

CHAMBERLAIN AT HOME.

In Ordinary Life He Is Unlike What One Thinks of the Strenuous—A Restful Man—Characteristics.

Mr. Harold Begbie describes in The Pall Mall Magazine Mr. Chamberlain as seen in ordinary circumstances, when chatting with his friends, when working in his garden, when at his own family table.

He tells us that Mr. Chamberlain is, probably contrary to general opinion, "one of the most restful men I have ever met. There is no flurry or haste or bustle in his manner. He is what our grandfathers would have called 'a dry stick.' His voice in conversation has a quizzical tone, his wit is dry, his manner is that of a shrewd and somewhat bored observer rather than that of an active participant. He leans back in his chair, sitting rather low, his hands folded, his eyes studying those about him with quiet, contemplative interest.

"He never appears eager to make a point in conversation; and one only becomes aware of the quickness and wakefulness of his mind by some shrewd remark which brings general conversation back to the point from which it first set out, or to some definite conclusion.

"He loves talk, likes to sit at his table while the family—a singularly over family—discuss matters of moment or questions of only academic concern, listening to them with quiet interest, and now and then interjecting a remark which knits up the raveled threads of conflicting ideas.

"It is interesting to mark the manner of his correction of any particular idea of his children. 'Pardon me,' he says, quietly, 'but I think you must be wrong.'

One may be allowed to say, the author goes on, without laying oneself open to one of Mr. Chamberlain's greatest objections to modern journalism, that the home life at Highbury is of the most pleasant and happy character.

Mrs. Chamberlain, to whom the Colonial Secretary owed no small measure of his social success in South Africa, is one of those gentle, sweet-voiced women who make their guests welcome without words and at home without fuss. She is the kind of woman who looks ever her best in an old garden, under a green tree.

The home life is simple and unaffected, dignified rather by the intellectual tone of the household rather than by any outward pomp of circumstance, and conversation—even table talk—never degenerates into the mean or the commonplace. One of Mr. Chamberlain's friends declares that the united and deeply affectionate household of Highbury has been the statesman's principal support throughout his stormy momentous life.

I am very certain that no one can form an adequate estimate of Mr. Chamberlain's character until they have seen him in the midst of his family.

Gladstone's Work Powers.

In The North American Review for December Mr. Goldwin Smith reviews Morley's Life of Gladstone. This is Mr. Smith's estimate of Gladstone, with whom he was very well acquainted: "This man was a wonderful being, physically and mentally, the mental part being well sustained by the physical. His form bespoke the nervous energy with which it was surcharged. His eye was extremely bright, though in the rest of the face there was no beauty or even refinement. His physical and mental force was such that he could speak for four or five hours at a stretch, and with vigor and freshness so sustained that George Venables, an extremely fastidious and not over-friendly critic, after hearing him for four hours, and on a financial subject, wished that he could go on for four hours more. His powers of work were enormous. He once called me to him to help in settling the details of a university bill. He told me that he had been up over the bill very late at night. We worked together from ten in the morning till six in the afternoon, saving an hour and a half which he spent at a Privy Council, leaving me with the bill. When we parted, he went down to the House, where he spoke at 1 o'clock the next morning. Besides his mountain of business, he was a voluminous writer on other than political subjects, and did a vast amount of miscellaneous reading. As a proof of his powers of acquisition, he gained so perfect a mastery of the Italian language as to be able to make a long speech in which Italian criticism could detect only two mistakes, and those merely uses of a poetical instead of the ordinary words."

Story of Sullivan's Mother.

Sir Francis Burnard, in his history of Punch, tells a good story of Sir Arthur Sullivan's mother. She was dining with the Duke of Edinburgh, when she startled him by saying: "Sir, your family name is Guelph?" "My dear mother!" began Arthur, remonstrating. "But it is, isn't it?" she persisted. "Certainly," replied the Duke, much amused. "What's the matter with it, Mrs. Sullivan?" "Oh, nothing," returned the excellent old lady, musingly, "only I don't understand why you don't call yourself by your proper name." "There's nothing to be ashamed of in the name of Guelph," the Duke said, gravely, and the old lady assured him that there was "nothing whatever as far as she knew."

The Sun Makes Rooms Dusty.

There is more dust in the places illuminated by the sun's rays than in those which we call shady.

If you look along a beam of light as it streams through a window or a chink in the door, you will see innumerable dust particles dancing about in the light. You will be told by most persons that there is just as much dust in the nonilluminated parts of the room as in the more favored spaces, but you cannot see the particles because the rays do not fall directly upon them. You will think that this is eminently plausible, but it is not the case.

The sun falling upon the air creates irregular currents, and these currents stir up the dust and collect it in layers along the line of light; hence there is more dust where the sun shines than elsewhere.

A curious experience in a museum gave proof of this. It was noticed that there was always more dust on the glass cases exposed to the sunbeams than on those which were never touched by the rays of the great orb, and this led to an inquiry, with the above result.

It will generally be found that it takes longer to clean the sunny parts of a large room than it does to wipe up the dust particles from the shady nooks.

An Overworked Woman.

I stopped to get a glass of milk the other day at a New Jersey farmhouse, said the commuter, and the female head of the establishment, who had six children playing around, was inclined to repine at her hard luck in having so much work to do.

"I run this whole farm," she remarked in a tone which indicated that she was ready to resign.

"How many acres have you?" I inquired.

"A hundred and forty."

"Got any stock?"

"Ten head of cattle, two cows, six hogs and work horses for the place."

"And you run the whole business?" I asked.

"Indeed, I do; every hide and hair of it," she sighed.

"Don't you hire some help?"

"Of course, but 'tain't hired help that takes the load off one's body." There was some philosophy in that, and I paused a minute.

"Haven't you got a husband?" I then asked sympathetically.

"Yes," she said sternly, "but, you see, I have to run him too."—New York Mail and Express.

Judges on Circuit.

It was the genius and foresight of Henry I. that saw the necessity of creating a close connection between the central king's court and the local courts up and down the land. It was Norman and wandering, going where the king went. They were Saxon and stationary; hence, to link them together, in 1124 a special deputation of judges was for the first time sent on circuit in the country, of whom it is recorded that they "hanged so many thieves as never was before, being in that little while altogether forty-four men."

This vigorous administration of justice by royal authority gained for Henry the title of "the lion of justice" and paved the way for the permanent institution in his grandson's reign. These traveling judges were called justices-in-eyre—i. e., in itinere, on journey. Their head, the justiciar, is still seen in our title, the lord chief justice.

Henry II. in 1173 fixed these circuits at six—the home, midland, eastern, western, northeastern and northern, which correspond roughly with those that still exist.—London Standard.

Colds Are Dangerous.

How often you hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy co-operates any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists.



Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mailman, New Germany, N.S., writes: "I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better, and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared."

PRICE 25 CENTS.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SHOT GUN

- PRESCRIPTION -

We suppose we are not revealing any trade secrets when we say that many medicines are made up on the principle of the so-called "Shot Gun" Prescriptions, which were formerly somewhat in vogue. The idea of the Shot Gun Prescriptions was to put into a medicine a large number of different drugs, each useful for different purposes, in the hope that some of them might hit the case.

The most successful physicians we know use a more direct method. The medicine we sell under our own name, and guarantee, does the same. This medicine is called

Staples' Dyspepsia Remedy.

It is the best remedy we know of for Dyspepsia in all forms, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Water Brach, Sick Headache and all the terrible diseases caused by Dyspepsia. It is not a scattering "Shot Gun" Prescription but it goes straight to the mark, and has cured so many people right here in town, that it gives us confidence to sell it on an absolute guarantee, as follows: If you use a bottle and it does not help you, we will give you your money back without a word of complaint. We could not afford to guarantee it so boldly if we had not seen it succeed ninety-eight out of every one hundred cases.

Prepared by **ALONZO STAPLES,** Druggist, corner York and King sts., Fitchburg, N. B.

Swifts' Superphosphate

On hand and to arrive. Also the best

CAPE BRETON COAL

Including the famous Old Mines Sydney.

- Oats -

Including Carleton County and Ontario Oats, and best Heavy Feeds of all kinds. Cotton Seed Meal, Hay and Straw. Also Coarse and Rock Salt for sale cheap.

Fred. H. Everett,

Successor to J. S. Scott, Campbell Street, Tel. 118, P. O. Box 38

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Commencing March 1st and until April 30th, 1904

SPECIAL COLONIST RATES

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA and PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

FROM FREDERICTON, N. B.,

To Vancouver, B. C. \$57.10
Victoria, B. C.
New Westminster, B. C.
Seattle & Tacoma, Wash.
Portland, Ore.
To Nelson, B. C. \$54.60
Trail, B. C.
Rossland, B. C.
Greenwood, B. C.
Midway, B. C.

Proportionate Rates from and to other points.

Also Rates to points in COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH, MONTANA and CALIFORNIA.

For full particulars call on F. B. Edgecombe, or write to

C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, October 11th, 1903, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

No. 6 Mixed for Moncton 6.30
No. 2 Express for Halifax, the Sydneys and Campbellton 7.0
No. 4 Express for Point du Chene 13.15
No. 26 Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou 12.15
No. 8 Express for Sussex 17.10
No. 134 Express for Quebec and Montreal 18.00
No. 10 Express for Halifax and Sydney 23.25

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

No. 9 Express from Halifax and Sydney 6.20
No. 7 Express from Sussex 9.00
No. 133 Express from Montreal and Quebec 13.50
No. 5 Mixed from Moncton 15.20
No. 3 Mixed from Point du Chene 16.50
No. 25 Express from Halifax, Pictou and Moncton 17.40
No. 1 Express from Halifax 18.40
No. 81 Express from Moncton, (Sunday only) 24.35
All trains are run by Atlantic Standard Time. Twenty-four o'clock is midnight. Moncton, October 9, 1903



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Miscoon Wharf," will be received at this office until Thursday, March 31, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a public wharf at Miscoon, Gloucester County, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of E. T. P. Shewin, Esq., Resident Engineer, St. John, N. B., on application to the Postmaster at Miscoon Harbour, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March 1, 1904. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION

ALL RAIL LINE THE SHORT LINE
To Boston, etc. To Montreal.

IMPERIAL LIMITED ROUTE

TO THE PACIFIC COAST

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect, October 11th, 1903

Atlantic Time. Trains daily except Sunday unless otherwise stated.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

6.25 a. m.—Express from St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points north; Edmundston, River du Loup and Quebec; Bangor, Portland and Boston, etc.
6.50 a. m.—Mixed, via Gibson Branch, for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston, River du Loup. Leaves St. M. vs 7.30 a. m.
9.45 a. m.—Express for Fredericton Jct. connecting with Express for St. John and points east. Palace Sleeper Car Fredericton Junction to Halifax. Dining Car Fredericton Junction to Truro.
6.00 p. m.—Mixed, for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Short Line Express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, etc., and with Pacific Express from Montreal for the West, Northwest and Pacific Coast. Also connects for Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. St. Stephen. Palace Sleeper Fredericton Junction to Montreal. Pullman Sleeper Fredericton Junction to Boston. Dining Car Fredericton Junction to Mattawamkeag.
9.00 p. m.—Express for St. John and points east.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON

9.05 a. m.—From St. John and points east.
11.45 a. m.—From Boston, Montreal, St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.
8.10 p. m.—From St. John and east.
4.50 p. m.—From Woodstock and all points north as far as Perth and Plaster Rock via Gibson Branch. Arrives at St. Mary's 4.20 p. m.
10.40 p. m.—From Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, etc.

C. B. FOSTER,

Dist. Pass. Agent, St. John, N. B.
E. E. USMERE,
G. P. A., Montreal, P. Q.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR EXTENSION TO FREIGHT SHED.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Extension to Freight Shed, North Sydney," will be received up to and including FRIDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH 1904, for the extension to the Freight Shed on the Wharf at North Sydney, N. S., and at the office of the Chief Engineer, 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., 7th March, 1904
March 10—d111

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having any claims against the estate of Joanna Estabrooks, late of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, widow, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Havelock Coy of the said City of Fredericton, Barrister at Law, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Havelock Coy.

Dated this 7th day of January, A. D., 1904.
GEORGE FREDERICK GILMORE, Administrator of the estate of Joanna Estabrooks, deceased.
Jan. 8—deod—3mos

DANCE PROGRAMMES.

We have something very neat and nobby in Dance Programmes, altogether unlike any previously used in this city. Call and have a look at them.