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ROYAL WEDDING AT WINDSOR.

Prince Alexander, of Teck,
and Princess Alice, of
Albany,

UNITED IN MARRIAGE—
BRILLIANT SCENES.

Prince Alexander, of Teck, and Princess Alice, of Albany, were married Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 10, at St. George's chapel, Windsor Castle, where Queen Victoria was married on the same date in 1840. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other clergy, officiated and King Edward himself gave away the bride. The whole ceremony was very elaborate and brilliant.

The wedding ceremony was a most brilliant affair and recalled to the minds of many of those present the wedding of the present King and Queen. The route from the castle to the chapel was spanned by triumphal arches made dazzling by a multitude of flags and ensigns. Enthusiastic masses of people lined the streets of Windsor and cheered the arrivals most heartily. Non-commissioned officers and men of the Seventh Hussars, to which regiment the bridegroom belonged, had charge of the chapel. There they received the ladies and gentlemen, the former in gorgeous toilet, and the latter in levee dress or in splendid uniforms.

Among the first to arrive was the Prince and Princess of Wales, who drove from Frogmore, accompanied by a number of royal guests and escorted by a small detachment of mounted troops.

All the male members of the different royal families were in uniform of different branches of the military or naval services of their respective countries, and all were gorgeous with decorations, giving the inside of the chapel a dazzling glimmer of gold and precious stones, to which the silks and laces, the jewels and flowers of the ladies formed a most beautiful setting.

Princess Alice of Albany, the personification of womanly health and beauty, occupying a carriage with King Edward, Queen Alexander and her mother, the Duchess of Albany, reached the chapel at 10.45, bowing modestly to the cheers which rose from the masses of tenants and other people lining the roadway. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved enthusiastically in the air, and the charming Princess was visibly affected by the warmth of the welcome accorded her by the people.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, brother of the bride, awaited her coming at the entrance to the chapel and conducted her to the vacant gold chair to the left of the bridegroom, all present rising to receive the Princess Alice. The Duchess of Albany followed the bride to the altar.

St. George's chapel was crowded to the extreme, and the clouds of perfume were almost overpowering. Many who had obtained cards of admission were unable to get within the door, and had to content themselves with occupying the best points along the route to and from the chapel.

As soon as the bride was at the altar the service commenced. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, which lasted only 15 minutes, the Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck entered the sacristy, followed by King Edward, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Teck, brother of the bridegroom. The Duke of Teck carried the register to the King for the latter's signature. While these formalities were being complied with there was music by the choir of St. George's.

The bride and bridegroom left the church to the strains of a wedding march, amid tremendous outbursts of cheering, to the castle, where the wedding breakfast was served in the Waterloo gallery to the members of the different royal families present at the chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, officiated at the marriage, assisted by the Bishop of Peterborough. The royal bridesmaids, five in number, were the two daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Mary of Teck, and the little

Princess of Waldeck, a first cousin of the bride. Pale blue crepe du chine trimmed with lace was worn by the bridesmaids, and the dresses of the grown-up Princesses were girdled with waist belts of silver.

The wedding dress of the bride was a sumptuous creation of exquisitely soft satin, so fine as to resemble crepe de chine, and its beauty was enhanced with lovely embroideries and lace. The bridal veil was of Honiton lace, of a design embodying the rose, shamrock and thistle. It was the same as was worn by the Duchess of Teck at her marriage, and again by the Princess of Wales at her wedding.

The wedding presents were so numerous that columns would be required to give a complete list of them. They included a magnificent set of pearls and diamonds, a gift of the bridegroom, diamonds, pearls and rubies from King Edward and Queen Alexandria, and Empress Augusta sent a number of rich and beautiful pieces of jewelry, and there were appropriate presents from Queen Wilhelmina, the King and Queen of Wurtemberg and other royal relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

After a few days at Bocket Hall, Lord Mountstephen's home in Hertfordshire, the bridal couple will leave for Cannes, where they will stay at the Villa Livada, the home which the Duchess of Albany inherited from Miss Percival.

Princess Alice of Albany, the bride is the daughter of Queen Victoria's youngest son, the late Duke of Albany, and only sister of the young sovereign Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. She was so generally looked upon as destined to become the bride of the Crown Prince of Germany that announcement of her engagement to Prince Alexander of Teck came in the nature of a surprise to the people of England, as well as to those of Germany. The Princess is not tall, but has a graceful figure and dresses with simplicity and taste. She is very pretty and has a charming and sunny expression.

Prince Alexander of Teck is the youngest brother of the Princess of Wales. He accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales on their trip around the world a few years ago and served with considerable distinction in the war of South Africa as an officer of Hussars, proving himself an excellent soldier. He is just thirty years old, handsome and manly, like his father the late Duke of Teck, and is exceedingly democratic.

Although a great-grandson of King George III., of Great Britain, Prince Alexander is not yet what can be strictly termed a royal prince. True, his mother, the late Duchess of Teck, was a princess of English blood royal, being the youngest sister of the old Duke of Cambridge and a first cousin of Queen Victoria. But the Prince's father, the late Duke of Teck was not a royal personage, but merely a foreign noble, having been the issue of a morganatic alliance between a prince of the reigning house of Wurtemberg and a Hungarian countess.

Prince Alexander has no wealth to speak of, nor has his bride, whose mother, the widowed Duchess of Albany, is to a great extent dependent on the \$30,000 which she receives from the civil list, but which will cease at her death. It is probable, however, that the young Duke of Saxe-Coburg will do something in a financial way for his only sister, and that the Princess of Wales, especially when she becomes Queen of England, will likewise help the young couple. Prince Alexander is a great favorite of King Edward, while the young Princess enjoys the warm friendship of the German Emperor and Empress and of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Thanks to this, it is probable that the pecuniary future of the young couple is well assured.

GOOD RESULTS

Are Sure to Follow the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—They Never Fail When Used for Blood and Nerve Troubles.

The reputation held by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only in Canada but throughout the whole world is one that cannot be equaled by any other medicine. No other medicine in the world is so extensively used as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and this extensive use is due solely to the merit of the medicine. These pills are not a common purging medicine; they

are a scientific blood builder and nerve restorer. Every dose helps create new, rich, red blood, and this new blood reaches the root of the disease and drives it from the system. That is the whole secret of the success of this remarkable medicine. Thousand and thousands testify to the value of these pills among them being Mrs. Robert Gibbs, Petit Lamque, N. B., who says: "I wish to thank you for the good results obtained from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered from kidney trouble and the pains in the back were sometimes hard to bear. I used in all six boxes of the pills and the trouble has entirely disappeared. I would strongly advise other sufferers to use your pills without delay."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all blood and nerve troubles such as rheumatism, neuralgia, anæmia, partial paralysis, indigestion, palpitation of the heart and many others. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

More than physical culture is required to make a man strong-minded.

Any man may make a mistake, but none but a fool will continue in it.

HE DESERVED PITY

His suffering from Sciatica was so great but thanks to Nerviline he was cured. "I suffered for three years from sciatica" writes E. S. Jenkins of Portland, "and no man ever suffered more. I spent a small fortune on different remedies but the only one with real merit was Nerviline. I used a few bottles of Nerviline and was perfectly cured. I can recommend Nerviline as a sure cure for sciatica; it's excellent also for rheumatism and neuralgia." Try Nerviline, 25c. at all druggists.

Woodstock News.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald.)

Feb. 15.—The warm weather of the past few days has been greatly appreciated by the residents of this town and county. Saturday was the busiest day in Woodstock for months.

The Scott Co. are doing a good business this winter hauling bark from the Campbell Settlement to this town. The bark which is being purchased by the J. D. Dickinson Co., is being hauled through the woods in a more direct route than by the river road. Scott Bros. have had about 15 teams engaged at this work all winter.

Major W. C. Good, one officer and about 15 N. C. officers and men are under orders to proceed to Fredericton the 3rd of March and fire the salute at the opening of the House. Major Good and some of his veterans are just the ones who can do it.

Ex-mayor W. B. Belyea will retire from the grocery business and open up a shoe store in the building lately occupied by Mrs. Baker, milliner, in the coming spring. Mr. Belyea has purchased the stock in trade and good will of the firm of J. D. Dickinson and Co., who will in future confine themselves to the tannery business.

B. B. Colpitts has been appointed Scott Act inspector for the town at a recent session of the county council. This has put terror into the hearts of those who are doing a snug business in dispensing the ardent to the thirsty of the town, and several young men engaged as hotel waiters are looking for another job. This is now to all intents and purposes a dry town but yet Saturday demonstrated the fact that there was a little to be had yet for those who had the price.

Thomas McCrorn, our old time night watch, is again on the beat, having been recently reappointed with a slight increase of salary by a recent act of the council. This appointment was made in succession to Kelly being appointed town marshal.

In the loss of their little daughter, Josie M., Dr. and Mrs. I. W. N. Baker have been called upon to endure the greatest possible sorrow. This bright, smart little girl only in her twelfth year passed away last Saturday, after a trying illness of spinal meningitis. The funeral took place on Monday, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Carrier, assisted by Revs. W. B. Wiggins and Z. L. Fash. Dr. and Mrs. Baker are completely prostrated with grief.

F. B. Carvell, Liberal candidate for this county, Major Good, F. R. Shaw, C. F. Rogers and a good many others, prominent in government circles, went to St. John last week to attend the provincial Liberal convention.

Miss Hazel Welch, who recently underwent a serious operation for appendicitis in Boston, has returned home for a period of rest. Miss Welch is gaining rapidly.

Miss Hall, professional nurse of Fredericton, has taken a position on the nursing staff of the Carleton County hospital.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Something About the Rearing of Chickens.

Department of Agriculture,

Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1904.

There is every indication that there will be a great consumption of poultry in Canada this year. The demand for every class shows a striking increase during the last few years. Mr. F. C. Hare, chief of the Dominion poultry division, does not believe it possible for the farmers to rear, for at least five years to come, more utility type chickens than can be sold with profit on the Canadian markets alone. Moreover, commission merchants in Great Britain can handle profitably at least \$1,000,000 worth of poultry yearly. Last year the export of chickens to Great Britain was materially reduced on account of the great demand in Canada. The poultry exports from Canada to Great Britain were only \$160,518, a small proportion of the \$154,092 imported by the Mother Country. The greatest value of poultry was exported from Russia, Belgium, France, and the United States. Each of these countries shipped over \$1,000,000 worth. It is short-sighted policy on the part of our farmers to neglect this industry, when there is an unsatisfied demand for poultry; information with any branch of the business can be had gratis and the business is a profitable one.

It will pay almost every farmer to improve his flock before the breeding season begins. The old fowls should be killed. There is a greatly increased profit in breeding from utility type specimens rather than from common barnyard stock. It is preferable to select the eggs for hatching from a breeding pen of the best ten or twelve hens and one cockerel rather than from the larger number of laying hens on the farm. As a general rule, the eggs that are incubated on the farm are the eggs from the poorer layers. A utility-type Plymouth Rock cockerel should be bought and placed at the head of the breeding pen. A great improvement will be noticed in any flock of farm fowls by crossing with the Plymouth Rock.

The eggs for hatching should be kept in a cool place (40 to 60 degrees). The chickens should not be hatched later than the middle of June. May hatched chickens are preferable. It is quite possible for almost every farmer to increase the number of chickens reared with little extra labor.

Sitting hens should not be allowed to hatch chickens in any place they choose about the farm buildings. They should be in one pen, set apart for this purpose. The nest boxes should be made without a floor and placed around the sides of the pen. Two or three shovelfuls of earth should be thrown into each nest box and a hollow space scooped out for the eggs; the earth should be covered sparingly with straw. A board is required in front of the nest to confine the hen at will. This nest will give outdoor conditions in an indoor pen. The sitting hens should be thoroughly dusted with sulphur to kill the vermin. All of them should be fed on whole grain and grit, and watered at the one time. The hens should be placed on the nests and closed in when feeding.

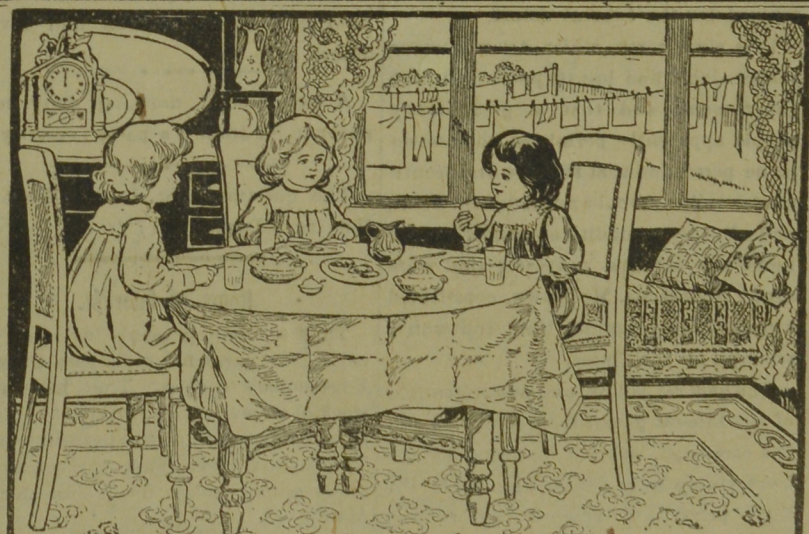
It is advisable to start several hens together. The infertile eggs can then be tested out on the ninth day and one or more of the hens reset.

There is a great loss in farm-reared chickens, caused by the mother hen having her liberty. The hen wanders through the wet grass; the chickens follow her and become chilled and the weaker ones die. This loss can be prevented by confining the hens in a brood coop. It is more satisfactory to have a large brood coop that will be a shelter during inclement weather. A packing box of three or four feet, each dimension, is none too large. The cover of the box can be used for the floor. The box is reversed (open end on the ground) and an opening one foot high is made across one side of the box against the open end. Two one inch by two inch cleats are nailed on the two ends of the box at the ground; the cover or floor is reduced in size so that it will slide in on these cleats. This allows the floor to be removed for cleaning. The box should be covered with tar paper to make it water-tight and there should be a 10 by 14 pane of glass in the front. This glass should slide in cleats for ventilation. In front of the one foot opening at the ground there should be a crate 15 inches high covered with laths, two inches apart. The hen comes out into the lath crate to be fed and watered; the chickens run through the laths. This form of coop will house safely one hen and 30 chickens. The number of coops is thus reduced. The hen and chickens should be placed in a grass field. This will reduce the mortality due to the chickens being reared on infected ground around the farm buildings. A number of cases have been reported to the poultry division of chickens and turkeys dying because of feeding on ground previously infested by diseased fowls.

Ghosts would frighten many people who are not afraid of germs. Yet the germ is a real danger. If this microscopic animalism could be magnified to a size in proportion to its deadliness it would show like a giant python, or fire breathing dragon. The one fact to remember is that the germ is powerless to harm the body when the blood is pure. It is far easier to keep the germ out than to drive it out after it obtains a hold in the system. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most powerful and perfect of blood purifying medicines. It increases the quantity as well as the quality of the blood, and enables the body to resist disease, or to throw it off if disease has obtained a footing in some weak organ. Wherever the digestion is impaired, the nutrition of the body is diminished, for the blood is made from the food which is eaten, and half digested food cannot supply the body with blood in quantity and quality adequate to its needs. For this condition there is no remedy equal to "Golden Medical Discovery." It cures ninety-eight out of every hundred persons who give it a fair trial. When there is constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will promptly relieve and permanently cure.

ALMOST EVERY WOMAN

Is inclined to habitual constipation and should use Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut which cleanse the system and regulate the stomach and bowels. For mild and sore relief use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.



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SUNLIGHT SOAP

With ordinary soap a woman has to work so hard and so long on wash day she has no time for preparing any of the family meals. Wash day is a trial, and the good wife faces each with a sigh of despair.

Sunlight Soap makes all the difference in the world. No toiling—no rubbing—no boiling—less than half the labor with much better results. Most women are all through their wash by twelve o'clock when they wash with Sunlight Soap the Sunlight way. It makes child's play of work.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

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