Further Recognition of Canadian Devel-

Saturday Evening Post: A new nation is being born under our very face and eyes. Things are shaping faster in Canada than few of us here in the United States realize; indeed, faster than Canada herself realizes. Her statesmen are embarrassed, perplexed, bewildered, with the unparalleled development of the great North-West.

And the West has quickened the East. Ottawa is electric with the new commercial and political life.

That was a new day for Canada last April when Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, in his speech before the Canadian Parliament, recommended a retaliatory tax on German steel.

In the Quebec Daily Telegraph a leading editorial has this most sententious heading, "A Nation to the Nations." The editorial went on to say: "It is an intimation to the world of the place Canada intends to occupy. From it Great Britain will learn the robust independence of the child it has fostered and developed.

"Canada has more emphatically than ever before declared her intention and ability of standing out for herself in the struggle of nations for advancement. It is the declara tion of a nation, rather than a colony."

This striking and it would seem almost startling editorial was received without great surprise, and most assuredly without adverse comment anywhere-either in Canada East or West.

On the contrary, this patriotic national sentiment is in that clear, invigorating, Northern air. The very word "Colony" is welcome no longer. The Son has grown large and strong! Canada loves England. but there are big men up there, and since the days of the Confederation the young Northern giant has been putting on strength. And this is largely due to the discovery and phenomenal development of the North-West.

Winnipeg, the Chicago of the Canadian West, has sprung into a center of great power, geographically, commercially, politically. Thirty years ago there were some 300 people there, Canadians and half-breeds. Now it is a rapidly growing city of 60,000 inhabitants, fine streets, broad avenues, beautiful bank buildings, large stores, converging

and irradiating railways. This North-West is rapidly filling up with a new life from Eastern Canada and from our own North-West. Farmers in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and the Dakotas are selling their valuable farms and are moving, with their families and farming implements and live stock, up into this great harvest field, and are receiving a most generous welcome. American capital has gone in there and bought up great tracts of land, and large profits have already been made by the pushing, wide-awake Americans. But the brave and enterprising young men of Western Canada show a most noble and generous spirit. It is truly wonderful. They see our people making millions of money there in the last three years, but they say: "We welcome you; we need your money; we need your enterprise, your daring, your experience; come in and help us develop this great empire!" No one in all the world, England not excepted, receives the broad and generous welcome from the Canadian North-West that is so cheerfully and unselfishly given the American farmer, merchant, manufacturer, and capitalist. They wish us to settle down and live with them and work with them. But to the capitalist, or the land speculator, many in this great North-West, are big enough and broad enough to say: "Even though you come in to skim off the cream, and then perhaps leave us, still we welcome you. You are crowding our lands into the the market; you are feeding the stream of immigration pouring in upon us; you are

great New World electric life. James J. Hill said recently. "There is no good reason why Canada may not have a population of 50,000,000 within the next fifty years." There are many in Canada who beeve it. It is possible. England believes it. Many of our own far-seeing men believe it. James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and the most able head of this department, in the absence of the Minister, the Hon. Mr. Sifton, in his recent report before his committee, stated that the immigration of the last eleven months has been the greatest by far in the history of Canada-something like 100,000.

helping to develop our country. We welcome

von." It is a wonderful spirit and courage,

this, and Western Canada is charged full of a

The stream has only begun to flow. The great wheat belt 1,5000 miles long and some 400 miles wide, will be plowed and harvested, of it. Manitoba alone has 25,000,000 - of arable land. Only about 3,000,000 weres have been plowed. There is a great to ure for Canada. She knows it; feels it; suroes with it, East and West; and she i willing to share it with our own North-West The international boundary fire is not physical barrier, nor a commercial one, nor seriously a political one.

in one and two pound wrappers, at this system on the continent was the revolt of

HUDSON BAY.

About Thirty Rivers Flow into this Inland Occan.

Hudson Bay has always been looked upon as a Canadian sea, but since the Hudson's Bay territory fell to Canada little or nothing has been done to make good that claim, while the whalers of Nantucket and other New England coast towns, have more and more treated it as though it belonged to them. In fact they have someting like a permanent post established at Marble Island, where they are accustomed to enjoy free trade and sailors' rights on Canadian soil. The expedition which the Dominion Government is sending to make a thorough exploration of the Bay, its coast, harbors, geological and other natural resources and conditions will bring to the front the question of fishing, whaling and trading regulations in this great northern gateway to our western territories.

At one time Hudson Bay was frequently navigated by British and French war vessels. The ruins of Fort Prince of Wales still bear testimony to the importance once attached to those waters and the immeuse territory draining into them. About one Thousand miles in length, with an average width of six hundred miles, Hudson Bay covers an area of five hundred thousand square miles. The straits connecting it with the Atlantic are never entirely frozen over, the great obstacle to navigation being the masses of floating ice. The passage, it is claimed, is not difficult for suitable steamships from about the middle of June to the end of October.

Had Been Educated Along Different Lines

General Jones Grant Wilson tells of a visit paid by the late Duke of Argyle to Longfellow during a short sojourn made by the Duke in America.

As the two sat together on the verandah the Scotchman persistently asked the names of the various birds that he saw and heard singing in the poets trees as well as of the flowers and bushes he saw growing in his extensive and beautiful garden. Many of these inquiries Longfellow unfortunately could not answer, for he was neither a botanist nor an ornithologist, being content to admire the birds and flowers without possessing the naturalist's knowledge of either.

When General Wilson met Argyle the following season the latter said: 'I was surprised to find your Longfellow such an ignorant person."

"Indeed! Pray, on what subject?"

"Why," replied the Duke, "he could not tell me the names of the birds and flowers to be seen in his own garden."

"May I ask how many languages you speak?"

"Certainly; but one."

"Mr. Longfellow," answered General Wilson, "speaks six, and translates freely from almost all the languages of Europe."

Wintering Brood Sows on Alfalfa. Last fall the senior editor of Hoard's Dairyman commenced feeding nine brood sows on alfalfa hay and their drink. This was continued all winter, the sows keeping in fine condition. These nine sows had seventy-eight pigs, with only one "titman" in the lot, and seventy-five weaned pigs were raised. "We never had sows yield milk so abundantly," says the Dairyman, "and never raised a lot of pigs which showed so much vigor right from the start. The cost of wintering did not exceed one dollar and fifty cents for each animal. They did not receive a particle of grain food during the winter period. There is nothing finer for the production of strong, active pigs than alfalfa hay.

Bottle Corks of Paper.

One of the latest uses to which paper is put is the manufacture of paper corks. With the growing scarcity of cork bark, manufacturers cast about for a cheap but satisfactory substitute. A machine was invented, about the size of a sewing machine, which makes corks out of waste paper, which is first reduced to pulp. This machine will make corks of any shape or colour and stamp the name or trade mark of a firm upon every cork as it is made. It can turn out 300 finshed corks in a minute. Paper corks are not affected by any sort of oil or acid, and chemists pronounce them superior to the old style in every way.

Let Us Be a Nation.

One plain word, at all events, was said at the Montreal Conference, and it was said by the Governor General. The days of plantations and colonies, his Excellency told us were past: it was time that we should be a nation. Why a settlement of Englishmen should ever have been anything else than a nation it is hard to say. Why could not English emigrants have done what was done by the Greek emigrants and by the founders of England herself? The chief reason probably was that, under the feudal rule, a man remained forever the liegeman of the sovereign in whose dominions he had been born, no matter where he had taken up his abode. New England assuredly gained nothing by continued subordination to a dis-Butter Paper, printed and unprinted tant power; while the end of the colonial

pation by a disastrous war. Now his Excellency bids us be now longer a plantation or colony, but a nation. His Excellency, of course, knows that colony and colonial office are correlative terms, and that whatever is under a colonial office is a colony. His advice to us, therefore, in effect is that we should offer the Colonial Office our best thanks for all the kind things which it has done or intended to do for us, and bid it respectfully farewell. There is not a little to be said in favour of that course. - Dr. Goldwin. Smith.

A Specimen Of The Divorce Evil. Nothing, says the Springfield Republican, so well illustrates the looseness of divorce laws and divorce courts, not alone in the Dakotas, but in certain other Western states as the daughter of the murdered millionaire, A. J. Snell of Chicago. She has been married three times to a man named Coffin. and as many times divorced from him. She married another man once, and was divorced from him. A few months ago she married for the fifth time, choosing a hotel clerk. She now asks the California courts to divorce her from him, and meantime she wants another marriage to Coffin. The woman apparently ought to go to an asylum, but what will be said of the laws or the courts of Illinois and California and other Western States which so readily dance attendance upon her whims?

Short Horn Breeders

Have you seen the Fredericton Prize List, if not, write for one to Mr. W. B. Hooper, Secretary, Fredericton, N. B. Exhibition dates are September 21st to 26th.

From the heart of the Adirondacks: The Saranac Lake, N. Y., Enterprise, June 25, 1903, says: "It is doubtful if the people of Saranac Lake have ever witnessed on our stage a more pleasing entertainment than Simvelle's presentation of Romeo and Juliet. The costuming was beautiful. The work of Chas. Balsar, as Romeo, Miss Mamie Lorrimer, as Juliet and, indeed the entire cast, deserves much praise. Taken all in all it was the best dramatic production ever presented here, if one is to judge by the expression of opinion of the public." Graham's Opera House, one night only, Saturday, Sept. 5th.

FOR SALE.

A grist mill, carpenter's work shop adjoining, house, two barns, hog house and three acres of land, at Northampton, seven miles below Wood-stock, on the east side of the river, situated about two rods from the highway road and about six rods from the river. Apply on premises to HUGH GIBSON, Northampton.

Aug. 19-tf.

BORN.

HENDERSON. - At Plymouth, on August 26th, to the wife of David Henderson, a son.

MARRIED.

Myshrall-Kennedy.—At the residence of Mr. Alfred Searle, Woodstock, N. B., on Aug. 16th, by Ven. Archdeacon Neales, Charles H. Myshrall and Susie E. Kennedy. (Sentinel copy).

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