

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

CHARLES APPLEBY, Editor and Proprietor.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., MAY 3, 1905.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

The news comes from Indianapolis that Vice-President Fairbanks, in his campaign for the presidency, wants a newspaper organ and that he proposes to take of his ample means sufficient money to start such a newspaper in that city. Friends of his are said to be willing to put money into the scheme. But Mr. Fairbanks and his friends had better save their money, for the day of newspaper organs is over. The public discounts the statements of such journals and turns to an independent source for its information. Newspapers exist nowadays only because there is a field for them, and it injures rather than helps a newspaper to have known that its utterances are coloured to affect the political prospects of its owner or editor. The people are quick to detect the false or inspired note in a journal and the influence it wields is surely minimized. The independent newspaper of high aims and purposes is the great power today in this country.—Boston Herald.

All this is very true. But it is hardly correct to say that "the day of newspaper organs is over." They never had a day. It is a fact that many such organs have been in the past and are today well maintained and equipped, but the world has yet to see one that has been strictly self-supporting, one that has actually earned an honest living. There have been many that have thrived well under party or private subscriptions and many others have been kept hale and hearty by government pay; but these leeches can hardly be said to have enjoyed true prosperity. True newspaper prosperity depends upon effective circulation, and effective circulation grows from influence; and influence rests upon truth. Let any questionable political proceeding occur and the accused party will give more for ten lines of endorsement by a recognized independent journal than for ten columns of eloquent vindication in the pages of the organ which it is known to control. The most influential journals in Canada today are those which are known to be independent. Few will go for advice to the man who has an axe to grind. There are some silly mortals who will not believe that which they do not like to hear, but fortunately they are not the ones whose deeds shake the earth. The sensible portion of our citizens generally have control of the lever of the nation. They will be satisfied with nothing but the truth,—and they know where to look for it.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

For some months past negotiations have been in progress between the governments of Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of that part of the Alaska boundary which was not accurately determined by the London Tribunal in the fall of 1903. The matter has at last been arranged and the negotiations are completely closed. On account of an omission in the international provisional survey of 1895 the charts prepared under that survey failed to give any data for a stretch of territory toward the southern end of the boundary, covering a distance of more than one hundred miles, between the mountain peaks known as Kate's Needle and Devil's Thumb. Owing to this deficiency in these charts the London Tribunal had no reliable data regarding this particular territory. Commissioners on the part of the United States and Great Britain were selected, under the terms of the London award, to locate the Alaska Boundary line and erect visible monuments. By agreement between the two governments these Commissioners were subsequently charged with the duty of locating the line in the region between Kate's Needle and Devil's Thumb. Under this agreement the finding of the Commissioners was to be subject to acceptance by the two governments. The Commissioners recently made their report and it has been accepted. The result is a gain in territory for Canada, but the region in question is supposed to be of little value, as it is almost inaccessible. Under the terms of the agreement it is provided that the boundary line shall follow mountain peaks between the two objectives, but that in selecting these peaks the Commissioners shall select none that is more than 2,500 metres from a straight line joining the extreme or objective points. The country is so mountainous that the erection of artificial monuments was found to be almost an impossibility. The final determination of this boundary marks the end of a dispute that long threatened the peace of the Anglo-Saxon world. It concludes a discussion in which the voice of one of the parties primarily interested fell upon unheeding ears. The settlement of this issue woke many Canadians who had been dreaming that Canada is a nation. It made others realize that, while Canada has not the treaty-making power, neither has she, strictly speaking, a voice in framing the terms of a treaty under which she is the only part of the British Empire affected. It requires neither a genius

or a prophet to realize that this state of things cannot always exist. Some day the people of Canada will cease to be satisfied with it. They will also realize that there are only two remedies for the evil. One is independence, the other is Imperial Federation.

Our new Governor General has expressed himself as being of the opinion that Canada should make a substantial contribution to the Imperial defence. Some of the home-land journals have viewed his utterances in the light of a severe admonishment to Canada and have given his attitude the motherly pat of approval. The Glasgow Herald goes so far as to say "one could almost wish that, instead of gently excusing the young nation, Earl Grey and Lord Balfour would utilize all chances to tell Canada that it is old enough to know better and pay more." This is most refreshing. How thoughtless of the earl to have forgotten to mention it. It is too bad that we don't know enough to realize our duty. Still we would like to be instructed in a more gentle manner. Once upon a time a fellow over there called George got a bee in his bonnet and talked the same way. His little heart-to-heart talk took like hot cakes in America, and an "Indian Tea" was held by way of celebration. If we remember rightly some choice oolooing was spilt in Boston Harbour upon that occasion. However, the Glasgow Herald isn't "running the thing." There is not only cause to hope but reason to believe that the majority of people in the motherland realize that we are willing to bear our share of all necessary burdens. In fact we are anxious to do so. We are a bit slow and perhaps over careful; but it is a way we have.

Count Okuma, ex-foreign minister of Japan, is evidently not one of those who think that Russia is already down and out. At a recent meeting of the committee of the progressive party, of which he is the leader, he warned his countrymen to be prepared for a lengthy war and urged them to be firm in the resolution to continue it at all costs. He also criticized the action of the government in permitting the arrival of the enemy's squadron in the waters of the far east. It would seem that the affairs of that valiant little nation are not running as smoothly as we have been led to believe. The need of a warning to maintain the martial spirit is significant.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

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Before renewing your accident policies examine the accident contracts of the Railway Passengers. You can only afford the best.
Its contracts are clear, concise, and free from objectionable restrictions.
J. W. ASTLE, Agent, Queen St.

Kirkland.

There was a ploughing bee held recently by Andrew Bustard there were about nine able teams present and a large amount of ploughing was done.
Maggie the seven year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Granam died very suddenly this morning the 28th. She was taken away very suddenly being at a neighbours house only two days before her death.
Ernest Kennedy has returned from St. John.
Mary Edgar has the school in Monument St. engaged to commence May 1st.
A number of the farmers have been hauling potatoes to Debec Jct.



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May 3, 3m

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WHEN DOCTORS FAILED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Brought New Health and Strength.

From The Post, Thorold, Ont.

Mr. Reuben Lindsay, a fruit grower at Ridgeville, Ont., is one of the best known men in that section, having lived in the village or its vicinity all his life. All Mr. Lindsay's neighbors know that about a year ago his condition of health was very serious. To use his own words he "began to go to pieces—was all wasting away." When a reporter of the Thorold Post called on Mr. Lindsay recently, he found him again enjoying the best of health, and when asked what wrought his cure, he replied very emphatically "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; they did for me what medical treatment and other medicines failed to do. In the spring of 1903," continued Mr. Lindsay, "I grew so weak that I could hardly move about. My appetite completely failed me, and I seemed to be wasting away to a mere shadow. I grew so weak that I could not work, and could scarcely look after my horses without resting. I doctored with two or three good physicians, but got no permanent benefit. In fact they seemed doubtful as to what my trouble was. One said liver trouble, another kidney disease; but whatever the trouble was it was rapidly using me up. A neighbor who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with benefit, advised me to try them, but I felt somewhat skeptical. However, I was finally induced to try them, and before I had finished the second box, I could note an improvement. I continued using the pills until I had taken some twelve boxes, when I was again enjoying robust health—in fact I have no hesitation in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Remembering my former unbelief in these pills, I gladly give this testimonial, in the hope that it may induce some other sufferer to try this great, health giving medicine."

Other ailing people will speedily find new health and strength through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose sends new, rich, red blood coursing through the veins, and that is the reason these pills cure anaemia, neuralgia, indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism, and all other diseases having their origin in poor or watery blood—including the special ailments that make the lives of so many growing girls and women of all ages miserable. See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, you can get the pills by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MARRIED.

CODY-LONDON.—At the Aberdeen Hotel, Woodstock, N. B., April 29th, 1905, by Rev. W. B. Wiggins, A. B., Mr. Joseph Cody to Miss Lottie L. London, both of Houlton, Me.

PETERSON-CARMICHAEL.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Centreville, April 26th, by Rev. B. S. Freeman, Miles P. Peterson to Jessie B. Carmichael both of Upper Bloomfield.

DIED.

McKEE.—At Irish Settlement Richmond on April 28th John McKee in the 82nd year of his age leaving a wife, four sisters, and a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss.

Meductic.

Mrs. B. T. Gaskin left on Saturday for the States after spending a few weeks here. Mrs. D. D. Porter and Miss Minnie Jones of Houlton visited friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Herrin expect to leave this week for Seattle, Wash., where they will make their home in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Olts are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

The death of Celia A. Rogers occurred at Paimor Mass., on Monday the twenty fourth of April, aged twenty one years. The deceased had been training for a nurse in the hospital at the above mentioned place when she was suddenly stricken with diabetes and in less than a week passed away. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rogers of Springfield, who with five brothers and two sisters are left to mourn their sad loss. The remains arrived home on Friday and service was conducted at her late home by Rev. Geo. A. Ross. The many and beautiful flowers which accompanied the body testified to the love and esteem of the nurses towards the deceased.

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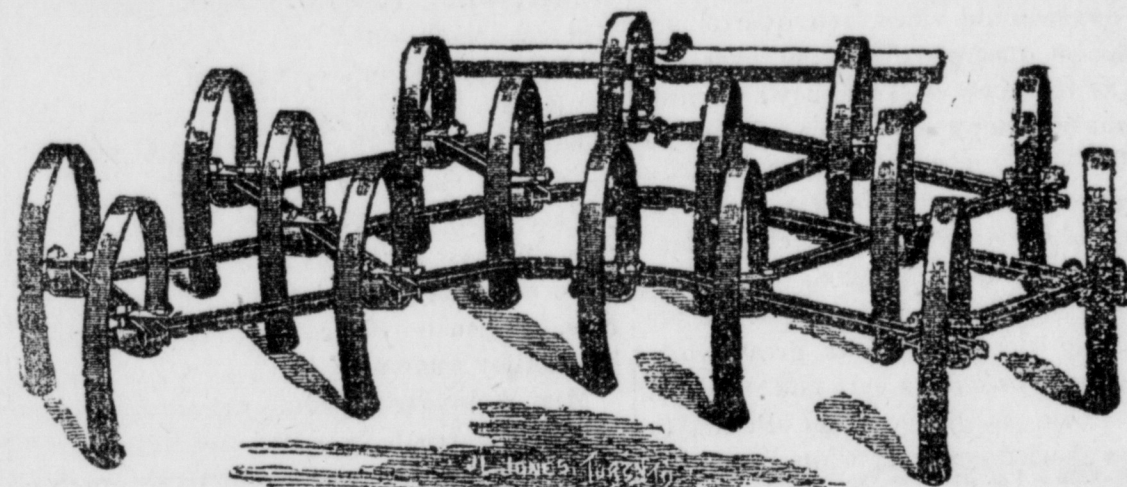
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