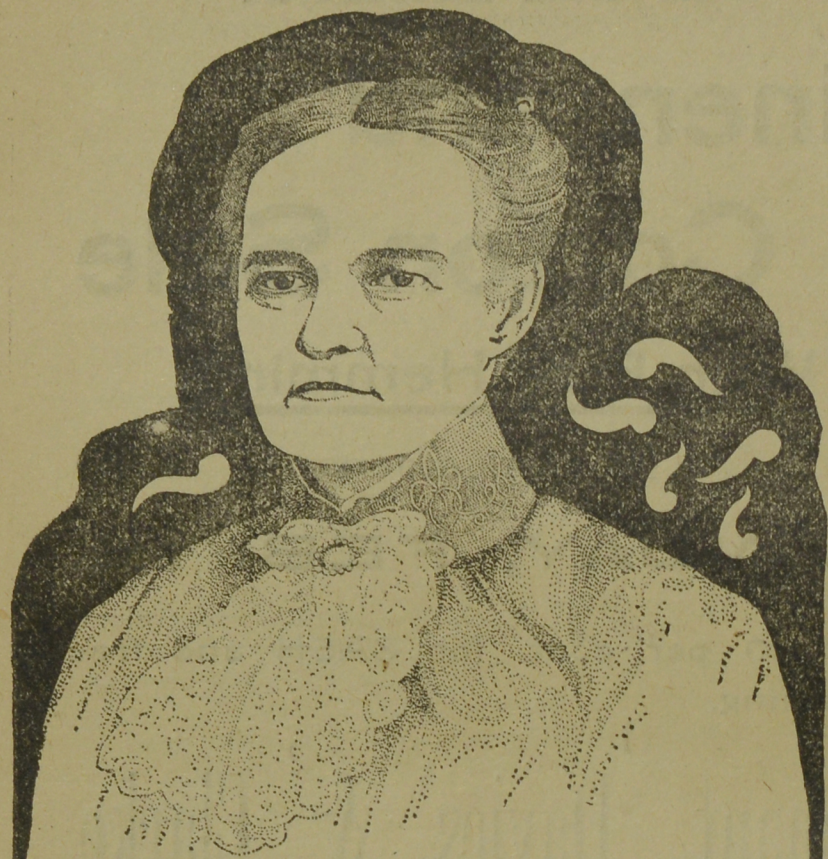




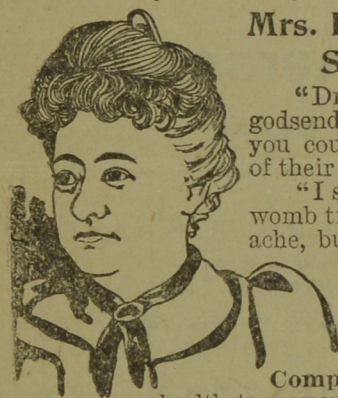
Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—Mrs. M. E. HUGHSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements. Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started. The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.



Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.

"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for

the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

work at this job than almost anything else.

The peace of the island is guarded by a force of military police. These are drilled and officered by English inspectors, a station being provided in every village of a hundred and fifty inhabitants and the whole force being under the commanding officer of His Majesty's forces, whose headquarters are at Spanish Town. The police are all colored, carry rifles, with sword bayonets, and batons as well. They are a splendid lot of fellows.

There is very little serious crime committed in Jamaica, the greater number of offences being known as predial larceny. There is a class of blacks too lazy to work. It takes but a few cents a day to keep them, but they often would rather steal than earn even this. There is little quarrelling or profanity and almost no drunkenness.

Many of the rum shops through the country are kept by Chinese. Some say the reason there is not more drunkenness in that country is that the blacks have not money enough to buy much rum with. Others say the fine police system they have is responsible for the good order, and that without them things would soon "go to the dogs." Certain it is that the law is administered swiftly and justice is meted out with impartiality and often with wholesome severity.

The population of Jamaica is almost entirely colored, as we would say, but the people of the island make quite a distinction in the matter of color. A native who has no strain of white in his composition is called a plain "black." One who has the least strain of white ancestry in him, which is a most common circumstance, prides himself on being "colored" and would be highly insulted if called a "black."

The ancestors of these interesting people were slaves previous to 1834, when they were liberated by the British Government. They are proud to be British subjects and have developed to be a self-respecting, intelligent, ambitious and cultured people. There is an entire absence of that cowering, cringing mien shown in the negro of the Southern States. There is no color line, as the term is understood, in the neighboring republic. The great majority of the inhabitants are what we call mulattoes, says a recently returned Canadian tourist to the island. Features that are generally

considered objectionable in persons of negro extraction are entirely absent in their case. They are extremely clean, polite and respectful. They consider themselves, and are considered, the equal of the white man in every respect. There are whole cities in which no white residents have their permanent abode. The Government officials, excise officers, postmasters, college professors, ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, railway agents, manufacturers, merchants, traders and planters—all are "colored."

Jamaica is a Crown colony, and, of course, it follows that the governor, the solicitor-general, the minister of public works, the colonial secretary, the commander of the military forces, and the judges are white and British. Fourteen representatives, mostly colored, are elected by the people, but the representatives of the Crown are in the majority in the governing body, and the governor, who presides, has the casting vote. The constituency of one black representative includes 500,000 voters. Four of the richest planters in all Jamaica are colored.

They are all intensely loyal and proud of the flag that stands for freedom. When questioned as to the extent of sentiment existing among the populace regarding annexation to the United States a very well informed gentleman said it would be hard to find one native or other resident in favor of annexation. "We know," he added, "what that would mean. We know how colored people are regarded in the United States. Here we have no color line, no ostracism, no 'Jim Crow' cars. We stand on an equality with our fellow subjects and we know who to thank for our privileges."

The school system of Jamaica is a very liberal and efficient one. Children are allowed to go to school free of all charge until they are fourteen years of age, after which a nominal fee is charged. Children there appear to be as intelligent and well informed as our own children of the same ages. They all speak English, although with a somewhat peculiar accent.

The Church of England is the strongest religious body in Jamaica. The Salvation Army has a firm footing and is doing a good work. There are a few Baptists and Methodists, and probably members of other denominations on the island. The ministers, who are, for the greater part, colored, are highly respected, educated, influential and well supported. Several churches may be seen which were built and their congregations established in the seventeenth century. Many of the Anglican churches are endowed or partially supported by funds contributed by friends in England or other places.

In the matter of sanitation great improvements have been made in the past few years. Yellow fever, once the scourge of the island, has almost entirely disappeared. There are two daily papers published in Kingston, the capital of the island, and weeklies in several of the smaller towns.

Among the attractions which draw the attention of all tourists, may be mentioned the old home-

steads and estates whose mansions are perhaps partly in ruins, but filled with the most interesting relics of former days—days of slavery for the negro and princely magnificence for the owners of the rich and vast estates they have long since left behind. There are also the churches with tablets bearing inscriptions as early as the seventeenth century when the most noted people appear to have died in early life, no doubt carried off by the yellow fever.

There is one line of railway which is operated by the Government. It is about a hundred and sixty miles long. The cars have three compartments, known as the first class, the refreshment, and the third class sections. A young woman serves iced drinks in the centre, or refreshment compartment. The first class fare is two pence and the first class compartment is usually crowded with tourists making their first trip. Experience shows that there is more comfort in riding third class, as a rule. White and black mix without offence or discomfort to any of the senses or sentiments.

Jamaica oranges are much sweeter than those grown in Florida, and practically grow wild in the western portion of the island. Sweet and Tangeline oranges are sold at three-pence per dozen at railway stations. One young grove, five years planted, covers 190 square acres. More Jamaica oranges are exported to England than to America.

Coffee growing is a very important industry, and the Blue Mountain coffee, which bears best at an altitude of about 4,000 feet, is considered the best in the world. It brings about three times the price of other coffee, and is mostly bought up by the Russians. It is scarcely ever seen in the United States or in Canada.

Logwood and several hard woods are plentiful, and form an important article of trade.

The pure whites form only a little more than one per cent. of the total population.

#### WHY I TURN YOUR FLESH

With acid corn salves when 25c buys a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It's purely vegetable, never causes sores, and acts entirely without pain. Use only Putnam's—the best.

#### Alice's Subterfuge.

Little Alice had no objections to going on an errand for her mother if she could pronounce the name of the article wanted. She dreaded the laugh which usually followed some of her attempts at a hard word. "Vinegar" was one of the most difficult, and her mother never sent her for this if she could get it any other way. One day, however, Alice was obliged to go. Entering the store, and giving the jug to the grocer, she said: "Smell the jug and give me a quart!"—Glasgow Times.

#### Couldn't Help It.

Claribel—You told me you were never going to write to young Hankinson again. Angie—He's written me a dozen letters I haven't answered, but in his last one he left a page out, and I had to write and ask him what it was about.—Colored Comic.

THE SCRATCH of a pin may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and unequalled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by all druggists.

#### WAS IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

#### System was Run Down.

#### FELT DROWSY AND MISERABLE.

#### Burdock Blood Bitters

BUILT UP THE SYSTEM AND ADDED TEN POUNDS IN WEIGHT.

Mr. Ed. J. Harris, Newbridge, Ont., was in poor health, but has now been restored to full health and vigor. Here is what he writes us: "Last spring I was in a very critical condition, my system was all run down. I felt drowsy and miserable, and thought I would surely die if I did not get something to build me up. After reading one of your almanacs I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and before I had taken two bottles I had gained ten pounds in weight, and am now in perfect health, and I can certainly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to build up the system."

#### BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Is the best Spring medicine on the market to-day. You may need one this Spring, if so, get B.B.B.

## Hard and Soft Coal

Including Old Mines Sydney and other high grades.

## -Oats-

Including Carleton County and Ontario Oats, and best Heavy Feeds of all kinds.

## Pressed Hay and Straw.

A quantity of Coarse and Rock Salt will be disposed of at cheapest rates.

Fred. H. Everett,

Successor to J. S. Scott, Campbell Street, Tel. 118, P. O. Box 83

## WANTED.

## The Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

(Incorporated 1848), wants

## Agents..

In the Counties of

York, Carleton

and Northumberland.

A splendid opportunity for the man who can write business. Address

Albert J. Machum,

MANAGER.

St. John, N.B.

Communications strictly confidential.

## Have You Consumption?

Perhaps you are trying to make yourself believe you are all right. Very good, but use PARK'S PERFECT EMULSION and you will be all right.

F. ST. JOHN BLISS

Barrister, Notary, etc.

Offices—Corner Carleton and Queen sts. Entrance Carleton street—Telephone 28.

## People's Bank of New Brunswick

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House on Wednesday, the 24th February next at 3 p. m., for the election of five directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

A. H. F. RANDOLPH, President.

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 22, 1904—dtf

**CURE YOURSELF!**

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astrin-gent or poisonous.

**Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. \*Circular sent on request

## ON LIFE IN JAMAICA

CULTURED COLORED RACE OF LOYAL BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Crown Colony Which Is the Gem of the Caribbean Sea—Has the Finest Roads in the World—These Belong to the Government, as Does the Island's Only Railway Line.

Jamaica is one of the most fertile spots in the tropics—the gem of the Caribbean Sea, and is only five days' sail from Boston.

Market days present many interesting spectacles to the tourist visiting the larger towns of Jamaica. One of the things that will attract the stranger is the universal practice the people have of carrying parcels on their heads. It may be a seventy-five pound basket of fruit or vegetables; it may be a pound of beef-steak or it may be an empty tin can or glass jar; it will be carried on the head—never in the hand. Every bunch of bananas has been carried on someone's head either on the plantation or at the ship's side. Some have to walk twenty miles to market and will carry heavy burdens the whole distance on their heads. Women do most of the work and the result is they are very strong and of fine, straight figure.

Bananas require a great deal of moisture and irrigation is resorted to in some parts of the island with good results. Cocoanuts grow on the hills and thrive in the most inaccessible places. They are usually found near the sea, as they require sea air to do well. It takes ten years for a tree to bear profitably. Then a tree will produce from one to two hundred

red nuts per year. The pimento tree, from which allspice is made, also flourishes here, and is a valuable product.

The interior of the island is very suitable for cattle-raising and there may be seen here, for instance, a fine herd of Hereford cattle on the estate of Lord Malcolm, of Scotland, and large herds of Indian cattle, as well as thoroughbreds, on the estate of the Hon. Mr. Ellis of Montpelier.

Along the north shore, in the district contiguous to Montego Bay, large areas of sugar may be found. Sugar and rum are among the staple products of the island. Cereals are very little grown, but vegetables and small fruits, known as "hoe crops," do well in many parts, particularly the elevated sections.

Jamaica is beginning to see better times. The people of the island are getting their share of the prosperity which seems to be enjoyed by many lands to-day. This is, no doubt owing, largely to the business carried on by the United Fruit Company. One planter, formerly a sailor, who, twenty years ago, did not possess a dollar, is to-day worth \$250,000. Many other examples of prosperity could be cited.

The finest roads in the world are to be found in Jamaica. They are built by the Government, which spends about eighteen thousand pounds a year on this their principal branch of public works. In the construction of these roads a kind of limestone is used. When broken up fine and properly packed this stone soon forms a kind of cement and makes a smooth and very durable road. The stone can be taken off any one's property for this purpose. It is mostly broken by women, who like the occupation very much as it gives them a splendid chance to get together and talk. They are paid a shilling a day and would rather