



PURITY

and fresh as absolutely new. Every quality of the drugs you use if they are to be of the service required. This applies with few exceptions to toilet preparations also.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON

every article we sell as being of standard quality and full strength. To household remedies of proven value we give particular attention and our prescription department has but one motto: "Absolute fidelity and accuracy." And low prices are a feature of every department.

Alonzo Stables
York Street Drug Store.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 16, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated. The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
(2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
May 8—66m6m6m.

CANADIAN RY.
ATLANTIC DIVISION

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

IMPERIAL LIMITED ROUTE
TO THE PACIFIC COAST

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect, May 11, 1906.

Atlantic Time. Trains daily except Sunday unless otherwise stated.

LEAVE FREDERICTON
6:25 a.m.—Express for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points north; Edmundston, Riviere du Loup and Quebec, Bangor, Portland and Boston. Pullman Parlor Car, Fredericton Jet, to Boston.

7:30 a.m.—Mixed, via Gibson Branch, for Woodstock and north; Presque Isle, Edmundston, Riviere du Loup and Quebec. Leaves St. Mary's 8:15 a.m.

9:30 a.m.—Express for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Atlantic Express for St. John and points East. Atlantic Express will not stop between Fredericton Junction and Fairville. Palace Sleeper Fredericton Junction to Halifax Dining Car, Fredericton Junction to Truro.

6:30 p.m.—Mixed for Fredericton Jet, connecting with Short Line Express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and with Imperial Limited and Pacific Express from Montreal for the West, Northwest and Pacific Coast. Also connects for Vancouville, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.; St. Stephen, (St. Andrews after July 1st), Houlton and Woodstock. Palace Sleeper Fredericton Jet, to Montreal. C.P.R. Dining Car, Fredericton Junction to Mattawamkeag. Pullman Sleeper Fredericton Jet, to Boston.

9:00 p.m.—Express for St. John and East. Pullman Parlor Car, Fredericton Jet, to St. John.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON

10:00 a.m.—From St. John and points east.
11:20 a.m.—From Boston, Montreal, St. Stephen, (St. Andrews after July 1st), Woodstock and Houlton.

8:35 p.m.—From St. John and east.

8:45 p.m.—From Woodstock and all points north via Gibson Branch. Arrives at St. Mary's 8:10 p.m.

m.—From Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock and Houlton.
F. R. PERRY,
Dist. Pass. Agent, St. John, N.B.
G. E. E. UNSHER,
G. F. A., Montreal.

CASTORIA

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

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COFFINS, CASKETS AND FUNERAL FURNISHINGS, HEARSE
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PICTURES FRAMED AND MOUNTED PROMPTLY.

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JOHN G. ADAMS,
DOWN TOWN, Next above Queen Hotel. 'Phone 62

If you are planning an outing this summer
arrange to spend a week on the
Miramichi, and take in

**CHATHAM'S
BIG FAIR**
Sept. 17th to the 21st.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.

A great display of Industrial and Agricultural Products
Excellent Premiums, Good Music, Amusements of all
Kinds, and something doing all the time.

TWO DAYS RACING on Chatham driving
Park adjoining Exhibition grounds, \$2000.00 in
premiums. Purses divided as follows, Free-for-All,
\$500.00, 2.15 class \$500.00, 2.19 class \$400.00, 2.24
class \$300.00, 2.30 class \$300.00. See programmes,
prize-list and other printed matter for particulars.
Geo. E. Fisher, Secretary, Hon. L. J. Tweedie,
President.

**June
Weddings.**

If yours is in the list come to the right place for your

**Invitations
AND
Announcements**

The best people get their Wedding Stationery from us
and are well pleased. No trouble to show samples and
give quotations.

The Herald Office

Brewster's Millions

Copyright, 1904,
by Herbert S. Stone
& CompanyBy GEORGE BARR MCUTCHEON
(RICHARD GREAVES)

(Continued.)

"I believe I'd like to have you read this extra—the will, Mr. Grant," he said, with an effort to hold his nerves in leash.

Mr. Grant cleared his throat and began in his still voice. Once he looked up to find his listener eager, and again to find him grown indifferent. He wondered dimly if this were a pose.

In brief, the last will of James T. Sedgwick bequeathed everything, real and personal, of which he died possessed to his only nephew, Montgomery Brewster of New York, son of Robert and Louise Sedgwick Brewster. Supplementing this all important clause there was a set of conditions governing the final disposition of the estate. The most extraordinary of these conditions was the one which required the heir to be absolutely penniless upon the twenty-sixth anniversary of his birth, Sept. 23.

The instrument went into detail in respect to this supreme condition. It set forth that Montgomery Brewster was to have no other worldly possession than the clothes which covered him on the September day named. He was to begin that day without a penny to his name, without a single article of jewelry, furniture or finance that he could call his own or could thereafter reclaim. At 9 o'clock, New York time, on the morning of Sept. 23 the executor, under the provisions of the will, was to make over and transfer to Montgomery Brewster all of the moneys, lands, bonds and interests mentioned in the inventory which accompanied the will. In the event that Montgomery Brewster had not in every particular complied with the requirements of the will to the full satisfaction of the said executor, Swearingen Jones, the estate was to be distributed among certain institutions of charity designated in the instrument. Underlying this imperative injunction of James Sedgwick was plainly discernible the motive that prompted it. In almost so many words he declared that his heir should not receive the fortune if he possessed a single penny that had come to him in any shape or form from the man he hated, Edwin Peter Brewster. While Sedgwick could not have known at the time of his death that the banker had bequeathed \$1,000,000 to his grandson, it was more than apparent that he expected the young man to be enriched liberally by his enemy. It was to preclude any possible chance of the mingling of his fortune with the smallest portion of Edwin P. Brewster's that James Sedgwick on his deathbed put his hand to this astonishing instrument.

There was also a clause in which he undertook to dictate the conduct of Montgomery Brewster during the year leading up to his twenty-sixth anniversary. He required that the young man should give satisfactory evidence to the executor that he was capable of managing his affairs shrewdly and wisely; that he possessed the ability to add to the fortune through his own enterprise; that he should come to his twenty-sixth anniversary with a fair name and a record free from anything worse than mild forms of dissipation; that his habits be temperate; that he possess nothing at the end of the year which might be regarded as a "visible or invisible asset;" that he make no endowments; that he give sparingly to charity; that he neither lend nor give away money, for fear that it might be restored to him later; that he live on the principle which inspires a man to "get his money's worth," be the expenditure great or small. As these conditions were prescribed for but a single year in the life of the heir, it was evident that Mr. Sedgwick did not intend to impose any restrictions after the property had gone into his hands.

"How do you like it?" asked Mr. Grant as he passed the will to Brewster.

The latter took the paper and glanced over it with the air of one who had heard but had not fully grasped its meaning.

"It must be a joke, Mr. Grant," he said, still groping with difficulty through the fog.

"No, Mr. Brewster, it is absolutely genuine. Here is a telegram from the probate court in Sedgwick's home county, received in response to a query from us. It says that the will is to be filed for probate and that Mr. Sedgwick was many times a millionaire. This statement, which he calls an inventory, enumerates his holdings and their value, and the footing shows \$6,845,000 in round numbers. The investments, you see, are gilt edged. There is not a bad penny in all those millions."

"Well, it is rather staggering, isn't it?" said Montgomery, passing his hand over his forehead. He was beginning to comprehend.

"In mere ways than one. What are you going to do about it?"

"Do about it?" in surprise. "Why, it's mine, isn't it?"

"It is not yours until next September," the lawyer quietly said.

"Well, I fancy I can wait," said Brewster, with a smile that cleared the air.

"But, my dear fellow, you are already the possessor of a million. Do you

forget that you are expected to be penniless a year from now?"

"Wouldn't you exchange a million for seven millions, Mr. Grant?"

"But let me inquire how you purpose doing it?" asked Mr. Grant mildly.

"Why, by the simple process of destruction. Don't you suppose I can get rid of a million in a year? Great Scott, who wouldn't do it! All I have to do is to cut a few purse strings, and there is but one natural conclusion. I don't mind being a pauper for a few hours on the 23d of next September."

"That is your plan, then?"

"Of course. First I shall substantiate all that this will sets forth. When I am assured that there can be no possibility of mistake in the extent of this fortune and my undisputed claim I'll take steps to get rid of my grandfather's million in short order." Brewster's voice rang true now. The zest of life was coming back.

Mr. Grant leaned forward slowly, and his intent, penetrating gaze served as a check to the young fellow's enthusiasm.

"I admire and approve the sagacity which urges you to exchange a paltry million for a fortune, but it seems to me that you are forgetting the conditions," he said slowly. "Has it occurred to you that it will be no easy task to spend a million dollars without in some way violating the restrictions in your uncle's will, thereby losing both fortunes?"

(To be Continued.)

CANADA'S LUMBER MARKET.

Trade With England Declining—Shipments to This Country Increasing.

United States Consul Worman of Rivers, Canada, says it is not true that the destruction of the Canadian forests is due principally to the large demands for lumber from the United States. The United States takes only about 25 per cent. of her timber consumption from Canada. The States consume yearly about 2,500,000 cords of pulp wood, of which the Adirondack forests alone furnish 580,000 cords. From Canada the pulp wood exports for the year ended July 1, 1901, were 497,238 cords, valued at \$1,758,049, and for the year ended July 1, 1905, the value reported was \$2,600,814, the United States taking all the shipments. To this should be added another product of the forests, the ground wood pulp, which now supports thirty-eight mills turning out 854 tons daily, of which besides the home consumption, the export in 1905 amounted in value to \$3,339,158, the United States taking of this export to the amount of \$2,694,122.

Some Canadians who are well informed on the question of lumber exports express pessimistic views regarding the export trade in lumber from Canada to England. The indications are that in the immediate future shipments of lumber to England will be small, in comparison to the record of the past. English dealers are now ordering their supplies largely from Sweden and Norway, where they can purchase more cheaply than in the Canadian market. Canada's future market, it is asserted, will be the United States. Buyers from this country have already made an invasion of the Dominion to purchase large quantities of the Southern white pine, and the usual increase in the demand has adapted itself already. This change of conditions has led the Canadian lumbermen to realize that henceforward States, and that they will have no need to rely upon the European market for the disposal of their produce.

HALIFAX EXHIBITION.

Beautifying Grounds for the Dominion Fair.

The appearance of the Nova Scotia exhibition grounds at Halifax is being revolutionized by gangs of men who are getting them into shape for the Dominion exhibition, and those who have been coming to the provincial shows in past years will hardly recognize the old grounds as they appear in use by the great Dominion exhibition.

The area enclosed by the half-mile track has been levelled off, grass seed sown, small buildings removed and a new vaudeville stage erected, with dressing rooms beneath. Workmen are engaged doubling the floor space of the main building and making important changes and improvements in machinery hall. Alterations, extensions and repairs are being effected on all sides within the immense enclosure.

The Exhibition Commission would urge on the farmers and live-stock men of the Maritime Provinces the importance of at once taking steps to have a creditable exhibit in their particular departments. We must see to it that Nova Scotia and all the rich eastern provinces stand out well in comparison with Ontario, Quebec and other parts of the Dominion that will be represented at the Dominion Exhibition September 22nd to October 6th.

The entries for the Manufacturers (Main) building close on July 16th, and so great is the pressure of application for space, up to the present the manager fears he will have to cut down on some of the spaces asked for to accommodate all. Many splendid and novel exhibits are in-

ENMERSON DOES THINGS.

Transcript Recounts Some of the Minister's Acts for the Benefit of His Constituency.

Moncton Transcript.—A timely subject for the local cartoon would be the Hon. Mr. Emmerson, M. P., Minister of Railways and Canals, busily engaged in erecting a magnificent block of steel concrete workshops for the I. C. R., and laying out tracks for the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals. Around him ought to be shown the people of Moncton as a whole either co-operating with him or applauding his efforts. In the foreground should be the Times editor as a dirty little boy seated at a puddle, throwing mud at the Hon. Mr. Emmerson in the hope of discouraging his efforts to build up a "Greater Moncton."

Mr. Emmerson put a clock in the requirements, but the Times threw mud.

Mr. Emmerson had the post office delivery system, the street collections, the street letter boxes, the internal arrangements of the post office all revolutionized to meet growing requirements, but the Times threw mud.

Mr. Emmerson, when Moncton was

overshadowed by the gloom of a great disaster, which temporarily discouraged her business men and tollers, came along with words of encouragement. For a moment there was a truce from our contemporary, but it soon recovered its wonted demagogue and the Times threw mud.

Mr. Emmerson fought for Moncton as the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but the Times threw mud.

Mr. Emmerson obtained a generous subsidy for the Petitcodiac river service, but the Times threw mud.

Mr. Emmerson has purchased a magnificent site for the I. C. R. new workshops on the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus and he is endeavoring to lay such foundations as will assure the building of a greater Moncton, but the Times throws mud.

cluded in what has already been applied for, and the public will have an opportunity of seeing the largest and best exhibits in these lines ever seen in Eastern Canada.

THE VANHORN ROBBERY.

Burglars Showed Unusual Taste in Selection.

St. Andrew's Beacon.—No clue has yet been found to the robbers who despoiled Sir William's summer residence on Minister's Island. It is thought that whoever did it must have had a good knowledge of the house, and they must also have had a good assortment of keys with them, as nearly every door has a different lock, and almost every door had been opened by the burglars and locked again. Why they should take this precaution is not clear, unless it was to prevent an earlier discovery.

The character of the goods taken is not such that the ordinary burglar would trouble himself with. How many burglars are there who would burden themselves with \$300 worth of linen, nearly every piece of which would be marked with the owner's stamp? Or what burglar is it that would take a lot of private writing paper bearing the name of Van Horn's stamp upon it? Yet that is what this burglar did, for he or she took nearly all of Sir William's private writing paper and left behind in the same drawer a fine pair of field glasses. The case had apparently been taken out and returned to the drawer again.

The silver taken was not of a costly character, the solid silver having been removed to Montreal when the house was closed.

Another peculiarity about the robbery is that some rolls of butter that had been left in the refrigerator were taken.

It is the general belief that the robbers landed in a boat on the back of the island and carried their plunder off by the same way.

THE NEWSPAPERS THE BEST GIVERS.

In the course of a recent address in the Unitarian Church in Madison Wis., Amos Parker Wilder, editor of the Wisconsin State Journal, said:

"Newspapers are the best givers in the community. No one else gives so much money to good causes—for a newspaper's space is money. The average citizen is interested in one good thing—a hospital meeting or a church supper to the Humane Society. The newspaper is bolstering up half a dozen products daily. It is sometimes said: 'Why, these topics are news—it is to be read about them that people subscribe to the paper.' It is true enough that these topics have a certain news value, but a few lines soon exhaust that. From the standpoint of public interest it is enough to know once that the Humane Society will meet Tuesday, or that the second ward Loyal Legion will hold a contest. A handful of people may be interested to have the announcement printed in their ears daily until the fatal day, but a newspaper is published for many thousands of people. Its space is limited and it costs money to set type. No one knows what immense free service newspapers give to these countless good causes and how many journals have been bankrupted because the owner did not refuse (as citizens decline to give more than a certain amount of money) to turn newspapers over to charity instead of to 'news,' which the average reader wants. There must be a choice section of Paradise reserved for this underestimated profession which so loves its fellow man."

BLOOMFIELD RIDGE.

July 6.—The weather for the past week has been delightful.

Quite a number of our people attended the Old Home Celebration in Fredericton.

A number of visitors from Boston are touring here.

The rain on Wednesday was of great benefit.

Mr. Andrew Colhoun and Mrs. John A. Peacock held prayer meeting on Sunday evening in the Union church.

Wesley Bruce of Hayesville, was calling on Miss A. E. Boies on Sunday evening. Mr. Bruce has a new driver.

Mr. Steven A. Porter of Hogsto, Maine, was the guest of his cousin, Mr. James P. Boies.

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COLLARS**

for business men are designed to give the maximum of comfort.
They are correct in style, and are made from the finest Irish linen, woven expressly for them.

Two qualities, all styles, 15c and 20c.

TOOKE BROTHERS, Limited.
912 MONTREAL.



**MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER**

PURE AND WHOLESOME.
ONE POUND CAN 25c
E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

**THE WORLD OVER
Thousands of Mothers
are using
DR. CODERRE'S
INFANTS' SYRUP**

For Children's Ailments, you cannot but admit the fact that this preparation is one of merit and is all what is claimed for it. It is safe, pleasant and soothing for children teething, and a prompt checker of bowel and stomach troubles.

Physicians and Professional nurses recommend it.

In purchasing, see that Dr. Coderre's signature and portrait is on every wrapper. Beware of the many SYRUPS put up in a similar form and made to look like Dr. Coderre's.

Price, 25c. per bottle, or by mail on receipt of price.

Sole Proprietors, THE WINGATE CHEMICAL Co. Limited, Montreal, Canada.

STANTON'S PAIN RELIEF,
A FAMILY REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.