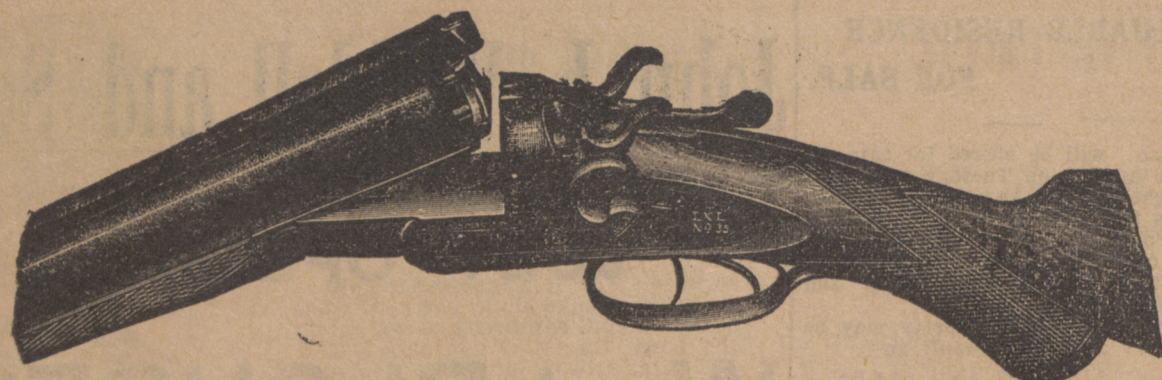




MR. SPORTSMAN. The Hunting Season is near at hand and we are ready to supply your wants, for we carry a full line of Winchester and Savage Rifles, Single and Double Barrel Shot Guns, Rifle Cartridges, Loaded Shells, Hunting Coats, Cartridge Belts, Smokeless Powder etc.

Get our prices on Rifles and Loaded Shells. Mail Orders promptly attended to. For Sale by.

JAMES S. NEILL, Fredericton's Big Hardware Store.



Mabou Coal.

This is a superior Cape Breton Coal which is unequalled for general house purposes. Also in stock:

Oats, Hay,
Corn Meal,
Cracked Corn

MILL FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Lime,
Blacksmith
Coal.

F. H. Everett

Telephone 116.
P. O. Box 83.

Miss Williams Millinery

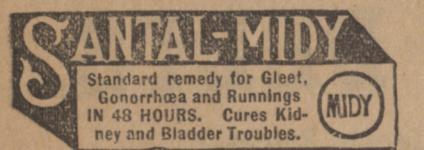
A. T. McMURRAY, D. M. D.

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 apparatus can be made for any evening. Lady in attendance. Phone 93.

Fire, Life, Health and Accident Insurance

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



Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

The great Uterine Tonic, and only safe effective Monthly Regulator on which women can 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 prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet, Address: The Cook Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor).

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 Canadian 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 we 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

Crown and Bridge Work
Executed in Gold and Porcelain after best and best methods.

Anesthetics,
Local and General applied and administered forainless Dentistry.

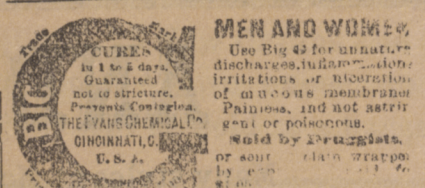
Office: CHESTNUT'S BUILDING.
Queen's opp. City Hall, Tel. 78.

COAL ALL KINDS

Now in stock.

Hard and Soft Coal

P. FARRELI



Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Weakness, Headache, Stomach Weakness, Indigestion, Spasmodic, and Effects of Abuse or Excesses. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed free. The Wood Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor).

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

Dr. J. W. MacNeill

Physician and Surgeon.

Office: King street, next to Long's Hotel. Phone No. 402

'La Hamaca' Cigar

The only imported Cigar sold at 3¢ for 25¢.



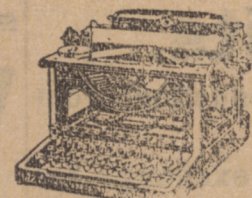
The flavor of this Cigar is delicate yet distinctive.

BETTER THAN EVER.

A fresh Shipment just received by JAS. H. HAWTHORN,
Cigars Wholesale and Retail.

Ask for it and take no other

GOOD MACHINERY IS ESSENTIAL TO GOOD WORK



The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

Is built from the experience of twenty years. It is the simplest constructed and most modern.

WRITING MACHINE on the market.

Over 10,000 sold in one year. Ask the opinion of your own townspeople who use it.

Every Machine Guaranteed and free trials allowed.

Send for FREE CATALOGUE.

P. O. SOULIS, Vice-Pres. and Eastern Mgr.

Head Office: Toronto, Ont. Branches: London, Ont. Montreal, Winnipeg

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. Great display of Agricultural and Agricultural Products. Excellent Entertainment. 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, ze-list and other printed matter for particulars.

E. Fisher, Secretary, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, sident.

An Absolute Cure For DYSPEPSIA

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Belching of gas after eating, mean weakness.

By means of its muscles, the stomach should churn the food—changing solids into liquids—mixing in the gastric juice to start digestion.

If the stomach is weak—then food is not properly churned and mixed with enough gastric juice. Then you have indigestion and then dyspepsia.

Fruit-A-Tives

strengthen the stomach—just as juicy beef and eggs and milk strengthen the wasted frame of a patient getting over Typhoid.

FRUIT-A-TIVES contain the elements that give new vigor new energy—to the muscles lining the stomach—stimulate the digestive glands and assure a copious flow of gastric juice for each meal.

More than that, FRUIT-A-TIVES correct the Constipation which usually attends stomach trouble—and by acting directly on kidneys and liver, put the whole system in healthy condition.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are a peculiar combination of fruit juices and tonics that are known all over Canada for their wonderful cures in all stomach, liver and kidney troubles.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist will handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

"It is just over five years since I presented to the hospital the colors which will shortly be relinquished by you, and which were to have been given to you by my revered mother, Queen Victoria."

GAGE OF BATTLE COST.

Colored Preacher Speaks Plainly on the Spirit of John Brown.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Aug. 17.—

The Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, pastor of the Charles street A.M.E. church of Boston, Mass., spoke at tonight's session of the "Niagara Movement" conference, which has been going on here all this week, is the consideration of the political and social status of the negro race.

Mr. Ransom's subject was, "The Spirit of John Brown." He said in part:

THE SPIRIT OF JOHN BROWN.

Great epochs in the world's history are hinged upon some spot of land or sea which became historic and sacred forever more. There are Mt. Sinai and Mt. Calvary, the Jordan, the Euphrates, the Nile and the Rubicon, Thermopylae, Runnymede, Waterloo, Gettysburg, Appomattox, Port Arthur and Manila bay, while John Brown has made Harper's Ferry as classic as Bunker Hill.

John Brown left his flock and fields at Mt. Elba, N. Y., and fought at Ossawatimie to make the soil of Kansas free; at Harper's Ferry, where his brave followers fought and fell, he delivered a blow against slavery in the most vital part, and fired the gun whose opening shot echoed the sound of the death knell of slavery.

Men like John Brown appear only once or twice in 1000 years. The place he occupied in the affairs of men is unique. He is the Melchizedek of the modern world. He had no precursors and can have no successors.

Any picture of him which does not have its proper settings amid the background of his time, makes him appear Quixotic, rather than the heroic figure that he is.

Like Moses, Joshua, Cromwell and Toussaint L'Overture, he defies classification. He belongs to no party, was a disciple of no school, was swayed by neither precedent nor convention.

He was a man of achievement, of action. Garrison could write and Beecher could preach, while the silver-toned voice of Phillips pleaded; this man performed the doing of it. He could not choose his course, the hand of the Almighty was upon him. He felt the breath of God upon his soul, and was strangely moved.

He was imbued with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, and clearly saw that slavery was incompatible with the free republic. He could not reconcile the creed of the slaveholder with the word of God. While dealing with the border ruffians of Kansas he had seen the slave power seek to justify itself and extend its sway by the murder of peaceful citizens; he had seen the prairies illuminated at night by the flames of their burning homes, their crops destroyed and their cattle and valuables stolen.

The government was complicit of this and also acquiescent. Statesmen and politicians were making concessions and compromises to quiet the demand of the South in behalf of its cherished institution. The nation found itself bound to a body of death whose foul decay was spreading its influence to the highest sources of its life. No time then for Missouri compromises and Kansas and Nebraska acts; what was needed then was an act of Almighty God. Slavery leaning defiant upon the arm of the law could only be attacked by appealing to "the higher law." John Brown appealed.

BECAUSE TRAITOR TO BE TRUE. God sent him to Harper's Ferry to become a traitor to the government in order that he might be true to the slave. This nation was established by men who took up arms to fight against a tax on tea, and the universal verdict of mankind approves their action. When John Brown fought at Harper's Ferry he commanded his immortal band with the sword of Frederick the Great, which had been presented to George Washington, and posterity has given him a fame no less secure than that of these two great captains who unsheathed it in no wondrous cause.

It has been fifty years since Ossawatimie, and fifty years less, three since an old man whose austere manner and flowing beard gave him a prophetic mien, introduced Harper's Ferry to history. Since then the armies of the North and South have marched across the country in a robe of fire and blood to fall upon the field of battle locked in the embrace of a death of lead and iron.

The negro will never enjoy the fruits of freedom in this country until he first demonstrates his manhood and maintains his rights here in the south, where there are the most violently protested and most completely denied. What is to be the final status of the negro in this country cannot be settled in New England, nor settled in the North. There will be no rest or peace, or harmony upon this question until it is settled, and settled justly, on southern soil, where the great majority of the negro Americans make their home.

While no President has been so voluminous a writer of messages to Congress, or travelled so extensively in every section of the country, speaking freely and at length on a wide range of subjects, the present occupant of the White House has been absolutely silent on the question of the enforcement of the 15th amendment, while his secretary of war has admitted the violation of the constitution, he has recently in a notable address openly condoned it, if not tacitly, indeed, indorsed it.

It is indeed paradoxical that a nation which has erected monuments of marble and bronze to John Brown, Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner and other

abolitionists; a nation which proclaims a holiday that all classes, including school children, may decorate with flowers the graves of the men who fought to preserve the Union, and to free the slaves, a nation which has enacted into organic law the freedom and the political status of a race which has been bought with blood, now sits supinely down, silent and inactive, while the work of the liberators is ignored, while those who fought to destroy the government regain in the halls of Congress the victories they lost on the field of battle while the constitution is flouted and the 15th amendment brazenly trampled under foot.

THE CHARTER OF RIGHTS ANNULLED.

It is thus that the charter of the negroes' rights is being annulled. The North is busy with its money making and money getting. The northern manufacturers think more of the southern market for their goods than of the rights of the loyal negro citizen. Every few months a captured battle flag is returned to some southern state, followed by a proclamation that the gulf between the North and South has disappeared and the wounds of the war have been healed. Southern men are neither calmed nor flattered by these overtures. Their determination to refuse to recognize the political equality of the negro remains unaltered, while their purpose to fix his social status and reduce him as far as possible to a condition of industrial serfdom is firm.

The negro regards the Democratic party as his traditional and hereditary foe. Tradition, gratitude, sentiment, bind him to the Republican party with an idolatrous allegiance which is as blind as it is unpatric and unreasoning. Today there is very little difference between the two parties so far as their attitude toward the negro is concerned. While the Republicans do not, perhaps, initiate legislation unfriendly to the negro, neither do they, on the other hand, openly attack, defeat or veto such legislation. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that a Republican President, a Republican cabinet and a Republican Congress will take the negro's civil and political rights a matter of barter and trade to secure Democratic votes in the interest of the tariff schedules, interstate policy relating to commerce or some scheme of our expanded republic relating to commerce or some scheme of our expanded republic relating to its possessions and dark-skinned subjects in the islands across the Pacific.

Secretary Taft, speaking for the President chides us by saying that the negroes are political children, that they have shown their incapacity to maintain political rights. It is true that the Republican party, believing that it would administer the sacred trust which the fortunes of war and the constitution had imposed upon it, and that it would not use him like a gambler's stake in the game of politics.

Thank God, at last the scales are falling from the negro's eyes. He is being disillusioned by the acts of a Republican Congress, the speeches of members of a Republican cabinet and the silence of a Republican President. He has reached his political majority. It is his patriotic duty to emancipate himself from his political fetters and cast his influence and his vote where they will make for the preservation of his liberty and the welfare of his country. He should not hesitate to repudiate his former friends who have betrayed him, nor refuse to fraternize with former enemies who are willing to give him aid. While he remains a political issue, he must insist upon making his power felt and his rights respected.

There is no division among the negroes as to the place they hope to occupy within this nation. But there is division among them as to the methods and the choice of ways leading to the covered goal. It was one of the defensive weapons of slavery, to keep the negroes divided among themselves, lest they unite to the injury and destruction of that institution.

Today two classes of negroes, confronted by a united opposition, are standing at the parting of the ways. The one counsels patient submission to our present humiliations and degradations; it deprecates political action, ignores or capitulates to the usurpation and denial of our political and constitutional rights, and preaches the doctrine of industrial development and the acquisition of property, while it has no word of protest or condemnation for those who visit upon all manner of fendish and inhuman indignities.

This form of teaching is alike acceptable to the North and to the South. It tends to keep the negro in his preconceived place, and eliminates him both as a factor and a cause of irritation in politics and all that vitally relates to civic and social affairs.

The other class believes that it should not submit to being humiliated, degraded and remanded to an inferior place. It believes in money and property, but it does not believe in bartering its manhood for the sake of gain. It believes in the gospel of work and in industrial efficiency, but it does not believe in artisans being treated as industrial serfs, and in laborers occupying the position of a peasant class. It does not believe that those who toil and accumulate will be free to enjoy the fruits of their industry and frugality if they permit themselves to be shorn of political power.

Founded as this nation is, it does not believe that submission to injustice, the surrender of rights for the sake of an opportunity to labor and save, is the goal to the road of the manhood and equality which we seek. It believes that the negro should assert his full title to American manhood, and maintain every right guaranteed him by the constitution of the United States, and, having these, all other things will be added.

However we may regard them, we must respect the honesty and frankness of the southern people. They do not disguise their attitude. They boldly declare that they seek not to deceive the negro, the nation or the world. However high the negro's character and education, however large his accumulation of money and property, however industrious and efficient as a laborer they do not intend him to enjoy with them political equality or any other kind of equality. They are deceived by the negroes who are seeking to delude them by submission to present conditions, in the hope of outflanking them by a circuitous march. The negroes who are aggressively fighting for their rights have the press against them, and the weight of public opinion. They are branded as disturbers of the harmony between the races, but they have the same spirit that animated the founders of this nation. In them the soul of John Brown goes marching on. Unless the Declaration of Independence is a lie, and the throne of the Almighty God breaks down, they will at last take their place in our national household as equals with their brethren.

Like the ghost of Hamlet's father, the spirit of John Brown beckons us to arise and seek the recovery of our rights, which our enemy, "with witchcraft of his wit, with traitorous gifts," has sought forever to destroy. John Brown was thought by many, even among his friends, to be insane. But an exhibition of such insanity was needed to arouse the nation against crime of slavery and to bring on a civil war. No weak and ordinary voice can call the nation back to a sense of justice. A commonplace movement cannot influence or change the present attitude and current of the public mind.

The gage of battle has been thrown down. The lines are clearly drawn; the supremacy of the constitution has been challenged. In fighting for his rights the negro defends the nation. His weapons are more powerful than the pikes and Sharps rifles which John Brown sought to place in his hands at Harper's Ferry. He has the constitution, the courts, the ballots, the power to organize, to protest and to resist. The battle before us must be fought, not on the principle of the inferiority of the race, and the superiority of the other, but upon the ground of our common manhood and equality.

Socrates drained the cup of hemlock to the dregs; Jesus Christ suffered crucifixion on the cross; Savonarola was burned in the streets of Florence; and John Brown was hung from a gallows. But the cause for which they willingly became martyrs, the principles they advocated, and the truths they taught, have become the richest and most glorious heritage of mankind.

Before the strife and hatred of race and class have vanished, many will be called upon to wear the martyr's crown. A new birth of freedom within a nation is always accompanied with great suffering and pain. How much greater, then, the travail through which humanity must pass, to bring forth its last and highest birth, for which all preceding ages have worked and waited until now.

WEARING AWAY YOUR LUNGS? Yes, and your strength too. Stop coughing and get rid of that catarrh. The one remedy is "Catarrhazone," which goes to the diseased tissues, along with the air you breathe; it can't fail to reach the source of the trouble, it's bound to kill the germs, and as for healing the sore places, nothing can surpass Catarrhazone. If you can't get instant relief and ultimate cure you will at least get back your money, for Catarrhazone is guaranteed to cure catarrh in any part of the system. You run no risk—therefore use Catarrhazone—at our expense if not satisfied.

AMOMALIES OF SMELL. (The Hospital.) The curious psychical effects of stimulating the sense of smell are well known. It is still a moot point as to whether snuff-takers do not really stimulate their intellectual centres through the olfactory nerves which irritate the olfactory mucous membrane. A habit so widely spread and so extensively practiced as that of snuff-taking can hardly be supposed to depend entirely upon mimicry. There seems to be no doubt that the presence of some animals—the cat is the best-known instance—is really disturbing to persons of unusually acute sensibility, even when they are ignorant of its presence. In like manner many persons regard as unpleasant, or even insupportable, odors like those of apples or pinks, which are regarded as grateful by the majority of their fellows. Hammond, quoted by Gould in his "Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine," tells an extraordinary story in connection with the effect of disorders of the nervous system associated with peculiar odors. A young woman of hysterical tendencies exhaled the odor of violets. The odor was given off from the left half of the chest only, and could be obtained concentrated by collecting the perspiration on a handkerchief, heating it with four ounces of spirit, and distilling the remaining mixture.

A BAD BRUISE. Often causes a good deal of trouble. The best cure is a prompt application of Nerviline, which instantly stops the pain, removes the swelling, removes all blackness and discoloration. Nerviline is antiseptic—prevents blood poisoning. No liniment so strong, so penetrating, so swift to destroy pain. You miss a lot of comfort by not using Poison's Nerviline. For nearly fifty years it has been the standard family liniment of Canada.