



Shooting Supplies.

Remember we keep a full line of shooting supplies:
WINCHESTER & SAVAGE RIFLES, SINGLE & DOUBLE-BARREL SHOT
GUNS, CARTRIDGE BELTS, GAME BAGS, HUNTING KNIVES, etc.

AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS

Don't forget we are selling an
IVER-JOHNSON Single-Barrel Shot
Gun complete with loading tools for

\$5.00

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES S. NEILL,

Fredericton's Big Hardware Stores.

UNEEDA BISCUIT

Saltines, A. B. Snaps,
Fluted Coconut, Spice
Jumbles, Mary Ann, Van-
illa Creams, Royal Fruit
and many other varieties
just opened at

G. T. WHELPLEY'S

310, Queen Street, F'ton.

Prince Edward Island Railway
TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the
undersigned, and marked on outside,
"Tender for Machine Shop, Char-
lottetown," will be received up to
and including SATURDAY, SEP-
TEMBER 22nd, 1906, for the con-
struction of an Erecting Machine,
and Blacksmith Shop at Charlottetown,
P. E. I.
Plans and specifications may be
seen at the Resident Engineer's
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., at
the Office of the Secretary of the
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, Ont., and at the Chief
Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B.,
where forms of tender may be ob-
tained.
All the conditions of the specifica-
tion must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., Sept. 4th, 1906.

F. St. John Bliss,
Barrister, Notary, etc.
Offices—Orange Building.
Entrance Carleton street.

**Fire, Life, Health and Accident
Insurance.**

Jasper A. Winslow,
Opp. Normal School,
Queen Street, Fredericton.

STANLEY MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet,
Gonorrhea and Runny Nose.
100 Doses. Cures Kid-
ney and Bladder Troubles.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
The great Uterine Tonic,
and only safe effective Monthly
Regulator, on which women
depend. Sold in three degrees
of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2,
10 degrees stronger, \$2; No. 3,
for special cases, \$3 per box.
Sold by all druggists, or sent
postpaid on receipt of price.
Free pamphlet. Address: **The
Cook Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.** (Formerly W. Windsor
Med. Co.)
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are sold in Frederic-
ton by all druggists.

THE Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.

INCOR. 1848.

Issue the most liberal and
up-to-date policies
on the market.

Dominion Government Deposits

\$1,116,000.00

Absolute Security to Cana-
dian Policy holders.

If you are interested in Life
Insurance you can get the
best by writing to

Albert J. Machum,
MANAGER.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

If you can sell Insurance
I would like to hear
from you.

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

Crowns and Bridge Work

Executed in Gold and Porcelain after
most and best methods.

Anesthetics.

Local and General applied and adminis-
tered for Painless Dentistry.

Office: CHESTNUT'S BUILDING,
Queen St. Opp. City Hall Tel. 75.

COAL

ALL KINDS

Now in stock.

Hard and

Soft Coal

P. FARRELL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fredericton, N. B.

Queen Street, Fredericton.

Fredericton, N. B.

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Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, N. B.

WHY DO YOU FAINT?

Sometimes from shock or fright,
but usually because the system is
weakened and depressed, — it lacks
power to react from sudden strain.
This condition demands rebuilding,
demands nourishment, which is best
supplied by Ferrozone. In every
form of debility Ferrozone is a speci-
fic. It fortifies the digestive and
assimilative power of the body, pro-
motes the elimination of waste ma-
terials, builds up tissue, gives energy
and resistance. To have rich, red
blood, enduring nerves, a strong con-
stitution and lasting good health, use
Ferrozone. Sold everywhere in 50c.
boxes or six for \$2.50.

"Tommy," said the teacher, re-
proachfully, "why didn't you take
your hat off to me when you passed
me yesterday?"
"I didn't have my hat on, ma'am,"
cried the boy.
"Don't tell me that. I saw you." "I
know you saw me, but you did not
see me hat. That was my brother's
hat I had on."

NO LINIMENT CAN CURE IT

That pain between the eyes isn't
neuralgia. Many think so, but it is
catarrh, plain ordinary catarrh that
demands attention right now. Your
proper lead is to use "Catarrhazone."
Doctors recognize it as a cure that
surpasses all others. Sure, because
it does reach the trouble; safe, be-
cause no drugs to take, you breathe
its healing vapor direct to the course
of the trouble, and cure is guaran-
teed. Two sizes, 25c. and \$1.50.
Sold everywhere.

A school teacher, one day, during
the hour for drawing suggested to
her pupils that each should draw
what he or she would like to be
when grown up. At the end of the
lesson one little girl showed an em-
pty slate.
"Why," said the teacher, "isn't
there something you would like to
be when you grow up?"
"Yes," said the little girl. "I
would like to be married, but I don't
know how to draw it."

Sending Truth After a Lie.

Verdict for Dr. Pierce

AGAINST THE

Ladies' Home Journal.

DR. PIERCE'S TRADUCERS COME
TO GRIEF.

It is an old maxim that "a lie will
travel seven leagues while truth is get-
ting its boots on," and no doubt hun-
dreds of thousands of good people read
the unvarnished and malicious attack
upon Dr. R. V. Pierce and his "Favorite
Prescription" published in the May
(1904) number of the Ladies' Home
Journal, with its great black display
headings, who never saw the humble,
groveling retraction, with its inconspic-
uous heading, published two months
later. It was boldly charged in the
slandering and libelous article that
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription con-
tained alcohol and other harmful in-
gredients. Dr. Pierce promptly brought
suit against the Curtis Publishing Com-
pany, publishers of the Ladies' Home
Journal. The suit was for \$200,000.00
damages.

Dr. Pierce alleged that Mr. Bok, the
editor, maliciously published the ar-
ticle containing such false and defama-
tory matter with the intent of injur-
ing his business; furthermore, that no
alcohol, or other injurious, or habit-
forming, drugs are, or ever were,
contained in his "Favorite Prescrip-
tion"; that said medicine is made from
native medicinal roots and contains no
harmful ingredients whatever, and that
Mr. Bok's malicious statements were
wholly and absolutely false.

In the retraction printed by said
Journal they were forced to acknowl-
edge that they had obtained analyses
of "Favorite Prescription," from
eminent chemists, all of whom cer-
tified that it did not contain alcohol or
any of the alleged harmful drugs!

These facts also came in the trial of
the action in the Supreme Court. But
the business of Dr. Pierce was greatly
injured from the effect of the publica-
tion of the original libel with its great dis-
play headings, while hundreds of thou-
sands who read the original wickedly
defamatory article never saw the hum-
ble groveling retraction, set in small
type and made as inconspicuous as pos-
sible. The matter was, however, brought
before a jury in the Supreme Court of
New York State which promptly ren-
dered a verdict in the Doctor's favor.
Thus his traducers came to grief. Their
base slanders were refuted and they
were obliged to "eat humble pie."

During the trial of the libel suit Dr.
Lee H. Smith, Vice-President of the
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
stated under oath that the ingredients
of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription
were wholly extracted from the follow-
ing native roots: Golden Seal, Bine
Cohosh, Lady's Slipper, Black Cohosh
and Unicorn by means of pure glycerine
of pure strength. He was asked how
he knew, as a physician and experienced
medical man, that the "Favorite Prescrip-
tion" was a cure for the diseases
peculiar to women, such as female
weakness, leucorrhoea, prolapsus, retro-
version and other displacements of the
womanly organs, and he stated that he



knew such was the fact because of his
professional experience and the many
thousands of women whose ills had
been cured by this "Prescription."
This experience of Dr. Smith was corrob-
orated by the standard Medical Authorities
of the several schools of medicine endorsing
the various roots used in the "Favorite Prescrip-
tion." The American Dispensary; Organic
Medicines, by Grover Cox, M. D.; Materia
Medica and Therapeutics, by Professor Fin-
ley Ellinger, M. D.; The Dispensary of
Chicago; "New Remedies," by Prof.
Edwin M. Hale, M. D.; of Chicago; Text-Book
of Therapeutics, by Dr. Robert A. Hare,
Professor in University of Penn'a; Laurence
Johnson, M. D., Professor in University
of New York; Professor John King, Author of
"Woman and Her Diseases"; Wm. Paine, M.
D., Author of the "Cure of Chronic Dis-
eases"; Professor John M. Scudder, D. O., Au-
thor of a treatise on "The Diseases of Women";
Horatio C. Wood, M. D., Author of "Ther-
apeutics"; Roberts Bartholow, A. M., M. D.,
Prof. of Materia Medica, Jefferson Medical
College of Philadelphia.

All these recognized and standard
authorities praise in the strongest pos-
sible terms, each and every ingredient
which enters into the "Favorite Prescrip-
tion" of Dr. Pierce for the cure of wom-
an's peculiar weaknesses and ailments.
In fact the "Favorite Prescription"
stands alone as being the only medi-
cine for woman's special ailments
which has any such professional en-
dorsement which fact is generally re-
cognized as entitled to much more
weight than any amount of lay, or non-
professional testimonials.

The "Favorite Prescription" stands
alone as the only non-secret, medicine
for woman's ailments, the manufacturer
of which are not afraid to publish
their formula broadcast—thus courting
the fullest scrutiny.

The "Favorite Prescription" has
been on trial in court and came out
fully vindicated as containing no harm-
ful or habit-forming drugs.

What other medicine for women could
stand such a test?
No invalid women can afford to ac-
cept a secret nostrum of unknown com-
position for this tried and proven rem-
edy of known composition. Leading
physicians often prescribe it because
they know exactly what it is made of
and that the ingredients of which it is
composed are the very best known to
medical science for the cure of wom-
an's peculiar weaknesses and delicate
ailments. Sold by all druggists.

JOHN G. ADAMS,

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER. Prompt and
careful attention to all orders. The only complete
line of Funeral Furnishings in the City and the best
Equipment.

Down Town, Next above Queen Hotel. 'Phone 26

CANADA'S NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL.

Railway Will Open Up a Game Country Unsurpassed by
Any in the Dominion--Work of the
Surveying Parties.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—A recent copy
of "Illustrated Canada" published in
London, has the following:

Two years ago when the people
of Canada decided that the needs of
the country demanded a second trans-
continental railway, a bargain was
struck with the Grand Trunk Rail-
way Company, the terms of which
are well known to the majority of
Canadians. According to this con-
tract the Grand Trunk was to con-
struct a line from Winnipeg to the
Pacific coast, while the Canadian
portion, or the section lying between
Winnipeg and Moncton. The esti-
mated cost of this section was \$100-
government was to build the eastern
600,000. It is 1,890 miles in length
and is known as the National Trans-
continental railway. The work of
survey from Winnipeg west carried no
great difficulties, but the eastern sec-
tion more than balances the account.
It runs through a territory, portions
of which have never before been trav-
elled by the foot of white men. It is
therefore of especial interest, not
only as a survey, but because it

ALSO PARTAKES OF THE NA-
TURE OF AN EXPLOR-
ATION.

and further because of the unusual
conditions under which much of the
work has been accomplished.

Taken altogether, the surveys of
the National Transcontinental offered
greater difficulties than were pre-
sented by the laying out of the Cana-
dian portion of the line was adian Pacific. These difficulties were
more remote from the base of sup-
ply, and the country traversed much
harder to negotiate. It has been
demonstrated that the new line will
be much shorter and more direct than
its great predecessor, and presents
fewer difficult engineering problems.

In 1875, when the C. P. R. sur-
veys were being made, it is claimed
that the workmen employed were of
a more hardy and persistent class.
They did more work, received less
pay, and did not expect the luxuries
which were supplied to parties sent
out during the last couple of years.
For instance, the bill of supplies
did not include butter, condensed milk
and fruit, all of which are now
considered as part of the field rations
yet in spite of the hard fare they
were then willing to stick to the
work. Some of them were known
to stay out as long as two years,
whereas many of the present genera-
tion clamoured to be sent in after a
month or two of service.

On September 27th, 1904, the dis-
trict engineer appointed for section A
—the province of New Brunswick—
organized and started out six parties
and shortly afterwards six other parties,
two of which were soon dis-
banded. They

EXPLORED FROM MONCTON TO
THE QUEBEC BOUNDARY,

a large area of country, and made
two separate surveys—one by the
back route, running across the pro-
vince by way of Chipman, to con-
nect with the survey made in district
B; the other by the river route, up
the valley of the St. John, and
thence to Grand Falls. On both
of these routes many alternative lines
were run or explored. The total
mileage of preliminary lines covered
in this district was 1,320. Nine of
the twelve parties engaged in this
part of the survey lived continuously
under canvas all through the winter.
The work was finished by the opening
of last March.

A portion of these surveys was run
through a rich and well-settled farm-
ing country; but a large part of the
back line survey passed through an
almost entirely unsettled region, cov-
ered with spruce, birch, cedar and
hardwood. This part of the country
which the railway will open up is
well watered, and is perhaps unsur-
passed as a game district by any in
the Dominion. Moose, red deer, and
caribou abound, especially caribou,
of which a herd of 15 is not an uncom-
mon sight. Fishermen will also find
WALTON'S PARADISE IN THE
RIVERS.

Salmon, Miramichi, and Tobique,
whose stock of salmon it will take
many years of fishing to diminish ap-
preciably.

The first of eleven survey parties in
district B was sent out before the
middle of October, and by March 1
ensuing a large area of country had
been explored; some 677 miles of ex-
ploratory and 540 miles of prelimi-
nary surveys were run. The eastern
part of this district was found to be
difficult of location, owing to the ab-

rupt fall of the country from the
Height of Land to Lake Pohangam.
The highest point the line will at-
tain is 3,580 feet above sea level, at
a point between Lake Pohangam and
Quebec. Between this lake and the
Fitchemin River it passes through
the Alleghany Mountains, a beautiful
range from ten to twenty miles from
the south bank of the St. Lawrence.
The country along the proposed line
is already sparsely settled.
The country to the right and
left of the line was carefully explored.
The valleys of the streams and
rivers were followed as far as possi-
ble to obtain easy grades.

Westerly from Quebec the line runs
through a settled country for some
70 miles but from Reed's Camp
northwesterly stretches

A PRIMITIVE WILDERNESS
WITH NO WHITE MEN,

except the lumberman and the trapper.
During the winter months an
army of 5,000 lumbermen is employ-
ed in the vicinity of La Tuque Falls,
on the St. Maurice River, getting
out logs for the busy mills at Grand
Mere, Shawinigan Falls and Three
Rivers. The Falls of La Tuque, with
a capacity of 90,000 h.p., are destin-
ed to be the centre of great industrial
activity in the future. As a result
of the Quebec survey, the engineers
reported that a first-class line had
been discovered from Lake Baker, in
the east, to Waymontachene, in the
west, a distance of 423 miles.

The engineering parties that went
into District C found a country en-
tirely uninhabited, except for a few
Indians, traders and men of the Hud-
son's Bay Co. Some of the princi-
pal rivers have been more or less ex-
plored, but the country lying between
the streams was a total unknown. It
was found to be dotted with many
small lakes, and well wooded with
spruce, birch, tamarack and cedar.

The line through District D will
open up an entirely new country. It
will run close to Lake Abitibi, where
at present the sole inhabitants are
the handful of men connected with
the Hudson's Bay Co. and fur trad-
ing posts. Most of the surveying in
Districts E and F was done by the
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. The
country is rough and broken in places
but much of it is good farming land.

THERE ARE NO ACCURATE
MAPS OF THESE

two districts, which fact had added
materially to the other difficulties ex-
perienced.

As already suggested, a long stretch
of the line passes through the won-
derful lake region that begins not far
west of Quebec City and extends on
through Winnipeg. It is estimated
that half of the area consists of lakes,
some of them being large bodies
of water. For instance, Lake Temi-
scamigue is 90 miles long, Lake Abi-
tibi 38, and Grand Lake Victoria up-
wards of 40 miles long. In reality,
Temiscamigue and Grand Lake Vic-
toria are great lake-like expansions
of the upper Ottawa River. The re-
cent discovery of silver in the vicinity
of the first named lake has drawn
the attention of the world to the
mineral wealth of this portion of
New Ontario. This may be taken
as an earnest of discoveries to come.
But, apart from the mineral wealth
of this country, the careful and ex-
haustive explorations of the engineers
have made it plain that the new rail-
way will open up for occupancy broad
areas of agricultural lands.

SECOND ONLY TO THE BEST IN
THE DOMINION.

which is saying a good deal.

Mr. Cy. Warman, in an interesting
article in Scribner's Magazine, after
pointing out that the new Transcon-
tental will make the route from
Liverpool to Yokohama a thousand
miles shorter.

"The Grand Trunk Pacific will
thread every Canadian province, string-
ing them like a strand of beads, bind-
ing together the two semi-detached ends
of the Dominion, and strengthening the
chain that holds the scattered colonies
of the British empire."

It will carry the tourist in a new northern
wonderland, by the banks of the clear
cold rivers whose names we have
scarcely taken the trouble to remem-
ber, skirting the shelving shores of
lakes that lie up near the clouds,
through the land of the unspoiled In-
dians, and finally set him down at
Prince Rupert, which, we are told,
is all to be planned, mapped and
marked out before building begins.
And here we are to have a model city
at the end of the steel rail where the
Japanese current breaks on the rug-
ged shores and cradles the warm chil-
dren.

between that Order and one of the lead-
ing Canadian companies. In a third
statement he gives reasons why frat-
ernal orders should not be required
to pay the government tax exacted
from the old line companies.

At the afternoon sitting Mr. Shep-
ley directed the enquiry as to the op-
erations of the order in the European
countries where it was established
and in India and Australia. Outside
of Canada and the United States the
society does not seem to have been
very successful, and the government
counsel had little difficulty in show-
ing that a great deal of money had
been expended for little return. The
chief ranger would not admit, how-
ever, that it was a mistake to at-
tempt to exploit the foreign field,
and while not directly saying so it
was apparent that he attributed the
failure to the withdrawal of his per-
sonal supervision. According to his
theory in dealing with a foreign so-
ciety as are used to the temperate
climate of an old line company. He
demonstrated by quotations from the
opinions of actuaries and from the
figures in the reports of the order
that all prophecies concerning the
failure of the order were wide of the
mark. Instead of dying a natural
death the surplus had steadily in-
creased.

The first subjects taken up by Mr.
Shepley were the rates and the sur-
plus of the Foresters. Dr. Oronhyatekha
said that the rates were very
much lower than those of the old line
companies, and about half the mem-
bers paid no more than the amounts
computed in 1881.

"We have all found that our rates
are ample," declared the witness. He
went on to give the figures of the
surplus.

When twenty-three years of age,"
he said, "our surplus was eight mil-
lion dollars; at that time, according
to actuaries, we should have been
dead for years."

The surplus increased during the
next two years, until in the twenty-
fifth year it amounted to \$10,000,000.
Commenting on this fact the witness
remarked:

"The calculation of actuaries have
always proved inaccurate when deal-
ing with our society."

The examiner wanted to know what
fund the Foresters possessed which
served the purpose of the legal re-
serve of old line companies. Dr. Oronhyatekha pointed to the "safety
clause" of the Foresters' act.

Mr. Shepley asked how the surplus
was computed, and received the reply
that it represented actual cash on
hand.

The examiner showed the report of
the actuarial liabilities as shown by
the policies in force. Taking all of
these together they exceeded the
amount of actual cash by several mil-
lion dollars. The witness pointed out
that the liabilities represented the
full amount of the policies in force,
and, therefore, largely exceed any
calls which would be made.

"If for every dollar of surplus you
have ten of liability you cannot in-
crease your surplus without adding to
the liability," asked Mr. Shepley, but
the S. C. R. would not admit that
the figures represented the fact. He
claimed the report with which Mr.
Shepley was dealing had no financial
meaning.

The examiner suggested that the
time might come when the surplus
might begin to shrink.

The witness replied that the order
never had such an experience. If
such a thing did happen, he believed
the members would cheerfully raise
the rate.

At the afternoon sitting Mr. Shep-
ley took up the operations of the so-
ciety on the continent of Europe and
in Egypt, India, Australia and New
Zealand. Dr. Oronhyatekha was per-
mitted to put in as an exhibit cer-
tain minutes of the supreme court
dated 1902. The earlier field of the
I. O. O. F., he told Mr. Shepley, was
confined to Canada and the United
States, but from the beginning it had
been the intention of the supreme
court to stretch out over the entire
world. In 1891 the order was ex-
tended to the United Kingdom. There
the method pursued was to first
establish a subordinate court in Lon-
don, and from that beginning there
had been a slow but steady progress,
until in 1897 the high court of the
Midlands was organized. In that
year, also, the supreme chief ranger
paid a visit to England, taking with
him a staff of five officials and Mr. G.
F. Marter, who was at the time a
staff officer of the society. All these
gentlemen, he said, as well as him-
self, were engaged in pushing the in-
terests of the organization in Great
Britain.

It was elicited as the result of a
number of questions, that the order
had been established in France, Bel-
gium and Scandinavia, by the last
named country being meant Denmark,
and Norway. Owing to the repeal
of the laws they were subsequently
obliged to wind up their business in
France, and, while they could have
continued to operate there by taking
out a regular insurance license, the
doctor said that they did not want
it, as the cost was too high.

"What would the order do?" asked
Mr. Shepley, "if it were declared il-
legal in other countries."

The doctor had seemingly not con-
sidered the question very deeply, but
declared on oath that they would
be strong he supposed, they would
fight, and, if possible, have such a
law cancelled.

BLOOD, PURE, RICH, RED.