

Parsons' Pills

Doctors recommend them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. They cleanse the blood of all impurities. Mild in their action. Of great benefit to delicate women. One pill is a dose. Thirty pills in a bottle enclosed in wood—25 cents; six bottles, \$1.00. Sold everywhere or sent post-paid.

L. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

WEST BRANCH.

Farming is progressing slowly.

Mr. James Wilson is recovering from a severe illness.

Mr. Johnson Murray, assistant station agent at Newcastle, paid a flying visit to his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McMichael went to Harcourt to witness the departure of J. F. R. McMichael and family en route to Winnipeg.

Two of our promising young ladies have undertaken a charitable mission. We wish them success as the cause is good and the case needful.

Mr. A. J. Curran's mill has ceased to be in operation. The workmen are busy refitting the lumber and the scene at the Sutton bridge is both a noisy and a busy one.

Mr. John Cail who has been acting in the capacity of delivery agent for the Chase Brothers has finished for this season and has done the word up in good style.

Arbor day at our school was well attended and the teacher treated the children with confectionary and fruit to reward them for their exertions.

Mr. J. F. R. McMichael and family, also Mr. J. Humphrey have arrived safely at Winnipeg. Mr. Humphrey goes to Calgary, 800 miles west of Winnipeg, and J. F. R. McMichael to Rat Portage, 132 miles east of Winnipeg, one of the finest places in the west. They are placed on duty 1000 miles apart.

A ten cent package of Magnetic Dyes and very little work will make a new blouse of your faded silk one—try it.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR NEW BRUNSWICK PRODUCTS AT THE ST. JOHN EXHIBITION, AUGUST 30TH TO SEPT. 6TH NEXT.

With a view of specially encouraging the exhibit of Live stock, grain and fruit grown in New Brunswick, the Management of the St. John Exhibition have decided to offer, in addition to the very liberal premiums open to all, the following special prizes.

1. For the best pure-bred bull any age and the best cow or heifer any age any of the recognized breeds of Cattle, a 1st prize of \$10.00 and a 2nd prize of \$5.00, so each and every breed.

2. In the class for Agricultural Products there will be \$6.00 given to wheat from each County or \$30.00 in all.

The best bushel of wheat from Restigouche County will draw \$3.00, 2nd best \$2.00 and third \$1.00 and the same for every County in the Province. There will also be a sweepstakes competition in which the above samples of wheat may also compete.

For the best collections of grains grown in New Brunswick, one bushel of each, prices of \$4.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 will be given.

Prizes of \$8.00, \$6.00 and \$4.00 will be given for the best half-barrel of roller process flour made in a New Brunswick mill, and from wheat grown in New Brunswick.

3.—In the Fruit Class County prizes will also be given to the best collections of fruit from each County, exhibited by the grower. These collections must contain at least three recognized varieties of apples, twelve specimens of each variety.

Then there will be a Provincial competition for Fruit, open only to New Brunswick as follows—

- (a) Apples, best ten varieties correctly named— 1st 2nd 3rd 4th \$6. 4. 3. 2.
- (b) Apples, best five varieties, most valuable for export, 6. 4. 2. 2.
- (c) Collection of fruit exhibited by the grower in which perishable fruits may be shown in a preserved natural condition. 8. 6. 4. 2.
- (d) may be the same collection as that exhibited in the class for the county from which it comes.

For the masses not the classes, BENTLEY'S Liniment is the family medicine chest. Price 10 and 25c.

A CHURCH LIGHTHOUSE.

Charleston, S. C., Has the Only One in the World.

The only church in the world so far as is known that is also a lighthouse is St. Philip's church, Charleston, S. C. St. Philip's, which is one of the oldest churches in America, is known as the "Westminster abbey of South Carolina," because within and about its walls so many distinguished men lie buried, including John C. Calhoun. The history of the old church is closely interwoven with that of South Carolina, and many of the most celebrated events in the history of the province are connected with it.

It is one of the sights of Charleston, and strangers are always taken to see it and shown its graves and monuments.

The most remarkable feature of the old church, however, is the fact that its lofty steeple serves the purpose of a lighthouse and is used to guide the seafarer and mariner safely into the port of Charleston. The use of the steeple as a lighthouse dates back to 1804, when the United States lighthouse department succeeded by dint of repeated efforts in inducing the vestry of the old church to allow a lantern to be placed in the upper story of the steeple to be used as a range light for vessels entering the harbor through the jetties at its mouth.

The light used is very powerful and is placed at an altitude of about 125 feet above the ground, so that it is easily visible thirty miles at sea. Ships making for Charleston harbor at night always keep a sharp lookout for St. Philip's light and as soon as they sight it get it into line with the beacon on Fort Sumter and then make a straight-away run for the mouth of the jetties and up through them into the harbor of Charleston.

St. Philip's church steeple is considered one of the handsomest architecturally in the world and always attracts the eye of strangers entering Charleston from the sea by its commanding height and artistic proportions.

NATURAL HISTORY.

There are forty-eight different kinds of house fly known and classified.

The pig is the only domestic animal in which no case of cancer has been noted.

The Spanish mackerel is one of the fastest of food fishes and cuts the water like a yacht.

Fish swallow their food whole because they are obliged to keep continually opening and closing the mouth for the purpose of respiration.

Siamese cats, both in appearance and character, closely resemble pug dogs. Even their tails have the curious curl so familiar in these stolid dogs.

Animals are found to be subject to hypnotic influence. Lobsters, it is said, can be hypnotized by standing them on their heads five or ten minutes.

There is no wild breed of fowl to which the Brahma or Cochon can be traced. The gamecock seems to be descended from the Cingalese jungle fowl.

The flesh fly produces about 20,000 young in a season. The larvae are hatched almost instantly from the egg and at once begin their work of destruction.

A Contrast.

"Papa, who is that gentleman over there on the porch?"

"Don't you remember him, my child? He is the gentleman we met in the restaurant today who chatted so pleasantly with us while he waited about twenty-five minutes for his lunch."

"He doesn't seem very pleasant now, papa."

"Oh, no. He's at home now. See him tearing the newspaper into shreds and trying to throw his hat through the door. He is very angry because it has taken his wife a little over four minutes to get his supper ready."

A Hindoo Superstition.

When visits are exchanged by the friends of the Hindoo bride and groom to complete arrangements for the wedding, great attention is paid to omens, which are considered especially potent then. For instance, if the groom's messengers should meet a cat, a fox or a serpent they turn back and seek a more propitious time for the errand. After the bride's father has received the offer he must delay replying until one of the ubiquitous lizards in his house has chirped.—Woman's Home Companion.

Trade Craft.

"We are turning out some very elaborate scales," said the agent—"some that will attract the attention of your customers."

"Do you suppose I want my customers to watch the scales?" asked the surprised butcher. "Give me the plainest style you have."

Fearful.

"Pearls" remarked the wise guy, "are emblematic of tears."

"I guess that's right," agreed the simple mug. "My wife cries because I can't afford to buy her any."

WHY WE EAT SOME FOODS.

It is Not Alone That We Like Them, but Nature Demands Them.

Why do you take milk in your tea? Most persons would answer because they liked it that way, but the scientists have found a deeper reason, placing the custom on purely scientific grounds. These learned ones discourse as follows: We use sugar in our tea to prevent injury to the coatings of our stomachs. Whenever tannic acid and albumen meet, they fall desperately in love with each other, get married without bans and live together ever afterward. Now, there is tannic acid in tea and a lot of albumen in the coating of the stomach. The tannic acid weds as much of this as is allowed by the laws of chemistry and so far injures the stomach.

But milk also contains albumen. When milk is added to tea, therefore, the molecules of tannic acid select their albumen partners from it, and as a divorce is unknown to tannic acid albumen the albumen of the stomach remains single, and so the lining of the stomach is uninjured.

Now, you may imagine that when you mix a salad dressing you put vinegar in it because it tastes better made that way, but you are wrong again. It is for a chemical reason, which is as follows:

Raw vegetables are easily enough digested by cows and horses, but with difficulty by the human stomach, because they contain that hard, fibrous substance cellulose. But acids dissolve cellulose, and vinegar is an acid. That is why we take it with salad and cabbage, and doubtless that is why it tastes so well, for the palate is an excellent judge of what is good for the stomach. Oil is added for the very good reason that it protects the lining of the stomach from the action of the acid in the vinegar.

Why do we take butter on bread? Partly because wheaten flour does not contain enough fat and partly because butter contains a trilling quantity of substances called "extractives," which in some unknown way stimulate the appetite and aid digestion.

Why do we take pepper, mustard and spices? Because they tickle the glands of the stomach and make them work. Consequently they produce an abundant supply of digestive juices. They also stir up the liver, and a stirring up of this organ is an important thing for people who live sedentary lives.

Why do we put salt on our meat? Why, there are two principal salts in our body, and their supply has to be kept up. They are sodium salts and potassium salts. There is sufficient of the latter in the food we eat, but not of the former. We therefore have to add the sodium salts in the form of common salt, which is sodium chloride. Another reason why we eat common salt is that a certain amount of hydrochloric acid is needed by the stomach for the purposes of digestion and also to kill off some of the microbes we swallow. This acid is manufactured in the stomach from hydrogen and the chlorine of common salt. We take more salt with some meats than with others because some naturally contain less salt than others. So by our condiments we seek to even up things:

Men and Women in Sleeping Cars.

"It would surprise you to know that a heavy per cent of the persons who travel on sleeping cars make no effort to disrobe before they retire," said a conductor who runs between New Orleans and Chicago. "They simply roll in with boots, spurs and all. They do not seem to know that a berth on a sleeping car is just the same as a bed in a private home except in size. Some of them will pull off their coats and collars. Some of them will slip their shoes from their feet. There are many, of course, who are used to traveling and who go in for a good night's sleep. "With women it is different. You can never catch a woman so indifferent to comfort and cleanliness in this respect. She will pull her shoes off every time."

Her View of It.

"With the aid of this little book," said the canvasser as he produced a "Mother's Guide" for the inspection of his victim, "you will be able to bring up your children properly."

She took the book and weighed it thoughtfully in her hand. Then she caught it by the edge and brought it down on the palm of her hand as if to see if it could be handled with ease and dexterity.

"Oh, I don't know," she said at last. "I can't see that it's any better for that purpose than a slipper."

Dismissing a Dead Man's Carriage.

At the conclusion of a funeral service it is a custom among the old noble families of Rome for the chamberlain of the household to come to the church-door and announce to the footman, who stands in waiting, that his master or mistress or whoever the dead may be, has no further use for the family carriage, whereupon the footman informs the coachman, who breaks his whip over his knees and drives mournfully away.

A FLOOD OF LIGHT

equal to 100 candle lights and comparable only to the light of noon day sun, yet soft and restful to sew or read by, such is the light of the

AUER GAS LAMP

It makes and burns its own gas—is cheaper than oil and as easy to manage—though eight times as bright. Gives out very little heat. Our free catalogue gives full particulars. Write for it.

AUER LIGHT CO., MAKERS, MONTREAL.

COCAGNE.

Mr. A. Allison Dysart, who had been attending the Agricultural College of Ontario at Guelph, returned home Saturday. On his way he visited Niagara Falls and Boston.

Mr and Mrs. Chas. McManus, of Buctouche, were in town Sunday.

LITTLE RIVER NOTES.

The farmers are hard at work.

There are several pedlars making regular trips here, the genial merchant from Little River corner, Henry Gallant, Mr. Powell, of Buctouche, Ambrose White and J. E. Goguen all have carts out for the season.

The many friends of Mrs. David Armstrong, nee Bessie Campbell, will hear with deep regret of her death at Hyde Park, Mass., on May 6th, leaving a husband, three children, father, two sisters and four brothers to mourn their loss.

The many friends of Mrs. M. Biggs will be glad to know that she is able to be around again after a serious illness.

Mrs. Jessie Allanach has been very ill but is quite better. She is a very aged lady.

At McMaster University, Toronto, Wednesday, the degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon George W. Ross, premier of Ontario.

The vote of censure on the Speaker of the British Commons moved by the Nationalists yesterday was voted down 398 to 63.

The disaster at St. Pierre seems to be only the beginning of a series of disasters throughout that section of the world, the latest losses reported are 800 lives at St. Vincent, a neighboring island, and 500 lives at Guatemala on the mainland of Central America. The islands of Dominica and St. Lucia are being effected, time only will prove how seriously.

"DO IT NOW"

TAKE

DR. HERBINE BITTERS

Run down, pale, weak, overworked women, nervous and tired out with household cares; constipated, liver torpid, with blotched sallow muddy complexions, blood thin, and impure, need building up and a thorough renovation of their system. Herbine Bitters the great blood purifier, is your best friend. It gently moves the bowels and thus removes the cause and acts directly on the liver and kidneys, keeping them active and strong, while at the same time it cleans the complexion, increases the flesh, brightens the eye and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

At all druggists or of Brayley Sons & Co., Montreal. Large size 5 cents, double size 30 cents.

WESTMORLAND Marble Works.

T. F. SHERARD & SON.

Dealers in Monuments, Tablets, Headstones.

Cemetery work of every description neatly executed. Orders promptly filled.

MONTREAL, N. B. (aug 31st)

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

is successfully used monthly by over 70,000 Ladies. Safe, efficient. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 25c per box; No. 2, 50c per box; No. 3, 75c per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two-cent stamp. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. E.F. No. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and 2 sold in Richibucto by Estate W. W. Short.

JUST RECEIVED

More Full Dinner Pails Butter Cream Sodas,
Warner's Safe Cure,
Pinkham's Compound,
Nestle's Food, Quinine Wine,
Wampole's Extract, Paine's Celery Compound,
Prepared French Mustard,
Baby's Own Tablets,
-ALSO-
o- Extracts, Essences, and Perfumes. -o

K. B. FORBES.

If you are in need of a suit, OVERCOATS, FANCY VESTS OR A PAIR OF TROUSERS. "GIVE US A CALL" as we have them, also we have added, SHIRTS, COLLARS and TIES, ETC WHICH IT WILL BE OUR PLEASURE TO SHOW FOR IMPROVECTION.

L. C. RILEY Rexton.
SIMON GRAHAM BUILDING

THE White store, REXTON.

NICE DRY HAM AT 10 CENTS PER LB.

Best Barbados Molasses,	36c per gallon.
" American Oil,	22c. per gallon
Butter,	18c and 20c per lb.
Pork,	8c and 9c per lb.
Codfish,	2 1/2 cts. per pound.
Granulated Sugar,	22 lbs. for \$1.00
Light Brown "	26 " " 1.00
Good Tea,	7 lbs. for \$1.00
Raisins,	5 lbs. for 25c.
Barley,	10 " " 25c.
Baking Soda,	10 lbs. for 25c
Corn and Peas,	3 lbs. for 25c.
Cream Tartar,	25c per pound
Lobsters,	2 cans for 25c.
Tomatoes,	3 pound tin for 10c.
Beans,	3 " " 10c.
Pickles,	2 bottles for 25c.
Soda Biscuit,	7 cts. per tin
Mixed Candy,	3 pounds for 25c.
Chocolates,	20c per pound.

A BIG LOT OF FANCY CANDY FOR XMAS. AT A VERY LOW FIGURE.

NOW FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Good Print,	5 cts per yard.
Flannelette,	5 cts. per yard and upwards
Plaid,	5 " " "
Cloth for Boy's Suiting,	35 " " "
Women's Wrappers,	\$1.25 each
" Sack Coats,	2.75 "
Men's Rubber Boots,	\$3.50 per pair.
" Overshoes,	1.50 "
" Rubbers,	75c. "
" Overcoats,	\$3.00, now \$5.50
" Ulsters,	9.00, " 6.50
" Reefers,	4.50 " 2.75
" and Women's Boots and Shoes	from 50 to 1.25
Horse Rugs,	at low prices.
" Collars,	\$1.50, now \$1.25
	at Cos Price.

A lot of Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds. Crockeryware and Tinware at wholesale prices.

The WHITE STORE

SOUTH END REXTON BRIDGE.

STOVES, IRONWARE, TINWARE, Kitchen Furnishings.

GEO. F. ATKINSON

CHOICE GROCERIES.

NO SECOND QUALITY IN OUR STOCK. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

FLOUR, PORK, FISH, BRAN, SHORTS, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING HATS AND CAPS. BEST VALUE GIVEN.

Highest Prices Paid for Produce.

REXTON KENT CO.