



Time seems most untimely when he brings a woman to the turn of life. Life is or should be at its ripest and best for her, and she approaches this change with a dread of its effect born of her knowledge of the sufferings of other women at this season.

There is not the slightest cause for fear or anxiety at this period if Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is used. It gives health of body and cheerfulness of mind, and by its aid the pains and pangs of this critical period are prevented or cured.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is woman's medicine with a wonderful record of cures of womanly diseases. Diseases that all other medicines had failed to cure, have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

"I feel it my duty to write you as I have received so much benefit from the use of your medicine," says Mrs. Lizzie A. Bowman, of New Matamoras, Washington Co., Ohio. "I have taken four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' for female weakness and change of life. Before I began taking it I could not do anything. I had such pains in my head and in the back of my neck that I thought I would lose my mind. Now I can work every day. I recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to all females suffering in the period of change of life. It is the best medicine I have found."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Keep the bowels healthy by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

OLD BOYS' GAMES.

Some of Them Are Dying Out in England—"Ring Taw," About Two Centuries Old, Replaced.

Many of the old-fashioned boys' games are in danger of being elbowed out of existence. The development of bicycling and the extraordinary absorption of the modern boy—not to speak of his elders—in football and, in lesser degree, in cricket, are killing many simple old pastimes. Tops, hoops, marbles, buttons, and the like are not the playthings nowadays of boys of all classes, as they used to be until well past the middle of the last century. Such toys are still played with in the villages, and in the towns to a less extent, but their use has become increasingly limited to the poorer folk. This is somewhat to be regretted, for simple as are such implements, the games in which they are used call for no inconsiderable degree of skill on the part of the players. Each kind of game has always had its appointed season, and marbles come in with the spring. In many parts of Sussex, by the way, boys and men of every age used to make a special point of playing marbles on Good Friday, but no one has yet been able to give a satisfactory reason for this particular custom.

Games with marbles have quite a nomenclature of their own. Every one remembers the moving address of Sergt. Buzzard to the jury in the famous case of Bardell versus Pickwick, in which the learned counsel, enlarging upon the villainy of the designing Pickwick, pictured the desolation of Mrs. Bardell's once happy home: "Even the voice of the child is hushed; his infant sports are disregarded when his mother weeps; his 'alley tors' and his 'commonneys' are alike neglected; he forgets the long familiar cry of 'knuckle down,' and at tip-top, or odd and even, his hand is out." It is a pathetic picture! The names of "alley" and "commonney" may perhaps touch a chord in the memories of middle-aged readers. The latter, as the name suggests, was the designation of the commonest kind of marble, usually made of burned clay, while the "alley" was the white, superior article, turned from real marble or alabaster, whence was derived the name. Both were used in the most popular game with marbles.

The "commonneys" were placed in a ring and the players shot with the "alley tors," or "taws," from an agreed distance, the object being to knock as many as possible out of the circle. The "taw" was consequently of larger size than the others, as likely to do the more execution. If the "taw," after striking one or more "commonneys" out of the ring, remained itself within that magic circle, it was technically "dead," and its owner was out of the game unless his "taw" was accidentally (or designedly by a partner) knocked out of the circle again. Boys usually had a recognized table of exchange. One "alley" was worth six or more "commonneys." The latter had different names in different places, such as "stoneys" and "potties"—the names usually denoting some slight difference in quality. One "stone" was worth two or three "potties." Other names for common varieties were "crookies" and "clayies"—terms which explain themselves. The "alleys," again, the cherished shooters, were not all of equal value. The choicest specimens were known as "blood alleys," because they were marked with spots or streaks of red.

This game of "taw," or "ring taw," is at least two centuries old. In The Tatler of Dec. 27, 1709, Steele speaks of one who "passed many of his hours with the little Moorish boys at a game of marbles

not unlike our modern law." Later, Churchill, in The Candidate, wrote: "To whip a top, to knuckle down at taw," and Cowper, in his "Tirocinium," described the return of a man to his old school, where his heart is touched to find on—

"The wall on which we tried our graving skill,
The very name we carved subsisting still;
The bench on which we sat while deep employed,
Though mangled, hacked, and hewed, not yet destroyed;
The little ones, unbuttoned, glowing hot,
Playing out games, and on the very spot,
As happy as we once, to kneel and draw
The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw."

The "taw" seems to have been originally the name for the marked line from which the players shot at the marbles in the ring; then the name was given to the game itself, and lastly, in the shape of "alley taw," or "alley tor," to the large marbles which play so important a part in the game in the hands (or, rather, on the knuckles) of a dexterous shot. An expert player shoots his "taw" so that describing a curve it falls directly on to the marble aimed at, driving it and possibly others out of the ring itself rebounding or cannoning from it with sufficient force to be also carried without the ring.

Another game which seems almost to have died out in the neighborhood of London is "hole and taw" or "three holes" or "knucks." The holes, three in a line, are about six or eight feet apart, and either twice or three times up and down is the game. Whoever completes it first is the winner, the players having power to drive one another way as in croquet, which game "knucks" resembles in several respects. This three-hole game is still highly popular in the North of Ireland; London "corner boys" and carmen waiting for a fare can be seen playing it any day in Belfast. Another game with marbles is "chuck-taw," in which one boy throws his marble or "taw" a yard or two in front of him; the next "chucks" his marble at the one thrown down, and if he hits it he has another turn, but if he misses, the first player picks up his marble and "chucks" it in turn at his opponent's, and so the game carries the players along the road. A guessing game is played with marbles as with many other things. One boy dives into his pocket and brings out as many marbles as he likes, and, holding out his closed fist, palm downward, challenges his opponent to guess how many. In Cornwall they call this "ship sail," because the boy holding out his hand has to repeat the formula, "Ship sail, sail fast. How many men on board?"

But Cornish folk seem to have a marble vocabulary of their own. Miss Courtney, a diligent collector of lore from the land of Lyonesse, says that the young fishermen in West Cornwall play a game called "Towns," and "Boys who hit their nails are looked on with just contempt, and are said to 'fire Kirby.' When two are partners and one in playing accidentally hits the other's marble, he cries out, 'No custance,' meaning that he has a right to put back the marble struck; should he fail to do so, it would be out of the game. To steal marbles is to 'strakey.' Other parts of the country, no doubt, have their own technical terms.—London Globe.

Fortune smiles on the few. To the majority she gives the laugh.
His Last Hope Realized.

(From the Sentinel, Gebo, Mont.)

IN THE first opening of Oklahoma to settlers in 1890, the editor of this paper was among the many seekers after fortune who made the big race one fine day in April. During his travelling about and afterwards his camping upon his claim, he encountered much bad water, which, together with the severe heat, gave him a very severe diarrhea, which it seemed almost impossible to check, and along in June the case became so bad he expected to die. One day one of his neighbors brought him one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a last hope. A big dose was given him while he was rolling about on the ground in great agony, and in a few minutes the dose was repeated. The good effect of the medicine was soon noticed and within an hour the patient was taking his first sound sleep for a fortnight. That one little bottle worked a complete cure and he cannot help but feel grateful. The season for bowel disorders being at hand suggest this item. For sale by all druggists.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR BUILDINGS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Buildings, P. E. Island" will be received until SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1903, for the Wooden Buildings required on the Murray Harbour Branch: NINE STATIONS, TWO WATER TANKS, ONE ENGINE-HOUSE. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-charge, Charlottetown, P. E. I.—The Assistant Engineer's office, Murray River, P. E. I.; and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., 6th July, 1903.
July 7—d191

100 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHEE

Pumpkin Seed -
Licorice -
Rockella Salt -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Ch Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Winegreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of
Dr. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Dr. H. Fletcher

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP

Left at the Store of

McMURRAY & CO.,

... A NICE ...

Upright Piano

COST \$325.00

In Good Condition.

For Sale for \$90.00

Must be sold before the 15th, as the owner is leaving the city.

BURN Springhill Coal

BARGAINS IN TYPEWRITERS

We have a number of

Yosts, Olivers,
Underwoods,
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That we will close out very cheap. We wish to close these machines out at once, so make us an offer while there is a choice.

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Maritime Agents for the Smith Premier Typewriter, 85 Prince William street, St. John, N. B.

Money to Loan on approved Real Estate.
Carleton St., Fredericton, N. B.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the applicants hereinafter named to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for a grant of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, according to the provisions of The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1891, and Acts in amendment thereof, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may hereafter become shareholders in the proposed Company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:

1. The name of the Company is to be "THE CENTRAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are: To establish, maintain, operate, conduct and carry on a general telephone business in all its branches, including the building of offices, the setting up, erecting and constructing of poles and posts, stringing and putting up of wires, making of connections, laying and setting of telephone instruments, wires and all other fittings, appliances and apparatus ordinarily used and employed in carrying on a telephone business, and generally to do all and everything necessary to complete, support, use, work and maintain a system of telephonic communication, extending from the City of Saint John to: Rothesay, Perry Point, Kingston, Belleisle, White's Cove to Fredericton, and also between such other points in the Counties of Kings, Queens, Sunbury as the said Company may hereafter deem necessary and expedient or in its interest to so connect by telephone, also to make connection with any other Telephone Company or to lease the system of or amalgamate with any other Telephone Company; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, own and hold such lands, licenses, privileges, buildings, plant and other real and personal property as may be required for the above purposes; to erect and maintain the necessary posts, poles, wires and other works along the public streets and highways between the above named places or in the territory above specified, and for that purpose to have full power and authority for the said Company, its successors or assigns, its or their agents, servants and workmen to enter upon the sides or sides of all or any of the public roads, bridges, streets or highways along which the said Company may deem it advisable to extend the said lines or lines of telephone, and upon the same to set up, erect and construct such and so many posts, poles or other works as the Company in its discretion may deem necessary for making, completing, supporting, using, working and maintaining a system of telephonic communication by telephone between the said places or within the said territory; to stretch wires thereon and from time to time as often as may be necessary to break open any part wherever of the said roads, streets or highways, not however, to interfere with the part of the same appropriated for the use of carriages, sleighs, sleds, wagons or other vehicles or horses, and to keep the same open during the time necessary for the setting up, erecting, constructing, maintaining and repairing or replacing all such posts, poles or other works used in connection with the works of the said proposed Company. Provided however that the said Company shall place such roads, streets and highways in as good condition as the same were before they opened up the same, and shall make such repairs without any unnecessary delay, and on failure of the said Company to do so, the Supervisor or Commissioner of Roads may require the same at the expense of the said Company. And provided also that nothing in the said Letters Patent to be granted to the said Company shall authorize the said Company to interfere with or impair the system of any existing Telephone Company; and provided also, that the Company shall not be authorized to place any post, pole, or other erection opposite the window or entrance to any dwelling-house or other building.

3. The office or principal place of business is to be at Belleisle Creek in the County of Kings.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the Company is to be ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each.

5. The names in full, address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows: George G. Scovill, Belleisle Creek, K. Co., Merchant; Edwin G. Evans, Hampton, K. Co., Civil Engineer; J. Michéau Scovill, of the City of St. John, Merchant; Lanchlan P. Patten, of White's Cove, Q. Co., Farmer; William Pugley, of the Parish of Rothesay, K. Co., Barrister-at-Law; James Donville, of the Parish of Rothesay, K. Co., Senator.

6. The applicants shall be the first or provisional directors of the Company.

Dated this sixth day of July, A. D. 1903

ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN,
Solicitor for Applicants.

July 9—d121

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, June 14th, 1903, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

No. 6 Mixed for Moncton.....	6.25
No. 2 Express for Halifax and Campbellton.....	7.50
No. 136 Suburban for Hampton.....	13.15
No. 138 Suburban for Hampton.....	18.15
No. 156 Suburban for Hampton.....	22.40
No. 4 Express for Moncton and Point du Chene.....	11.00
No. 26 Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou.....	11.45
No. 8 Express for Sussex.....	17.10
No. 134 Express for Quebec and Montreal.....	19.00
No. 12 Mixed for Moncton.....	20.00
No. 10 Express for Halifax and Sydney.....	23.15

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

No. 9 Express from Halifax and Sydney.....	6.25
No. 7 Express from Sussex.....	9.00
No. 133 Express from Montreal and Quebec.....	12.55
Nos. 155, 137, 153 Suburbans from Hampton.....	7.45, 15.30, 22.00
No. 5 Mixed from Moncton.....	16.10
No. 3 Express from Moncton and Point du Chene.....	17.30
No. 25 Express from Halifax and Pictou.....	17.45
No. 1 Express from Halifax.....	19.15
No. 81 Express from Moncton, (Sunday only).....	1.35

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard Time. Twenty-four o'clock is midnight. Moncton, June 11, 1903.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Kingston School House," will be received until noon of the thirteenth day of July for the erection and completion of a frame building for the "McDonald Consolidated School" at Kingston, Kings Co., N. B. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of McKean & Dunn.

Each tender must include the entire completion of the building in every respect.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MCKEAN & DUNN, Architects,
Walker Building, Canterbury street, St. John
July 9—d19

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

On both sides of Aberdeen street just below Northumberland street, different sized lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

(HAVELOCK COY.,
Barrister.

May 29—d19d1f