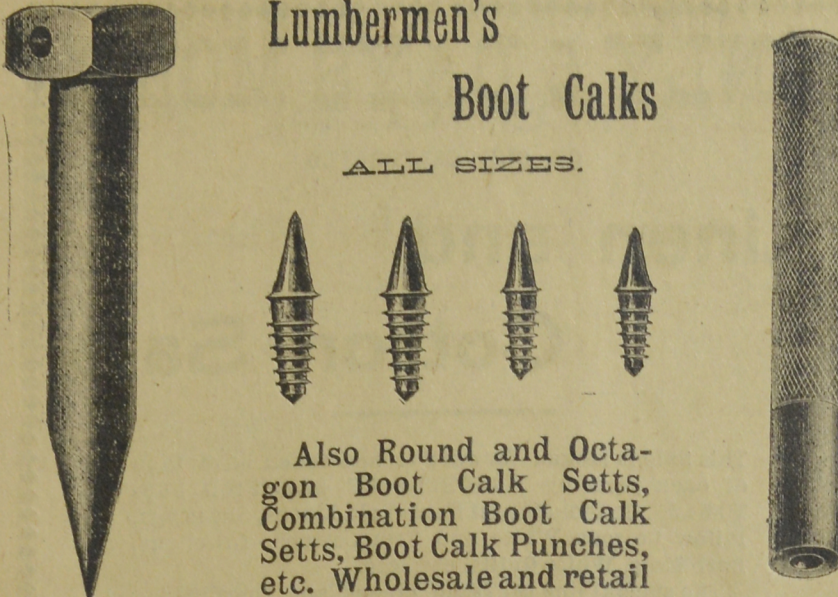


Lumbermen's
Boot Calks
ALL SIZES.



Also Round and Octagon Boot Calk Setts, Combination Boot Calk Setts, Boot Calk Punches, etc. Wholesale and retail

JAMES S. NEILL,
FREDERICTON'S BIG HARDWARE STORE,

NICE SUIT or OVERCOAT

And you will find just what you would like in the stock of Suits, Trousers and Overcoats that I am showing for the Holiday season. Call and look them over.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 150 Queen St.

Ladies' Tailoring attended to promptly and satisfaction assured.

Here is a Snap!

LOOK IN MY WINDOW AND SEE THE DISPLAY OF

-- TROUSERINGS --

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

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

Just Received:

NEW GOODS

ONE CARLOAD

At

Scotch Chestnut Coal

Which is unequalled for Cooking ranges. One carload

Grand Lake

Blacksmith Coal

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

HAY,

OATS,

STRAW

Feed of all kinds

F. H. EVERETT.

Telephone 116.
P. O. Box 83.

Fur Goods

NICE WARM FURS

Come and see them and you will buy from us.

Estey & Hagerman

SANTAL MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

The only safe effectual monthly medicine on which women can depend. Sold in two degrees of strength—No. 1, for ordinary cases, \$1 per box; No. 2, for degrees stronger for Special Cases, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound; take as substitute.

The Cook Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario
Nos. 1 and 2 are sold in Fredericton by all Druggists.

G. T. WHELPLEY'S

Imported direct per SS. "Gulf of Ancud."

LAZENBY'S MIXED PICKLES.
" PICALLILL.
" WHITE ONIONS.
" WALNUT PICKLES.
" GINKINS.

Almond Meal, Olive Oil, Chill Vinegar, Distilled Malt Vinegar, Har, vey Sauce, Preserved Ginger in Crock, Candied Ginger, Crosse & Blackwell's Marmalade, Red Currant Jelly, Staw- berry Jam and Mince Meat.

G. T. WHELPLEY

310 Queen St., F'ton.

Violin, Voice, Harmony

MR. C. L. CHISHOLM.

Boston 1880-85. Germany 1889-93. 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, Marysville.

DR. F. W. BARBOUR, SURGEON DENTIST,

President and Prize Man 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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

LOW RATE SECOND CLASS TICKETS

ON SALE DAILY
Feb. 15th to April, 7th, 1906, incl.
FROM FREDERICTON

To Vancouver, B. C. \$57.10
Victoria, B. C.
New Westminster, B. C.
Seattle & Tacoma, Wash.
Portland, Ore.

To Nelson, B. C. 54.60
Trail, B. C.
Rossland, B. C.
Greenwood, B. C.
Midway, B. C.

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

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

OPERATIONS AVOIDED

Two Grateful Letters from Women Who Avoided Serious Operations.—Many Women Suffering from Like Conditions Will Be Interested.



When a physician tells a woman, suffering from female trouble, that an operation is necessary it, of course, frightens her.

The very thought of the operating table and the knife strikes terror to her heart. As one woman expressed it, when told by her physician that she must undergo an operation she felt that her death knell had sounded.

Our hospitals are full of women who are there for just such operations!

It is quite true that these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but such cases are much rarer than is generally supposed, because a great many women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after the doctors had said an operation must be performed. In fact, up to the point where the knife must be used to secure instant relief, this medicine is certain to help.

The strongest and most grateful statements possible to make come from women who, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, have escaped serious operations.

Mrs. Robert Glenn of 434 Marie St., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

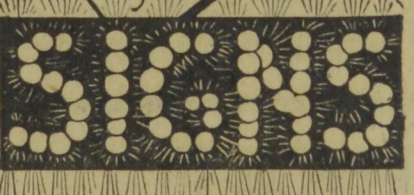
"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well and widely known that it does not need my recommendation, but I am pleased to add it to the many which you have in your favor. I have suffered untold agonies from a serious female trouble for nearly three years, and the doctors told me that I must undergo an operation, but as I was unwilling to do this, I tried your Vegetable Compound, and I am only too pleased to say that I am cured."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Trouble.

SNUBBING HUBBY

The lady was making some remarks about the kind of clothing some other ladies at church had on. "The finest garments a woman can wear," said her husband, "is the mantle of charity."

"Yes," she snapped, "an it is about the only dress, judging by the fuss they make over the bills, that some husbands want their wives to wear."—Punch.



SUPERSTITION IS BASED ON SIGNS

and wherever you find the most superstition you find the greatest deference is paid to signs.

ELECTRICAL SIGNS
are different. There's nothing superstitious about them at all. They are too modern to savor of superstition. We design, arrange and make electrical signs. They're "the thing." Get our figures with a special sketch for your business.

Perham & Stuart

Electrical Contractors and Electro Platers,
Queen st., opposite Court House, Tel. 335
P. O. Box 224

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 appointments can be made for any evening.
Ladies in attendance. Phone 88

Fire, Life, Health and Accident Insurance.

Jasper A. Winslow,

Opp. Normal School,
Queen Street, Fredericton.

Notice of Legislation

The Gibson Village Water and Fire Commissioners will apply at the approaching session of the New Brunswick Legislature for an Act authorizing them to issue \$3,500 additional debentures for the purpose of completing the water supply system for said village.

J. W. McCREADY,
Solicitor.
Jan. 30, 1906.
Jan. 30—dtf.

LAURIER'S SPEECH.

*Continued from second page.)

in Great Britain and the colonies. The great objection to the granting of the policy was that it was, imply a step towards separation. How mistaken was such a view. How blind were those who made that assertion we now know, because as soon as the policy was applied immediately all traces of discontent vanished, all thought of separation, if such there had been, disappeared, and it was replaced by the sentiment of devotion and admiration and of loyalty to the parent State. (Cheers.)

As soon as the policy had been applied in the colonies and the colonies had been granted the power to govern themselves, to make their own laws and to control their destinies, immediately every one of those colonies applied themselves earnestly and acquired the power of legislation to put in a fiscal policy which was at variance with the fiscal policy of the mother country; they did not hesitate to tax the goods of the mother country coming to the colonies. They did it at first for revenue, and then they did it openly for protection. Whether from that cause or any other cause, the fact remains that in Great Britain the thought arose, and was largely prevalent in general, that the colonies were a no use whatever to the parent state, and that it would be possible that there should be a total separation. Mr. Disraeli, himself the father of modern Imperialism, once stated that the colonies were millstones around the neck of England. All the great statesmen of the day expressed the same view, and, more than this, the governors of the day received instructions to put no obstacle whatever to the desire of the colonies if they wanted to be independent.

WHAT SIR JOHN YOUNG SAID.—
You will pardon me, gentlemen—I have the misfortune of being a little older than you, and am perhaps a little more familiar with the history of that period than you are yourselves. We are apt in this modern age, where the press presents so much of everything, to forget what has taken place not only last year but still more, some years ago. You will be perhaps surprised if I were to read you here a speech which was delivered by Sir John Young, the section, who on arriving here in 1869, and Governor we had after confederate speaking at a banquet in his honor at Quebec, said—

"Every party in England regards the prosperity of the Dominion with hopefulness. At the present moment the Dominion is in reality independent. It has its destiny in its own hands. Its statesmen are recognized as the proper parties to judge of its interests, and to decide the course to pursue in order best to consult its interests. England looks to them for guidance in dealing with the Dominion, and whatever this decision may be—whether it be to continue of the maturity of the growth of the Dominion, to change it for some other form of alliance—England will be prepared in good faith to accede to their wishes, and, in case of change, to give effect to it, and to consider any plan that may be proposed in a friendly and generous spirit. England has no interest of her own to consult in this matter—interests of the people of England—and they coincide with their wishes in this, and this alone. So long as the Dominion maintains its dependency they will do nothing to take it away but if the Dominion wishes to change shall be conducted so that the Dominion may be convinced of the friendship of England, and that she may remain forever and finally an attached friend of the mother country. But the choice of these measures rests entirely with the people and statesmen of Canada. Whatever way they may incline I am confident the people of England will give effect to their inclination."

AND THE COLONY'S REPLY
That is not equivocal language. There was an invitation made to the people of Canada that if they wanted to sever the ties which bound them to the empire of Great Britain, England would not oppose any obstacle whatever. If it meant anything, it was rather a suggestion, a hint, an invitation. But, sir, to every one of these suggestions, these hints, there came on the part of the colony the same passionate answer: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; they people shall be my people, and thy God my God." (Loud cheers.)

These words, which come to us across the ages and which record to us a pathetic family scene, not inappreciable the conditions between the mother nation and her nation daughters, if we remember that they were uttered by Ruth the Moabitess to Naomi of Bethlehem-Judah. But, gentlemen, these early hesitations, these early uncertainties of the relation between the colonies and the empire of Great Britain have settled down to an understood basis. The idea which at one time was prevalent in Great Britain, that the colonies might well be separated for their own good and for the good of the mother country, has so completely disappeared that we almost wonder that it existed at one time. On the contrary, there is voiced in Great Britain a new sentiment in a large section of the population at all events, that there should be a closer relation between the mother country and the colonies may be given greater advantages and greater responsibilities; whereas, in the colonies, you know it, my young friends, as well as I know it, this sentiment in favor of union is just as strong, if not stronger, as it ever was, coupled with the same time with the idea of unalterable colonial autonomy. (Cheers.) ARE MANUFACTURING CONSTITUTIONS.

Gentlemen, there are at this moment I know it very well, in this

country and in the mother country men by the scores, nay by the hundreds, who, behind their desks in the silence of their cabinet, consume the midnight oil in framing and reframing the constitutions of the British Empire. Gentlemen, these cogitations, for my part, I do not think can serve any good purpose. I do not think they are maturing many things. It is not in the good genius of British communities to move hastily. British communities never were carried by will-of-the-wisp neither they worshippers of the Rising Sun, and it is only when the sun is well up on the horizon that they will think of folding their tents and setting out in another direction. British communities are tenacious of their institutions, and it is only when their institutions have become unsuited to the new conditions of things which have been wrought by the changing time that they think of moving; of moving just enough to settle grievances and nothing more. At the present time—you will agree with me at all events, I speak from my heart when I say so—our relations with Great Britain, all our relations with Great Britain, are perfectly satisfactory. (Applause.)

We are in a different position from what our fathers were 50 or 60 years ago. We have no grievance. When institutions have to be changed they will be changed, and, as I believe, the change will take place in the line of union, union for the whole coupled with autonomy for the parts. (Applause.) Let me once more appeal to your classical studies. You will remember that when province after province had been annexed by the City of the Seven Hills, kingdom after kingdom, republic after republic, the whole policy of the Roman City was introduced into it until it lost its identity; it had no power longer to make its laws or to administer them by its own people. It received its law from the City of the Seven Hills, and those laws were administered by the pro-Consuls or Governors sent from that city. How different is the British conception of empire! As soon as the colony reaches a certain age England emancipates it from all legislative and administrative control; she makes nations of them, she makes a nation here in Canada, almost under the polar star. (Applause.) She has made a nation in Oceania under the rays of the Southern Cross, and I have no doubt, we have almost the warrant of the King for that, in a few years out of the ashes of war in South Africa, she will raise a nation composed of English and Dutch, as we have here. Canada is a nation composed of French and English. (Cheers.)

BRITISH EMPIRE MEANS FREEDOM.

The Roman Empire meant despotism, concentration, the absorption of all the parts in a single mass. The day came when it could not carry its own weight, and it crumbled to pieces. The British Empire means freedom, decentralization and autonomy; it will live, and live forever. Gentlemen, I have told you that you are on the threshold of life, that before you lie the hopes and possibilities of life. It will be your lot by-and-by, when you have left the school and the university, it will be your lot to deal with those problems. If I had a parting word to tell you it would be, "Do not trouble yourself about tomorrow; take heed and take care of the hour." As the revolving hours bring new complications and new difficulties attend to the duty of the hour according to the ideas of British equity, of British liberty, of British justice, and by so doing you will do everything that can be expected of you for Canada, and for the empire. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, some weeks ago in the city of Ottawa in one of the principal thoroughfares we erected a monument to a student of Toronto University. The name of Albert Harper will live in bronze forever, but I believe it will more endure in the hearts of the Canadian people. (Applause.) And if I have a parting word to tell you it will simply be this: that in the life and death of Albert Harper, student and pupil of the University of Toronto, you have an example worthy of imitation by the pupils of Toronto University. (Applause.)

DYSPEPTIC

DR. HOO DOES YOU NO GOOD

Half the time you are afraid to eat your tongue is coated, mouth tastes bad and stomach bloated. If you want to get well, stop using dyspepsia tablets and go to the source of the trouble before it is too late. Strengthen your stomach, cast out the bile, regulate the bowels—do this and dyspepsia will be no more.

For your condition the best prescription is Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are made especially for the stomach, liver and kidneys, no better remedy will ever be devised, for Dr. Hamilton's Pills are perfect. To the overworked organs they give new strength. The general health is built up, and all traces of dyspepsia disappears. Here is a proof:

FIVE YEARS OF DYSPEPSIA CURED.

"No one could realize my sufferings from stomach trouble and indigestion. For five years I have not been well. My food did me no good because I couldn't digest or assimilate. My doctor said that constipation was at the root of my trouble, so I got Dr. Hamilton's Pills. My appetite improved, pain after eating ceased, and my food digested quickly. I am delighted with the thorough cure that I derived from Dr. Hamilton's Pills." (Sd.) "MARTIN E. WALKER, Bridgewater."

Quick results attend the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills; this medicine cures all trouble in the stomach and digestive organs by removing the cause. You feel uplifted and strengthened at once. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today and refuse any substitute. Price 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1, at all reliable dealers, or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn. U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

DENTISTRY.

Maritime Dental Parlors.

J.B. Crocker, D.D.S., A.J. McKnight, 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.