

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGinnis, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

S. S. CONVENTION.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Victoria County Sunday School Association was held in Melville church, Kincardine, on August 19th, 1902. Miss Jeanie Bremner, organist.

The Rev J C Pringle, pastor of the church, opened the first session with praise and prayer service, the Rev A Lucas taking part in prayer, and other members of convention. Our president, T H Manzer, not being able to be present through sickness, Vice President G L Corey took the chair. The minutes of the last year's session read and approved.

Parish officers reported favorably from Perth, Andover, Gordon and Lorne; Grand Falls and Drummond not heard from.

Selection of committees:—Nominating—F C Bloodworth, D Curry, B Kilburn, Rev J S Gregg and W S Low.

Credentialed—Rev G C Pringle and B Kilburn.

Financial—J B Adam and D Curry. Resolution—Rev J S Gregg and W S Low.

W L Macphail read a paper on 'The Scholars Home Study.' His points were: 1. Some scholars love the Sunday School; 2. Some go because they have to; 3. Some go because they are hired; 'the influence in the home,' and also 'the influence of the teacher.' This paper was followed by a conference in which several joined, emphasizing the visitation of the parents and the improvement of the teachers. Benediction by Rev J S Gregg.

Second session opened by Rev J S Gregg with a thirty minutes 'Song Service and Bible Reading' on 'Parents Teaching the Children.' Members of convention read the following verses of Scripture: Deuteronomy 4-9, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 19; Proverbs 22, 6; Exodus 13, 14; Genesis 18, 19; Ephesians, 6, 4. Emphasizing 'Is There a Possibility of Parents Leaving all the Bible Teaching to the S. S.' Minutes read and stand as read.

A letter was read from E R Machum by the president, soliciting S S workers to become readers of the International Evangel and Advocate. The field secretary gave a very good 'Normal Lesson' on 'The Teachers' Preparation,' using the two points, 'My Study Plan and Preparation,' and the 'five W's' when, where, whom, who and why. Quite a number took note of what was on the blackboard; it was interesting as well as helpful. After this lesson the 'superintendent of the home department' gave his report, leading on to quite a conference on 'Visitation and Literature, along home department lines.

Sec-Treasurer gave his report, financial and statistical: Cash income, \$8.54; postage, stationery and printing, \$9.55; balance due secretary, \$1.01; letters written to S S workers, \$5; postals, 61; totals in schools, 1070; average, 775; teachers and officers, 160. Taking a general review of the year's work, we have to thank the N B S S Association Field Worker, Rev A Lucas, who is so indefatigable to help or advise in every line of work. The different meetings and parish conventions, held in March, could not but help those S S workers who availed themselves of the opportunity. Thanks to the ministers and laymen who respond at the call in order to make convention work a success. The work in a general way is as good, if not a little better, than former years.

After convention, singing, 'There's a land that is fairer than day,' the Rev G C Pringle read a paper on the topic 'What is worse than a Union Sunday School?' Why a Union S S is not a blessing, and when it is. Quite a discussion followed in which the field secretary and others took a part; benediction by Rev G C Pringle.

Evening session was opened by the Field Secretary, the convention reading in concert the 19th Psalm and song service. Minutes read with approval.

Nominating Committee reported as follows, and adopted as a whole: President—Rev G C Pringle.

Vice President—E W Session. Sec-Treas—W S Low.

Supt of Normal Work—Mrs T H Manzer.

Supt of Home Dept Work—G L Corey.

Supt of Primary Work—Miss H T Gendall.

Supt of Temperance Work—Miss M E Larsen.

Parish Vice Presidents—Grand Falls, J J Evans; Drummond, J W Tompkins; Lorne, Mrs D A Jenkins; Gordon, Matthew Briggs; Andover, T H Manzer.

Central Executive—Rev J S Gregg, David Curry, Jas Stewart, J Bridges, Alex Philip.

Delegates to provincial convention, St John—Mrs D Curry, Mrs J E Wright, Miss Gendall, President and Secretary.

Chair taken by G C Pringle, soliciting the sympathy of all S S workers present. Mr Lucas conducted a conference on primary work. Revs Messrs Fenwick, Gregg and others taking part in it. Some recommended the primary library as a good thing to train workers for that dept., which can be got from the provincial spt of primary work, by paying the small sum of 25 cents.

Our \$50 pledge discussed and convention desires the executive to do all they can to raise the above amount.

Rev F H Fenwick made a few very appropriate remarks encouraging for workers to keep on. A short address was given by the field secretary on 'Temperance as a Value in the S. S.' The speaker spoke about the N B S S Ass 'Temperance Army' showing to convention the pledge cards for S S scholars, asking teachers to teach temperance to their classes of children not forgetting to use the pledge cards and blue ribbon.

Invitations were asked for next years meeting of convention of S S workers. An invitation was extended from Lower Perth by F L Bloodworth. After the different committees had reported, this day of Mountain Top experiences ended, and the S S workers went back to their homes, the better of meeting with each other once a year, to exchange methods and plans in teaching. Benediction by Mr Lucas.

THE UNHAPPY BURDEN-BEARER MUST MAKE CHOICE.

Paine's Celery Compound

Takes Away the Load of Disease and Leads to New Life, Health and Happiness.

The unhappy victim of disease, who has just dragged through the summer, and who is now racked with suffering and almost a physical wreck, must make immediate choice of two paths. One leads to increased miseries and certain death, the other to new life, health and happiness.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound is a necessity for all who seek the path of health and long years. Victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disease, liver trouble, dyspepsia, nervousness and blood diseases, quickly and surely find new life, vigor and strength in Dr Phelps' medical prescription—Paine's Celery Compound. It builds up the system, purifies the blood, braces the nerves and regulates digestion as no other medicine can do.

Mrs Charles Charette, Chambly, P. Q., wonderfully rescued by Paine's Celery Compound, writes as follows: "I can honestly say that I would not be living today if it had not been for your wonderful medicine. For a long time I suffered terribly from nervousness, sleeplessness, head and stomach troubles, and never received much benefit from ordinary medical treatment. I heard of your Paine's Celery Compound, and I have good reason to thank God that I found it. I can now eat well and sleep soundly and my nervousness is a thing of the past. I now feel perfectly rested after a night's sleep, which was never the case before using the Compound. My neighbors are surprised at the grand cure made by your medicine, and some are using it now. I thank you sincerely for the honest results given by Paine's Celery Compound."

RESULT OF THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

We observe several of our contemporaries, both at home and abroad, are disposed to adopt rather pessimistic views regarding the result of the Colonial Conference held in London, and of which so very much had evidently been expected without any good reason. Possibly that dissatisfaction of the Press may be accounted for by the decision of the Conference, on the eve of closing, that only the resolutions adopted, or passed, should be published, and that all else should be considered private, or reported by the delegates themselves to their respective Colonial Governments. No doubt from a "copy" point of view that must have been a great disappointment to the Press generally. For ourselves we think very much has been accomplished by the Conference—more, indeed, than could reasonably have been anticipated. We by no means expected that imperial federation of the whole British Empire would be the immediate result of this Conference; on the contrary, we remember that those attending were merely delegates, and that though that subject was "in the air" it has never been formally mooted, far less discussed,

in any Colonial Cabinet meeting or Parliament, and so none of those attending could have instructions to resolve on anything of the kind. Though influential Premiers they were not autocrats. As delegates without special instructions, they could only express their individual opinions, and promise, on their return, to recommend their Governments to follow a certain course of action. As for the questions before the Conference regarding which no resolutions have been passed, nor the discussions thereon published, they will doubtless all be fully considered by the various Colonial Governments before the next Colonial Conference, and the delegates thereto will have special instructions regarding them.

Keeping all this in view we repeat that it is surprising so very much was accomplished at the Colonial Conference just concluded. Of course none of the resolutions passed will be binding until adopted and confirmed by the Colonial Governments and Parliaments. The delegates will simply recommend the colonies to increase their contributions to the Imperial Navy—to adopt such a system of preferential tariffs between each of them and the Mother Country—to establish the metric system of weights and measures—and to contribute to the memorial of the late Queen Victoria. These resolutions will be found to include more than appears on a casual glance; but they virtually embrace the total results of the Conference, though the way may have been paved for passing others still more important in the not distant future. They include, too, all the really reliable information which is to be obtained regarding the work of the conference. Of course the delegates have been beset by tyrannical interviewers and questioned and cross questioned as to what actually took place about this, that and the other thing, and each interviewer gives a different version from another. Experience has demonstrated that it is simply impossible for an interviewer to state exactly what a person says, for in his own opinion he is so very clever that he really must express his own views. This is the reason why reported interviews are generally so utterly unreliable—that is, when an alleged interview takes place at all, and is not a mere concoction.

This, however, is what Sir Edmund Barton, the first Prime Minister of Australasia, says under his own hand regarding the conference: "Good, practical good, will come of our deliberations. We have bound the various parts of the Empire a little closer, paved the way to something greater when the time is ripe. We have come to no drastic decisions; we have gone no further than points on which we could all agree; but the result has fully justified the holding of the conference. When we meet again we may advance a little further towards a greater unification of the interests of the Empire." In saying this we believe Sir Edmund expresses not only his own views but also those of his brother delegates—S. A. Journal.

A GREAT GUN.

The 16-inch breech-loading rifle just built at the Watervliet arsenal for the defence of New York harbour marks an epoch in the whole history of artillery warfare. The great cannon is half again more powerful than its nearest rival—an English gun of 16.25 inch bore. It is one of a series of coast-defence guns provided for by the Endicott board, appointed during Cleveland's first administration. Eighteen such rifles are to be mounted for the defence of New York city, ten for San Francisco, eight for Boston and four for Hampton Roads.

Guns of larger calibre are in use in other countries; there is an 17.75 inch rifle, a French gun of 16.5 inch calibre, and the Armstrong gun of the British battleships measures 16.25 inches. But the maximum energy of the new American gun is 98,000 foot tons, as against 45 per cent., 41 per cent. and 65 per cent. of this energy for the Italian, French and English giants, respectively.

The most dramatic feature of the American rifle is its range. The greatest actual performance in long-range shooting is that of the Krupp gun, fired before the Kaiser in April, 1892, which carried about twelve and one-half miles. The new American rifle will have, theoretically, the amazing range of twenty-one miles.

In other words, a warship carrying such a rifle could anchor in New York harbor and throw projectiles into New Rochelle, or Paterson, or Hastings. In the course of its flight the shell would rise about six miles above the ground.

The monster gun is 49 feet 2.9 inches long; the projectiles is 5 feet 4 inches long (weighing 2370 pounds), with steel penetration of 42.3 inches. The cost of firing one shot is about \$1,000, and the weight of the rifle without the carriage is 126 tons.

Maj. J. M. Ingalls' calculation of the gun's range was not universally accepted. Foreign ballistic experts

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are sceptical. The Scientific American says: "If we are to believe the artillery experts of the Krupps and a German artillery officer who writes in a recent issue of Le Reve Technique, American estimates of the extreme range of which the new 16-inch gun will be capable are altogether too sanguine. The range of this weapon, as calculated by Major Ingalls, the head of the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Virginia, is 20.9 miles. But the German expert denies that the gun can range further than sixteen miles; while the writer in Le Reve claims that the maximum range of our new army gun is only about two-thirds of Major Ingalls' estimate, or from fourteen to fifteen miles. The latter estimate is arrived at by the method of vertical speeds expressed as functions of times of flight."

WHEAT FOR THE MILLION.

By the Glasgow Exhibition, the Colonial Exhibition recently opened in London, and the fine Coronation Arch in Whitehall, London, Canada has boomed itself as the world's granary, and it has solid enough grounds for the claim. The area of wheat growing land in Canada approximates to 900 miles in length by 300 in breadth. One hundred and nine million bushels of grain of all kinds were grown in 1901, of which 65 million bushels were wheat, with the relatively high average yield of 25 bushels per acre. Less than two per cent. of the 200 million acres of the arable land of the Dominion north of Lake Superior is under cultivation. If a comparatively small number of farmers are able to produce the large total of 1901, what a mighty empire and world feeder Western Canada will soon become! Less than 10 per cent. of Manitoba's land has been taken up; the neighboring territory of Assiniboia has nearly sixty million acres, mostly suitable for wheat propagation; Alberta, near the Rockies, is 500 by 300 in extent, and Saskatchewan is another empire in area. The land-hunger of men is being shown in the rush for these virgin wheat fields. Fifty thousand immigrants arrived in 1901, and a much larger number is expected during 1902, chiefly Americans; and when the vast wheat domain is practically occupied, it will be capable of producing between three and four billion bushels per year, or more than the present entire wheat production of the world!—S. American Journal.

THE WESTERN CROP.

Winnipeg, Aug 28—The first hail storm of the year did big damage in the Edmonton district yesterday, covering an area of six miles in width and completely ruining many crops in the location. Reports of the weather to-day from all sections are favorable, but heavy rain is threatened. About 75 per cent. of the Manitoba wheat crop is cut.

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WOMEN'S 1 STRAP SLIPPERS, WOMEN'S 2 STRAP SLIPPERS, WOMEN'S 3 STRAP SLIPPERS, WOMEN'S 4 STRAP SLIPPERS.

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Woodstock, August 1, 1902.

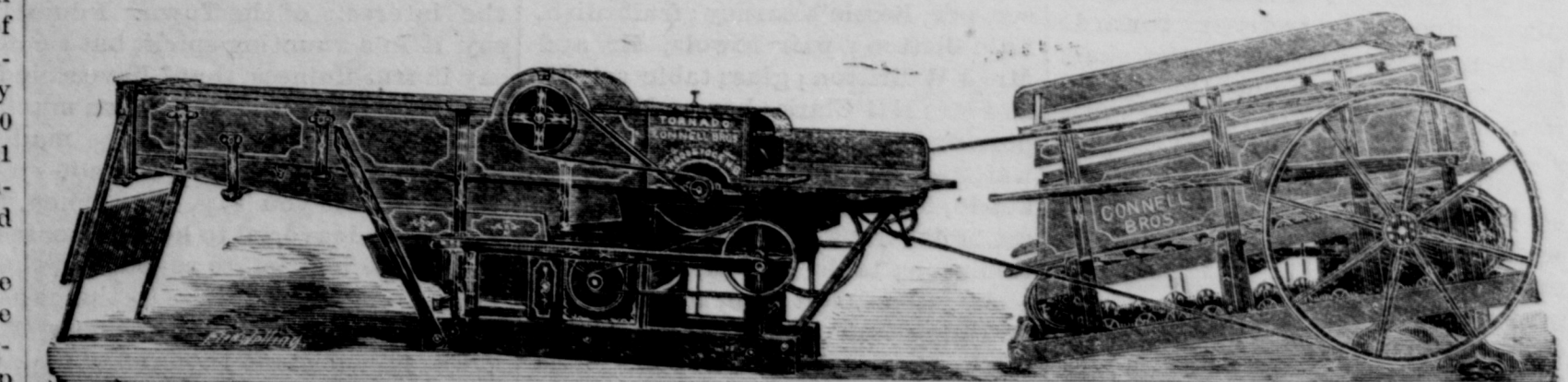
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