

Grave Robbers Cannot Get Russell Sage

New York, July 25.—Encased in a hermetically sealed copper envelope placed within a solid mahogany coffin, the body of Russell Sage will today be placed in a chilled steel case four inches thick rivetted with steel bolts, locked with a lock which can never be opened and lowered into a grave carpeted and lined with evergreens, on which the clods will be heaped and the mound built.

The steel case weighs three tons. It is seven feet, eleven inches in length, two feet, six inches in width. Ten strong men find it a task to lift it. Immediately after the steel box and the contents are lowered into the grave electrical connections will be made and will be strung so that an immediate alarm will be given if any attempt is made to tamper with the remains. The burial will be in Oakwood cemetery, Troy, beside the grave of Mr. Sage's first wife. The coffin will cost \$1,000 and the steel case with its unpickable lock \$22,000.

The Fatality of Indigestion

WHICH ALMOST INVARIABLY ARISES FROM LIVER AND KIDNEY DISORDERS
DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

From insurance records it has been found that about 35 per cent. of the deaths of policyholders was attributed to diseases of the digestive system.

To persons who have been accustomed to think lightly of indigestion, biliousness and liver derangements this statement will be rather startling, but it cannot be refuted.

To a large extent the liver controls the digestive system by supplying the bile to insure the prompt passage of the food along the intestines, where the difficult part of indigestion takes place.

Because of their immediate and direct influence on the liver, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills insure a good flow of bile, and by so doing positively overcome constipation and intestinal indigestion.

Wind on the stomach, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, headaches and dizziness, drowsiness and discomfort after meals and sluggish action of the liver, kidneys and bowels are the symptoms of this serious and dangerous form of indigestion.

MR. CLEMENT CHASSON, Lameque, N. B., writes:—"I wish to say that I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for dyspepsia and they have proved of very great benefit to me. In fact this is one of the very best family medicines that I have ever come across. We always keep Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house and have recommended them to several of our friends who have also proven them of great value."

MRS. J. LOCKHART, 59 Botsford Street, Moncton, N. B., states:—"I was troubled a great deal with sick headache and dizzy feeling accompanied by indigestion. After I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I found my trouble disappearing. Gradually my digestion became improved and today I feel quite well again. This medicine has proved most satisfactory in my case."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will promptly overcome these symptoms. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Ploughing, Good and Bad.

Good ploughing, it has been said, is at the foundation of all good farming; and there is much of truth in the statement. A field that is poorly ploughed is not likely to produce a heavy crop, and always requires extra labor in its subsequent preparation and cultivation. Land that is ploughed too wet or too dry is certain to be baked or cloddy, and often remains in this condition the season through. Shallow, careless ploughing has been the bane of the section; and many a gullied hillside testifies to the work of the man who ploughed four inches deep because he was in a hurry to get through. Down in the cotton country, where, in many localities at least, the rule is a dandy, a mule, and a little one-horse plough that turns up from two to four inches of soil, the damage that has been done is equally apparent, and even more general.

Good ploughing and deep ploughing are, however, not necessarily synonymous. Some land needs to be turned no more than four inches, although it is fair to say that there is very little of that kind in this section. Land to be well ploughed must be broken to a uniform depth and be free from the "skips" and "wallows" left by so many ploughmen. When the soil is too wet to shed, or so dry that it breaks up in chunks, a good job is impossible. The ideal condition is when the soil as it falls from the plough crumbles down into a soft, smooth bed.

This ideal condition is not always obtainable even where the land is smooth and uniform; and where, as is often the case with us, one field may have it in a half dozen types and conditions of soil and as many differences

in topography, the problem is one of great difficulty. Where one has to plough uphill and down, through alluvial deposit and clay bank, he must be a better ploughman than any with whom I am acquainted if he keeps his furrows of uniform depth and width. He cannot set his plough for every variation of soil or slope, but must strike an average as best he can. This means that he may plough eight inches deep in one place and four in another. Usually, too, the least depth will be reached where the greatest is needed. Now this is a very unpleasant state of affairs, but it seems also to be inevitable. It is one of the disadvantages which the man who farms in the hill country has to contend with.—[E. E. Miller, in Country Gentleman.

Appendicitis.

The cable already has brought us word of the protest made in the Paris Academy of Medicine by Professor Dieulafoy against the growing recklessness of some surgeons in operating for appendicitis. Dr. Dieulafoy is an eminent physician, clinical professor at the Hotel Dieu, and an authority on appendicitis, upon which he has written an important work. He asserts that innumerable operations are performed for non-existent appendicitis in consequence of erroneous diagnosis. In his opinion, surgeons cannot, and should not, diagnose a malady which only physicians can recognize. He cited many cases which had come under his own notice in which the patients, operated upon for appendicitis some weeks previously, still felt the same pains in the region. The surgeon had believed appendicitis to exist and had operated accordingly, whereas, it was only hypertrophy of the intestinal membrane or typhociditis, which latter malady constantly exists without appendicitis. Being reproached by an eminent surgeon, Dr. Reclus, with discussing this question in public, Dr. Dieulafoy replied, with much pertinence, that the public was the chief party interested—not, he said, the public who can afford to pay and who would not allow themselves to be operated upon without medical advice, but patients in the hospitals, men and woman who gain their living by hard work, who are exposed to needless abdominal operations, often resulting in death, and without any redress when errors of diagnosis have been committed.

Scrubbing Milk Cans.

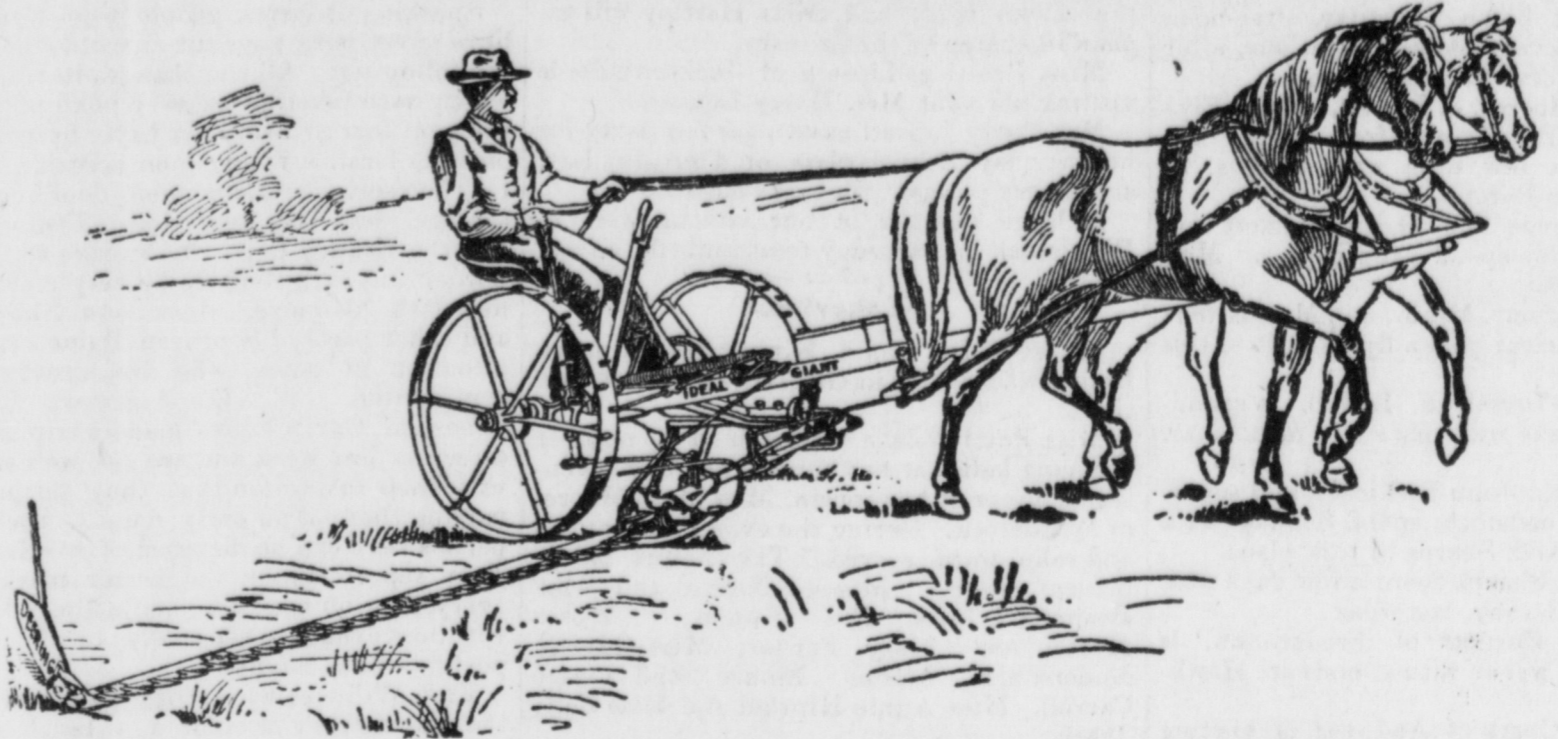
The best authorities have for years insisted on the use of brushes for scrubbing milk cans and separators. When I first read in the bulletins that cloths should never be used on milk utensils, I said, "I should expect a brush to be a much better harbor for bacteria than my cloths that are scalded every day"; but the dairy papers said, "If all the dish cloths in the country could be destroyed, there would be much less sour milk brought to the creameries," and I began to think I'd better try a brush before I decided against it. I took the new brush, the milk-pail, the cream-pail, and the separator out to the north end of the porch where the light was good and the air still encouraging with the sweetness of springtime. A very short time showed me many corners and creases that a cloth could not reach, and my standards of cleanliness were immediately raised. It took a long time to clean up that day and the near-by pansy bed was well splattered before I called the separator clean; but the big kettle full of boiling water that I poured into it came out perfectly clear and the tin parts looked like new. I have used brushes ever since and have learned how to scrub without splattering the walls and garden. Practice soon made me able to work quicker than before my experiment. It stands to reason that a brush twice the size of one's palm covers a surface more rapidly than a cloth whose only rubbing surface is under the fingers. Also one can use hotter water with a brush than when the fingers hold a cloth. For scalding, the water must be actively boiling and enough of it used to thoroughly flush all parts. A little boiling water poured into a pail, rolled around its sides and then out the spout is not enough; much less than enough to scald the next pail. Each pail and each part must have its own dose of boiling water and enough of it. The dairy commissioner of Wisconsin says, "To test a clean milk can, cover it tightly, leave it near a stove till real hot, then uncover and smell of it." My test of clean washing is the clearness of the boiling water after scalding.—[Farming.

Method in His Madness.

The special mania of an insane man was the belief that he himself was a poached egg. One day he said to his keeper, "I would like a piece of toast." It was not at meal-time, and the keeper asked, "Why do you want a piece of toast now?" "Because," answered the man, "I am tired, and I'd like to sit down!"—August Lippincott's.

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BALMAIN BROS.

How Corsets Wrecked a Steamer.

In the Toronto dailies we read of many recent wrecks to fishing vessels on Lake Ontario, especially those sailing from Grimsby, says the Durham "Chronicle." The large percentage of accidents, serious and otherwise, caused the underwriters to investigate the matter, with the result that they discovered the knives carried by the men magnetic and positively dangerous to navigation.

A press representative secured one of the knives, and took it with him to the works of a well-known Grimsby adjuster. When he stood near the binnacle with the knife in his pocket the needle performed all manner of weird gyrations, and the adjuster declared the knives were certainly dangerous.

Orders have been issued by the Grimsby skippers, and seamen are prohibited to enter the bridge-room with knives in their possession.

Not only knives are dangerous, but many other little things a person would never think about are liable to send a ship to the bottom if allowed in close touch with the compass. About three years and a half ago the writer had an experience in the Chinese Sea on a large Pacific liner, that is worth relating.

The ship, whose name we won't mention, was bound for Manila via the Bernardino. Everything was shipshape and in order, and our course nearing an end. One night about eleven o'clock (six bells) those who were not on watch were awakened by being thrown unceremoniously out of their bunks on to the deck. The engineers were buffeted around the engine-room, the passengers hurled out of their berths. We had struck a rock. With one or two lurches, the old boat slid off, and calmly went on her way, and as the engineers had not yet recovered their equilibrium sufficiently to stop the engines, we steamed ahead at our regular speed, about thirteen knots.

Divers sent down in Manila reported the whole forward part of the hull gone except the false bottom, the keel damaged, and twenty-five feet missing, and the rolling chanks ruined.

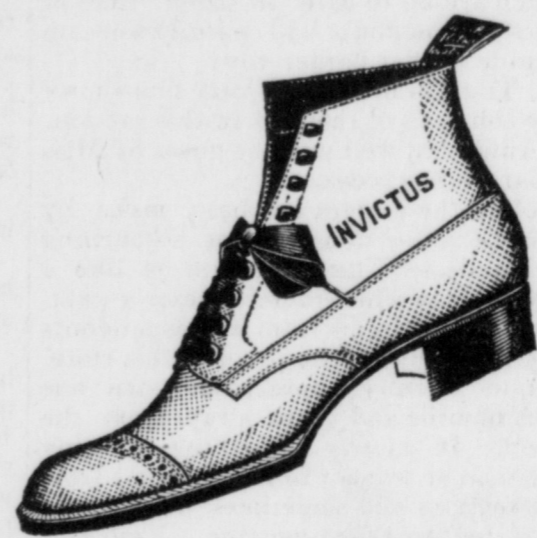
Now, what do you think caused the wreck? Nobody knew at the time, but if afterwards developed that some lady passengers were on the bridge at the time of the accident, and were standing near the wheel-house. The rest was easy. The steel contained in their corsets was affecting the needle, and the quartermaster unknowingly ran on a rock he knew the position of as well as he knew his own ship.

Price of It.

Tomkins—That's a handsome umbrella you've got there, Gibbs. Gibbs—Yes, Tomkins. Tomkins—About how much does it cost to carry an umbrella like that? Gibbs—Eternal vigilance!

Getting Him in Line.

Dr. Younger—You're a little bit under weight. You don't eat enough. Mr. Musel—Nonsense! If I were to eat more I'd have dyspepsia. Dr. Younger—I know that, but that's my specialty, you know.—Exchange.



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

The Railways and Steamship lines have accorded the St. John Exhibition the lowest special excursion rates ever offered. The Exhibition opens September 1st and closes September 8th and the Railway Rates are cheap enough let everyone see The Best Fair in Eastern Canada.

Tablets, Foot Stones, Head Stones, Family Monuments.

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We buy in car load lots for spot cash and our prices can't be beaten. Our materials and workmanship are the best and we guarantee satisfaction.

Those wishing to buy anything in this line would do well to call and examine the work we have in stock and ask for prices; or if they will write to the firm, Mr. Gallagher will be pleased to call on them with samples of materials, designs, and quote prices.

J. GALLAGHER & SON, MONUMENT WORKS, WOODSTOCK.

Probate Court, County of Carleton, Province of New Brunswick.

To the Sheriff of the County of Carleton or any Constable of the said County.—GREETING: WHEREAS Margaret Guest, of the Parish of Kent, in the County of Carleton, wife of William Guest, hath by her Petition prayed that Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Patrick Haley, who died on or about the Ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and six, at the Town of Woodstock, in the said County of Carleton, may be granted to her.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs, creditors, next of kin of the said Patrick Haley, deceased, and all others whom it may concern, to appear before the Judge of Probate for the County of Carleton, at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the County of Carleton at the office of the said Judge of Probate in the said Town of Woodstock, in said County of Carleton, on Thursday the 30th day of August next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to show cause (if any) why Letters of Administration of the said estate should not be granted to the said Margaret Guest as prayed by her.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Probate Court this 26th day of June, 1906. (Signed) CHARLES APPLEBY, JAMES McMANUS, Registrar of Probate for the County of Carleton.

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.**

FOR SALE.

A piece of land and buildings below Sharp's orchard, east side Main Street, known as the Todd place. For particulars apply to T. W. EBBETT, Richmond Street, Woodstock, N. B.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. on every Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W. Grove* box. 25c.