

THIS SPACE IS  
RESERVED

- FOR -

**Walker Bros.**  
MERCHANT TAILORS

## Plumbing a House



This work demands more than skillful hands. Technical knowledge, experience and a clear head are all necessary.

Our work and 'there is much of it in this town, proves that we possess all these qualifications. Besides this we have a full line of Plumbers' Supplies and can do all ordinary or extraordinary jobs promptly and well.

**D. J. SHEA, Carleton St.**  
DOMESTIC SANITARY ENGINEER

### EDUCATIONAL

#### THERE IS A GOOD POSITION WAITING

For the young man or woman who will PROPERLY qualify for it through

**FREDERICTON**  
The Business COLLEGE.  
W. J. OSBORNE PRINCIPAL

Our catalogue tells you all about our courses and the cost. Send for it now. Address.

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

### UNDERTAKER

**J. A. McAdam**  
UNDERTAKER

REGENT STREET

The best and most modern  
Funeral Equipment in the city

Residence Telephone 70-41  
Business Telephone—113-41

**JOHN G. ADAMS**

Is Conducting

**Undertaking  
Business**

AT

610 QUEEN STREET

Phone 26-11

RESIDENCE

Phone 448-11

**We Are Headquarters**

- FOR -

**COLGATE'S TOILET  
ARTICLES**

A full line of Talcum Powder always in stock.

The best Spring Medicines in the market always on hand.

Soda Water and Cigars our specialty.

**STAPLES PHARMACY**  
York Street

## WEAK, TIRED FOLKS GIVEN NEW VIGOR

Strength Returns, Health Renewed,  
Vitality of Youth Re-created

Exhaustion and Bodily Tiredness Every Day  
Being Turned Into Vigor and Ambition by  
Dr. Hamilton's Pills

From Cheboque Pt., N.S., comes the following from Mrs. W. A. Reynolds: "A year ago my health began to fail, I lost appetite, became nervous and sleepless. My weight ran down, I became thin, hollow-checked, and had black rings under my eyes. I really felt as if the charm of life had left me and when springtime arrived I was in the 'blues.' I read of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and got five boxes at once."

"Within a month my appetite and color were good. I gained strength and felt like a new woman. New life and vigor returned and my friends scarcely knew me. A medicine that will do this should be in every home."

Good health means much to you. Success and happiness depend upon it. The maintenance and source of health is found in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1.00, at all druggists and storekeepers, or by mail from the Cataract Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

## NEWS FORECAST FOR THE COMING WEEK

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The first meeting of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee since the November election will be held in Washington, Saturday. At that time there will be a discussion as to what steps shall be taken by the national organization to bring the party more closely in touch with the progressive ideas of the times.

William M. Wood, the millionaire president of the American Woolen Company, is to be placed on trial in Boston, Monday, on an indictment charging him and two associates with conspiracy in connection with the "planting" of dynamite in Lawrence for the purpose of inflaming public opinion against the striking mill operatives a year ago.

The second trial of Burton W. Gibson, the New York lawyer accused of the murder of Mrs. Rose Menchik Szabo at Greenwood Lake, N. J., last July, is scheduled to begin Monday at Newburgh, N. Y. The first trial of the case was held last November and resulted in a jury disagreement.

Six corporations and eighteen individuals, who are alleged to constitute the coaster brake trust, are to be placed on trial in the Federal court at Buffalo Tuesday on indictments charging them with violations of the Sherman act.

The big event of the week abroad will be the marriage of Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the German Emperor, and Prince Ernst August, son of the Duke of Cumberland. The royal wedding festivities will last three days. The program provides for a gala opera Thursday night a state banquet Friday, and the marriage ceremony on Saturday.

Gen. Mario Menocal, a comparatively young man, who was educated at Cornell University, will be inaugurated President of Cuba on Tuesday in succession to Jose Miguel Gomez. At the same time Enrique Jose Varona will be installed as Vice President.

A number of important conventions are scheduled for the week, among them the anniversary meetings of the Unitarians, in Boston; the Northern Baptist Convention, in Detroit; the National Association of Railway Mail Clerks, in Cincinnati; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in San Francisco; the National Association of Retail Grocers, in St. Louis; the National Association of Manufacturers, in Detroit; the National Conference of Church Clubs, in Boston, and the Associated Harvard Clubs, in St. Louis.

Also contributing to the news of the week will be the celebration of Empire Day throughout Great Britain, the observances of the Richard Wagner centenary, Denver's first election under the commission plan of government, and the consecration of Rev. Henry O'Leary as Catholic bishop of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Farmers' Union has been making a study of the conditions of farm laborers in the United States. According to the federal census reports, farm wages in the United States average \$10.81 per month with and \$23.58 without board.

Sheet metal workers have received notice to the effect that at the next meeting of the international body a move will be made in the direction of establishing somewhere a home for all disabled members of the craft, along the lines of the homes established by other crafts.

## THE LEADERSHIP OF BENJAMIN RUSH

(By Charles H. Pennoyer)

Benjamin Rush, the centenary of whose death was celebrated April 19 last, was an American physician, who was born in Philadelphia in 1745 or 1748. He was born on a homestead founded by his grandfather who had followed William Penn from England in 1683, being of the Quaker persuasion and a gunsmith by trade. Benjamin, who is called the 'Sydenham of America,' was graduated from Princeton University in 1760, received his medical degree abroad, and after studying in Edinburgh, London, and Paris, was appointed professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical College (now the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania,) in 1769. We learn, too, that he was elected a member of the continental Congress, and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

He founded the Philadelphia Dispensary in 1785; and also the 'College of Physicians' which seems to have been consolidated with the University of Pennsylvania. We are told that he took part in the formation of the new State constitution, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention for the drawing up and ratification of the Federal Constitution.

In 1789 he resigned his chair in the medical college for that of the theory and practice of medicine. He did efficient work during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, for which services he received testimonials from European sovereigns. He was appointed treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia in 1799, and retained this position till his death. In 1791 was elected professor of Institution of Medical and Clinical practice in University of Pennsylvania and to chair of Physic in 1805.

He was a founder of Dickinson College, vice president of the Philadelphia Bible Society, and of the American Philosophical Society and president of the Philadelphia Medical Society, as well as of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery.

"He was the central figure of the medical world of Philadelphia, as Cullen was at Edinburgh, and Boerhaave at Leyden." His method and regulation of life were on Franklin model, he being an intimate friend of that other Benjamin. In the thirty years in which he attended the Pennsylvania Hospital as physician he is said never to have missed his daily visit, and never to have been more than ten minutes late. He did an enormous amount of work, we learn, and gave up his leisure at the end of the day to reading poetry, history and moral sciences. He was a leading spirit in political and social movements. In 1774 he started, along with James Pemberton, the first anti-slavery society in America, and was its secretary for many years.

He wrote much on medical topics, wrote on the Test Laws, "Sermons to the rich, Negro Slavery; and in fact his writings cover an immense range, we learn, of language, the study of Latin and Greek, on the moral faculty, capital punishment, Indians, maple sugar, blackness of

negro, tobacco smoking, spirit drinking, and many other subjects. He was well known in Europe and was elected honorary member of several foreign societies.

One son, James, born March 1, 1786, graduated from Princeton in 1806, had doctors degree from University of Pennsylvania, studied abroad, married into fortune, his wife becoming a brilliant society leader, he writing and leaving estate to Philadelphia Library.

Another son, Richard, was born August 29, 1780, was graduated from Princeton, in 1797, studied law and admitted to the bar in 1800. Became attorney-general of Pennsylvania in 1811, same year appointed comptroller of United States Treasury, and in 1814 became attorney-general of the United States. He was secretary of State under President Monroe; then minister to England, where he negotiated a number of important (especially that of 1818 relating to North Atlantic Fisheries, and north eastern boundary, then Secretary of Treasury under President John Quincy Adams, 1825; was a candidate for vice-presidency of the United States with J. Q. Adams; obtained loans abroad for Washington and other cities; became Democrat in early thirties, opposed U. S. Bank; sent by President Jackson to England to get Smithsonian Institute legacy; was sent by President Polk as minister to France and was first foreign representative to recognize that Republic of 1848; was superintendent of publication of "The Laws of the Nation;" also wrote about his ambassadorship in England of 1817-1825, and many works; he died July 30, 1859.

In letters of Mrs. Murray, wife of Rev. John Murray, the pioneer Universalist, it is stated "I am happy that I can name Dr. Rush as an open, avowed professor of and ornament to the religion of Jesus." Dr. Rush was however a Universalist disciple of Rev. Elhanan Winchester. The latter's Universalism was more that of the Millennium, Dawn belief, while Murray was a Calvinist, and Hosea Ballou a Unitarian, all in the Universalist denomination however.

The composition of the articles of faith, plan and recommendation were revised by Dr. Rush, at the Philadelphia Universalist Convention of 1790. Dr. Rush tried to unite all Christians, under Universalist leadership but was unsuccessful. The first day or Sunday School Society, was organized in Philadelphia, in 1790, insectarian, under the leadership of Universalist Rush, Catholic Matthew Carey an Episcopalian Bishop White, but ecclesiastical influences broke up this unity. This was beginning of Sunday School work in America, I believe, and Boston Universalists organized a Sunday School in 1791. Dr. Rush sent Winchester on missionary work to England.

Among letters of Dr. Rush to Winchester are words "At present, we wish 'liberty to the whole world.' But the next touch of the celestial magnet upon the human heart will direct it into wishes for the Salvation of all

## Skin Disease

ARE PAINFUL  
AND UNSIGHTLY.

Among the most prevalent are Salt Rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Rash, Boils, Pimples and Itching Skin Eruptions.

These troubles always arise from the blood being in a bad condition and it is absolutely impossible to eradicate them from the system unless you put your blood into good shape. This you can do without the slightest trouble by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

It drives out all the humor from the blood, and makes it pure and rich. Thousands of people have used it during the last thirty-five years and have been cured.

Mr. Robert Gamble, Jones Falls, Ont., says:—"I write with the greatest of pleasure to recommend your great blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters. My wife and I had itching sores on our face and ears, and tried everything to help them, but found no relief. We saw your B.B.B. advertised and got a bottle, and before it was half gone we both were getting better, and when it was all gone we were cured."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Miburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Manland"; and again "The Universalist doctrine is not a mere speculation, but a new principle of action of the heart prompting to practical godliness." He told Murray too, how peaceful was the Universalist belief.

Dr. Rush was the appointed in 1777 Surgeon-General of the United States Army for the Middle Department, and subsequently Physician General for the military hospitals. At once he prepared "Directions for Preserving the health of soldiers," published in 1777 by order of the Board of War, for the American Army engaged in the war of the revolution. Under the head of "Diet" he urged against the custom of drinking spirituous liquors, a most radical position to take. His 1794 work "Medical Inquiries into the effect of ardent spirits upon the body and mind" took the radical ground of total abstinence, which position he had also took, in 1788 in an "address to the ministers of the Gospel of every denomination in the United States upon subjects relating to morals." He appeared before the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, same year, urging total abstinence reform, and in 1811 before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. All authorities will agree with James Black in saying that Rush was "unquestionably the father of the present temperance reform."

He was a zealous advocate of public schools, writing and publishing several essays in their behalf. He took advanced ground in the reform of the penal code, and, though ridiculed at first, some of his reforms won. He opposed capital punishment. In fact he was an all-round reformer and progressive of the best type. The first resolution passed by a religious convention in America setting forth total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State, is said to have been by a Universalist Convention; the first resolution likewise of a religious body against holding slaves was the Universalist one of 1790; the first great agitation against capital

(Continued on page three.)

## Harms Students

More Than Most Anyone Else.

The Chief of the Presbyterian Hospital in N. Y., Dr. Fisher, tells one very easy way to avoid some physical ills.

His comments on

## TEA and COFFEE

are most interesting (see letter in southeast corner.)

If the subject appeals to you, Try leaving off tea and coffee entirely, use Instant Postum and carefully note, day by day, the return to health and strength.

A level teaspoonful of Instant Postum in an ordinary cup of hot water dissolves instantly and makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more, and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled)

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling, but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water.

## There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Pure Food Factories, Windsor, Ont.

Dr. C. Irving Fisher, for a quarter century at head of New York's great Presbyterian Hospital, says in The New York Times of March 23, 1913:

"Coffee poisoning is becoming constantly more common in this country, especially among students whom it harms more than it would harm almost anybody else.

"Coffee intoxication does not lead to wife beating but its physiological effects upon some of its victims are almost as bad as those of alcoholic poisoning.

"We continually find at the various clinics signs of the harm done by the excessive use of tea and coffee among children.

"Surely this is quite preventable.

"Children not infrequently appear whose nervous and digestive systems have been wrecked by these two beverages."