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I have taken the paint shop in the
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painting in the best manner and promptly.

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schools! BECAUSE, unlike most business
college men, the principal had had nearly
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Meals on arrival of all trains - First-class
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On order for commercial travellers. Coaches in at
tendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery
Teams to let at Reasonable Rates.
A First-Class Horse in connection.

Emerald Street, - Woodstock, N. B.

**An American View of the Hudson Bay
Question.**

New York Sun: The settlement of the
Alaska boundary question has given vitality
to another question of importance to our
northern neighbors. The Canadian Govern-
ment is now giving attention to the exact
and political and geographical status of Hud-
son Bay. Is it or is it not a mere clausum?
A glance at the map shows the great bay so
effectively surrounded by Canadian territory
that no reasonable doubt would seem possible.
It might almost be said that the very heart
of Canada, geographically, is 580,000 square
miles of water area, practically approachable
only through Hudson Strait. Yet the matter
is sufficiently indeterminate to justify Canada
in making an official investigation.

Although the question is by no means a
new one, it is but recently that the matter
has become really important. A few years
ago the shores of the bay were a wilderness
known only to Indians and trappers, who
dealt with the outside world solely through
the agency of that venerable institution, the
Hudson Bay Company. Chartered, originally
by Charles II., in May, 1670, this company
claimed exclusive trading privileges through-
out the region of Hudson Bay and James
Bay for nearly two hundred years. Cham-
plain's energies made Canada a French colony
but the northern boundary of French
possessions was vague. French interests dis-
puted the rights of the Hudson Bay Company
until the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, gave
England sovereign rights to the bay, the
strait, and the surrounding territory. The
Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, formally
gave to England full control and possession
of that which is now known as the Dominion
of Canada.

By a treaty concluded in 1783, the people
of the United States obtained certain fishing
rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on
the Newfoundland bank, and also in "all
other places in the sea where the inhabitants
of both countries used at any time heretofore
to fish." The Treaty of Ghent, which closed
the war of 1812, appears to have established
the fishing rights of Great Britain and her
colonies in the territorial waters of British
North America. But this did not fully deter-
mine the limits of those territorial waters.
The convention of 1818 is more definite, and
upon this the Canadians have rested more
than one claim regarding their fishing rights.
This convention established the "three mile
limit" over certain areas, but gave to Ameri-
can fishermen equal rights with British and
Canadian fishermen in certain other areas
whose northern limits were only vaguely de-
fined beyond the fact that the rights were to
be "without prejudice to any of the rights of
the Hudson Bay Company." The long mon-
opoly of the Hudson Bay Company was
surrendered to the Dominion Government in
1868 for \$1,500,000, and it may be presumed
that thereafter the waters of Hudson Strait
and Hudson Bay fell under the same con-
ditions as those prevailing in regard to other
Canadian waters.

But the rights secured to American fish-
ermen by the convention of 1818 remain. Under
that convention they were at liberty to fish
along the coast of Labrador and "northward
indefinitely." For many years they have
fished and maintained whaling stations
"northward indefinitely," past Cape Chud-
leigh, along Baffin Land, through Hudson
Strait, and in Hudson Bay. The Canadians
have done no business there. The Americans
have done much. Canada is now considering
the establishment of a barrier from Cape
Chudleigh to Baffin Land, at the entrance to
Hudson Strait, on the ground of sovereignty
over these waters as an inland sea, and under
the old British "headland theory," which the
United States Government has never offici-
ally recognized.

In point of area Hudson Bay stands third
among the world's inland waters. The Med-
iterranean Sea covers an area a little less
than 1,000,000 square miles in extent. The
Caribbean covers 680,000 square miles, only 100,000
more than Hudson Bay. Hudson Strait is
a waterway 500 miles in length, varying in
width from 50 to 100 miles. To claim all this
a private property of the Dominion of Canada
is to assume a considerable responsibility,
and possibly to open a question whereof the
settlement would involve many years of dip-
lomatic discussion. Canada can hardly claim
that American fishermen have trespassed on
the rights of Canadian fishermen, because
for about sixty years Americans have been
the only people who have gone there. New
Bedford whalers have made many a profitable
voyage into the bay, while the Canadians
have paid no attention to their opportunities.

The strongest influence for the determina-
tion of the question is in the projects of
railway extension to the shores of the bay.
Lines are now being pushed in that direction,
and others are projected from the south and
from the west. For four months in the year
the bay route would be available for trans-
atlantic traffic and constitute the shortest
possible line, by many hundreds of miles,
between the Canadian wheat fields and the
markets of Europe. With railway connection,
the bay and its adjoining waters would be-
come available and valuable as a fishing
ground for a large variety of food fish, besides

the whales, walrus, porpoise, and hair seal
now captured by the enterprising New Bed-
ford men.

The wisest policy for Canada, so far as the
water area is concerned, would seem to be an
"open door" for many years to come. Such
a policy might do much toward building up
the vast waste places of Keewatin and Un-
gava, and constitute a highly valuable source
of national wealth. It may be found difficult,
as well as impolitic, to close a door 100 miles
wide at the end of a 500 mile channel leading
into a 600,000 mile expanse of ocean water.

**Watery Blood,
Declining Health.**

Strength and Vigor Can Only
be Maintained by Means of
Pure, Rich Blood.

**Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food.**

For many generations doctors have realized
the importance of the blood as the source of
life and health, but it is only in more modern
times that science has discovered the best
means of forming new blood and so rebuild-
ing the wasted tissues.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the result of
careful study of this problem, and has proved
by far the most successful method of restor-
ing weak, watery blood to a healthful con-
dition.

Anæmia, chlorosis, nervous exhaustion
and prostration and each and every disorder
which arises from insufficiency in the quality
or quantity of the blood are readily cured by
the regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food.

By noting your increase in weight while
using this great food cure you can prove be-
yond dispute that new, firm flesh and tissue
are being added.

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N. B.,
writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done
me a world of good. I was so weak that I
could not walk twice the length of the house.
My hands trembled so that I could not carry
a pint of water. I was too nervous to sleep,
and unable to do work of any kind.

"Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I
have been completely restored. I can walk
a mile without any inconvenience. Though
76 years old, and quite fleshy, I do my own
housework, and considerable sewing, knit-
ting, and reading besides. Dr. Chase's Nerve
Food has proved of inestimable value to me."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6
boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson,
Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you
against imitations, the portrait and signature
of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book
author, are on every box.

Taking no Chances.

A new reason "why men do not go to
church" has recently been discovered by an
English clergyman. Walking along a lane
one day, says Tit-Bits, the village rector
noticed an old man ahead of him. Seeing
that it was one of his congregation who had
not been to church of late, the vicar hurried
and soon caught up with him.

"Hallo, John!" said he. "How is it that
I haven't seen you at church lately?"

At first the rector could get nothing out of
him, but after a little persuasion the parish-
ioner said:

"Well, sir it be your youngest darter,
Nelly, I be afeare of."

"What, afraid of Nelly, a girl of nineteen,
and only just returned from school?"

"Yes, sir. You see," replied John, "when
I went courtin' an old forchin-teller told me
as 'ow I should be spliced three times. First
to gray, an' then to a yellor, an' then to a
ginger. Now, when I buried my poor yellor
Sally three months ago, an' your darter w'as
the ginger air comed 'ome from schule, I say
to myself, I says, 'That's 'er; that's the
ginger 'un; an' if I don't keep away from
church she'll nab me.'"

The Sham Sailor.

It happened at the Mansion House police
court. A man who claimed to be a sailor
and who said that he had been badly injured
through an accident at sea was charged with
begging in the city. The chief magistrate
caught sight of a bluejacket in court and,
addressing him, said, "You might please ask
this man some questions to find out whether
he is a sailor or an impostor." The naval man
stood up, and, looking at the prisoner, asked,
"Can you tell me how many yards of canvas
there are on the mainsheet?" After some
consideration the sham nautical man replied,
"I think about sixty yards." It only re-
mained for the real tar to explain to the
magistrate that the mainsheet was a rope
and not a sail for the beggar to be convicted.
—Golden Penny.

Texas Would Take no Chances.

Representative Bob Henry of Texas tells
the following story:

"Word came one day to a man who lived
down in my part of Texas that his mother-
in-law had died in St. Louis. The first
telegram was followed by another one which
read:

"'Shall we bury or cremate?'"

"The Texas man wired back:

"'Both, take no chances.'"

**Our Rule Is
To Sell All
Goods Out Clean.**

We carry little or no stock over from year to year.

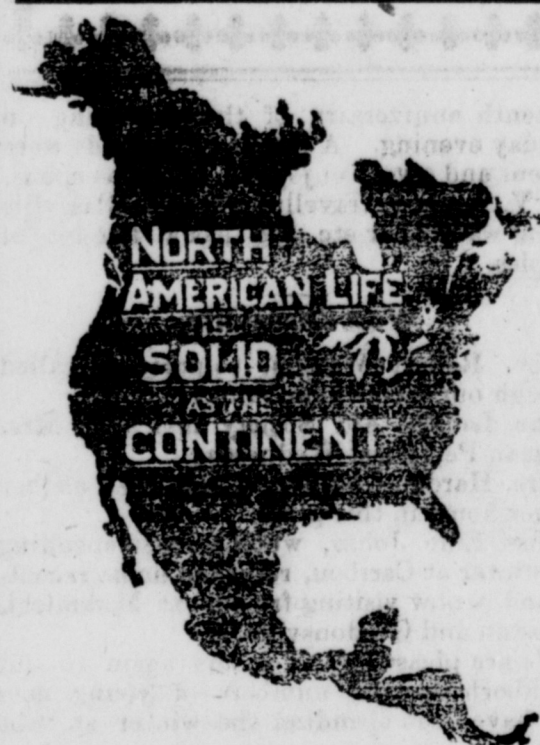
Now we have left a very few Sleighs and Pungs,
a small quantity of Fur Coats and Ladies' Jackets, and
a few Robes.

**These will be sold at price that you
know to be right.**

If you want a trade that is a **Real Bargain**,
come in.

BALMAIN BROS.

Jan. 27, 1904.



CONTINUED PROGRESS.

During the last few years the North
American has made marvellous strides
in all Departments tending to its up-
building, which can readily be seen by
the following figures, showing a com-
parison:

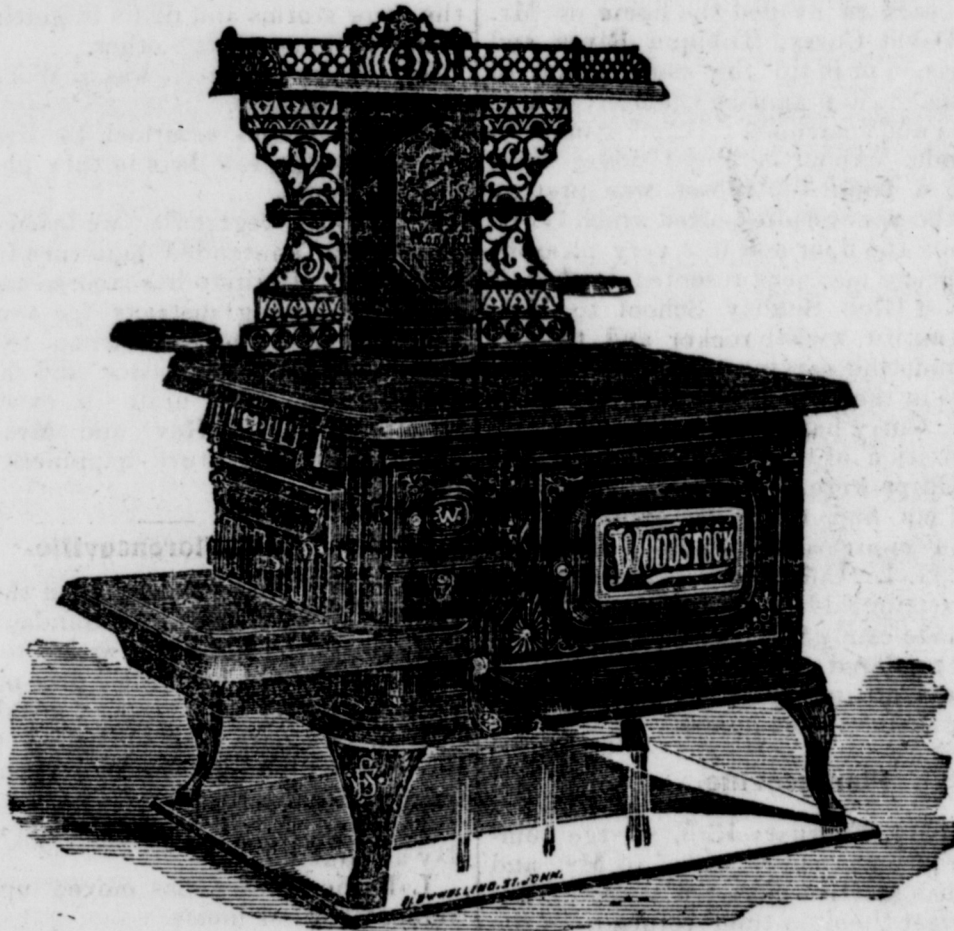
THREE SEPTENNIAL PERIODS.

Year.	Cash income.	Assets.	Policies in force.
1881	\$39,613	\$88,763	\$1,221,712
1888	263,691	666,919	7,927,564
1895	581,478	2,300,518	15,779,385
1902	1,270,840	5,010,813	30,927,961

A strong progressive Canadian Company giving
excellent returns to its policy holders, therefore mak-
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PROVINCIAL MANAGERS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE WOODSTOCK RANGE.



The Methodist Parsonage, Jacksonville, Carleton Co., N. B., Oct. 11th, 1902
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cook stoves, none has ever given the satisfaction derived from your "Woodstock". It
is a perfect heater and baker, keeps the water tank hot day and night, with less fuel
than any stove we have ever had in our parsonages.

Yours faithfully, JOHN C. BERRIE.

P. S.—I kept the fire going night and day from the 1st of October to the end of
March with less than five cords of hardwood.—J.C.B.

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