

Do You

IF SO, GIVE

Intend Building this Summer?

The Woodstock Manufacturing Co.

A CALL AND SEE THEIR STOCK OF

Doors, Mouldings, Sashes, Flooring, School Desks,
AND HOUSE FINISH OF ALL KINDS.

Come in and examine. No trouble to show you around.

You will find us at the old

Drysedale Factory, - - Near the old Railway Station.
THE WOODSTOCK MANUFACTURING CO.

Woodstock, N. B., April 2, 1902

September 24, 25 and 26.

CARLETON
COUNTY

EXHIBITION!

We are going to make it the Best yet.
Get ready for it.

OVER TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRIZES.

AMUSEMENT PROGRAMME LATER.

CHAS. PERKINS,
President.

(26)

CHAS. L. SMITH,
Sec.-Treasurer.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

We have a stock of Spring and Summer Garments
of which we are justly proud. We're ready now
to put your little fellow inside the SWELLEST
THINGS the Season affords, and the economy
of our buying makes prices which will please you.

WE HAVE A GREAT SHOW OF

SUITS for LITTLE TOTS.

We have a Great Variety of Designs in KNEE
PANTS SUITS, VESTED SUITS, the New
NORFOLK SUITS, Double and Single Breasted.A Great Variety of Materials in Newest
effects made up in Spring Styles.

We invite your careful inspection.

R. B. Jones

Manchester House.
RELIABLE,
RESPONSIBLE,
EASONABLE,
RIGHT at the TOP!

Harry W. deForest's

UNION BLEND TEA.

A.... TUXEDO SUIT

Is a necessity in the Wardrobe of every well dressed man.
To have the CORRECT STYLE AND FIT it must be made
to order. We make them very reasonable. Our work is cor-
rect in every way.

W. B. NICHOLSON

One of the oldest clergymen in
England is an earl—the venerable
Earl of Devon. He is one of the few
members of the House of Lords who
was born before Waterloo became a
name in history, and who has lived
in four reigns.There are 227 different religious
sects in Great Britain and Ireland.Beef steaks cannot be had for love
or money just now by the 5,000 inhab-
itant of the Town of Clun, in South-
France. The local butchers have
quarreled with the municipality and
that body in revenge has shut up all
the public slaughter houses.A typewriter for the use of the
blind has been invented. The is-

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Your correspondent, in company with his wife, left Spring Valley, August 27th, 1901, on the C & N W Railway, reaching Marinette, where we stepped on board of the City of Detroit, sailed down Lake Huron, crossing Saginaw Bay, finding it quite rough. There were about eighteen hundred passengers on board the majority being ladies and the most of them excursionists to Buffalo; about four hundred of us were sea sick. Changing steamers again at Detroit taking this time the City of Erie and running down Lake Erie to Cleveland, Ohio. Ran in the relics of a rain storm which poured in torrents all night, the water having risen in some of the streets eight or ten feet; it washed out a cemetery and some of the coffins floated down the streets. Here we again changed en route for Buffalo taking this time the City of Buffalo of the Cleveland and Buffalo line, arriving at that place about six o'clock p. m. Buffalo is a splendid enterprising city with a population of about 300,000; she brings her gas across the Niagara from the Canadian side; it is natural gas which supplies the city with light and fuel. We then prepared to visit the Pan-American Exposition, taking a street car; as we entered the west gate we were really struck with the compactness and architectural beauty of the buildings and grounds. We visited the various buildings, but could not do them justice as time would not permit. The manufacturers and liberal arts buildings were the largest on the grounds occupying an area of ten acres and quite different from the one at the Worlds Fair as it only had one floor. Tiffen's exhibits of jewelry and precious stones were excellent. The transportation building was the next in importance to us, at any rate. In the mining building were large exhibits of iron and copper ores and precious stones in which Michigan took the lead. The graphic arts and fine arts buildings were grand. The display of fruits and vegetables in the horticultural building was very fine; Oregon's display was magnificent. The illumination was immense. The electric tower is surrounded by cast of fountains which throw a spray of water some twenty or thirty feet in height, the finest fountains in the world. The triumphal arch where President McKinley stood and made his last speech to the world was handsomely decorated with flags; we stood a distance of some twenty feet, he spoke some thirty-seven minutes to a congregation of 147,000. Mrs. McKinley was seated at his left hand. The electric tower which is 348 feet in height carries on its lofty summit a tall symbolical figure of electric city. The stadium where exhibitions of athletic sports of all kinds will be given has a seating capacity of about 15,000. The next thing we visited was the great temple of music where the late president stood to receive receptions when he was brutally shot down.

All the electric power to operate the great machinery was brought from the Niagara Falls a distance of twenty-one miles. Our next tour was to the Niagara Falls which we made in a street car. We crossed the modern steel bridge which spans the Niagara gorge to the Canadian side. The horse shoe or Canadian Falls is on the right and the American Falls on the left. The little steamer, The Maid of the Mist, making regular trips to and within a few feet of the falling water, a dense spray resembling a shower bath, which forms a rainbow in full circle with all the natural colors in the sunlight. Leaving Niagara we returned again to Buffalo, going right on to Albany on the Central Railway, where we received the sad news of the shooting of the president. Our next trip was to Boston, a distance of 550 miles from Buffalo, and from thence to Haverhill some 40 miles from Boston. Haverhill is a very fine enterprising city with a population of 40,000; the principal industry is boots and shoes which are shipped to almost every state in the union. Going back again to Boston we took steamer Yarmouth, and sailed across the Atlantic to Halifax, a distance of 300 miles. This is a very fine old city with a population of 42,000; the streets are very narrow which gives it rather a gloomy appearance. It has one of the finest harbors in the world. We attended the provincial exhibition and saw some very fine exhibits; there was a fine selection of stock horses, cattle, sheep and swine of pure breeds, some 2,000 head. From thence we took train to Shubenacadie where we sojourned with my brother, Rev Aaron Kinney, found him enjoying splendid health and had the pleasure of hearing him preach six sermons. Again we take train for St John on the I C Railway a distance of 275 miles, when we again take the steamer and sailed down the Bay of Fundy, which the sailors call the graveyard of the world, to Eastport and from there to North Head, Grand Manan, a distance of 149 miles from St John, a very fine place for tourists. The is-

land scenery is magnificent. We traveled the length of the island, it is about 20 miles in length and 12 miles in width. We visited South Head with its cliffs which rise 265 feet perpendicular. We had a delightful visit with my brother-in-law, John Moses. We then took a sailing vessel called the Mishap, and sailed to St John up the Bay of Fundy. We arrived at St John the day the Duke and Duchess were there. The decorations for the occasion were fine, also the fire works, which were displayed in the evening. We left St John en route to Fredericton on the Victoria and sailed up the St John river, one of the most beautiful rivers on the continent of America, and after a distance of 32 miles arrived at Fredericton, which is called the fair celestial, about six o'clock p. m. Fredericton is the capital of New Brunswick, has the best location of any city in the maritime province. We again continue our journey, this time hiring a livery carriage and after driving some 30 miles up the river we reached my sister and brother-in-law, Mr and Mrs Moses Porent; here we stopped at Upper Queensbury for a few weeks rest. We now take the C P Railway to Florenceville a distance of 58 miles, and from thence by stage to Centreville, Carleton County, a hustling little village near the American boundary.

J. S. KINNEY, Tourist.
Centreville, Car Co, Nov 25th, 1901.

RETURNED HOME AGAIN.

Leaving Centreville after visiting my old native home and the cemetery where my father and mother and relatives are slumbering in their peaceful graves, then looking around to see the great change that twenty long years had made, my feelings grew sorrowful and sad to think that all the old relatives and acquaintances had gone to their long home and to the young and rising generation which had grown up we were entire strangers. Leaving Carleton County, N B for Aroostook, Maine, we arrived at Easton Centre, and visiting my two brothers and one sister, and spend two weeks with them and then return again to Centreville and taking the la gripe was seriously ill some five weeks at my brother-in-laws, W H Lewis, where we were very kindly treated and with the skillful treatment of Dr Pepper was soon restored to wonted health. From Centreville we went to Bath and Perth in Victoria County, where we saw the tracks of the vast storm that crossed that section of the country, tearing down buildings, principally barns; the damage done was to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, and returning again to Fort Fairfield, Maine, and thence on the C P Railway to Lewiston, and stopping off one day, then taking the Grand Trunk, by the way of Montreal to Detroit, there this time taking the Waw Bash to Chicago, and laying off one day to rest up, from thence to Iron Mountain, a very smart and enterprising city. After two days we returned to Iron River and Spring Valley my old home, finding my family and friends all in good health. The mining business here is being pushed to its utmost capacity.

Yours very truly,
J. S. KINNEY.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

COMES AS A MESSAGE OF HOPE TO ALL
TIRED AND WORRIED MOTHERS.

In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used, cross and fretful children are unknown. The little ones are cross because they are ailing and these Tablets are the best medicine in the world for stomach, bowel and teething troubles. They will make your baby well and keep it well, and they are guaranteed to contain no ingredients that can harm the smallest, weakest infant. Mothers everywhere give these Tablets the highest praise. Mrs. R. McMaster, Cookstown, Ont., says:—"My baby was much troubled with constipation and indigestion, and was very restless and peevish at nights. I gave her Baby's Own Tablets and she is now regular and rests well. I also find that the Tablets are a great help during the teething period."

Children take these Tablets just as readily as candy and crushed to powder they can be given to the youngest, feeblest infant with none but good results. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

"No other man since the world began has ruled over so vast an empire as King Edward. It embraces an area of something like 11,250,000 square miles of which 9,100,000 miles are under settled government. The population reaches 400,000,000."

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See the testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbor what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. Get a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The first cargo of wheat from the United States to England since the British Government imposed a duty on wheat imported paid \$3,000.

THE KING'S CORONATION.

New York, June 27.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says the King's condition remains so favorable that newspapers are beginning to forecast the probable date of the coronation. One of them claims indisputable authority for the announcement that the function will take place the first or second week in October. As the king is not out of danger, this is but guesswork at random. No court official is prepared to discuss prematurely a contingency dependent upon the King's recovery from a serious operation, nor is there any disposition in any responsible quarter to retard or prevent the removal of the street decorations and stands by a vague intuition that the coronation will come on in a course of a few weeks or months. The Abbey is the source from which these rumors come. The transformation of the hallowed Abbey into a theatre for the splendid pageant has been costly and laborious. The canons and lord usher naturally desire to avoid the expense and trouble of repeating this transformation. It is probable that the Abbey will remain closed for a fortnight or longer until the King is pronounced out of danger and there is reasonable assurance that the ceremony can be conducted. Early in October, in that event, would be a convenient period, and the Abbey would remain closed during the intervening months. There is general agreement among officials that the autumn programme will differ materially from the calendar for the June festivities, and that both the naval review and the second day's procession will be omitted. The coronation ceremony itself, unless all signs fail, will also be abridged, and the attendance of colonial statesmen and Indian princes, with military contingents and bodyguards, will be dispensed with.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, June 28.—While King Edward's health remains the paramount subject of conversation, the Imperial conference is looming up as a remnant of the coronation fetes, cables the London correspondent of the 'Tribune'. The colonial statesmen are discussing among themselves the work of the conference, and are not disposed to commit themselves to any premature statements of policy. Neither Premier Laurier nor Mr. Paterson nor Mr. Ross, nor any other influential Canadian minister will allow himself to be drawn into an interview. They friendly assert that they are looking over the ground and are unprepared to discuss the probable results of the conference. An impression prevails that the colonial statesmen will avoid putting themselves in an attitude of coming before the United Kingdom and asking for privileges at the expense of British taxpayers. They, it is argued, will consider it unworthy the dignity of self-governing commonwealths to appeal for tariff preferences when the British government, in order to comply with their demands, will be compelled to raise the cost of living in the United Kingdom. What is more likely is a general agreement among the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and South African statesmen attending the conference to confine their tariff discussion to existing fiscal arrangements with a view to relaxation of the present system. As long as Sir Michael Hicks Beach is chancellor of the exchequer an imperial Zollverein is believed to be impracticable, and there is no evidence that any influential representative of Canada or Australia favors it.

HOW A MAN HELPS.

The helpfulness of a good man, when it comes to assistance in domestic affairs, is apt to be very much like that of the Mr. Barker whose exploit is narrated below:

His wife asked him to hang a picture she purchased for the parlor, and he had said that he would do it in a jiffy.

"You just get me the cord and a picture hook," he said to his wife, "and tell the servant girl to run down cellar and bring up the step-ladder and carry it in the parlor; and where's those two little thing-a-majigs that go into the back of the frame at the sides to put the cords through? Look them up for me; and I'll need the gimlet, to bore a little hole for the screws. Somebody get the gimlet, or maybe I can drive them in with a hammer. Johnny, you run down cellar and get the hammer."

"I don't know but a chair would do better than a step-ladder for me to stand on. Somebody go into the kitchen and get me a chair. I don't want to stand on the parlor chairs."

"Got that cord? Just measure off about the right length and fasten it in those little things at the side."

"There now; there's your picture all hung up in good shape, and no fuss about it. The difference between us men and you women is that when we have anything to do we go right ahead and do it, and no talk about it."

The time

to fight consumption, with Scott's

Emulsion of cod-liver oil, is long in advance. If it threatens, you can resist; and you may overcome it.

Don't be afraid; be brave. But tackle it; don't waste time.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT.
SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, TORONTO.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

TO COMBAT ANARCHY.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 27.—At a conference of the clergy of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo St. Joseph's Cathedral a few days ago, Bishop Quigley presiding, the advisability of the church forming a great organization for the combating of socialism and anarchy was discussed and unanimously approved, and the Bishop was authorized to appoint a committee of priests to draw up a plan and prepare a platform of principles to be submitted to another general conference at Niagara University the first week in August.

Immediately following the August conference a diocesan organization of men made up of aggregated parish societies will be effected and an aggressive winter campaign will be begun against anarchy, socialism and other kindred influences that threaten the overthrow of social order.

The organization will be known as the Christian Democratic party. The project is said to have the hearty approbation of the church hierarchy. At a recent meeting of the bishops of this archdiocese in Albany, it is stated, it was agreed that the initiative in the matter should be taken by the cosmopolitan diocese of Buffalo, where socialism has a stronghold Bishop Quigley has been insisting on driving it out from among Catholic workmen.

"The spread of socialistic principles among the workingmen has convinced the clergy and thinking men among the laity that the time has come for an organization under the auspices of the church for insistence upon the settlement of social questions according to Christian principles. Eventually the organization will spread to the other dioceses, and it is destined to become national in its scope."

A SUPRISED DOCTOR.

Said a Case of St Vitus Dance
Could not be CuredCALLED ONE DAY AND FOUND THE
PATIENT IRONING AND LEARNED
THAT DR. WILLIAMS' PINK
PILLS HAD SUCCEEDED
WHERE OTHER MED-
ICINES HAD FAILED.

The sufferer from St. Vitus dance, even in a mild form, is much to be pitied, but when the disease assumes an aggravated form the patient is usually as helpless as an infant, and has to be watched with as much care. St. Vitus dance is a disease of the nerves and must be treated through them, and for this purpose there is no other medicine in the world acts so speedily as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Proof of this statement is found in the cure of Miss Louise Luffman, whose home is at Pouchers Mills, Ont., who was cured by these pills after two doctors had failed to benefit her in the least. The young lady's mother tells the story of her daughter's illness as follows:—"I do not think it possible anyone could be afflicted with a more severe form of St. Vitus dance than that which attacked my daughter Louise. Her arms and legs would twitch and jerk, her face was drawn and finally her left side became numb as though paralyzed. Two doctors attended her, but their treatment not only did not help her but she grew steadily worse. Her tongue became swollen, her speech thick and indistinct, and she could neither sit still nor stand still. She could not hold anything in her hand and it was necessary to watch her all the time as we feared she would injure herself. The last doctor who attended her told me she would never get better and it was then that I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After she had taken two boxes we could see an improvement in her condition. Her appetite improved, she could sleep better and the spasms were less severe. From that on there was a marked improvement in her condition and one day the doctor who had said she could not get better called while passing and found her ironing—something she had not been able to do for months. I told him it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that was curing her and he said, 'Well, I am surprised, but continue in the pills, they will cure her.' She used in all eight or ten boxes and is now as healthy a girl as you will find anywhere, and she has not since had a symptom of the trouble."

If you are weak or ailing, if your nerves are tired and jaded, or your blood is out of condition, you will be wise to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are an unfailing cure for all blood and nerve troubles. But be sure you get the genuine, with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Oh, Moke, the eye av ye! Phat's the matter?"

"I sthru a man yisterday an' he gave me a receipt for it."