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accept no substitute. R'I'PA'N'S on the package and be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for five cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

# Attention, Breeders!

If you want to Breed for Speed, breed to If you want to Breed for Road purposes, breed to RED GLEN

hampionship of Aroostook County of 2.194. She won every race she started in last season at one, and got second in that. She has trialed a mile better than 2.14; has paced a quarter 3) seconds flat, a two minute clip. Where is there another one in this County that can do to she is the most level-headed pacer on top of the turf. She has never made but one break a self-of-head of the county that can do the county the county that can do the county the county that can do the county that can do the county the county that can do the county that can do the county that can do the county the county that can do the county the county that can do t in all of her races, and that was caused by accidental means. Gentlemen, I want you to understand that RED GLEN is the best bred Pacing Stallion that stands in this County In the first place his sire is the greatest sire in the Wilkes Family, being Red Wilkes. He has to his credit 160 2.30 performers, including Ralph Wilkes 2.06; the fastest trotting stallion in the Wilkes family; Fred W. 2.08; I thurial 2.09; Blanch Louise 2.10, and 16 in the county would only give them a change. horse living. His dam Stella 2.24j is by Lumps record 2.21, by George Wilkes record nps is the sire of Elcho 2.15, Classmate 2.17, Bamboo trial 2.09, 10 in the 2.20 list, 50 in any horse living. His dam Stella 2.24 is by Lamps record 2.21, by George Wilkes record 2.22

239 list. RED GLEN'S second dam is Maoria Clay, by Harry Clay 2.29, a son of Cassius M. the dam of Electioneer with 163 in 2.39 and better, including Arion 2.09, Belina 2.08; St. Julian 2.11; GLEN'S third dam is Maoria (thoroughbred) by Imported Australian, sire of the second dam of Nightingale 2.10, with 133 in 2.39 and better, including Arion 2.07; Sunol 2.08. RED of Alcone 2.27, sire of Martha Wilkes 2.08, Harrietta 2.09; second dam of Alcantara 2.23, sire of Nightingale 2.10, with 133 in 2.39 and better. RED GLEN'S fourth dam is by Lexington, sire of the dam of Sunol 2.08. J. I. C. 2.063. RED GLEN'S fifth dam is by Lexington, sire of the dam of Truman 2.12, Billy 8, 2.06, Lightning 2.05. RED GLEN'S sixth dam is by and better, including Manager 2.06] (P). You see on RED GLEN'S sixth dam is by and better, including Manager 2.06] (P). You see on RED GLEN'S sixth dam is by and better, including Manager 2.06] (P). You see on RED GLEN'S sixth dam is by and better, including Manager 2.06] (P). You see on RED GLEN'S sixth dam is by and better, including Manager 2.06] (P). You see on RED GLEN'S sixth dam is by his sire's side, he carries the blood of the greatest trotting families in the world. Note the record 2.00] (pacing). He held the world's record for four years, when Star Pointer trialed a 2.10 as a four-year old, Sally Toyler 2.06]. His danghters have produced Onoqua 2.05, Coleccedingly large list of 2.29 performers.

RED GLEN is a horse of very high mettle. No horse living has more nerve force. He is a Beautiful Bay, carries his head well up, good strong limbs, good feet, a very fast walker, a very desirable horse to breed to, both for speed and road; he has colts that weigh 1159 pounds of 2.27, a quarter in 33 seconds, and if given a chance such as he should have, should get a their eyes open to the good stock that this horse is getting.

RED GLEN will stand at the stable of his owner, Connell Street, Address all co

Buchanan and Besant.

Death has deprived Great Britain of two of her prominent men of letters-Robert Buchanan, the novelist and poet, and Sir Walter Besant, the novelist and social reformer. Both were born in England, but Mr Buchanan was of Scottish parentage. Born at Staffordshire in 1841 or 1843 Mr. Buchanan was educated at and graduated from Glasgow University. When only nineteen years of age he published his first volumes of poems, "Undertones," followed later by "Idylls and Legends of Inverborn," and a year later, "London Poems" in 1866. In 1867 appeared "North Coast Poems," and in 1871 "Napoleon Fallen," a lyrical drama. Mr. Buchanan, as a critic, wrote very fine articles against the immoral tendencies of the work of some British poets, and of the translation into English of the works of the French novelists, short story writers and essayists. He afterwards came out as a dramatist, adapting English novels and stories to the modern English stage, in which he was very successful. In 1876 he published his first novel, "The Shadow of the Sword," which made a great im-

pression upon the public mind. This was followed in 1879 by "Child of Nature," in 1881 by "God and the Man," and in 1883 by "Love me Forever." A few years ago he published a new volume of poetry, "Ballads of Life, Love and Humor," and also wrote some light comedies, and some novels. He was a contributor to the Contemporary Review, in which his criticisms and essays, as well as some of his poems, appear. On the death of Tennyson Mr. Buch-

anan was put forward by his ad-

mirers for the poet laureateship, but

Wherever the English language is

a far inferior man was chosen.

spoken Sir Walter Besant's works are read, for he was one of the most popular writers of the day. He was born at Portsmouth in 1838 and educated at King's College, London, and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was graduated in high mathematical honors. He was intended for the church, but abandoned that career and was appointed senior professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but was compelled by ill-health to resign and return to England, where he ever afterwards resided. In 1868 he produced his first work, "Studies in Early French Poetry." His friend, the late James Rice, induced him to take to novel writing, and together they brought out many interesting works. Sir Walter acted for many years as secretary of the Balestine Exploration Fund, in which capacity he wrote in 1871 a "History of Jerusalem," with the late Professor Palmer, and was editor of the great work entitled "The Survey of Western Palestine." He also contributed to most of the magazines. Indeed, he was a most prolific writer. In some of his works social reforms are advocated, and the author devoted much time and energy to ameliorating and improving the condition of the working people of London.

# How it Feels to Fall.

The Swiss Alpine climber, Sigrist who once fell from the top of the Karpfstock, in Switzerland, described his sensation while falling as fol-

"The plunge, which was taken backward, was in no wise a ccompanied by the anxiety such as one has when one dreams of falling. I seemed to be borne in the most pleasant manner gently downward, and had complete consciousness during the entire fall. Free from all pain or fear, I contemplated my position and the future of my family, which I knew was assured by the insurance I carried. After this contemplation lose suddenly and painlessly all con- of their manufacture. sciousness. The bruising of my head and limbs on the rocks as I fell easier, pleasanter death. The re-

## WEAK FROM INFANCY.

THE UNFORTUNATE CONDI-TION OF MISS ERNESTINE CLOUTIER.

As She Grew Older Her Troubles Became More Pronounced-Doctors Said Her Case Was One of General Debility, and Held Out Small Hope of Recovery-She is Now Well and Strong-A Lesson for Parents.

From the Telegraph, Quebec. No discovery in medicine in modern times has done so much to bring back the rich glow of health and the natural activity of healthy young womanhood to weak and ailing girls as has Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Girls delicate from childhood have used these pills with remarkably beneficial effects, and the cherished daughter of many a household has been transformed from a pale and sickly girl into a happy and robust condition by their use.

Among the many who have regained health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss Ernestine Cloutier, the fifteen year old daughter of Mr. G. A. Cloutier, residing at No. 8 Lallemand street, Quebeccity. Mr. Cloutier in an interview with a representative of the Telegraph gave the following account of his daughter's illness and recovery: "Almost from infancy my daughter had not enjoyed good health, her constitution being of a frail character. We did not pay much attention to her weakness as we thought she would outgrow it. Unfortunately this was not the case, and as she grew older she became so weak that I got alarmed at her condition. For days at a time she was unable to take out of doors exercise; she became listless, her appetite failed her, and as time went on she could not stand without supporting herself against something and at times she would fall in a faint. I called in a doctor, but his medicine did not help her and she was growing of it in the end. Meanwhile the automatons.—Success. cian was then consulted who pronounced her case one of general debility, and gave me very little hope for her recovery. Some months ago while reading one of the daily papers came across the case of a young woman cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so I determined to give them a trial. After she had used about three boxes the color began to come back to her cheeks and she began to grow stronger. Greatly encouraged by this, she continued to use the pills for several months and now she is as well as any girl of her age. Her appetite is good and she has gained thirty-five pounds in weight. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have built up her system and have made her healthy and active after doctors failed to benefit her. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest known medicine for growing girls and I would advise their use in all cases similar to that

of my daughter's." Miss Cloutier's story should bring hope to many thousands of other young girls who suffer as she did. Those who are pale, lack appetite, suffer from headaches and palpifind renewed health and strength in | Eastport, Me., is missing. the use of a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Spool Cotton to be Made in Canada by a Branch of the .Coats Concern.

The most perfect combine in England is that which controls the spool cotton business. The American Thread Co. is only a branch of the English combination, of which the Coats Co., Limited, is the parent organization. The company controls the trade of all the English colonies, and has decided to do some of its manufacturing in Canada, and application has been made for letters patent to incorporate the Canadian Spool Cotton Co. with a capital stock

The purpose of the company is to manufacture cotton, silk, wool, linen and other threads, cloths, fabrics. Stuart A. Coats, the representative of the English company's interests on this side of the water, is the head of the new company. The plant, it is stated, will be located in Montreal.

# ON THE WAR PATH.

shortly be issued against a number of used for that purpose, and, where it caused me no pain. In fact, I did other dealers in Ontario and Quebec, was desired to borrow it for such a not feel it. I cannot conceive of an who have disregarded the warning purpose, security was required for circular issued by The Slater Shoe its safe return. As much as £6,000 by awakening, however, brought with people and have laid themselves open way of guarantee or deposit was deit entirely different and far less to have legal proceedings instituted manded on one such occasion before against them.

# How a Fortune Disappeared.

MOST OF IT WAS SWALLOWED UP IN

(Chicago Tribune.)

The Tribune recently commented upon the manner in which the entire fortune of a New York millionaire, Samuel Wood, which was mostly bequeathed for the purpose of founding a college of music, has been dissipated. Of his bequest of \$1,-000,000 for this college not one dollar is now available. Of the sums left to heirs little has been received. In 23 years this fortune has almost absolutely disappeared. The story of the shrinkage is as

millions. Wood's will was admitted to probate in 1878. He left \$135,000 to relatives, the remainder of the estate, amounting to over \$1,000,000, for the founding of the Samuel Wood College of Music. From the day the will was admitted to probate litigation has never ceased. The first contestant of the will was a nephew, who finally obtained about one-third of the property. The remaining two-thirds have gone. The executors refused to establish the college, claiming the will was invalid, and meanwhile were drawing sometimes as much as \$150,000 as salary and fees in a year. They were also in continuous -litigation with the nephew. When they came to a final settlement with him, and were about to sell the property, another lawyer put in an appearance as the attorney for some of the poor heirs and stopped all proceedings. Then litigation

began afresh. It came out in the supreme court last week that \$135,000 now remains of the property in the custody of the court, obtained through a real estate deal. New suits are to be instituted to determine to whom this belongs. More than one-half of it will go to the lawyers. It will be surprising if the heirs get a dollar Banking cannot be carried on by only reminder of the million dollar bequest is a ltttle organ in a Long Island village church. Wood, it appears, was fond of music in his last days, and was moved to buy this organ and give it to the church.

Its strains were so pleasant to him hat he conceived the idea of a great college of music, and made the liberal bequest already mentioned. Every dollar of that million went into lawyers' pockets.

The moral of the story is sufficientplain. The parishioners of the Long Island church have their organ because Samuel Wood gave it to them while living. If he had bequeathed an organ to them it would have gone where the college of music went. Mr. Wood enjoyed the organ while he lived and the church is enjoying it now he is gone. And this little organ eventually will be the only relic of the fortune which Samuel Wood accumulated after more than 70 years effort.

### \$500 in Gold Expressed to Pt. du Chene, Missing.

SHEDIAC, N. B., June 10.—An express parcel addressed to J. L. Guptation of the heart, dizziness, or a till, Pt Duchene, on the 29th of May, feeling of constant weariness, will containing \$500 in gold, sent from

The express agent at Painsec Agent McFadzen on the Shediac Branch, for the same and the express agent on the branch claims to hold the receipt of Express Agent Webster here. The latter says he never received the parcel.

Mr. Coleman of the express service, is still here inquiring into the matter, as are also Messrs. Jones and Robinson, of the detective service, Montreal.

It is said that one house has been searched, but nothing discovered, and the detectives are making further investigation.—Telegraph.

# Big Price for An English Penny

Two hundred and fifty pounds was, says London Tid-Bits, given at a London auction for one of the rarest and most interesting pennies in existence. This extraordinary coin is a gold penny of Henry III. In 1257, according to a MS. chronicle preserved in the archives of the city of London, the King made a penny of the finest gold to be current for twenty pence. It weighed 451 grains, and only three other specimens are known, two in the British Museum. Another of these pennies sold for £205, and a third for £140. A penny of the reign of William the Conqueror sold for Costigan. He was transferred to Ot-Writs have been issued and injunc- £31. A coin known as the "Lee Pen- tawa from Winnipeg, where he had tions asked for against certain shoe ny," consisting of a blood red colorwas accomplished with a rapidity dealers in Owen Sound, Oshawa and ed stone of trefoil shape, set in an which I had never before known. Hensall, Ontario, at the instance of ancient coin supposed to be a shil-Of the losing of my breath, of which | The Slater Shoe Company, of Mont- | ling of Edward I.'s time is a relic or people talk, there was no suggestion | real, the ground for action being, the | heirloom of the Lockhart family. It and only the heavy fall on to the offering or exposing for sale as "The was considered a sure remedy for snow-covered ground caused me to Slater Shoe" goods other than those cattle plague if the stone was dipped in the water given the cattle to It is understood that writs will drink. The stone was occasionally the stone was loaned.

# SUCCESS IN BANKING.

Assured by a Constant Attention to Detail and Accuracy.

A habit of carefully noting the details of every transaction should be cultivated. Minute observation is essential if costly mistakes are to be prevented. In law a man is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is legally established, but it is not so in banking. Inquiry as to papers, persons, notes and coin is always in order. A spirit of investigation is as necessary to the right kind of bank clerk as it is to the man of science. Slapdash methods are entirely out of place, and system must become second nature. Neatness and order interesting as that of the Stewart are nowhere more essential than in every department of bank work.

As exactness is a characteristic of banking transactions, so a stricter compliance with habits tending to success in other lines of business is required of bank clerks.

Punctuality is especially to be commended. It is the rule of the New York clearing house to impose several penalties on banks failing to make prompt settlement of balances, and fines are assessed for tardiness generally. Though a clerk may be but a small part of a bank's machinery, his absence within required hours may possibly disarrange the workings of the whole mechanism. From a disciplinary standpoint, few things are more important in a bank than to be on hand at the appointed time.

Obedience to orders and rules is to be expected as a matter of course, but this does not imply that even a clerk is never to use his own discretion and intelligence. "Theirs not to reason why" may be proper enough for soldiers, but the bank clerk who reasons why will be on safe ground. Rules are not inflexible. If a rule does not seem to fit a particular case, it will be prudent to consult a superior before acting.

## Requirements in a Judge.

IMPORTANT REMARKS OF A UNIVER-SITY PROFESSOR.

The 'Journal' publishes an interview with Mr. Eugene Lafontaine, K. C., professor of Roman Law at Laval University, on the question of Canadian representatives in the judicial committees of the Privy Council. Mr, Lafontaine also adopts the views of the Hon. T. C. Casgrain, and is opposed to the introduction of colonial elements in the highest tribunal of the realm.

In the course of the interview, Mr. Lafontaine, after referring to the necessity of a high tribunal having jurisdiction over the courts of a whole country, made the following important remarks,-'In a judge, what must be taken into consideration as much as, if not perhaps more than, legal knowledge, is mental culture, loftiness of thought, a judicial mind and great impartiality. Those qualities we have at home, but they are also found elsewhere and distance tends to enlarge them. The Greeks represented justice with a bandage over her eyes, to show that a judge must be unconcerned for all that surrounds him and stand completely retired from men and claims to hold the receipt of Express | things. Now, such interior concentration cannot always nor easily be attained in local tribunals, whose members are exteriorily mixed up with the men and things that surround them. The tendency of the present day is even more and more against that spirit of insulation, which, nevertheless, is so desirable. The judges mingle more and more with the outside world and accept positions more and more varied and more or less consistent with august functions. There is a tendency in financial companies to adorn their boards of directors with a judge and a politician. Thus it happens that, with the best intentions and the greatest rectitude, there is a multiplication of what d'Aguesseau already called the danger of heart judgements, the causes of error due to the ambient air and which can be remedied only by a change of atmos-

# Retiring from the Service.

An Ottawa despatch says: It is learned that Henry J Costigan, collector of inland revenue for the city of Ottawa, has forwarded his resignation to the minister of inland revenue. Costigan is a son of Hon John been collector, a few years ago. During the past year he had not been in good health and consequently has decided to retire from the service. His resignation has therefore been accepted and will take effect on July 1st next. He will receive a retiring allowance, as he comes under the new civil service act.

The truth of the old saw, "A wet and cool May makes a barn full of hay," is likely to be verified this sea-

Quebec will hold a big exposition during the visit of the Duke of York.