Not Sisters

Now and again you see two women persing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her finest and fairest. Why isn't it so?

The general health of woman is so intimately associated with the local health of the essentially feminine organs, that there can be no real checks and round form where there is female weakness.

Women who have suffered from this trouble have found prompt relief and cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and vitality to the organs of womanhood. It clears the complexion, brightens the eyes and reddens the cheeks.

No alcohol, or habit-forming drugs is contained in "Favorite Prescription." Any sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. Every letter is held as sacredly confidential, and answered in a plain envelope. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

SHIPPING

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Schr W H Waters, 120, Gale, New York, J Splane & Co.
J Arthur Lord, 189, Smith, from New York, A W Adams, bal.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Hillsboro, July 30—Cld stmr Nanna (Nor), Narro, for Newark; schr Yolanda, Elgett, for Boston.
Chatham, N B, July 30—Ard stmr Ella Sayer, Lamb, from Tyne.
Cld July 23, schr Arthur M Gibson, Howard, for New York; 28th, stmr Skogstad, Ryming, for Portland; 30th, Aolus, for Kline, for Maryport.
Dorchester, July 31—Ard 30th, stmr Tiema, from Fernandina, hard pine for Amherst.
Cld 27th—Stmr Celia (Nor), from Cheverie (N S); 28th, schr Leonard, from U S port.

BRITISH PORTS.

Glasgow, July 30—Ard stmrs Athenia from Montreal; Pretorian, from Montreal.
Liverpool, Aug 31—Ard stmr Cedric, from New York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston, Aug 1—Ard schrs Emma Potter, from Clementsport (N S); J L Colwell, from Annapolis (N S).
Vineyard Haven, Mass, Aug 1—Ard schrs C M Bentley, from St John for New York; Sawyer Bros, from Apple River (N S); Advent, from Gold River (N S).
Calais, Me, Aug 1—Sld schr Mary Weaver, for New York.
Eastport, Me, Aug 1—Ard and sailed schr Frances Goodnow, from St George for Norwalk.
Alexandria, Va, Aug 1—Ard stmr Vitalia, from Chevrie (N S.)
City Island, Aug 1—Bound south schr Loyal, Richibucto (N B.)

CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported by Scammell Bros, New York, in their weekly circular of July 30: Br steamer Manchester Merchant, 2,707 tons, trans-Atlantic trade, one trip on time-charter, p t. Aug; Br bark Calburga, 1,300 tons, Bridgewater to Rosario, lumber, $8.75; Br schr A F Davison, 302 tons, Annapolis (N S), to Buenos Ayres, lumber, p t; schr Hattie Dunn, 365 tons, Windsor to New York, dry lumber, $3.60; Sld schr Mary Lockwood, 269 tons, New York to Moncton, coal, $1.20; Br schr Peerless, 278 tons, Philadelphia to St John, coal, p t; Br schr Moama, 284 tons, same; schr Almeda Willey, 493 tons, Philadelphia to Calais, coal, 90c.
(Aditional Shipping, see Page 3.)

A woman never likes another woman so well she can't find the flaws in her new dress.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Nyal's REMEDIES

Guaranteed by all good Druggists.
They know the formulas.
One for each everyday ailment.

THE BEST GIFTS

are those which last. For this reason gifts of silver always appreciated. To distinguish the best, look for the mark
1847 ROGERS BROS.

Remember that knives, forks, spoons, etc., are selected for the best hotels, clubs, steamships and "Silver Plate that Wears" by a very careful buyers.
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Bright Brains count
Headache, Biliousness, Bad Stomach, Weakness, Dizzy, Nervousness.
Brace up with Abbey's Effervescent Salt.
25c. and 60c a bottle.

LOOKS LIKE ATTENDANCE OF 15,000

At the National Conservation Congress in Saint Paul

TAFT FIRST MEMBER

Association Has a Membership of Nearly 50,000—Scattered Through all the Different States in the Union

Saint Paul, Minn., Aug 2—An interesting light on President William H. Taft's connection with the conservation movement develops in the fact that the records of the National Conservation Association show that he is the original member, having joined before President Gifford Pinchot took office and while the venerable President Charles W. Elliot of Harvard was at its head. He has continuously maintained his membership and in point of the duration of his relation to the association, is a pioneer. Officers of the association feel that this connection will serve to persuade the president to make unusual efforts to arrange his time so as to be present in Saint Paul during the coming congress and in the Northwest there is especial interest in the prospect of an address from the first member and one of the original conservationists.

Commenting upon the slight confusion of some of the delegates already apparent as to the fields of work of the conservation association and the conservation congress, Secretary Shipp of the association, who is also executive secretary of the congress, said:

"The association is a permanent organization, having a membership of nearly 50,000 scattered through all of the different states. Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, is the official head. It is organized along lines similar to those of other general associations and deals with conservation questions in their broad relations and as they affect the states, although purely state questions are within the purview of the various state commissions.

"The conservation congress is different: by organized, having a membership of only such delegates as attend, but so permanently or fixed members. Its sessions are arranged by an executive committee representing the association and the congress and its annual sessions are open to all who come, irrespective of membership in the national association. The two organizations are separate and distinct, the congress being an annual meeting of men interested in conservation and the association being an organization of men who are members and maintain a permanent relationship. At the head of the congress is President Bernard N Baker. The conservation movement therefore has two official heads, President Pinchot of the association and President Baker of the congress, each fulfilling separate and distinct duties."

The local board of managers is laying plans for an attendance of 15,000 delegates at the five-day September conference. So great is the flood of acceptances from the invitations issued a month ago that plans are already being laid to entertain one of the largest assemblages either Saint Paul or Minneapolis has ever seen. Committees have been named to prepare in advance for suitable hotel accommodations and information bureaus and other special facilities will be provided in anticipation of an attendance which will fill the two cities to overflowing.

THE WORD "SAUCE"

What are the first essentials of a sauce? Many professors of cookery and eminent chefs have, from time to time, set forth their views on this subject, but the point seems to have been completely decided. Many solid varieties of food, though only by digestion, are not rarely dry substances, but are somewhat unattractive and it sufficiently flavored. A sauce is intended, amongst other things, to lubricate dry food and thus increase its palatability by the addition of flavors, or the production of contrast. A sauce is intended to stimulate the organs of taste, and to promote the salivary secretion, thus enhancing the appetite, whilst supplying the juices capable of digesting the excesses the salivary secretion. By assisting the mechanism of digestion the preparation of a sauce, where one would think it, in general, is simple flour of the whole of a bottle sauce, formed of fulfilling scores of demands, and simply allying itself with hundreds of dishes, is a matter necessitating great experience and thorough skill. Such a sauce is now obtainable. It is imported from England, where it is produced in the largest Malt Vinegar Brewery in the World, and is known as "H. P. Sauce," and takes its title from the initial letters of the "Houses of Parliament," where it is used on the dining table, both in the home country and in Canada. The makers tell us that its delicious flavour is obtained by blending together the choicest Oriental fruits and spices with pure malt vinegar by a secret process, and we are sure our readers will find that a personal trial will confirm all the good things that are said of H. P. Grocers over here are already selling it freely.

A. W. Covey and Ernest Stirling will represent the Every Day Club at the maritime championship meet in Charlottetown on the 15th or 16th Inst.

Weak Women

should heed such warnings of headache, nervousness, depression and fatigue, de. and fortify the system with
Beecham's Pills
Sold Everywhere.   In boxes 25 cent.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

WHERE IS THE MORAL CURSE OF SLAVERY?
By Alexander H. Stephens

From a speech on an Indian appropriation bill in the U. S. house of representatives, Dec. 11, 1854.

I HAVE no desire to deprive the people of any state or territory in our common country of the right of adopting such institutions for their own government, when they become states, as they please. It is anti-American and entirely at war with the spirit of the age about which we hear so much. I ask why the people of any section of the country should be prevented from adopting the institutions of the south if they wish them? Socially, morally, and politically, or in any respect of the question, is there any reason for depriving them of such right? Is it for the sake of humanity that gentlemen are not willing for the people of Kansas to assign the African the same condition there that he occupies in the south if they think it best to do so?

Are gentlemen willing to degrade their own race by not permitting them to vote upon matters relating to their own government while they are endeavoring to elevate the negro to the standard of the white man? You may degrade the white man, but you cannot raise the negro to the level you purpose. It is impossible. You have to reverse a law of nature first. Man may indulge in philanthropic speculations as much as they please, but here is the great immutable law of nature, and they cannot avoid it. I am not here to argue whether decrees of the most high are right, wise and just. There is a difference, a vast difference, established by the Creator between the different races of men.

For myself, I believe that he who made us all is just, and that he made the white man as he made him—and he made the negro as he made him—for wise and just purposes. Some vessels are made for honor and some for dishonor; one star differeth from another star in magnitude as well as in brilliancy. I believe, too, that the system of government as adopted by the south defining the status or relation of these two races is the best for both of them; and I am prepared to argue that question with the gentlemen, here or anywhere. Take the negroes in Indiana, take them in the north generally, and compare their conditions with those of the south.

Take them in Africa; take them anywhere on the face of the habitable globe; and then take them in the southern states and the negro population of the south are better off, better fed, better clothed, better provided for, enjoy more happiness, and a higher civilization than the same race has ever enjoyed anywhere else on the face of the world. Could Howard, the philanthropist, who has left an undying fame for his deeds of humanity have taken the same number of Africans from their native country and raised them from their barbarous condition to that of the slaves of the south, he would have added much to that stature of immortality which in his day he erected to himself.

But some people say that slavery is a curse to the white man. They abandon the idea that it is a curse to the negro. They say it weakens, impoverishes and demoralizes a state. et us see. They say there can be no high social, moral or material development under the institution of slavery. I have before me some statistics on this point—statistics relating to material development. But before alluding to them I will say upon the subject of morals that I saw a table of crimes made out in the census office for 1850.

From the statistics it appeared—I speak from memory—that not the paper before us—that the number of convictions fro crimes of every grade in Massachusetts, the land of "steady habits" and where we hear so much of the immoral effects of slavery, with a population under one million, we see several thousand; while in the slave state of Georgia, with a population not so great, the similar convictions are less than 200. I say, then, upon the score of crime, upon the score of morals, I am ready to compare mystate with that of Massachusetts, or any one of the free states. Where, then, is the moral curse which arises from slavery?

THE ALBERT GATE MYSTERY

BY LOUIS TRACY
Copyright 1904 by R. F. Fenno & Co.

CHAPTER XIII.

What the Police Saw

Brett promptly cleared the situation by explaining to Sir Hubert in a few words the reason for his unexpected presence, and when the Major-General learnt the name of the distinguished personage who had sent Lord Fairholme to the barrister he expressed a ready acquiescence in the desire to utilize his services. Not was the effect of such a notable introduction lost on Mr. Winter, whose earlier knowledge of the barrister's remarkable achievements in unravelling the tangled skein of crime and investigation was now supplemented by a certain amount of awe for a man who commanded the confidence of His Majesty's Government.

"Well," said Sir Hubert Fitzjames, with the brisk animation of one accustomed to utter 'commands that must be instantly obeyed, 'we will now proceed to business.'

For the moment no one spoke. The Scotland Yard detective evidently wished his distinguished colleague to take the lead. No sooner did Brett perceive this than he now, bowed politely to Miss Talbot and her uncle, and said—

"The first thing to do is to trace the whereabouts of Mr. Talbot, and this should be a comparatively easy task. The chief features of this strange occurrence impress me as highly complex, but it is far too early a stage in the investigation to permit any definite opinion being expressed at this moment."

Every one seemed to be surprised at Brett's attitude.

"Where are you going to, sir?" asked Mr. Winter.

"That depends largely on you," was the smiling reply. "If you come with me we will go directly to Albert Gate, but if you decided to prosecute further inquiries here I will await your arrival at my flat."

"That is as much as saying that there are no facts worth inquiring into to be learnt here?"

"Exactly so. Miss Talbot has told me all that is material to our purpose. Her brother was unexpectedly sent for after dinner on Monday night and left the house hurriedly, without affording any clue to his subsequent proceedings beyond that contained in a brief note sent to him by Mehemet Ali Pasha. Indeed, it was impossible for him to afford any explanation, as he himself was quite unprepared for the summons. Meanwhile, every moment lost in the endeavor to follow up his movements is precious time wasted."

The barrister's manner, no less than his words, impressed Mr. Winter so greatly that he too rose from the seat which he had occupied, with the intention of conducting a long and careful examination of each member of the household.

"Then I will come with you as soon," he said.

"Oh," cried the Major-General, understood you to say as we came here that there were many questions which required immediate inquiry in this house on the principle that the movements of the missing man should be minutely traced from the very commencement."

Mr. Winter looked somewhat confused, but Edith Talbot broke in—

"I think, uncle dear, it would be wise to defer to Mr. Brett's judgment."

"Do you really believe," she said, turning to the barrister, "that you will soon be able to find my brother?"

"I am quite sure of it," he replied, and the conviction in his tone astonished the professional detective, whilst it carried a message of hope to the others. Even Sir Hubert, for some reason which he could not explain, suddenly experienced a strong sense of confidence in this reserved, distinguished-looking man. He stopped forward eagerly and held out his hand, saying—

"Then we will not detain you, Mr. Brett. Act as you think fit in all things, but do let us have all possible information at the earliest moment. The suspense and uncertainty of the present position of affairs are terribly trying to my niece and myself." The old soldier spoke with dignity and composure, but his lips quivered, and the anguish in his eyes was pitiful.

Brett and Mr. Winter quitted the house; they hailed a hansom, and drove rapidly towards Albert Gate.

"Do you know," said the man from Scotland Yard, breaking in on his companion's reverie, "you surprised me by what you said just now, Mr. Brett?"

"I thought you were too old a hand to be surprised at anything," was the reply.

"Oh, come now, you know well enough what I mean. You said you thought it would be a comparatively simple matter to find Mr. Talbot, whilst the other features of the crime are very complex. Now the affair, thus far, impresses me as being the exact opposite to that statement. The crime is simple enough. A clever gang of thieves get into the place by working some particularly cool and daring confidence game. They don't hesitate at murder to cover up their tracks, they make away with the plunder under the very noses of the police. All this may be smart and up-to-date in its own trade, but it is not unusual. The difficult question to my mind is, what have they done with Mr. Talbot, and how did they succeed in fooling him so completely as to make him what one might almost call a party to the transaction?"

The barrister pulled out a cigar-case. "Try one of these, Winter," he said. "You will find them soothing."

"I never smoke whilst on business," was the testy reply.

"If invariably do." He proceeded to light a cigar, which he smoked with zest. "If do not know how it is," went on Mr. Winter, "but whenever I happen to meet you, Mr. Brett, in the course of an inquiry, I always start by feeling very angry with you."

"Why? There was an amused twinkle in Brett's eyes, which might have warned the other of a possible pitfall.

"Because you treat me as if I were a precocious youth. You listen to my theories with a sort of pitying indulgence, yet I have the reputation of being one of the best men in Scotland Yard, or I am older than you, too."

APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies

At Your Service

THE PREMIER'S TOUR

Sir Wilfrid Receives Great Welcome to Regina—Grain Growers Association Confident of Redress

Regina, Sask., Aug. 1—Saskatchewan's capital received Sir Wilfrid Laurier with open arms. Everywhere he was enthusiastically heralded and the city was prodigal in rich decoration.

He entered the fifth week of his strenuous tour in splendid health and spirits. "I am feeling younger and stronger than when I started," he cheerfully assured his companions, who were anxious over his indefatigable determination to meet every call made upon him. Speaking of the city hall, he expressed the hope that he would be able to visit the west again before long. President F. M. Gates, in presenting the grain growers' resolution, said the association was much gratified by the premier's attitude since seeing the west. He suggested that the western members of parliament had not been "doing their duty," else Sir Wilfrid would have been more fully informed as to conditions. He apprised that you have quite so in earnest addressing the premier. "Our hope is in you. We recognize difficulties in obtaining immediate free trade, but in earnest to advocate an immediate reduction in the tariff and abolition of the duty on agricultural machinery." Mr. Gates also pressed for government ownership of railways.

In dealing with the fiscal policy, Sir Wilfrid pointed out that direct taxation hit the settler and repeated assurances of another tariff commission at which the grain growers would be given an opportunity to present their case.

Referring to the petition for the government ownership of railways, he said: "The policy of the government is private operation with government control."

As to the United States offer of a reciprocal treaty, he added: "If our neighbors meet us, I think then a tariff can be arranged, one similar to that suggested by this deputation."

RING WORM AND DANDRUFF

They are Each Caused by a Pestiferous Germ

The Times Daily Puzzle Picture

ESPECIALLY IN THIS MONTH

If man sits down at set of sun
To count the deeds which he has done;
Tis ten to one, nosquitoes bite
And buzz so he can't count half right.

Find a companion.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Right side down in own.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

sweetens the home
YOUR GROCER SELLS IT

Make the Liver Do its Duty

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures and Prevents ANY SICKNESS

Ask for Radway's and Take No Substitutes