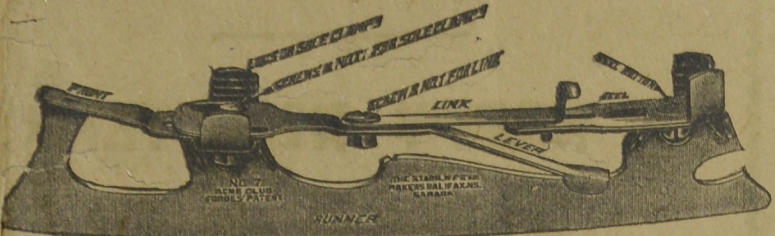


Get a "Skate" On.

JUST RECEIVED:

Star Skates of all kinds



The genuine Acme, the Mic-Mac, the Star Hockey, the Bracketed Hockey, the Boys' Hockey, the Chebucko, the Acadia, the Ladies' Beaver, the Gent's Beaver, the Star Skeleton, the Star Tube Skates, Hockey Sticks, Skate Straps, Pucks, Shin Guards

JAMES S. NEILL,

THE BIG HARDWARE STORE

FOR CHRISTMAS

There is nothing that would make a more suitable Xmas Gift than a

NICE SUIT or OVERCOAT

And you will find just what you would like in the stock of Suits, Trousers and Overcoats that I am showing for the Holiday season. Call and look them over.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 150 Queen St.

Ladies' Tailoring attended to promptly and satisfaction assured.

YOU WANT AN OVERCOAT

I have some very nice lines of Fancy Goods in checks and stripes some pretty patterns in Fall Suits. We make a specialty of Wedding Suits from \$18.00 to \$36.00

W. E. Seery, - - 220 Queen St.

Old Mines

Sydney Coal

In stock and to arrive.

This Coal is unequalled for general household purposes. Also

Blacksmith Coal

Of different varieties which we are prepared to ship promptly to outside customers.

Feed of all kinds

HAY and STRAW.

E. H. EVERETT.

Telephone 116.
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WARM

WARM

FURS

Come and see them and you will buy from us.

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COME TO US.

Don't send your Job Printing out flows. We'll do it for you at the

HERALD OFFICE

Lucy's Busy Corner.

John Frost is coming this way and the sooner your purchase one of our

Warm,

Nobby

Overcoats

the better. You will be prepared to meet him. These Coats are up-to-date in every particular, having been made especially for us by the best makers in Canada. The past week has been a busy one at the corner. Our ready-made bargains are open to all.

Yours respectfully,

LUCY & CO.

W. J. IRVINE, D.D.S.

(And Special Practitioner's Certificate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery).

Artificial Teeth
Inserted in Gold, Aluminum and ordinary Rubber Plates

Crown and Bridge Work

Executed in Gold and Porcelain after the best methods.

Anesthetics.

Local and General applied and administered for all Dental Surgery.

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SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings in 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Wood's Phospholine
The Great English Remedy. A positive cure for all forms of Sexual Weakness, Mental and Nervous Exhaustion, Brain Worry, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Effects of Abuse or Excess, all of which lead to Consumption, Infertility, Insanity and an early grave. Price 1/6 per bottle, six for 1/3. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. Write for Pamphlet, The Wood Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.

Wood's Phospholine is sold in Great Britain by all Druggists.

CATARRH

The true Cause and the true Cure.

How and why "Fruit-a-lives" completely eradicate this disease from the system.

Catarrh means inflammation. Ordinary catarrh is inflammation of the nose cavity opening into the throat. This cavity receives all the air going to and from the lungs. Food and drink passes through it to the stomach. And the prime cause of catarrh is indigestion. Because indigestion means an irritated stomach. This irritation spreads to the throat and nose. Belching gas keeps up the inflammation. The blood is impure and badly nourished. And nine times in ten, there is Constipation and poor skin action.

The only way to cure Catarrh is to cure the cause of catarrh. Digestion must be improved—inflammation in stomach soothed—blood purified—and the liver strengthened so it will give up enough bile to make the bowels move regularly every day.

Fruit-a-lives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

will always cure Catarrh of the throat and nose because these marvellous fruit tablets cure indigestion—sweeten the stomach—and eradicate all impurities from the blood by its stimulating and invigorating action on liver, bowels, kidneys and skin.

Leave sprays, atomisers, powders and snuffs alone. Take "Fruit-a-lives" regularly—be careful of your diet—and catarrh will soon be a thing of the past.

One 50c. box of "Fruit-a-lives" will prove how effectively these tablets relieve catarrh—and will do you so much good that you will gladly continue the treatment until cured.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent prepaid on receipt of price, if your druggist should not have them.

FRUIT-A-LIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.



Tommy—Hurray! We're going to move!
Bobby—How'd you know?
Tommy—I threw a brick in the parlor and knocked a big chunk of plaster off the wall and it didn't lick me.

"It's easy enough to pick out the bankrupt," said the unsophisticated reporter at the creditor's meeting.
"Yes?" replied the other.
"Yes. See how shabby and careworn he looks."

"That's the principal bankrupt is the man with the fur overcoat and diamonds."

The lights of the world are not advertising signs.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The general annual meeting of the Peoples' Bank of New Brunswick will be held at their Banking House on Thursday, the 18th January, 1906, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may require to be done.

A. H. F. RANDOLPH, President.

Fredericton, N. B.

Dec. 15th, 1905.

Dec. 19—dtf.

NEW GOODS

At

G. T. WHELPLEY'S

Imported direct per SS. "Gulf of Anad."

LAZENBY'S MIXED PICKLES.
PICALLILLI.
WHITE ONIONS.
WALNUT PICKLES.
GIRKINS.

Almond Meal, Olive Oil, Chill Vinegar, Distilled Malt Vinegar, Harvey Sauce, Preserved Ginger in Crock, Candied Ginger, Crosse & Blackwell's Marmalade, Red Currant Jelly, Strawberry Jam and Mince Meat.

G. T. WHELPLEY
310 Queen St., F'lon.

SPRUCE LUMBER IS VERY HIGH.

\$28 Per Thousand Quoted in New York for Heavy Dimension Lumber.

OPERATIONS IN THE WOODS.

(Bangor Daily News.)

Never since the first tree was felled in the forests of Maine has the price of spruce lumber been so high as now. \$28 per thousand feet having been quoted recently on heavy dimension timber in New York city, which is equal to \$23.50 at the mill in Bangor. Everywhere the demand for Maine spruce is greater than for twenty years past. New York city in particular calling for lumber faster than the mills can saw it. As there is every prospect that the heavy demand and high prices will continue next year, the lumbermen of Maine are making preparations to cut a much larger quantity of logs than usual, and have already sent into the woods all the men they have been able to hire. It is estimated that there are not fewer than 50,000 men at work in the woods of Maine while in the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and the Provinces of New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the great army of loggers number 80,000. They are accompanied by 22,000 horses and the fruits of their campaign will be a crop of 2,500,000,000 feet of spruce, pine, cedar, and hemlock.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Ten million dollars will be required to pay the loggers and teamsters for their work, and more to pay for the provisions and fodder consumed by the army. A million or more of dollars will then be expended in getting the logs to market, and more millions still in the manufacture of the tremendous crop of trees into lumber and paper. In all these vast operations Maine has a larger share than any of the other states or provinces named about one-third of the whole. So far as the east is concerned, she still lives up to her motto—Dirigo—"I lead" in the lumber business.

Maine's logging industry, which twenty years ago seemed to be in a decline, has been so revived by the coming of the pulp and paper mills that the woods operations are today more extensive than ever before. While the value of timberlands has vastly increased, logs have advanced fifty per cent in value and wages are higher than at any time since the first days immediately following the Civil war. When the first pulp mills were built in Maine the lumbermen had no idea that the industry would ever amount to much, except that it might afford a convenient market for the smaller trees—those not fit for lumber.

These logs were called "pulp wood," and were regarded with contempt by all hands, including river drivers who navigated them to boom. Generally, too, these little logs were cursed by the drivers as a nuisance, because they would not bear the weight of man and were the means of many a cold bath for those who handled them. Nowadays it is all very different. The pulp manufacturers no longer depend upon the little logs, but pursue quite the opposite policy in cutting over their vast tracts of timber and leaving the smaller trunks to grow and furnish the log crops of future years.

TOTAL CUT.

From a small proportion of the total cut of logs the "pulp stock" has now increased so that on some rivers it equals and on others even exceeds, in quantity the logs cut for the sawmills. In Maine the harvest for the pulp mills reached last winter the enormous total of three million feet. Following are the figures showing the total cut of logs last winter in the three states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:

Maine, total cut, seven hundred and fifty million feet; saw logs, four hundred and fifty million; pulp logs, three hundred million. New Brunswick, total cut, four hundred and fifty million feet; saw logs, three hundred and twenty-five million; pulp logs, one hundred and twenty-five million. Vermont, total cut, one hundred and fifty million; saw logs, one hundred and fifty million; pulp logs, fifty million. Nova Scotia, total cut, three hundred and seventy-five million feet; saw logs, three hundred million; pulp logs, fifty million; piling, twenty-five million. Grand total, two billion, one hundred and seventy-five million feet saw logs, one billion five hundred and seventy-five million pulp logs, five hundred and seventy-five million; piling, twenty-five million.

METHODS ADVANCING.

In every department of the lumber industry rapid progress is being made in methods and in appliances. In the olden time no one thought of sending men to the woods until snow had fallen. Now the crews that do the preliminary work are sent up river in August, and a large proportion of the men are on the ground long before snow comes, "swamping" (i.e., making or clearing) roads and felling timber, which in fairly smooth regions is dragged to the yards or places where the logs are assembled on bare ground.

While formerly the cutting of logs generally began in late November or early in December, a large part of the cut is now piled up in the yards at that time of year. In the old days the men were obliged to make the greater part of the journey to the woods on foot. Supplies were carried in on "cote" teams—a most laborious and expensive method of transportation. Now nearly all of

the important logging regions are traversed by railroads, and the crews, provisions, and camp outfits are carried quickly and at moderate expense to the scene of operations.

Oxen were used to haul the logging sleds in the days of the big pine, but now the big spruce which has succeeded the pine as the king tree of the northeast, is hauled by horses. Soon, it appears, the horses are to be superseded by steam and electric machines, which already are in successful operation on the head waters of the Kennebec.

HOUSING THE WORKERS.

The woodsmen are now housed in greater comfort and eat better food than did their fathers. They have better axes and cantdags with which to work, and better clothing to wear. Even the wages, which in Maine declined greatly when the first railroad to the provinces brought in thousands of New Brunswickers and other Canadians to compete with the native loggers, are now nearly, if not quite, as high as in the golden days of lumbering. There is nothing of which the men can rightfully complain unless it may be the excessive "wangan" charges.

The "wangan" is a sort of general store, corresponding to the slop chest of the deep-water ship, from which the men can get tobacco, clothing, and other things in the woods camps. The prices are high, but only the improvident or careless need become victims of the system, the sober and careful man making his purchases in town before going into camp.

Timberlands formerly owned by a great many men are rapidly coming under the control of large owners. This insures a better and more economical method of cutting. The great pulp corporations own millions of acres of the best lands in Maine, one concern having three hundred and seventy-five acres on the west branch of the Penobscot alone. These big concerns go about their logging operations systematically, employing foresters, log agents and various superintendents to see that the cutting is properly done and the forest wealth not wasted as in days gone by.

HAVE BUILT DAMS.

The pulp men have built dams and made other costly improvements on the driving streams, and are planning now for the storage of vast volumes of water which spring run to sea in freshets, doing no one any good, but frequently causing great damage to property, and which properly controlled in the lakes that feed the rivers, may be used in the dry season to float in the logs and turn the mill wheels. The pulp companies have invested many millions of dollars in great mill plants, one on the west branch of the Penobscot, representing an outlay of \$4,000,000, turning out 250 tons of white newspaper daily, and constituting the sole support of a flourishing village of 2,000 inhabitants where four years ago was a howling wilderness.

In the sawmills, too, progress is the order of the times. The old-fashioned saws have given way to band and all sorts of modern mechanisms, by means of which more lumber is gotten out of the log, and gotten out more rapidly and with less expense than formerly. The head sawyer must be an intelligent man, with a quick eye and good judgment; for it is he who must decide just what sort of lumber a log may best be sawed into. A good sawyer can save many times his wages by his correct "sizing up" of logs, while a poor or careless man in that position would bankrupt a small manufacturer by his wastefulness.

ALL BUT THE "BARK."

It is said of the pork packers of Chicago that they utilize every part of a hog except the squeal. Likewise it may be said of the modern Maine lumber manufacturer that he makes use of every part of a log except the bark. Years ago a good, big log was recklessly slashed up to get "dimension stuff"—timber of large size. Much of the remainder went to waste, being thrown overboard or burned in the form of slabs and edgings. Not many years ago every large sawmill had a huge furnace or some arrangement for the burning of such waste, and in the course of years so much mill refuse was thrown into the Penobscot river and sank there that finally the channel became too shoal to admit of the passage of vessels of deep draught. Then the United States government was called upon to dredge out the channel. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended in digging out the slabs and edgings that had been thrown overboard at the mills.

Now the slabs that come from the sawmills are few and thin, for between long lumber and the various forms of short lumber that are turned out there is very little left of the log when the sawyers get done with it. What goes to the dump is sent away by tramways to adjacent pulp mills to be ground up as paper material. Even the sawdust is used now, in conjunction with the coal and coal dust, and occasionally with crude petroleum, as fuel to feed the furnaces of the steam mills—so that really there is nothing left but the bark, and frequently that also is burned when dry enough.

PULP VERSUS LUMBER

Much has been said of the pulp mills crowding out the sawmills.

There is undeniably a sharp competition between the timber manufacturers and the pulp men in the log market, and for the control of the log supply, but the sawmill still rises the greater part of the log crop, and will continue to do so as much as it can afford to pay. It is simply a question of the survival of the fittest. Just at present it does not appear that the pulp and paper are high, and as usually a spruce log will yield 100,000 ft. in pulp, 100,000 ft. in saw, the pulp man can afford to pay more for logs than can the sawmill man.

Lumber is also selling at high prices, and there is not enough spruce this year to supply the demand. The pulp men are buying great areas of timber lands, and by some the prediction is made that in the near future they will control all the lands worth having; but these prophets can have but a faint idea of the vastness of the northern woods, which now, after eighty-four years of lumbering, are yielding 750,000,000 feet of logs annually with no sign of becoming exhausted, the alarms of theorists to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is timber enough in Maine for both sawmills and pulp mills under present conditions. If the sawmills should some day be forced out of business by the grinders and digesters it will be for the substantial and satisfactory reason that capital will see more profit in turning logs into sheets of paper than in sawing them into lumber.

NOT SLEEPING WELL.

Without sleep there can be no bodily or mental vigor, consequently sleeplessness is a dangerous condition. Nothing so surely restores sleep as Ferrozone; it's harmless—just a nourishing, strengthening tonic. Ferrozone vitalizes every part of the body, makes the nerves hardy, completely rebuilds the system. The cause of sleeplessness is removed—you can work, eat, sleep—feel like new after using Ferrozone. Don't put off—Ferrozone costs 50c. per box at all dealers; get it today.

SHOOTS HIMSELF AT WIFE'S GRAVE.

Webster, Dec. 29.—Standing over the grave of his wife in East Webster cemetery, this afternoon Gustav Schultz, 62, property owner of Oxford avenue, Dudley, shot himself through the head with a 28-calibre revolver. His condition is critical, both eyes being destroyed.

Three years ago Schultz's wife died and he has brooded over her death ever since. He had on various occasions stated that he would kill himself, and only a week ago revolvers were taken away from him.

Although three empty cartridges were found in the revolver, Schultz said he only shot himself twice, both shots taking the same course. The third bullet was not located. His act was witnessed by cemetery workers, and the victim was carried to the sick room at the police station. Later, he was taken to the Worcester City Hospital by Dr. Brown and Officers Love and Osborne, the officers accompanying the injured man on account of his repeated attempts to escape.

For the past fifteen years Schultz has been employed as dresser tender in the Slater South Village mills, up to his retirement three months ago. He is a member of Berkshire lodge, D. O. H. of Pittsfield. He had been boarding with the Henry Gudisch family, Oxford avenue. He has a son Alfred Schultz of Worcester.

Schultz's wife's first husband hanged himself in the Peter Pond woods about 25 years ago.

BABY WAIF THEIR CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Childless Couple of South Brewer, Me., Found Abandoned Infant on Their Doorstep and Will Adopt It.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Garrity of King's court, South Brewer, received a Christmas gift Sunday evening in the shape of a 10-day-old girl baby, deposited in a basket in the hallway of their home. They have adopted her.

Mr. Garrity is employed at the Eastern Manufacturing Company mill and the couple, though married 16 years, are childless. Both Mr. and Mrs. Garrity are very fond of children and the little girl is sure of being tenderly cared for.

The basket was of the ordinary market pattern, evidently recently purchased. The baby was warmly wrapped in flannel and wore a white dress of fine texture. There were no means of identification.

Mrs. Garrity opened the door and down near the foot of the hall noticed a closed carriage being driven rapidly away into the darkness. It was so dark that she could gain no idea of the appearance of the carriage.

CROUP IS DEADLY.

It must be stopped quickly. Nothing so sure as Nerviline. Give it internally, and rub it on chest and throat—croup soon vanishes. No doctor can write a more efficient prescription than Polson's Nerviline, which reaches the trouble and cures quickly. The marvelous power of Nerviline will surprise you; it's the best household remedy for coughs, colds, sore chest, croup, and internal pains of every kind. Large bottles have been sold by all dealers for nearly fifty years at 25c.

De Witt—So you saw me stealing a kiss, eh?

Upton—I did, and I call it larceny.

De Witt (ecstasically)—Pardon me—grand larceny.

Do the right thing when sore chest and tickling throat warn you that an all winter cold threatens. Use the best household remedy. Berry Davis' staunch old remedy. Berry Davis' Painkiller, and get rid of the pest in twenty-four hours. 25 and 50 cents.