

Hockey Goods Cheap.

During the present month we will sell cheap all kinds of Hockey Goods, including

Skates, Pucks,

Hockey Sticks,

Shin Protectors

And anything needed in this line.

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.

Here is a Snap!

LOOK IN MY WINDOW AND SEE THE DISPLAY OF

- - TROUSERINGS - -

EVERY PAIR TO SELL AT A BIG REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICE DURING THIS MONTH BEFORE STOCK-TAKING.

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

Just Received:

ONE CARLOAD

Scotch Chestnut Coal

Which is unequalled for Cooking ranges. One carload

Grand Lake

Blacksmith Coal

Which we are prepared to ship promptly to out of town consumers.

HAY,

OATS,

STRAW

Feed of all kinds

F. H. EVERETT.

Telephone 116.
P. O. Box 83.

Fur Goods

NICE

WARM

FURS

Come and see them and you will buy from us.

Estey & Hagerman

COME TO US.

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

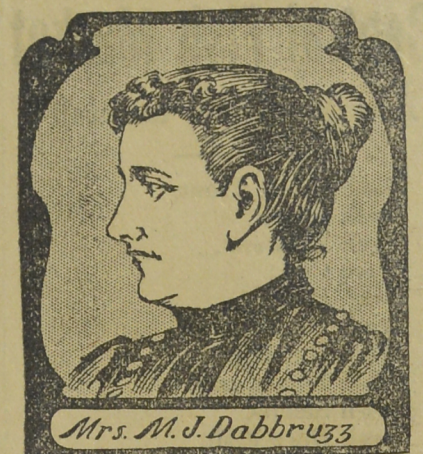
HERALD OFFICE

A HEALTHY OLD AGE

OFTENTHE BEST PART OF LIFE

Help for Women Passing Through Change of Life

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.



Mrs. M. J. Dabruzzi

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. When everything becomes a burden and you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, and you break out into perspiration easily, and your face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up at once! To build up woman's nervous system and during the period of change of life we know of no better medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here is an illustration. Mrs. Mary J. Dabruzzi, of 150 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham—

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a blessing to me through that delicate period known as the change of life. For six years it disturbed my entire system. I had hot flushes, was extremely nervous, became pale and debilitated, very irregular in the monthly flow, and the blood all seemed to be in my head. I had frequent palpitation and throbbing of the heart; in fact, my whole system seemed to be in disorder.

"I received no relief from the suffering incident to this period until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; but I date my relief from the time I took the first bottle. I gradually improved, nature took her course painlessly, and in due time I was a well woman.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick and ailing women to write her for advice. Her great experience is at their service, free of cost.

POSITIVELY BRUTAL.

His Wife—John, dear, the doctor says I need a change of climate.

Her Husband—All right. The weather man says it will be colder tomorrow.—Chicago News.

The Baird Company's Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry soothes and allays all irritated conditions of the throat and promptly relieves the Cough. This preparation does not contain any injurious ingredients whatever.

Notice of Legislation

The City of Fredericton will present for enactment at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick Bills to authorize and empower the city council as follows:

To provide for the appointment of a Chief of Police, and to vest the appointment of Police Officers and Police Constables in the city council. To establish and carry on a system of incandescent lighting in said city with the necessary powers incidental thereto. To issue debentures to defray the expense of the proposed improvements to the water supply and to amend the acts relating to water and sewerage. To regulate the numbering of houses and buildings within the city and confirm a bye-law relating to telegraph, telephone and other pole lines within the city. To encourage the establishment of industrial enterprises in said city by granting certain exemptions and other aid and assistance thereto. To amend and consolidate the law relating to rates and taxes in said city.

Dated January 17th, A. D., 1906.

J. W. McCREADY, City Clerk.

Jan. 17HD4wks.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., and marked on the outside "Tender for Addition to Station and Freight Shed at Norton," will be received up to and including

FRIDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1906.

for the construction of additions to the station and freight shed at Norton, N. B.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Station Master, Norton, N. B., 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.,

6th January, 1906.

Jan. 10, d131.

A. T. McMURRAY, D. M. D.

Office Hours: 9 to 5

Dentistry in all its modern branches. Special attention given to the care of children's teeth.

Patients living outside the city can make appointments by mail and thus do away with an unnecessary delay.

By the use of our Improved Electric Light apparatuses can be made for any evening.

Lady in attendance. Phone 28

TRIED TO DRUG FAMILY.

Woman Roused to Find an Intruder Standing at the Side of Her Bed.

North Adams, Mass., Jan. 24.—One of the most remarkable attempts at burglary which has ever occurred in the city was today reported to the police.

The attempt was said to have been made at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Whitney of 131 Bracwell avenue, and the police are investigating Mrs. Whitney's story. The house was entered by some one, who before proceeding to look for booty, drugged two members of the family, and was about to do likewise to a third when he was startled and made his escape.

It was nearly 4 o'clock in the morning when Mrs. Whitney, who was sleeping with her sick daughter in the room adjoining that of her husband, awoke with a start. She had a smothered feeling, which made it difficult for her to breathe. On raising her hands, they touched the garments of a person who was standing over her bed.

Mrs. Whitney arose and called to the intruder in the mean time making his escape through the opposite door. After considerable calling Mr. Whitney was aroused, but he was afflicted with a drowsy feeling which strengthened the opinion that he, too, was drugged. The room in which he slept was occupied by two beds, in one of which his eldest daughter slept. She also was overcome with a faint feeling on awakening. The door between the two bedrooms had been left open, but Mrs. Whitney found it closed when she went to arouse her husband.

As soon as Mr. Whitney awoke of the drowsiness with which he seemed to be overcome he started an investigation. A lamp left burning in the front room was blown out. All three outside doors were unlocked. All

had been locked before retiring.

Mr. Whitney at once announced that he would go to the police station, but his wife, who was almost overcome by the affair, begged him to stay with her. His eldest daughter, who is 16 years old, volunteered to go on the errand and was finally permitted to do so. She returned shortly with an officer, who made a thorough investigation, but no important clues were found.

The entire affair was very mysterious, especially as there is no large sum of money or valuable in the house.

The opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney is that the burglar entered the house by means of a key and after unlocking the doors in order to make escape easier if discovered, proceeded to drug the occupants of the further room. After accomplishing this he closed the door and was about to drug the remaining members of the family when Mrs. Whitney's timely awakening occurred.

Mrs. Whitney informed the officers that she is of the opinion that the drug which was to be given her was neither chloroform nor ether. Mr. Whitney imagined he heard his wife the first time she called, but it was several moments before he was sufficiently conscious to realize what had happened.

Mrs. Whitney is unable to give a description of the burglar, as he made good his escape before she had shaken off the stupor. She is quite sure that there was but one, and this one was dressed in an overcoat, which she felt when stretching out her hands upon awakening.

The family is greatly worked up over the occurrence, especially Mrs. Whitney, who is not in the best of health.

*Continued from second page.)

husbandry will also receive attention. Horticulture is an important subject in the maritime provinces, and Prof. Seers who is in charge of this department, is recognized as an expert and possesses the confidence of the fruit growers of the Annapolis valley.

Dairying is a subject that is receiving special attention at the Truro college, and practical lessons are to be given in butter making under the direction of Mr. J. F. Tilley, a New Brunswick man. The poultry department is in charge of Mr. Landry and is well equipped. Veterinary science is taught at the college, by Dr. Jakeman of Halifax, a practitioner of long experience.

No charge is made at the college for tuition, and the railways have promised transportation at single fare. Already one hundred applications for the February course had been received.

The professor next gave his hearers some information in regard to the long course. He pointed out that a college could not make a man but could only develop him. Having this in mind he said the people would not judge the college by the lower standard of students turned out. There were some men who went to agricultural college who never could be made much of. It was this class who caused the college to be adversely criticized.

At Truro they wanted no students for the long course who did not have at least two year's experience on a farm. At Truro at the present time he has as fine a lot of students as he had ever seen at an agricultural college.

The professor spoke of the Amherst winter fair as being an excellent institution along the line of agricultural education. The same could be said of the exhibitions held at Halifax and Fredericton, and also in connection with the institute work carried on by the government.

The professor next told about some experiments made in grain growing at Truro, and gave the results of the same. They were willing to furnish the seed to any farmers who would engage in co-operative experiments and report the results to the college.

Continuing, the professor said that the press and people of the country were greatly interested in having agriculture taught in our public schools. Personally he was of the opinion that a greater one could not be successfully taught in the public schools, unless the teachers had a practical training in the work.

Without the training the teacher might say something to the students that would not have a practical application and therefore bring the subject into discredit. He did not wish to be understood as saying however, that a lot could not be accomplished in our schools in the way of interesting the pupils in the practical things of life. Nature study was a grand thing in the schools providing the proper kind of a teacher could be secured. The teacher must be interested in the subject and know it; otherwise more harm would be accomplished than good. The subject was one of the greatest importance and should not be gone at too hastily.

In conclusion the professor expressed himself as confident that the movement which had sprung up in the maritime provinces along agricultural educational lines was bound to put agriculture on a higher plane. Any movement having for its object the uplifting of the agricultural community ought to have the support of the people.

DR. J. R. INCH, chief superintendent of education, opened the discussion on the subject introduced by Prof. Cumming. After complimenting Prof. Cumming on his excellent address, the doctor said he

did not pretend to be a leader along the line of agricultural education. Last year, in addressing the Association, he had occasion to speak rather discouragingly in regard to the educational outlook. He had to say that a number of schools were closed and teachers were leaving the country. This year he was able to report that there were forty more schools in operation than in 1904 and about two thousand more pupils. He only wished that he had the hearty support of the farming population in his work of administering the school law. It was a matter of regret that there was no agricultural college in New Brunswick, but he saw no reason for feeling humiliated over it.

The present arrangement the government had of assisting students to go to Truro and Guelph was very effective and economical. The college at Guelph had cost an enormous sum of money and it was out of the question for New Brunswick with its limited resources to think of establishing such an institution. Another great institution was being established at St. Anne de Bellevue, P. B., by Sir William McDonald. After all New Brunswick would get the benefit of these institutions which was far better than attempting the impossible.

Referring to the common schools of the province the doctor said that they were now giving instruction in nature studies. Five-sixths of the teachers of the province had received instruction in this subject under Dr. Brittain, and were fairly well qualified to teach it. He did not hold to the view that teachers were not qualified to teach nature studies unless they had completed a course in chemistry and other kindred subjects. He thought a good start had been made in this important branch of study in the schools of the province.

In regard to agricultural education, in the schools the doctor said that he thought a good foundation was being laid in the school gardens established at Kingston and other parts of the province. He agreed with Prof. Cumming that it was necessary to have competent teachers to give instruction in nature work and school gardens. At the present time twenty teachers were qualifying for the work at Guelph. Dr. Brittain had established school gardens in Carleton County and a number were to be established in Kings County.

Dr. Brittain gave his time free of charge at the University of New Brunswick during the winter season. The doctor was to have a chair in the new agricultural college at St. Anne de Bellevue and he regretted that the province was to lose his services. The province could not go backward. The time would come when it would be necessary to have a man who could lecture at the University and Normal School on nature studies, and also superintend the school gardens throughout the province. He believed that when the Macdonald fund ceased the people would insist that the government carry on the school garden work in the province.

In conclusion, the doctor made mention of the compulsory school law to be introduced by the government at the approaching session of the legislature. He was in favor of a law, but realized that it could not be carried out without considerable expense. The government proposed to flake it optional with school districts whether they adopted the compulsory law or not. Personally, he did not think there should be any optional clause in the law.

In conclusion, the doctor thanked the audience for the attentive hearing given him.

Dr. John Brittain in response to a call from the chair spoke briefly. He regarded farming as a calling requiring scientific knowledge. It had been stated that the only way that the boys could be kept on the farm was to give them a scientific know-

ledge of the occupation. Agricultural subjects cannot very well be taught in the schools, but the boys and girls can be interested in nature studies. They could be interested in the birds and plants about the home. If you could get the boys to see what a beautiful place the country is, they would not be so anxious to go to the city. He was glad to say that he had been able to accomplish a little along this line and some day a greater man would accomplish more. The doctor contended that half the time children spent in school was wasted, as they were taught subjects in which they took no interest. By simple experiments in nature studies a great deal could be done to interest children in farm life. The words "nitrogen" and "oxygen" used in agricultural lectures, were not familiar to the farmers. This was because none of them had ever tried to produce oxygen. For an expenditure of five cents a boy could produce oxygen in a school room just as good as it could be produced in an agricultural college. He (Brittain) was not a farmer today because he had no farm, and could not get money enough to buy one. He lately had one of the students analyze the contents of a fire extinguisher, and found it to contain nothing but baking soda. Had the farmers when at school learned more about the properties of baking soda, there would be less money paid for fire extinguishers today. He believed that half the time in school was sufficient to spend on books. Instead of school books teaching things about New York and Boston they should begin to teach about the little things near home. Prof. Cumming was right when he said few teachers were qualified to teach nature studies. He believed that it was of the greatest importance that teachers be given a better and more thorough training. We are living for our children and it is important that we should leave them well equipped. He was glad to see the consolidated school system extending in the province. At present there were two in operation and two more in course of erection. The government was doing everything to encourage the movement. It would be better for the pupils both mentally and morally to have nice school buildings. The little outbuildings connected with many school buildings in the province are unfit for any human being to enter. It was important that the children should be under the influence of a wise, competent teacher. In regard to school gardens he hoped that a man would be appointed to carry on the work in which he was now engaged. It was hard to keep a good thing alive and unless this movement was taken up in earnest it would die out.

Mr. George E. Baxter spoke strongly in favor of school consolidation. The farmers did not want the government to go to the expense of building an agricultural college. The government deserved great credit for what had been done, but they should go a step further.

He closed by moving the following resolution: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this association short courses in stock and grain judging and general practical agricultural and horticultural instruction should be established in one or more centres of New Brunswick and that the commissioner of agriculture be and is hereby requested to have an attendance canvassed for these courses and if a sufficient attendance is assured to provide such courses in the winters of 1906-1907."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Peters thought it would be poor policy to engage in such an undertaking at the present time. It was difficult to get a suitable building, suitable stock or instructors to carry on such work. No matter in what locality the school was established it would be necessary for the students to leave home and if they did that they might as well go to Truro, where they would have first class facilities and the government would provide railway fare. He felt that he would have to record his vote against Mr. Baxter's resolution. Mr. Peters closed with an appeal to the farmers to take more interest in the farmers' institute work.

Rev. T. Hunter Boyd endorsed the remarks made by Mr. Peters. He thought there was no necessity for the government engaging in an undertaking of the kind suggested by Mr. Baxter, when the splendid school at Truro was within such easy reach. He hoped that the Farmers' Institutes would be able to represent the locality where the school was established at the Amherst winter fair.

The vote of Mr. Baxter's resolution resulted in it being promptly bowled out, only the mover and second supporting it.

After the president had returned thanks for the support given him the meeting adjourned.

ARE YOU COSTIVE?

If you know how bad for health constipation is you would be more careful. Irrregular bowels cause appendicitis, jaundice, anaemia and a thousand other diseases too. Sooner or later it will bring you to a sick bed. The use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills changes all this quickly. They are made to cure constipation in one night, and always do so. By taking Dr. Hamilton's Pills you are sure of a keen appetite, splendid color, jovial spirits and sound restful sleep. Gentle in action; good for men, women or children. 25c. per box, or five for \$1.00. At all dealers in medicine.

HER IDEA.

Mrs. Parvenu—Give me three pounds of tea.
Grocer—What kind, ma'am?
Mrs. Parvenu—Some of this here "pink tea." I see so much about in the paper that society people are using.—Exchange.

A Clear Skin and a bright eye usually indicate health, which is obtained by using Wheeler's Botanic Bitters, a genuine system regulator, Blood Purifier, Cures Indigestion, Headache, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Pimples, Eruptions and Loss of Appetite.