

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

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The New Williams Sewing Machine

Recognized as the leading Machine of the day. Light and easy running, ball-bearing stand, simple in construction. Most highly finished. Fully guaranteed. Easy terms.

Geo. W. Adams,

UNDERTAKER, Local Manager,

OF TOWN, OFF. PEOPLE'S BANK

Agents wanted for York and Sunbury Counties.

A MATCH that is GREAT, GREATER and GREATEST.
A MATCH THAT IS A MATCH without fear of contradiction for everybody admits it, is

The "SILENT" Parlor

Ask your grocer for "SILENTS" or "HEADLIGHTS."

SCHOFIELD BROS.,

Selling Agents - - - St. John, N. B.

At 103½ Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B., are the offices of

Albert J. Machum,
MANAGER of the

**Union Mutual
Life Ins. Co.**

of Portland, Me.

Established 1848

It is a strictly Annual Dividend Company, the surplus or profits being apportioned every year upon all plans of Insurance and a statement of same given to each individual policy holder at the expiration of the first and each subsequent year. The result is that every holder of one of these contracts knows exactly what profits have accumulated every year on his own particular policy. He can make use of such profits any time he so wishes, and in event of his death, such additions are paid, besides the full amount for which the policy is written.

If "A Bird in the Hand is Worth Two in the Bush," how much is a policy worth which guarantees annual dividends as above, compared with a policy under which no profits are apportioned until the end of twenty (20) years?

"Union Mutual" policy contracts are the most liberal issued. The guaranteed reserve value is equal to that of any company in the world. If you require Insurance of any kind consult a "Union Mutual" agent, or write direct to

MONEY TO LOAN

Money to loan on city and country real estate at reasonable interest rates in amounts to suit applicants. Apply to

R. W. McLELLAN,
Barrister.

Jan. 24, d&wtl.

LESS WHISKEY—MORE ICEWATER.

Amusing Comments on Introduction of Liquor License Amendments in Ontario Legislature.

(H. F. Gadsby in Toronto Star.)

When the Provincial Secretary appeared, a clean shave, and a black frock coat, instead of the seedy dishabille he affects on ordinary working days, the Clock could have told you that something big was on. Like those gallant officers one reads about, Hanna only dressed up when he is going into a great battle.

It fell to him to bring down a bill to amend the Liquor License Act. It is, perhaps, the most important measure the House has to deal with, because it touches a large vested interest, and a chronic human weakness. For the government that grapples with it, it should be either a business matter or a moral question—there is no middle way. The late Administration made the mistake of seeing it double, and fell between two stools. The Whitney Government, which owes nothing to the prohibition party, makes it quite clear that its policy in regard to this delicate subject is to be strictly commercial. Here, they say, is an evil as old as civilization, but a recognized, profitable, not to say unavoidable evil. Let us squeeze it for all we can.

Certain emancipated people in the galleries and on the floor of the house were glad to see the provincial secretary taking the bull by the horns in this resolute fashion. Taking horns of any kind has long been

spoken of in Ontario as a sin, and it came as an agreeable surprise to many in the audience to hear a Cabinet Minister, in broad daylight, in the eyes and ears of everybody, speak of drinking Scotch on New Year's Day, actually bantering the practice as one of man's pleasant vices. Some of the more hardened members began to think of having the goods on the premises, and looked back with pity on the brave days when Pat O'Brien had a constitutional value as the Bar of the House.

The scale of fees excited the most interest. The schedule strikes the Clock as being on the way to a fairer return for the privilege enjoyed by a small class of the community of selling strong drink to such as thirst therefor. Even at \$1,200 for a tavern license in Toronto, it is understood that the price was shared at the request of the parties concerned, and that \$1,500 was the figure named in the first draft of the bill. On the whole, the schedule is reasonable. Both the license and the landlady give up more to the state for their monopoly franchise, and the transfer fee takes some of the purple oil the brewer's profit when a license changes hands at a premium of twenty-thousand dollars. At the same time there is no danger that the new scale will starve anybody out of the business or enhance the price of liquor to the consumer. The higher the license, says somebody, the lower the drink. Not so, thinks the Clock. The shaper of lager will wear its Little Lord Fauntleroy collar as deep as ever; the whiskey may not be so potent, but the glass will be just as long as of yore, and the ice will take up as much room. Mr. Ross raises the objection that the saloon-keeper will try to sell more liquor to offset his increased expenses, and thus injure the cause of temperance. This seems to be bad logic. A measure which tends to diminish the amount of alcohol in circulation by tempting it with water must help toward that golden age when all people will be good without laws to make them so.

Towns and small cities have the right to raise their license fees if they so desire. This privilege Toronto is denied. Why? Well, because the brewers, unlike a great many other manufacturers, are in favor of tariff stability. Also, it appears that in cities of Toronto's size are men who do not live by bread alone, humanitarian persons who thrive on moral agitations. Whitney's law lays its hand on these restless crusaders and tells them peace, be still. Something is done to correct the abuse of "tied" houses—not enough to frighten a brewery into burning its malt tubs, just enough to give smart lawyers a chance to draw up artful contracts between the brewer and the man he owns. The law in this respect is more to be honored for its good intentions than for its practical usefulness. The Clock forebodes that there will be tied houses for years to come when men, not necessarily sea faring, may get a flood tide even when the moon is not full.

From this fountain, tapped by the provincial secretary, the province is to draw yearly \$130,000 more in fees than it did under the old arrangement. These fees will be divided, share and share alike, between the province and the municipalities. Those parts of the country blessed with local option do not partake of the golden sheaf. Virtue is its own reward. This is poetic justice, as also is the provision that local optionists having made their bed, or having not made it, must lie on it for two years. In other words, local option, carried, sticks for two years; local option, not carried, cannot be raised again for a similar period. Two years are short enough goodness knows, if it proves a boon, and long enough if it turns out a thorn in the flesh, which sometimes happens.

Of the interpretation clause the Clock can only speak with bated breath. It defines what intoxicating liquor is. Solomon says that wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging. While the Act does not go quite as far as that, it more than hints that wood alcohol and red ink must no longer masquerade as whiskey straight. The bottles must live up to their labels. When one calls for Scotch, he gets it, without a drop of qualifying Tiber save what is added by one's own discriminating hand. The law seems to slant toward the noble reform undertaken by Earl Grey—better booze and more of it. The drinker is to be protected. But how? The Act does not say. The government must have in mind some person skilled in scent, some high roller whose nose has already crossed the rubicund, a connoisseur, nice of tongue and tender of gullet, who will educate opinion and give thirst a knowledge and a system. In a word—a taster—oh, toothsome office. He should be a man of firm understanding and of great capacity, not working more than eight hours a day, the arduous nature of his employment being taken into account. As such a man is apt to become filled with zeal, the license inspectors should see to it that he does not kill himself in the public service. He shall possess a stomach which closes at eleven p. m., after which no Nappanee Nips or Whiteys and sodas until six o'clock next morning.

The Clock notes with satisfaction that bartenders are to be licensed two dollars a head, the price of a dog tag. This will give the bartenders a standing that they lacked before. Now they have to pay annual fees, like members of the Law Society or the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, they take rank as a profession. And why not? The lawyer pleads at the bar, but he does it from the outside—the bartender

is on the inside, which is much safer. He is, too, something of a dealer in his way. He honors the prescriptions of his brother practitioners, the doctors, who often send to him on a Sunday fainting souls with blanket orders for spiritus frumenti. He is a quick worker. People who have swallowed his draughts and potions have been heard to say only a second afterwards, "Ah, that touches the spot!" He is versed in every kind of oil of joy that can be sold over a counter. Often in the course of a day he is asked what a man ought to take and his judgment never fails. He is a person of quick decision and quicker hand. He comprehends the loves and hates, the affinities and repulsions of fluids. He knows what sort of cocktail goes with the olive and what with the cherry. He does not put Scotch whiskey in the shandygaff, or vermouth in the high ball. He knows what is what. He is judge, doctor, chemist, dispenser, all in one. His deft minglings and blendings catch the dignity of a science. He is a Barillat Savarian among flowing bowls. Let him be licensed by all means.

LABOR M. P.'S PUT A BAN ON LIQUOR.

Keir Hadie's Reform Threatens to Make the House a Temperance Body.

London, March 24.—That the new Labor members of the new parliament are strictly on their good behavior and taking every step to make their representation in the House of Commons creditable to the country is shown by the action of Keir Hadie, their leader who has formulated a pledge which every labor member has signed.

The pledge is that the member signing it will drink no alcoholic liquor while the House is in session.

Most of the Irish members have also signed this pledge, and the idea has so struck the fancy of the M. P.'s that numbers of others have agreed to be teetotal during business hours.

This reform threatens to make the House of Commons in the future a practically temperance organization. Already the kitchen authorities have gloomily remarked on the decreased consumption of alcoholic drinks, and they seem to think that this is indicative that the dignity and reputation of the House are going to the dogs.

There are no less than 170 members of the House who do not use alcoholic drinks, and this has affected the receipts of the catering department to a great extent. As the profits of the kitchen are made principally in the drinks sold, the prospect for a financially prosperous session in this department of parliament does not seem to be bright to those who pay for the privilege.

GIRL OF FOURTEEN ELOPES.

Lottie M. Staples of Plymouth, Started for School, but Met Ernest Pierce and Hied to Providence.

Plymouth, March 24.—Ernest Pierce aged 22 years, and Lottie M. Staples aged 14, both of this town, took cut a marriage license in Providence today. A press correspondent was the first to notify the parents of the marriage of their daughter, and both father and mother were very much wrought up. Mr. Staples said that he did not have the least fear that his daughter would be married, as he thought that the law would not allow such young girls to be married. Mrs. Staples said that her daughter started for the Mount Pleasant grammar school at 8.30 o'clock yesterday, as usual, and that they had not heard from her since. She left home some time ago because of the opposition of her parents to her keeping company with Pierce, but soon came back. The parents' opposition is because Pierce is supposed to have Indian blood.

It is expected that the young people will be back in Plymouth soon as neither Pierce or the girl is supposed to have sufficient money to stay away long.

NEW AUTO COST JUST TWO CENTS.

Mrs. Faelten, Secured Machine by Investment in Lynn Fair.

Boston Herald.—"An automobile for 2 cents" sounds a great deal like a Hans Christian Andersen fable, but Mrs. Reinhold Faelten of 215 Huntington avenue can testify that such a thing is a possibility, and, moreover, that at the present time she is the proud possessor of an up-to-date machine of the 1906 model at that price, and that she expects to make her investment pay during the coming summer in enjoyable trips round Boston and throughout New England in general.

A short time ago the Intervale Auto Club of Lynn held a fair and offered a new automobile as a prize in one of their ticket contests. The tickets ran from 2 cents to 25, and some 10,000 were sold. One of Mrs. Faelten's pupils had several hundred of these tickets given her to sell and brought a few into Boston when she came to take a lesson. Mrs. Faelten was told of the contest and asked to buy a ticket.

Upon looking in her pocketbook she found she had 18 cents in change, but, taking a chance, she drew three times getting on the first draw a 2-cent ticket, the lucky one which was later drawn from the immense box by Mayor Barney of Lynn, and two other tickets which just made up her quota of small change. She thought no more of the incident, and her surprise was as great when she received word from the Shoe city that her name was on the coupon first taken from the box and that the new machine awaited her disposition.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Some Idea of the Vastness of Its Population.

Boston Herald.—What's in a name? By proclamation of Nov. 4, 1901, the ruler of the British empire bears the

title of "Edward VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." A comprehensive title that, but it is an extensive empire. According to figures recently compiled, Edward VII has more than 300 million subjects in Asia, 7½ millions in America, 43 millions in Africa, more than 5 millions in Australia, and 2 millions in Europe.

"Defender of the Faith," the faith of how many? Surely not 10 per cent. for classified roughly by religions there are 208 millions of Hindus, 94 millions of Mohammedans, 58 millions of Christians, 12 millions of Buddhists and 23 millions of various pagan and non-Christian religions, including Parsees, Sikhs, Jains, Jews and Confucians as well as millions who believe in little more than primitive forms of superstition.

Even under the title of Christian there are such a vast number of subheads that the census authorities look on anything approaching an exact classification as being absolutely unattainable.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, lost appetite, depression and languor. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, aciditache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Amesbury, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

COUGH NO MORE

SPRUCINE

THE REMEDY OF THE DAY

A definite preparation of Spruce Gum, Wild Cherry, Hoarhound and Tar.

Scientifically combined in the form of agreeable and palatable Syrup.

One of the most reliable preparations yet introduced to the public for the immediate Relief and Cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Taken with Cod Liver Oil in the first stages of Consumption, it will be found invaluable.

For sale everywhere. Price 25 cts. or by mail on receipt of price.

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

McGILL'S BUTTERNUT PILLS FOR YOUR LIVER AND BOWELS.

Albert J. Machum,
MANAGER.

Agent wanted for York and Sunbury County.

DENTISTRY.

**Maritime Dental
Parlors.**

J. B. CROCKER, D.D.S.

All Dental Work done by latest and improved methods.
Teeth extracted absolutely without pain.

Special attention given to treating and saving natural teeth.
Work done at reasonable prices.
Hours: 9 a. m., to 8 p. m.

Office—KITCHEN BUILDING
Queen St., opp. Post Office.

DR. F. W. BARBOUR,

SURGEON DENTIST,

President and Prizeman Boston Dental College Class 1891. Registered by Mass. State Board of Legislation. Facilities and experience in all branches of Dentistry. Special attention given to saving aching or abscessed teeth.
Young lady in attendance.

Violin, Voice, Harmony

MR. C. L. CHISHOLM

Students who do not intend to study seriously need not apply for any of above branches. Classes begin 1st week in February. For prospectus address Box 114, Miryville.

COAL

ALL KINDS

Now in stock.

**Hard and
Soft Coal**

P. FARRELI

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

LOW RATE

SECOND CLASS TICKETS

ON SALE DAILY

Feb. 15th to April, 7th, 1906, incl.

FROM FREDERICTON

To Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
New Westminster, B. C.
Seattle & Tacoma, Wash.
Portland, Ore.

\$57.10

To Nelson, B. C.
Trail, B. C.
Rossland, B. C.
Greenwood, B. C.
Midway, B. C.

54.60

Proportionate Rates from and to other points.
Also Rates to points in COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH, MONTANA and CALIFORNIA.

Call on F. R. Edgecombe or write to
F. R. PERRY, D. F. A. C. P. R.
St. John, N. B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ATLANTIC DIVISION

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

IMPERIAL LIMITED ROUTE

TO THE PACIFIC COAST

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect, October 2th, 1905

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; Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Plaster Rock, and Edmundston, Bangor, Portland and Boston. Pullman Parlor Car, Fredericton Jct. to Boston.

7.45 a. m.—Mixed, via Gibson Branch, for Woodstock and north; Presque Isle, Plaster Rock, Edmundston, etc. Leaves St. Mary's 8.15 a. m.

9.50 a. m.—Express for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Atlantic Express for St. John and points East. Palace Sleeper, Fredericton Jct. to Halifax, N. S. Dining Car, Fredericton Jct. to Truro N. S.

5.50 p. m.—Mixed for Fredericton Jct., connecting with Short Line Express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and with Pacific Express from Montreal for the West, Northwest and Pacific Coast. Also connects for Vancouver, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. St. Stephen and Woodstock. Palace Sleeper, Fredericton Jct. to Montreal. Pullman Sleeper, Fredericton Jct. to Boston. C. P. R. Dining Car, Fredericton Jct. to Mattawamkeag.

9.00 p. m.—For St. John and East. Pullman Parlor Car, Fredericton Jct. to St. John

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON

9.20 a. m.—From St. John and points east.

11.45 a. m.—From Boston, Montreal, St. Stephen, Woodstock and Houlton.

8.10 p. m.—From St. John and east.

8.50 p. m.—From Woodstock and all points north via Gibson Branch. Arrives at St. Mary's 8.15 p. m.

9.40 p. m.—From Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock and Houlton.

F. R. PERRY,
Dist. Pass. Agent, St. John, N. B.

C. E. E. USSHER,
G. P. A., Montreal.