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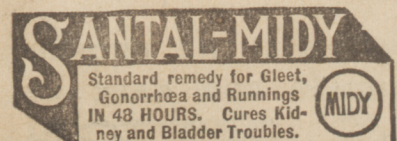
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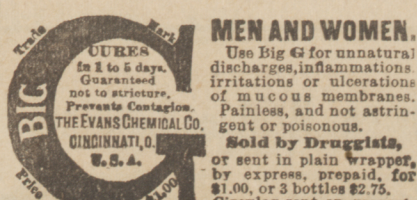
COAL

ALL KINDS

Now in stock.

Hard and Soft Coal

P. FARRELL



Dryden's Ruse.
The story is told that Dryden, finishing his translation of "Virgil," sent it to Jacob Tonson for publication for a sum specified upon the manuscript. Tonson was desirous of obtaining the book, but determined to take advantage of Dryden's need of money. He therefore informed the poet that he could not pay the sum Dryden asked. In reply Dryden sent the following lines in description of the publisher:
With leering look, bull faced and freckled fair,
With two left legs, with Judas colored hair,
And frowzy pores that taint the ambient air.
When this was delivered to Tonson he asked if Dryden had said anything more. "Yes," replied the bearer, "he said to tell the dog that he who wrote these lines could write more like them." Tonson sent the money at once.

Crocodiles and the Cure.
One does not usually connect crocodiles with a health resort—rather the reverse—but the creatures are quite a feature of the Indian bathing place of Manghapur, about nine miles from Kharachi. This town is a place of pilgrimage for pious Hindus, but it is chiefly famous for the value of its waters in the cure of the dread scourge of leprosy. The waters are hot, and more than 60 per cent of the sufferers who bathe there annually, it is said, are cured. The crocodiles are rather noteworthy in that they live in the hot water, apparently suffering no inconvenience from its temperature or medicinal qualities.—Wide World Magazine.

Irving's Uphill Fight.
When Irving first appeared in a certain midland town critics declared that his curious mannerisms of voice, gait and gesture destroyed his chances of becoming a great actor. How Irving confounded his critics by creating triumph after triumph and redeeming the English stage from the charge of mediocrity is now a matter of history. This great Shakespearean actor rose from the ranks to the head of his profession by sheer force of his histrionic power, ability and originality. And withal he was one of the most kindly of men, generous to a fault when the distress and troubles of others came under his notice.—London Mail.

But He Realizes It Now.
Mrs. Benham—Many a true word is spoken in jest. Mr. Benham—That's so. I little dreamed when I said, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," that you would take every cent I had.—Twinkles.

HOSPITALS CROWDED
MAJORITY OF PATIENTS WOMEN

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Saves Many From this Sad and Costly Experience.



and girls who are awaiting or recovering from operations made necessary by neglect.

Every one of these patients had plenty of warning in that bearing down feeling, pain at the left or right of the abdomen, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, pelvic catarrh, dizziness, flatulency, displacements or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the female organs, and if not heeded the trouble may make headway until the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation, and a lifetime of impaired usefulness at best, while in many cases the results are fatal.

The following letter should bring hope to suffering women. 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 to the many which you have in its favor. I suffered untold agonies from serious female troubles for nearly three years, and the doctor 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 that I did so, for it restored me to perfect health, saving me the pain of an operation and the immense bills attending the same. Pray accept my hearty thanks and best wishes."

Just as surely as Mrs. Glenn was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure other women who suffer from female troubles, inflammation, kidney troubles, nervous excitability and nervous prostration.
Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are ill to write her for free advice. She is a daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge. Address, Lynn, Mass.

When a man is drifting with the stream he is likely to think that the stream has ceased to flow.—New Haven Leader.

Old Mines, SYDNEY COAL

Always in Stock. The Extra Quality of this Coal is so well known, that nothing further need be said.

ALSO

American Anthracite Coal

Blacksmith's COAL

F. H. Everett,

LOUR, FEED, COAL, Campbell St.

Hewson Tweeds

Make a fine business suit, and are sure to give every satisfaction. I have a fine line of these Tweeds in stock, and am always pleased to show goods. PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

Get one of Page's Odorless Moth Proof Bays and protect your Furs. 2 sizes always on hand. Call and see them.

JAS. R. HOWIE, 150 Queen St.

Furs

J. F. VanBuskirk's

Consisting of Ladies Fur and Fur Lined Coats, Ladies Neckwear, Gloves etc. Also Gent's Fur Coats in Coon, Brown Buffalo, Blue etc.

My Stock was bought for spot cash and must be cleared out before January 12th.

Furs

Headquarters for SLEIGH ROBES. Give us a call.

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Is showing the leading patterns in Worsteds and Tweeds

AND WE

are prepared to make up Overcoats, Suits and Pants in the LATEST STYLES.

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EMMERSON'S HOT SHOT

Defended The Herald Against O. S. Crockett's Attack in Parliament.

AND SHOWED UP THE GLEANER'S POLITICAL SOMERSAULTS.

Spicy Discussion on Transcontinental Railway Matters

In discussing his motion for papers in connection with the Transcontinental railway routes in New Brunswick, Mr. O. S. Crockett in parliament became needlessly offensive in his references to the Herald, for which he was taken in hand by Hon. Mr. Emmerson and properly reprimanded.

In making his claim that the surveys of the St. John Valley route were fakes, Mr. Crockett according to Hansard, proceeded to say:

"To show the strength of the popular feeling in the central portion of New Brunswick on this question, I need only refer to the editorial statement of the government's little newspaper at Fredericton, a newspaper which subsists entirely on government patronage."

Mr. Emmerson—Which one; it is the "Gleaner" or the "Herald"?

Mr. Crockett—The "Gleaner" is not enjoying any government patronage.

Mr. Emmerson—Oh, is it not?

Mr. Crockett—It is not, and the Minister of Railways is aware of that fact.

Mr. Emmerson—I think it did at one time.

Mr. Crockett—I may say that the editor of the government organ at Fredericton has the unique record of having supported every government that has ever existed in his time, federal and provincial, Conservative and Liberal, coalitionist and party.

Mr. Emmerson—Is that the "Gleaner"?

Mr. Crockett—That is not the record of the "Gleaner," and nobody knows that better than the Minister of Railways himself.

I have quoted from the government newspaper organ at Fredericton, the "Herald," an editorial statement to the effect that the surveys had been primed against the river route. It is rather amusing to witness the attempt of the Minister of Railways to represent this quotation as coming from the columns of the "Gleaner," which paper nobody knows better than the hon. minister himself is in opposition to the present government, and which we had the minister's own statement made in this house some three sessions ago that it was one of the strongest Conservative papers in the province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Emmerson—At that time, Mr. Crockett—The Minister of Railways also knows that the provincial government of New Brunswick, of which he was a member, was opposed tooth and nail by that journal for a long period of years. I have no doubt that the Minister of Railways would be much happier if he had the support of that journal.

Mr. Emmerson—Heaven forbid that that should ever happen.

Mr. Crockett—Mr. Speaker, if his man Pearson, a legal gentleman of Halifax, of Eastern Railway Supply Company fame, who has since negotiated the purchase of the St. John "Sun" to bolster up the waning influence of the minister in that province, who has blossomed out into a dealer in railway ties, and whose name figures opposite very large amounts in the accounts of the hon. minister's department, could acquire the journal of which we speak in the same way that he did the St. John "Sun," the hon. gentleman would not doubt be much pleased. But I can tell my hon. friend the Minister of Railways (Mr. Emmerson) that that journal is not for sale to any body of grafters.

MR. EMMERSON'S REPLY.

Mr. Emmerson—It is not my purpose to follow my hon. friend from York (Mr. Crockett) at any very great length. He seems to have mixed up together very many things. He started out with the complaint that certain papers, moved for in November last, had not been furnished.

That motion was passed without opposition on the 28th of November. It ordered:

Copies of all orders in council, surveys, reports, documents and papers of every kind not already brought down, touching, showing or relating to the route of the National Transcontinental Railway between the city of Quebec and the city of Moncton.

And my hon. friend winds up this remarkable speech of his by a reference to certain papers that were then in existence, papers which apparently are in the possession of the Transcontinental Commissioners, and received by them within a few days. Now the papers referred to in the motion of the 28th of November have related to certain surveys that had been made, and which were begun in the summer of 1904. In June 1900 if not earlier there was a return laid on the table of the house giving all the data with respect to those surveys which were in the possession of the government, or in the possession of the Transcontinental Commission. In June, 1906, the annual report of the Transcontinental Commissioners contained all the data. In November last my hon. friend asked for any other papers that might be in existence. The return which was brought down contained a statement from the secretary of the department that all the

papers in the department had been furnished. My hon. friend seems to have a very diseased imagination with respect to the matter, he thinks that there must be some other thing, because he cannot find anything there that will suit his case, and that therefore something is being withheld. Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to assure the House that all the papers in the department have been furnished. Of course I did not have these papers in my own custody, but I have the statement of the secretary of the department, who is responsible for his statements, that there were no such papers.

I shall not follow him into the unedifying and devious paths which he has pursued in respect to newspaper references that are entirely irrelevant. I could very well do so, but I think it would be insulting the intelligence of this House to discuss such matters before a body that should be at least dignified in the discussion of questions such as we have before us.

Mr. Crockett. The hon. gentleman has a reputation for showing a high appreciation of dignity.

Mr. Emmerson. Perhaps my hon. friend's appreciation of dignity may be on a much higher plane than my own. But that is not the question we are discussing at the moment. My hon. friend has made reference to fake surveys. I want to say to him that apparently his imagination and his mind have been diseased on this question ever since the summer of 1904. He started out with the cry that these surveys were fake ones, in October, 1904, and before the elections of New Brunswick he said that the surveys which were being made were simply election surveys, that there never would be a railway built. He scouted the idea. They were all fake surveys, and that has been his cry ever since he came to this House. My hon. friend has pursued no object at all since he came to this House, if he has confined himself to one particular question, it is with respect to these surveys. Now the very fact that there are no instructions, that there have not been any written directions, prove to this House that the government have respected the Act of parliament which authorized the creation of a transcontinental commission to construct a line of railway between Winnipeg and the city of Moncton. They were to be an independent body, they were to construct that railway as an independent commission, having regard to the best interests of the country. The government has not attempted to exercise any influence, certainly it has not attempted to exercise any undue influence, on the proceedings of that commission.

In the autumn of 1904 the commissioners had surveys made down through the valley of the St. John river and also through the central portion of the province. It is true that there are advocates of each route as against the other. My hon. friend (Mr. Crockett) has made the statement that I am opposed to the river route. I have not in any way nor in the slightest degree opposed the river route. That is a route in which my hon. friend (Mr. Crockett) would naturally be very much interested. There are other people who are interested in the river route. The question is to be determined under the provisions of that Act and it has been stated publicly on the floor of this House that the decision would be in accord with the report of the used on those reports by the Transcontinental Railway Commission. Statements made by newspapers may be deceptive, for this purpose or for that.

Mr. Fowler. Did I understand the minister to say that the engineers had finished the surveying the two routes and had made their report?

Mr. Emmerson—I stated that during the autumn of 1904 they had made surveys on the river route and on the back route, that subsequently the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners gave instructions, as I understand, to have a more thorough and complete surveys made. It had been represented that there were certain better routes that could be found along the river, and a more complete and thorough survey was undertaken. I do not know with what result. I do not know the extent of these surveys; they are not made under the direction of the department of Railways and Canals, and of course I have nothing to do with them.

Mr. Fowler. Have these surveys not been filed?

Mr. Emmerson. I stated on the floor of this house in answer to a question yesterday that they have not been filed with the department so far as the department is concerned, we are not in a position to make any statement in respect to them.

Mr. Crockett. Does the minister take the position that it is not competent for parliament to move for any papers from the Transcontinental Commission for the inspection of members?

Mr. Emmerson. I have not even intimated that this House has not the right to order any and all papers in the possession of the depart-

ment or of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, but I did make the statement the other day that until the reports were presented to the government the government could not speak with respect to the matter, and that no reference would be made to them. I certainly do not know what the reports contain; I have not even had a quiet tip with respect to them. I have only heard that the reports have been received, that they were under advisement and would be furnished to the department.

Mr. Crockett. Am I to understand that the minister does not know what route the engineers of district 'A' have recommended?

Mr. Emmerson. Yes, my hon. friend can understand that statement; I have neither seen the reports nor have I heard with respect to their contents, nor have I heard anything of them beyond the fact that they have been received.

My hon. friend (Mr. Crockett) has referred to the "Herald" and the "Gleaner." The "Herald" has certainly been a very consistent paper so far as its political course is concerned, and it enjoys the respect of people of all shades of politics in that section of New Brunswick. My hon. friend has been kind enough to refer to the "Gleaner," because if there is a newspaper in New Brunswick which can be characterized as being within the pale of weather-vane journalism the "Gleaner" is that paper. The last time I had the pleasure of knowing anything about the "Gleaner" it was in support of the present administration. I know that what my hon. friend has stated with respect to the opposition of the "Gleaner" to the government when I was in New Brunswick was true; I did have the opposition of that newspaper and apparently did not do me much harm during the election when I had the honor of appealing to the people of New Brunswick. Forty-six members were to be elected and I had the honor of standing at the head of 41 supporters of the government out of a House of 49, notwithstanding the opposition of the "Fredericton Gleaner." I believe the "Gleaner" subsequently did support the government which I had left and continued in support of that government. It also supported this administration for a time, but in 1904, although the paper was in support of the government before the elections, shortly after the elections began, when my hon. friend who, I believe, enjoys the distinction of being a brother of the editor of the paper, became a candidate of the Conservative party that newspaper gave its support to my hon. friend; I am not making any complaint with respect to the course pursued by that newspaper. My hon. friend went out of his way to speak of the "Herald" as enjoying the patronage of the government. My hon. friend is probably familiar with the fact that the "Gleaner" did enjoy some of the patronage of the government in 1904.

Mr. Crockett—I am not aware of it.

Mr. Emmerson. And I am aware of the fact that they complained that they did not enjoy enough of that patronage and it may be because of the fact that they did not enjoy enough of the patronage that they saw fit to support my hon. friend.

PURE, RED BLOOD.

Is Necessary to Health, Strength and Happiness.

Pure, rich, red blood is what is needed by every woman, young or old. Thin, weak, watery blood is the cause of all the headaches, and backaches, and sideaches—all the weakness and weariness, all the dizziness and despondency, all the nervousness and fainting spells that afflict girls and women. The only thing that can help you is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, that gives new life and strength to every organ of the body. In this way they make pale, feeble girls develop into healthy, happy women, and for the same reason bring ease and comfort, and regularity to women at all ages of life. Miss J. Dietrich, St. Clements, Que., is one of the many thousands made well and happy through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says:—"I tried several remedies, but got nothing to help me until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was subject to palpitation of the heart, a throbbing in the head and dizziness and fainting spells. I had no appetite and was weak, pale and discouraged when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Six boxes of these have made me feel like an altogether different person, and have given me new health and strength."

Rich, red blood is the true secret of health and strength, and it is simply because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, pure blood, that they cure such troubles as anaemia, loss of appetite, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, kidney troubles, and the special ailments that only women-folk know. But you must get the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, send to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Many New England farmers have found that taking summer boarders is a much more profitable and less laborious means of livelihood than tilling an unkindly soil. Such a one is a certain old man Starfish as he is generally known. Much to the surprise to his neighbors therefore, he was seen to be planting several acres of corn about his place.

"Thought you said boarders paid better'n corn," one of them remarked resting his elbows on the fence and glancing over the unpromising field.

"Do!" was the laconic response, as the old fellow turned his team at the end of the row.

"What you plantin' corn for then?" the other inquired.

The old fellow chuckled.

"Oh, I ain't plantin' much, jest enough to make them city folks feel they really is on a real farm," he explained.