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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.

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

Woodstock, N. B., April 2, 1902.

Piano Bargains!

For the NEXT 30 DAYS, to clear our surplus stock of Exhibition Pianos, we will make a BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Intending Piano purchasers will save money by taking advantage of this sale to secure a fine Gerhard Heintzman, Mason & Risch, Newcomb or Mendelssohn Piano at the price of an ordinary instrument.

The W. H. JOHNSON CO., L^{td},

Write for Prices and Terms. (3m-32) ST. JOHN and HALIFAX

If a grocer wants a first-class tea trade, if he wants a brand that is used by hundreds of thousands of first-class people from whom he will get first-class orders he invariably sells UNION BLEND—it's the best.

Are You Going to Purchase a

PIANO, ORGAN or SEWING MACHINE?

If so, you will save money by calling on me. I am Agent for the celebrated EVANS BROS. PIANO, THOMAS ORGANS, and SINGER SEWING MACHINES, which stand without a rival; also other makes.

The Latest Music

ALWAYS ON HAND.

M. BREWER,
No. 6 Connell St., Woodstock, N. B.

NEW FALL Clothes

For Men and Boys.

Better than ever! Better style, cloth and tailoring for the money than ever before—which mean better service and durability.

There is more to durability than the wear of the cloth. There's the wear of the buttons, the linings, the color, and, most important of all, the wear of the "fit."

The makers of OUR Clothing look to all these things! Want you to examine particularly the new Pancy Cheviots in dark stripes, gray mixtures, and the new browns, mostly "Sten-Bloch."

Saunders Bros.

King Edward Shows Practical Sympathy.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—King Edward in his numerous acts of kindness and charity is not a man to let his left hand know what his right hand doeth. As an instance this story is told by a Deeside correspondent:

The King recently learned that a young man, William Donald, employed in Edinburgh, had come to his Balmoral estate hopelessly ill of the same trouble through which the King recently passed to be nursed by his mother. The King sent his physician, Sir James Reid, to ascertain if anything could be done, but the great doctor found himself unable to

do anything. The King then visited the cottage himself, saw the youth and expressed his deep sympathy for him.

He then told Mrs. Donald that the nurse who had attended him through his serious operation and illness was still with him, and that he would send her every day to dress her son's wounds and make him comfortable; also that a water bed would be sent from Balmoral Castle. He added that if she could suggest anything to please her son it would certainly be attended to.

Destructive Fire at Hillsboro.

Hillsboro, N. B., Oct. 14.—A severe fire visited Hillsboro, Tuesday morning. Flames were first noticed about midnight coming from the store occupied by W. A. Stevens, the upper flat of which was used as a double tenement by Willard Tower and Mrs. D. McDonald.

The flames soon spread to an adjacent building and destroyed the house and store owned by Mrs. Maggie Thistle and E. L. Thistle and a dwelling owned by G. D. Steeves. The homes of Captain Irving, F. M. Thompson and A. Steeves barely escaped. Those who suffered by the fire are:

Bert Steeves, store insured; R. T. Blake, furniture, no insurance; Willard Tower, furniture, no insurance; Mrs. McDonald, furniture, no insurance; H. Sellick, furniture and goods, no insurance; W. A. Stevens, goods, insured; Mrs. Maggie Thistle, store and dwelling, partially insured; G. D. Steeves, dwelling, partially insured.

A SEVERE WINTER.

AN AUSTRIAN WEATHER SEER PREDICTS EXTREME COLD FOR EUROPE.

A London despatch of the 6th inst. states that after an Arctic summer the United Kingdom has already started on its winter. The average temperature at this time of the year is about sixty-two degrees. On Saturday last for a brief period it reached forty-eight in London, and then fell to forty and thirty-five, frost being reported at different places. Monday it was no better and the weather prophets are gloomy. Lodochowski, the Austrian meteorologist, says the winter will probably be the severest in fifty years.

"We may," he says, "expect the lowest temperatures, the iciest winds and the heaviest snowfalls extending for an exceptionally long period. This applies to all of Europe, including the British Isles."

O'Donnell Sentenced to Imprisonment With hard labor.

London, Oct. 14.—John O'Donnell, Nationalist member of parliament for the South Division of Mayo, has been sentenced by the Criminal Court at Birr to three months imprisonment at hard labor and to an additional three months in default of bail for good behavior. Mr. O'Donnell was convicted of intimidation and inciting to boycotting.

Provincial S. S. Convention.

The Telegraph, in speaking of the opening of the eighteenth annual session of above important body, says it promises to be one of the brightest and most interesting held in that city during the year. From all over New Brunswick are assembled bright men and women, who, during the next day or two, will exchange ideas as to the best methods of improving the Sunday schools and making of them an ideal place in which to train the young mind in the way it should go. There are about 200 delegates in the city, and German street church perhaps never held a more thoroughly in earnest lot of workers. The picture presents a whole host of bright young faces, hoary haired men and women, layman and minister and the attractiveness of the meetings relegates that bugbear of conventions, monotony, to a seat away back in the church.

PROMINENT VISITORS. In addition to the provincialists, there are visitors from the United States, chief of whom are Marion Lawrence, of Ohio, who is a leader in Sunday school work; E. O. Excell, of Chicago, who has an international reputation as music writer, publisher and singer, and who is especially noted for his ability to lead in religious gatherings. These were supplemented by Mrs. Nellie Burger, a Missouri lady, whose special line of work is in the W. C. T. U. temperance department. Mrs. Burger, who is visiting the city, addressed the delegates yesterday afternoon in a very interesting manner, making an earnest plea for greater temperance work among the young, and the inculcation of temperance principles, which can be so successfully instilled into the tender mind of the children. Mrs. Burger spoke at some length and at the close was given a hearty vote of thanks.

The president of the convention, Rev. A. M. Hubley, read his address, which touched upon various subjects; it referred to the changes which had taken place in the official membership during the year, by death and removal from the province. It also made reference to events of national importance, and was an altogether comprehensive and interesting feature of the afternoon.

North Pole and Why I Want to Discover It.

BY COMMANDER R. E. PEARY, U.S.N.

To reach the pole is the ambition of every Arctic explorer, for he who reaches it will attain a name and place unique in the history of exploration, said Commander R. E. Peary, U.S.N., to an interviewer recently.

Hundred of thousands of dollars have been spent and hundreds of lives sacrificed to attain this end, but thus far all efforts have failed.

Of what benefit to mankind will be the reaching of the pole? I will tell you. The explorer who is first able to plant his foot on the spot which marks the extreme northern point of this great round world of ours will achieve an honor that will endure so long as mankind inhabits this earth. But simply to reach that point and come back will not result in any great benefit to science. On the other hand, if the explorer can remain long enough to take observations, to record temperature, to study the sea currents and the depth of the channels, to investigate the fauna and flora and the physical characteristics of the polar world and contiguous territory, then certain positive results are sure to accrue to commerce and to science.

I have tried to reach the pole several times, and have failed, not because of the lack of effort, but of resources and on account of unfavorable conditions. The man who will finally reach the pole will owe his success not to equipment, but to chance. Unless the conditions are extremely favorable no man, however well fitted he may be to achieve the result, or however complete his outfit may be, can hope to reach the goal for the attainment of which so many men have given up their fortunes and their lives.

You might as well attempt to cross the North River in an ordinary ferry-boat when the stream is solidly packed with cakes of ice four feet thick as to cross the ice floes of the Arctic circle with a dog sled. Only birds with strong wings can pierce the mysterious region surrounding the north pole under such conditions.

That the pole will surely be reached within the present generation is my firm conviction. This achievement will be accomplished during the six-months day, and not in the six-months night. Some writers have contended that the pole can never be reached in the day because of the shortness of its duration. Now, my experience goes to show the reverse of this proposition. No Arctic explorer has done so much work by moonlight as myself. The first win-

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad Letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address The Samaritan Remedy Co., 23 Jordan Street, Toronto, Canada.

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of his Drinking Habits writes of her struggle to save her home

A PATHETIC LETTER



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaritan Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaritan Prescription, and I put it in his coffee as directed next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from previous before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst case."

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HER FATHER WAS A DRUNKARD

A Plucky Young Lady takes on Herself to Cure her Father of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.



A portion of her letter reads as follows:— "My father had often promised mother to stop drinking, and would do so for a time but then returned to it stronger than ever. One day after a terrible spree, he said to us: 'It's no use, I can't stop drinking.' Our hearts seemed to turn to stone, and we decided to try the Tasteless Samaritan Prescription, which we had read about in the papers. We gave him the remedy, entirely without his knowledge, in his tea, coffee, or food regularly, according to directions, and he never knew he was taking it. One package removed all his desire for liquor, and he says it is now distasteful to him. His health and appetite are also wonderfully improved, and no one would know him for the same man. It is now fifteen months since we gave it to him and we feel sure that the change is for good. Please send me one of your little booklets, as I want to give it to a friend."

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MR. BLAIR AT VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 10.—Hon. Mr. Blair addressed the annual meeting of the Liberal Association of Vancouver last night. He said the government was fully in accord with the wishes of the west in regard to the railways. In regard to extension of a railway north, the government, he thought would meet any reasonable wishes of the people of British Columbia. There should also be a railway in the southern part of the province for the transportation of low grade ores.

He was impatient to see another transcontinental line. It could not come too quickly for him. He wanted another line across the continent from Montreal right away, and he believed the young men of the audience would live to see three and perhaps four, transcontinental lines in Canada.

To reach the millions of acres of land yet untouched, and to accommodate the millions of immigrants, the ideal policy to carry out, in his mind, was a government road across the continent run by the government. It was his dream to have such a railway and operate it not for revenue, but on such low rates as would pay the running expenses only without dividends, and the other railways now operated would have to act accordingly.

He severely criticized the senate in preventing the government building the Canadian Yukon railway with land bonuses, and said that policy had been vindicated in the west by the Victoria board of trade telling him during his present visit that it was not now too late to carry out the Yukon railway policy.

They had been told when they offered the land in exchange for the railway to MacKenzie & Mann that they were giving away untold wealth, and there had not since that time, four years ago, been a single application to mine in the belt which it was proposed then to give in exchange for the railway.

FIRST USE OF COAL AS FUEL.

Coal was known to the Romans, and there are traces in some of their buildings in Northumberland that they used it for fuel. But in old days the forests supplied plenty of wood; there was little demand for fires for the purpose of manufactures; houses were small, and men did not need so much warming as they do at present; chimneys to carry off the smoke were almost unknown, and coal was not very greatly in demand. It began, however, to be sent to London, where it was gradually used by smiths and brewers, who needed fires for their trades. In 1305 Parliament complained to Edward I. that the burning of coal corrupted the air by its smoke and harmful vapors. An order was made that those who used coal should be punished and their furnaces destroyed. However, coal was still used in spite of this order, and gradually became more common. In the sixteenth century, the population of the south of England greatly increased; trade rapidly developed; the woods had gradually been cleared away, and fuel became more difficult to get. In the reign of Elizabeth coal crept from the forge to the kitchen and the hall. Houses were larger and better built, chimneys were common, whereas for merely not more than two or three were to be seen in ordinary towns. The coal trade along the Tyne became brisk, and in 1615 four hundred ships were employed in carrying coal from the harbor of Newcastle.

Dr. Robt. Bell, who has been making a study of the west coast of Baffin Land, reports that the island is 300,000 square miles in area and the second largest island in the world, being surpassed only by Greenland.

RICE THROWING ACCIDENT.

Atthol, Oct. 8.—The idiotic and stupid custom of throwing rice at bridal couples nearly had a fatal termination at Moore's Corner. The wedding was that of Miss Daisy Waterman and M. H. Briggs. The ceremony and the following reception both occurred at the church.

When the pair were just starting away in their carriage, some one threw a bag of rice, which hit the horse and caused it to run at such speed around the bend in the road that the carriage was overturned and went over twice, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Briggs more than 10 feet into the air and into a ravine. Mr. Briggs had two ribs broken, the bride was severely bruised, and the carriage was smashed. Still, doubtless, the fool practice will be persisted in.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

Vienna, Oct. 12.—The report that Turkey is willing to declare the Dardanelles open for Russia, and closed to all other powers, has excited attention here. It is possible for Turkey to take action in accordance with that policy without making a declaration. The whole situation in eastern Europe supports the view that Russia is preparing some great coup for the present or the near future. In fact, Austria and Germany, with their ally, Roumania, are desirous of raising the question themselves in order that Russia will not have an opportunity for springing an arrangement upon the powers at a time most convenient to herself and inconvenient to the others. After Russia had obtained the passage of the Dardanelles for several of her torpedo boats Roumania, acting on the advice of her allies, applied for permission for the passage in the straits on behalf of warships she desired to have repaired in foreign dockyards. The permission has not been granted and is unlikely to be given, as it would clash with Russia's contention. Russia thought possible to obtain from Turkey a binding promise, either in the form of a secret convention or pledge from the Sultan, that her so-called unarmed warships should receive permits for the passage of the Dardanelles, automatically, without arousing the attention of the powers. It is certain that Russia has something beyond this in mind, because the result would be out of proportion to her elaborate efforts to bring pressure to bear on Turkey, with the assistance of Bulgaria, and the recent autumn rehearsal for a Macedonian rising was the right season to spring her plan.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 9.—Thirty dead bodies were found to-night in a cold storage plant in the rear of an ice cream factory on Eighth street. The same pipes which were used in congealing the cream for table use were connected with a small plant in a shed in the rear where they kept the bodies cool. The heads of the several colleges interested in the establishment asserted to-night that the bodies were obtained legitimately from the penitentiary, insane asylums and other institutions.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has declined the banquet which the Quebec Board of Trade proposed to offer him on his return from Europe.

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