

WOMAN'S AILMENTS.

Suffering Which Doctors Fail to Cure.

Thousands of Women Throughout Canada in a Similar Condition—Words of Hope to Sufferers.

In countless homes throughout Canada, where health and happiness should reign supreme, the peculiar weakness and diseases of women are responsible for an atmosphere of hopelessness and despair. This awful condition is largely due to a misunderstanding of the proper manner in which to effect a cure for female troubles of all kinds. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been more successful in cases of this kind than any other medicine, and they should be in every home, and should be used by every woman who is not perfectly hearty and strong. Mrs. Fred. Murphy, a well known resident of Pabnick Head, N. S., cheerfully bears testimony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in woman's ailments. Mrs. Murphy says:—"A few years ago my health was completely broken down, my troubles beginning in one of the ailments which so frequently afflict my sex. I was a great sufferer from violent attacks of pain which would seize me in the stomach and around the heart. It is impossible for me to describe the agony of the spasms. Several times the doctor was hastily summoned, my friends thinking me dying. I was wholly unable to perform my household work, and was under medical treatment all through the summer, but without benefit. My appetite left me; my heart would palpitate violently after the least exertion, and I was pale and emaciated. My husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and procured me a supply. After using the pills a couple of weeks, I could feel that they were helping me, and after using seven bottles I was fully restored to health. From that time until the spring of 1901 I enjoyed the best of health, but at that time I felt run down, and suffered from pains in the back. I at once got some more of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they soon put me alright, and I am now feeling better than I have done for years. I cannot praise these pills too much, nor can I too strongly urge those who are ailing to test their wonderful health restoring virtues."

Mr. Williams' Pink Pills go right to the root of disease by making new, rich blood, and restoring shattered nerves. In this way they cure such troubles as the functional ailments of women, restore the glow of health to sallow cheeks, cure palpitation of the heart, anaemia, headache, indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, etc. Be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on every box. If you do not find them at your dealers, they will be mailed postpaid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BOERS AT ST. HELENA

PRISONERS ON NAPOLEON'S ISLE HAVE A GOOD TIME.

Less Restrictions Placed on Their Freedom—Once Went a Little Too Far—Began by Chaffing Sentries, and Then Made an Effort to Escape, With Fatal Result—Misunderstood Leniency.

If our Continental neighbors had only seen as much of the manner in which the Boers are treated by the British as I have they would cease their slanderous lies. I have just returned from St. Helena after residing there for eight months, and during that time came into daily contact with the prisoners, and the soldiers who guard them.

There are between 5,000 and 6,000 Boers in camp at Broadbottom and Deadwood, and a considerable number in the public gardens and hospital which lies in a valley, flanked on either side with dark brown hills devoid of a patch of green to relieve their dull monotony.

In this town they were practically on parole, and all of them were given work by the Government, their wages being about 1s. per day. Very often these men were employed by private contractors unloading transports, coaling warships, cutting down timber, etc. They were paid 6d. per hour for this work.

Two or three transports every week call at St. Helena with cattle and general stores for the feeding of the prisoners, and they are unloaded by local contractors. The Governor is asked for prisoners to do the work, and then you see the strange anomaly of prisoners of war paid to land

the food which they themselves will eat. Would any of our Continental friends pay their prisoners of war 5s. a day for their own well-being?

These Boers have on the whole a good time of it, as very few restrictions are placed on their freedom. seven in the morning they start work, and usually finish about five in the evening, with intervals of an hour for breakfast and dinner. They are then left at liberty to wander about at their own free will until nine o'clock at night, when the roll is called. They are permitted to frequent all public places, including the licensed houses, and it is quite a common sight to see the soldiers, sailors, and Boer prisoners drinking, dancing, or playing a game of billiards as though there never was any war in South Africa.

The Boers at Deadwood and Broadbottom camps are under closer surveillance on account of their numbers, but so far as it is practicable they are allowed a degree of freedom, and on the whole they have little to complain of. They generally go out in batches in charge of one of their officers who is held responsible for their safe custody while on parole.

The Governor of the Island was at first so lenient toward them that they began to take advantage of his goodness. The end of all things was reached when the authorities discovered Lieutenant Eloff and four others attempting to escape in a small boat which had been stocked with provisions.

The day after the farcical attempt I chatted with an old Boer about the affair. He said: "Eloff wanted notoriety, and will do anything to attain that end. The prisoner who got the stock of provisions for the boat was a Jew, and he received £80 from Eloff. He knew well enough that his chances of escape were small." The old Boer was angry because, as he said: "Out freedom will be curtailed through his (Eloff's) silly attempt at escape."

Here is another instance showing why the Boers ought to be dealt with firmly. A new draft of Gloucesters were sent out to reinforce the battalion already stationed on the island. The soldiers were somewhat youthful in appearance, just having passed through their recruits, training many of them, in fact, were little better than mere boys.

They were duly put on guard duty round the prisoners' camp, and the sarcastic Boers never left off chaffing them, asking, for instance, whether they had brought their nurses with them. This naturally angered the young soldiers.

But the Boers did more than chaff. They commenced pelting the young sentries with stones, bottles, old tins, or anything that came in their hands. They were duly warned by one of the young soldiers, but still they persisted. Then came a crisis: one of the prisoners tried to come out under the wire netting, saying to the sentry: "You're afraid to shoot; you'll be court-martialed."

The sentry deliberately dropped on his knee, took aim, and shot the Boer through the brain. The private was duly court-martialed and acquitted, although the Boers tried to prove that it was wilful murder. "The sentry lost his temper," they said, "and made use of the rifle when circumstances did not demand such strong measures." After the verdict was delivered, the prisoners who gave evidence returned to camp and told their fellows the story with the result that they threatened to storm the garrison unless that private was shot.

Then came the pinch. The authorities realized the fact that their leniency was misunderstood. The Boers, it appears, thought it was through fear of Continental criticism that they were allowed so much freedom. Extra sentries were thereafter placed around the encampment, machine guns in High Knoll Fort were brought to bear on them in case of an outbreak, parole was curtailed, and many other privileges were withdrawn.

The writer, during many of his conversations with prisoners, enquired whether they had any complaints about their food. Invariably the answer was "No." The truth is they can afford to sell some of the provisions served out to local dealers. The writer has bought two-pound tins of corned beef for 4d., also cocoa and biscuits for a

mere trifle. These foodstuffs were all served out as rations. Would our Continental friends credit that statement?

Perhaps nothing exemplifies the

same character of the Boer better than the manner in which he behaved when new clothing was served out. It happened that an officer of German extraction made a complaint to the authorities that many of the prisoners were going about in rags, and with only the uppers of their boots on their feet. This statement was partly true, but a new suit of clothes and a pair of boots for every man were sent on from Cape Town.

There was then a general muster, and everyone appeared in as ragged and dilapidated a condition as possible, so as to be able to get new boots and clothing, and then sell them to local tradespeople. The writer heard some of the Boers boast of how they cunningly hoodwinked the authorities by appearing in rags.

Of Course She Was Glad.

"So you overcame that old antipathy of yours," her husband remarked, "and called on Mrs. Bobbles?"

"Yes."

"Do you think she was glad to see you?"

"I am sure of it."

"Ahem! You must have some reason for that belief outside of her assurances."

"I have. I had on the old dress that was made over twice, my hat was out of style, and my hair had become uncurled, while she had on a gown that could not have come from anywhere but Paris. Could she help being glad to see me?"—Leslie's Weekly.

Harvard University.

Harvard university derives its name from Rev. John Harvard, its earliest benefactor, who in 1633 bequeathed one-half of his estate, amounting to £800, for the endowment of the college. Harvard hall was built in 1765, Holworthy hall of brick in 1812 and Hollis Hall, also of brick, in 1764. Stoughton hall, being of the same dimensions and material as Hollis, was built in 1804, and a writer of 1817 states that "its appearance is somewhat in the modern style."

UNDER

Distinguished Patronage.

Keep yourself free for

MARCH 19th.

The finest combination of Great Artists ever in Fredericton will appear in the

Grand Festival Chorus Concert,

IN THE

OPERA HOUSE.

Madame Isabelle, Messo Soprano: Monsieur F. Archambault, Basso: Middle. Joseta, Violoncello. The choruses from Mendelssohn and Sir Arthur Sullivan sung by the Fredericton Festival Chorus. Conductor, Mr. E. Cadwallader. Accompanist, Miss Beatrice Fenety. The whole under the supervision of the celebrated W. R. Chapman. Tickets, \$1.00, 75c., 50c. All seats numbered. Plan of Hall at McMurray's. Secure your seats early.

St. Patrick's Night CONCERT.

The annual St. Patrick's Night Concert under the auspices of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians will be held at the

OPERA HOUSE,

Monday Ev'g

next, March 17th.

A splendid programme has been arranged. The concert will be under the patronage of Lieut. Governor Snowball. Reserved seats 35 cents. Plan of Hall at McMurray & Co's store.

E. A. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

CANADIAN 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 Oct. 18th, 1901.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

6.00 a m—Express for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points north; Bangor, Portland and Boston. Parlor car Fredericton Junction to Boston.

7.50 a m—Mixed for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston and points north via Gibson Branch. Leaves St. Marys 8.25 a. m.

9.20 a m—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Express for St. John and points east, and Accommodation for McAdam Junction.

4.00 p m—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Short Line Express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and with the Imperial Limited from Montreal for the west, Northwest and Pacific Coast, also with Pullman express for Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, and Woodstock. Palace sleeper Fredericton Junction to Montreal and Lewis, P. Q. Pullman sleeper Fredericton Junction to Boston.

7.45 p m—Express for St. John and points east, and mixed train for McAdam Junction.

ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON

8.50 a m—From St. John

11.50 a m—From Boston, Montreal, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock and Houlton, etc.

7.55 p m—Mixed from Woodstock and points north via Gibson Branch. Arrives at St. Marys 7.34 p m

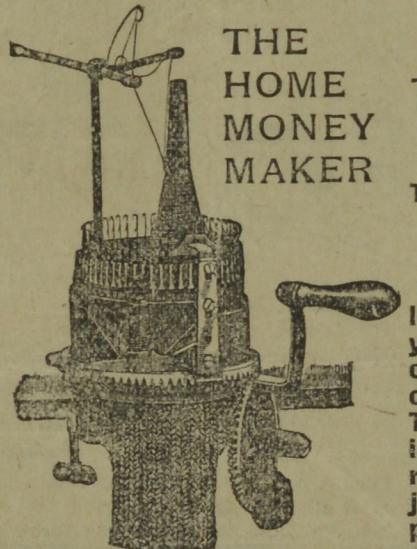
6.45 p m—From St. John and east

9.45 p m—From Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, St. John, etc.

All above trains run week days only.

C. B. FOSTER,
DPA & PR. St. John, N.B.

More Home Knitters Wanted



Machine weighs 17 pounds. It is more wonderful than a sewing machine, just as durable, and higher speed.

THE HOME MONEY MAKER

To Work at Their Homes Under the Direction of

The GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO.

37 MELINDA ST., TORONTO,

To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned.

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide, requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Contract, order form, and remittance, as a guarantee, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work at once.

OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada. The large export trade to the North-west Territories, British Columbia, and the British Colonies, furnishes an unlimited demand for our goods, and, with the combined co-operation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enables us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is \$10.00 per hundred, or at the rate of 10c per pair; women's socks, 5c, and men's mittens, 12c a pair. All other work in proportion to size.

The machine can be operated by any one of a family, and at our prices any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We pay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day, and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that \$15.00 or \$20.00 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly signed by them, and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we may send them will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual, and this confidence must be established if we are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides, we are doing an extensive business and must be governed by business principles.

The manufactured price of the machine is \$15, and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us.

If at any time after you commence, and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expenses only.

There is a Large Demand for the Trade for this class of work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you work with us (whole or spare time) we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give

references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you, and at least one good reference, together with the remittance, accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence.

Respectfully yours,

GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda Street, Toronto

Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending \$3.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping, and we will send everything to your nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say Yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

ORDER FORM

\$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form.

To the Glasgow Woollen Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose \$5 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, \$15, and wish to discontinue, that the Glasgow Woollen Co. will take back the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, refund me the amount paid for same.

Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

Full name

P. O. Street

County .. Prov.

Nearest Express Office is at

For reference I name the following person:

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Skin Diseases

Come with the Spring.

After the winter the blood is impure. The whole system is clogged up with impurities. The blood is thick, heavy and sluggish, and causes the skin to break out in pimples and boils. That tired, listless, all gone, no ambition feeling takes possession of you.

TAKE BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

THIS SPRING.

It will remove all the impurities, turn the Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood and fit you to withstand the hot summer months.



AFTER USING B.B.B.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY.

FREDERICTON HERALD.