Pine Flooring and Finish.

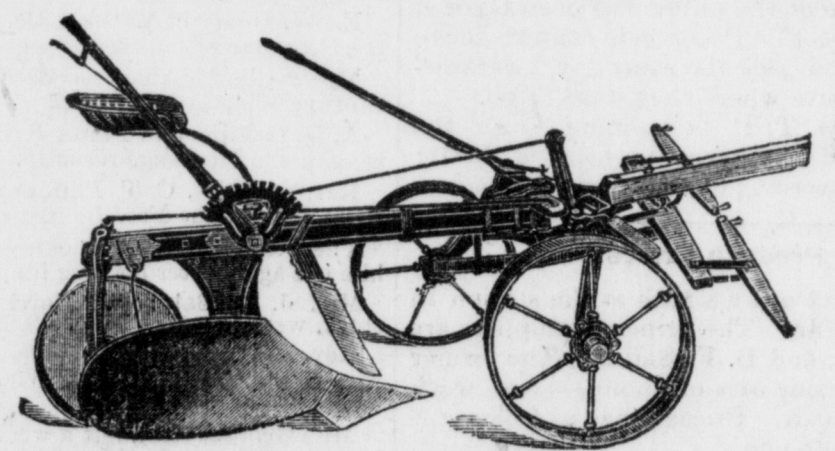
N. B. Telephone No. 68-3.

Union Telephone No. 119.

## YES, IT'S DRY!

BUT NO MATTER HOW DRY,

## The Perrin Sulky Plow



will do good work. Try it and see. Draws easier than a handle plow, stays in the ground and turns the soil where other plows fail. We supply them in both one and two furrow plows. Prices right.

## Balmain Bros.

Aug. 30, 1905.

WOODSTOCK.

## Record for 1904

of the North American Life Assurance Company.

Policies Issued.....	\$6,530,825
Insurance in Force.....	\$45,630,188
Income.....	\$1,504,063
Payment to Policy Holders.....	\$561,136

An increase over 1903 of \$645,005.  
An increase over 1903 of \$122,700.  
An increase over 1903 of \$137,918.

The financial position of the Company is unexcelled. A good Company for both Policy-holders and Agent. Applications invited for Agencies and unrepresented districts.

C. S. EVERETT,  
PROVINCIAL MANAGER, ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. C. CALDER, Barrister-at-Law  
District Agent, Woodstock, N. B.

From Bradstreet's annual report for 1903 it appears that 84 per cent. of the merchants who failed during the year 1903 were NON ADVERTISERS, and the other 16 per cent. were weak advertisers, or didn't advertise enough. It surely is a case of go in and win or fall by the wayside.

## SAM SING--LAUNDRY

Shirts 8c—Collars 2c—Cuffs 4c—per pair—underwear 5c each—Handkerchiefs 2c—Shirt Waists 15c—Long Night Gown 10c—Duck Coats 25c—Socks 3c.  
July 20

## To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

Cures Grip in Two Days. on every box. 25c. This signature, E. W. Groves