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SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
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The Spanish Wedding.

All the world loves a bride whether she be of high rank or low. Good wishes on an occasion which always ought to be and often, fortunately, is happy and auspicious, need no forcing. But in the courtship of the youthful King of Spain and Princess Ena, there have been and are circumstances which to Britons at least, invest it with peculiar attraction. That sincere affection prompted the consummation of this bond between the British and Spanish crowns is matter of general belief and this of itself gives what is not uncommonly an affair of state the note of romance dear to the human heart. But, in addition, the entry of a princess, accustomed to the free domestic and public life which is the fortunate lot of the British royal families, into the court circle of Spain, to be cribbed, cabined and confined by a rigid ceremonial code and rules of etiquette as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, suggests a denouement both interesting in itself and far-reaching in its possible consequences.

Alfonso XIII. is said to have shown some inclination to disregard these traditional observances, and his experience in Britain will not tend to weaken it if it really exists. As yet, he is too young to be self-assertive, saving in those passing ebullitions due to natural exuberance of spirits. His task is a difficult one at best and his inheritance a sad one. Spain, once the leading power of Europe and the mistress of the new world, has sunk low in the scale of nations. Her decadence was in part due to her over-sea possessions whose wealth of gold diverted the unthinking populace from the industries and manufactures which in their less favored lands were laying the foundations of a more stable prosperity. No doubt other causes conspired to accelerate the fall of Spain. Now, stripped of the last fragments of her once vast colonial dominions, she is again thrown back on herself and her own resources.

These are rich enough, if the temper and habits of centuries can be changed, to give Spain again a higher place in the councils of Europe. Now that the long political unrest has given place to greater confidence in present conditions, there is hope that the lethargy of her people may be overcome and that better advantage may be taken of the opportunities her fertile soil and mineral wealth offer to the enterprising and industrious. Britons everywhere will join in the wish that this marriage, celebrated amid so many and sincere marks of popular favor, may assist the process of regeneration. The young sovereigns commence their reign happily though their return to the palace was marred by another terrible example of the reckless, implacable hostility of the anarchists. The bomb is said to have been intended for the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia and the incident was a sharp reminder to the king and queen that a crown in continental Europe has its dangers and carries serious responsibilities to the people. That it may be their better fate to govern rightly and to win the confidence and affection of the Spanish people is the best wish that can be offered and by none more heartily than by the loyal citizens of Canada.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Destruction of U. S. Forests.

Some conception of the gravity of the timber situation in the United States, as seen by lumber experts, has just been afforded at Memphis. At its recent meeting there the National Hardwood Lumber Association adopted a report presenting, as a dire possibility, the total destruction of the United States forests in the brief period of thirty-five years. According to the latest estimate there now stands in the forests about 1,475,000,000,000 feet of lumber, while 45,000,000,000 feet is being cut every year. If this rate of cutting is maintained—and the demand is more likely to increase than remain stationary, much less diminish—before the century is half over the United States lumber industry will have departed and the citizens will be dependent on external sources of supply.

Set face to face with this alarming but apparently justifiable prediction, the association, by adopting the report, approved of the heroic remedy it recommended—the immediate prohibition of log exports and exemption from taxes of tree plantations. To accomplish this latter purpose state legislation was suggested and some constitutional provisions by the federal government of similar effect,

while mention was made of the French custom requiring a tree to be planted for every one cut down. It will be interesting to see what position the government will take over the proposal to forbid log exportation, since, were it acted upon, it could not but increase the present drain upon those countries possessing forests resources, whereof Canada is the chief.

During the past few years there have been repeated warnings given by forest experts everywhere that the world demand for timber was developing much faster than the provision made for future necessities. The resources of the few countries whose natural supply was still available are being constantly depleted, and vast as are the timber areas yet untouched, they are utterly insufficient for the prospective needs. Canada is already the country towards which forestry experts look with greater hope, but at the same time with full recognition that unless carefully husbanded ever her lumber resources must, at a time not distant, fail, as those of older nations have done. It is all the more necessary then that the Dominion government and each of the provincial governments should adopt a full, complete and well considered forest policy on broad lines, and adhere consistently to it. No partial measures, however excellent in themselves, can meet the position.

Proposals in the right direction have been made in New Brunswick, where a government bill was introduced providing for the appointment of a sub-committee of the executive council to act with the surveyor-general in carrying out of the provisions of the act, and authorizing them to employ competent assistance for the discharge of their duties. "To make a complete survey of the crown timber lands of the province and to divide the same into districts; to classify such lands and to make a thorough and exhaustive report on the same; to describe as minutely as possible the character, quality, rate of growth and accessibility of the timber in each district; to distinguish lands fit for agriculture from forest lands, and to subdivide the former into one hundred acre lots; to report on the value of timber lands now under licence." A survey of this character is the necessary preliminary to the proper regulation of forest cropping and replanting. Canada will soon have the lumber industry at her feet, and the benefit to her will be measured by the foresight and prudence displayed in preparing for the future.—Toronto World.

Laborers and Their Hire.

Few critics, foreign or domestic, who have turned their attention to American faults have failed to make the charge that we are money-mad, too much devoted to commerce.

Some Americans have confessed lack of faith in the higher aims of their fellows by insisting too strongly that only by high salaries can the people secure good service from public officials. But every one who keeps his eyes open knows that that is too broad a generalization. It is true of some; it is not true of all or of the most. The good worker chooses the pursuit that his heart bids him follow, and gives his toil for other considerations than money.

A human document presented by a writer in the Outlook bears on this question. Soon after an argument with some cynical friends, who believed that the price of a man was gold, he chanced to see this advertisement in a religious journal:

"Wanted—Young men of education and refinement to do mission work in Arkansas and study for Holy Orders. Poor pay and hard work."

The investigator wrote to the archdeacon who advertised for helpers to inquire if any men had applied for the opportunity to work hard for poor pay—as it turned out, board and room and about fifteen dollars a month.

The reply stated that "a splendid body of young men" responded to this and similar notices. A man with a degree from Göttingen, who had refused a chair in the Imperial University of Japan, another who had given up two hundred dollars a month, another, with a degree in law, who had been assistant state's prosecuting attorney—these were among the many able young men working for love, not money. The bishop himself had gone to Arkansas for seventy-five dollars a month and a house, after he had refused twenty-five hundred a year.

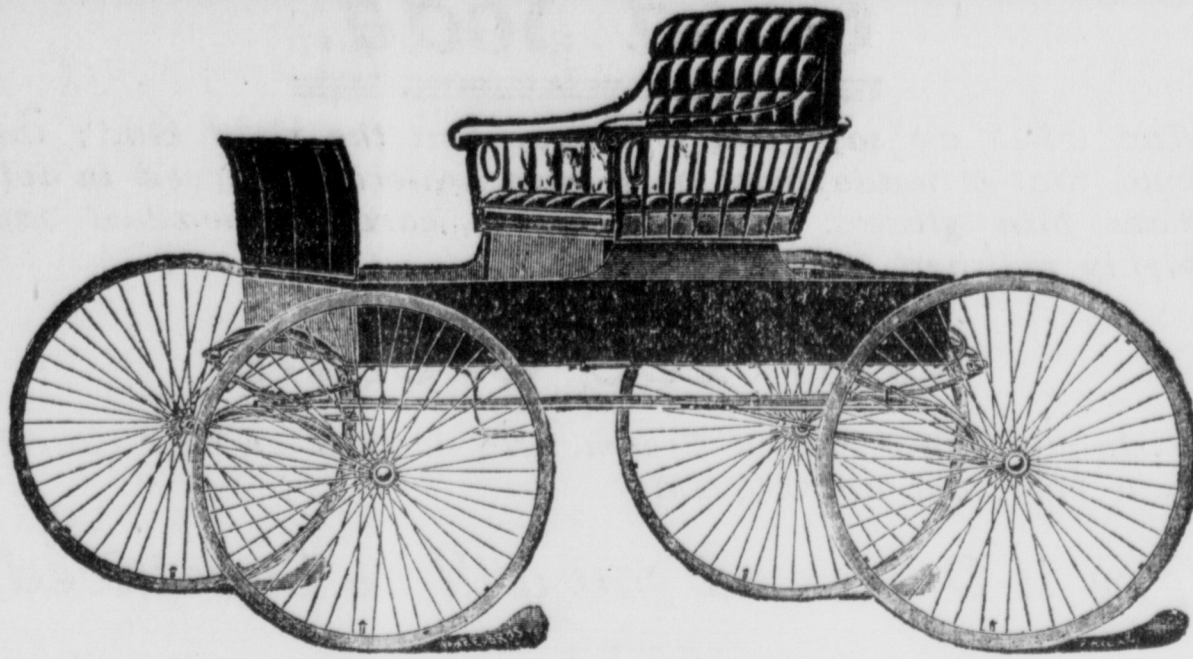
Comment is needless on such evidence as this that not all Americans are toiling for dollars.



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FLY
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ACTUALLY KILLED
A BUSHFUL OF FLIES

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores
and by mail.
TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM
**ARCHDALE WILSON,
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If you want the latest and best in a Road Wagon, Piano Box, Corning, Concord, Rubber Tire, or any other rig, see what we are showing either at Woodstock or with any of the following:

GEO. H. WEST, Grand Falls. H. H. HOPKINS, Arrostook Junction.
H. T. ARMSTRONG, Perth. J. F. TWEEDDALE, M.P.P., Arthurette.
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D. W. MATHEWSON, Hartland. GEO. W. JACKSON, Woodstock.
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We or any of the above will be glad to talk "buggy" with you even though you don't buy.

BALMAIN BROS.

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PURE READY MIXED

Paints.

These Paints have been sold by us for several years, and always given satisfaction. They are made of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil and Dryer. No chemical combination or soap mixture. Guaranteed full measure. Our prices are:

1 lb Tins, 12 cts each 2 lb Tins, 20 cts each
½ gal Tins, 40 cts each ½ gal Tins, 75 cts each
1 gal Tins, \$1.50 each.

W. F. DIBBLEE & SON,

WOODSTOCK AND CENTREVILLE.

A PLEASANT WEEK.

Plan your holidays so as to spend the week of September 1st to 8th next, at Canada's

**International Exhibition,
ST. JOHN, N. B.**

The automobile show alone will be worth going that far to see, and it is only one of a bunch of new features.

A cheap fare from everywhere.

A. O. Skinner,
President.

C. J. Milligan,
General Manager.

Property For Sale.

That valuable mill property known as the Tapley Mill consisting of rotary, shingle machine, planer and feed mill, good water power. Also three farms, buildings all new. If sold at once will go at a bargain. Inquire of

J. EVERETT COLWELL,
Tapleys Mill.

April 11.—3 mo.

WOOL WANTED.

Good Unwashed Wool in any quantity for which 22 cents a pound will be paid. Call on or write

FRED. M. MORSE,
May 30—3i Tracy Mills, N. B.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

A great chance to earn a home, either on Main St., Broadway, Chaple St. or Connell St. My terms are easy, drop in and see me, J. W. ASTLE, Gen. Ins. and Real Estate Agt., Queen St. Woodstock, N. B.

FOR SALE.

House and Lot situated on Elm street occupied by Rev. Mr. Kearney. House and Lot on Houlton Road occupied by Samuel Stephenson. For terms of sale, etc., apply to J. T. ALLAN DIBBLEE.

ALTHOUGH THE SEATING
CAPACITY AT

Fredericton Business College

Was increased for this term, every seat was taken. We leave you to guess the reason why. After April 1st, which is a good time to enter, we will have accommodation for several more. Free Catalogue will be sent to any address on application. Address,

W. J. OSBORNE,
Fredericton, N. B.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The roomy house and large lot with some fruit trees on it on the south side of St. John street now owned by Mrs. Bogle is for sale or to rent. For terms apply to the undersigned.

LOUIS E. YOUNG, Barrister.
Woodstock, N. B., May 15, 1906.—3ins.

TO RENT.

The premises in the Graham Building on Queen street formerly occupied by Geo. W. Gibson as a tailoring establishment can be used as a warehouse, store, restaurant or for any other purpose. Store or ground floor, room on second floor, coal bin in cellar. Apply to GEO. W. GIBSON.

Three Days Of Racing At St. John Exhibition.

The prospects for a great exhibition here this fall are increasing every day. Mr. Milligan, manager of the exhibition, announced this morning that Geo. McAvity had donated an elegant silver cup to be given as a prize for the best carriage horse, bred and owned in the province. W. A. Burpee, of Philadelphia, has offered a prize of twenty dollars for the best exhibit of vegetables grown from seeds purchased from his firm. Mr. Milligan also reports that he is receiving most encouraging reports from the automobile, carriage and motor boat companies and that as a result the exhibits along these lines will be much finer than was first anticipated.

The dog fanciers are taking up in earnest the question of holding a dog show in connection with the exhibition, and have expressed themselves agreeable to holding that exhibition under canvas. The holding of this exhibit under canvas was considered the greatest drawback towards having the dog show, but the owners and exhibitors have expressed themselves as agreeable, as it is so early in the fall.

The exhibition committee have completed arrangements with R. J. Armstrong for the loan of his large tent for that exhibit.

A communication has been received from Fred G. Spencer stating that he will be here on the 7th inst. and will be able to make an offer concerning the amusement hall features, and no action will be taken until his arrival.

The horse racing committee have finally decided to hold races during the exhibition week. They will hold races for three successive days and will offer very large purses and as a result they expect to have some of the fastest horses not only from Canada, but from United States. They will also arrange to have the horses which will race at Halifax come to the St. John races.

Cuts His Straw at Threshing.

I have been much interested in the discussion of how to apply farmyard manure. For a number of years we have hauled our manure direct from stable to field, and spread on ground intended for food and spring crop. I notice that a number of your correspondents object to putting manure on spring crop, because it clogs the cultivator and seed drill. This trouble we overcame by cutting all our straw short at threshing.

I often wonder why the practice of cutting the straw is not more general. It will pay many times over. First at the threshing, it will go into much less than one-half the space, and can be kept under the roof. We set a cutting box right behind machine, and one man at cutter will take care of the straw. The less labor required in a straw-mow more than pays the five dollars extra charge for cutter. All authorities agree that the liquid manure is more valuable. If this is true the short straw has an immense advantage over long straw, because it absorbs the liquids a great deal better. If you have a wet stable floor, try short straw—the shorter the better. It makes much nicer bedding, and does not slip and get pushed back like long straw. I claim that palling manure made with long straw out of a pile is the hardest work on the farm. With short straw it becomes one of the easiest; the time and elbow grease saved in handling it is considerable, but the greatest advantage of short over long straw is that it may be spread thickly on the land, and does not in the least interfere with spring cultivation. It mixes easily with the surface soil, and rots more quickly.

A Sure Eye-Opener.

Anxious Parent: "Doctor, my daughter appears to be going blind, and she is about to be married."

Doctor: "Let her go right on with the wedding. If anything can open her eyes, marriage will."

A correspondent accuses the ministers of not working for temperance for fear of offending people. This is a serious charge, and he may possibly have seen reason for it. The reason why some ministers do not urge temperance very much from the pulpit is that their people are all total abstainers. He denounces a minister as unfaithful because at the time of the plebiscite he said to his people, 'If the liquor traffic is right, vote for it; if it is wrong, vote against it,' and asks us if we think that preacher was a John Knox or Elijah, or even Mr. Dowie. If we have to choose we should say he was Elijah, as that is exactly the way he spoke at a similar crisis.

Brown—"What a remarkably well-read man Robinson is! You cannot name a book that he hasn't read. I can't understand how a man can find time to read so much."

Fogg—"I think I can."

Brown—"And now, pray?"

Fogg—"You ask him a few questions about some book you have read yourself, and you'll find out immediately."

A taste for books is the pleasure and glory of my life. . . . I would not exchange it for the wealth of the Indies. . . . The miseries of a vacant life are never known to a man whose hours are insufficient for the inexhaustible pleasures of study.—Edward Gibbon.