

Governing Inhabitants of Warm Countries.

United States administrators of the Philippines and other insular possessions, taken from Spain as spoils of war, are coming to the conclusion that native and mixed races have little understanding and no appreciation of the blessings and beauties of western civilization. Their climate, racial proclivities and hereditary habits make it impossible for them to adopt the ideas of the more strenuous people of the temperate zone. Of liberty, as proclaimed by the Constitution of the United States, they have but a hazy notion. All they desire is to be let alone in the enjoyment of their own customs and ancestral habits. American ideas of progress and enlightenment they regard with astonishment and aversion. Those who have undertaken the task of governing and educating them have come to the conclusion that several generations must pass before they can be raised from their present rudimentary political status to that of ordinary citizenship. As the Cubans have shown that they possess no national sentiment, but only a desire to get rid of burdensome economical conditions under leaders whose sole ambition was to obtain office in order to enrich themselves, so in the Philippines the natives rebel against imposition and restrictions to which they are unaccustomed and refuse to obey. Political freedom and national independence they do not crave. They can understand a strong ruling power which protects their lives and property but cannot see the advantage of a government undertaking to regulate their social and industrial concerns with the necessary incidence of increased taxation.

Woman's Sense of Honor.

"Who have more sense of honor, women or men?" was the question discussed by the National Union of Woman Workers in conference at Tunbridge Wells. Men were excluded from the debate.

Miss Soulsby, a prominent member of the union, cited among women lacking a sense of honor those who cheat at games, who talk of having servants when they have none, who without authority read other people's letters, and who listen to conversations not intended for their ears. Girls, she said, were more prone to cheat at games than boys. This was owing to early training. Boys were taught to be chivalrous and tolerant towards girls, and girls consequently grew up expecting tolerance of boys, and were thereby handicapped. Women did not learn the practical lessons which rough experience gave men. A boy knew that if he did not play fair he would receive no quarter. A girl did not get that useful experience. A boy learned to abide by an umpire's decision. A girl would appeal from such a decision if she did not like it. Girls generally had more sense of honor by nature and boys more by training.

Miss Gardner, a lecturer at Newnham College, Cambridge, contended that the public expected a lower sense of honor in women than men. They ought to overcome this reproach. She was confident, however, that there was more honor among girls now than there was two generations ago, and that British school girls were more honorable than French or German school girls.

Pretty Bad in New York.

Mammon appears to be spelled with a capital M in New York, and art with a small a, when Leonard Lieblich writes to the Musical Courier as follows:

Why not come out with the plain truth and write a New York opera criticism this way: "The opera opened last night for the season, and a conservative estimate of the wealth represented in the boxes places it at about \$900,000,000. Prominent in the dazzling display of jewels were Mrs. Whatawad's \$650,000 stomacher and Mrs. Rollinggold's \$400,000 pink pearl necklace. The salaries paid to the singers on the stage represented at least \$17,000, with another \$322 or so to the chorus, orchestra, ushers and other menials. A circumstance that attracted particular attention was the visit of the Sackfulls to the Dust-in-Tons' box during the intermission. The Sackfulls are worth \$260,000,000 and the Dust-in-Tons' fortune is estimated at \$40,000,000, so that a total wealth of \$300,000,000 was assembled for some ten minutes within a space about 8 x 6 feet and plainly visible to the peasantry in the parquet seats and balconies. Many \$75,000 motor cars awaited their owners outside the opera house, whence they were driven thru their \$60,000 bronze gates and along their \$35,000 graveled roads to the \$80,000 marble entrances of their \$2,000,000 homes. Arrived inside, they threw of their \$40,000 coats and wraps, paused a moment to view the magnificently lighted \$120,000 entresol, then entered the \$250,000 dining room, sank luxuriously into the \$2000 chairs, rested their feet on the \$800 footstools and rang for their \$1500 suppers."

"I can't make anything out of that case," began the young doctor.
"What?" exclaimed his wife?
"Oh! don't be scared. I mean I don't understand it. Of course I'm making money out of it."—Philadelphia Press.

Artificial Rubber.

A substitute for rubber, a product of a Western firm, was shown at the recent Chicago Fair, and some persons who looked at it think it will become a most useful article. For this artificial rubber much is claimed. It is said that it will outwear ordinary rubber, for footwear, for electrical purposes, and even for submarine use. The cost of this product to manufacturers will be one-sixth that of natural rubber, and although cheapening the cost of the output, takes nothing from its wearing power or life; but, on the other hand, adds to it. Age will not oxidate it, neither will atmospheric changes. Rubber goods manufactured in which this substitute is used maintain their resiliency for years, as it adds to in place of deteriorating from its wearing qualities; in fact, if used in combination with the cheapest product of the African tree, it raises the value of the manufactured product to the highest grade attained by the best Bolivian rubber. For every commercial use to which manufactured rubber is applied, it will largely relieve the shortage now felt in the trade for the natural product, by its non-oxidating power and addition given to the life of rubber when mixed with this artificial in the moderate percentages given.—Lynn Item.

Try This For Your Cough.

To relieve a cough or break up a cold in twenty-four hours, the following simple formula, the ingredients of which can be obtained of any good prescription druggist at small cost, is all that will be required: Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), one-half ounce; Glycerine, two ounces; good whisky, a half pint. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours. The desired results can not be obtained unless the ingredients are pure. It is therefore better to purchase the ingredients separately and prepare the mixture yourself. Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials, which druggists buy for dispensing. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case which protects the Oil from exposure to light. Around the wooden case is an engraved wrapper with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. There are many imitations and cheap productions of Pine, but these only create nausea, and never effect the desired results.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days 50c.

Needlework Notes.

In cutting out by the sleeve pattern be careful always to lay it on the straight of the goods and to note particularly all notches and perforations that are indicated.

Bath towels worn in the middle can be cut in half, the edges hemmed, and used as hand towels, and odd pieces are useful for scouring-rags. There is no trouble in carrying out these suggestions, which show how much can be done with things that seemingly have outlived their usefulness.

Linen taffeta is not only useful in making cushion tops and draperies for the country house, but it is useful to cover old boxes. Glove, jewellery and hairpin boxes can be easily made and are inexpensive and pretty. The domestic taffeta is lighter and easier to paste on the boxes than the more expensive foreign goods.

Curtain Styles.

Lace curtains will be used this fall, but the artistic printed linens and light-weight materials are going to be more popular. These fabrics cost less than lace and harmonize more with the furnishings, especially in the small apartment. The new printed linens have a cream-colored background, with bright floral designs in both large and small figures. Among these artistic materials are the printed and plain linens, madras, and the light-weight grass cloths. This style of material looks particularly well with mission furniture.

Ribbon Embroidery.

It is revived. Marie Antoinette loved it. It has appeared at intervals. It is very effective on revers. Collars and cuffs are to be thus adorned. It is even spoken of for a correct trimming. On petticoats it is one of the latest features. Even silk stockings are threatened with this decoration. For fancy work it is one of the most effective sorts of embroidery. It works up to the best advantage in rosbuds, forget-me-nots and stars of Bethlehem.

Andrew Carnegie tells a story of an old Dumfriesshire farmer who was the guest of a woman in that Scottish country. When the tea was served the hostess observed that his was gone before she had poured out tea for the others. He passed his cup up frequently, and at the ninth cup the hostess, becoming uneasy as to the supply on hand, ventured to ask, "How many cups of tea do you take, John?" "How many do ye gie?" asked John, warily.

STARVED BY ANAEMIA.

Health Restored by the Rich Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

Thousands and thousands of young girls throughout Canada are literally passing into hopeless decline for the want of the new rich red blood so abundantly supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are distressingly weak, pale or sallow, appetite fickle, subject to headaches, dizziness, are breathless and the heart palpitates violently at the least exertion. The doctors call this anaemia—which is the medical name for bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood—they cure anaemia just as surely as food cures hunger. Here is a bit of the strongest kind of evidence: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and nothing else saved my two daughters when doctors had failed to help them." This statement is made by Mrs. Joseph Martel, St. Oliver street, Quebec. She adds: "My daughters are aged respectively twenty-two and twenty-three years. For two years they suffered from the weakness and distress of anaemia, and had I learned of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills earlier, it would not only have saved me money, but much worry and anxiety as well. Both girls were as pale as a sheet. They suffered from headaches, poor appetite, and grew so feeble that they could hardly go about. They were under a doctor's care, but did not improve a bit. I despaired of ever seeing them in good health again, when a friend called my attention to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon after they began the pills there was an improvement in their condition and in less than a couple of months they were again enjoying good health, active robust girls. I am so grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for my children that I strongly recommend them to every mother who has a weak, pale faced boy or girl."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing, but they do it well—they actually make new, rich blood. They don't tinker with symptoms. They act on the bowels. They simply change bad blood into good blood and thus strike straight at the root of such common ailments as backaches, side aches and backaches, indigestion, anaemia, nervous exhaustion, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, and the special, painful secret ailments of growing girls and women. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

New Collars.

Paris is sending to the city stores charming new collars of nainsook, fine linen and embroidery. All of the new collars are most elaborate, with long pieces drawn down the front of the waist made of plained lawn or nainsook, over which are tabs, ties, ruffles, etc. of embroidery and lace. These collars at first glance have a rather matronly look, and indeed, somewhat resemble those which for years have been relegated to elderly women. But they are now being worn by all ages of womankind, and, indeed, the up-to-date silk or flannel shirt waist is hardly complete without one. Needless to say, they add a great deal to the expense of a shirt waist outfit, as they are of the finest material and are hand-embroidered.

When shown in the shops fabulous prices are asked, \$5 being the lowest sum for a hand-made collar that is at all elaborate. Of course, the clever needle-woman can readily make them of odds and ends of linen and fine cotton materials which have been left around the house. Then, too, if hand embroidery is not possible the collars can be decorated with insertion and applications of embroidery and lace, which must, of course, be set in by hand.

BORN.

QUEEN.—At St. John, November 9th, to the wife of James M. Queen, a son.

MARRIED.

MCCAIN-MCLEARY.—At Good Corner, N. B., on November 7th, by Rev. Joseph A. Cahill, Edwin B. McCain, of Bridgewater, Maine, to Miss Ada J. McLeary, of Bloomfield.

SYPPER-BREWSTER.—At Houlton on July 18th, Miss Ethel Brewer and C. L. Sypper, both of Woodstock.

FOR RENT.

Store occupied by A. E. Jones on King street. Will be repaired to suit the party. Apply to CHAS. COMBEN.

Dressing Gowns

and

Smoking Jackets.

Just received a line of these goods direct from London, and the prices are low considering the quality of the goods.

If a lady should chance to read this advertisement we might suggest that she could not choose a Christmas gift for her husband, son, brother or sweetheart, that would be as appropriate as a lovely Smoking Jacket or Dressing Gown.

THE UP-TOWN STORE.

THE GEO. W. GIBSON CO., LIMITED.

The Men's Furnishers and Fine Tailors.

A WORD OF WARNING! The man who insures with J. W. Astle makes no mistake. Do it today. You may save the earnings of a lifetime. **Fire Insurance, Accident, Sickness and Life.**—I have also a few nice Dwellings in town for sale cheap and on easy terms. See me and I'll tell you how easy you can get a house.

J. W. ASTLE, QUEEN STREET, WOODSTOCK, N. B. Insurance and Real Estate Agent.

IT MEANS A GREAT MANY EXTRA DOLLARS for YOU, AFTER GRADUATION

to have attended a School having the high reputation of

Fredericton Business College

Our Fall Term Opens on Tuesday, September 4th. Send for free Catalogue now.

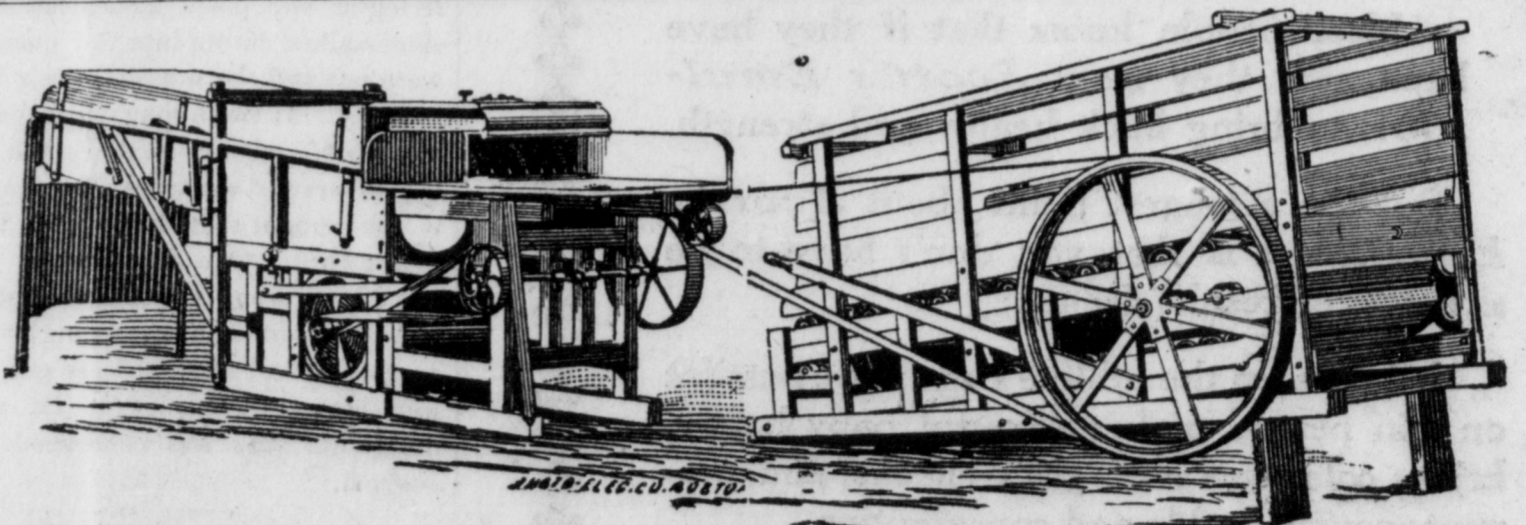
W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Fredericton, N.B.

It is important that persons placing FIRE INSURANCE

should select strong and reliable companies. This being the case it would be impossible perhaps to find four stronger and more reliable companies represented in Carleton County in one office than the following companies for whom the undersigned is agent, namely:

CALEDONIAN, the Oldest Scottish Fire Office NORWICH UNION, Established in 1797. ATLAS, Founded in the reign of King George III and the QUEEN.

I shall be pleased to see intending insurers. **LOUIS E. YOUNG,** Woodstock, N. B. Jan 9th



Having bought the Plant, Stock in Trade and Good Will of the Small & Fisher Company, Limited, we are at the old stand open for business, and solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on our predecessors. The above cut represents our celebrated LITTLE GIANT THRESHER which is the most reliable Roller-Bearing, Double Geared Machine on the market. These Threshers have been many years before the public, and through skilful workmanship and improvements, where circumstances have demanded it, they are still to the front. We are making them both End and Side Shake to suit the requirements of our customers. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

SMALL & FISHER, Ltd