

## To the Farmers of Carleton Co.

Do not be persuaded into purchasing Steel Ranges from Peddlers who bring them to your door, and offer them for sale at exorbitant prices. Remember you can buy from us as good a Range or better for twenty dollars less, and at the same time keep your money in circulation at home.

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## PHONOGRAPH

For a Christmas Present; it appeals to the Children Guests as well as the family.

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KING STREET.

## CANADA'S POOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A Story more Teaching than anything from the Pen of the gifted Ian MacLaren.

In the current issue of the Doon or Hoops, published by the National Sanatorium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, a page is given over to letters received from the many persons from all parts of the Dominion seeking admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Seldom have we read anything more pathetic. Here, for example, is a letter from a physician in Creemore, Ont., asking for the admission of a patient by the name of Morrison. He says:—"I would like to urge strongly upon you the great claims of this patient. He has no home—no mother—no father working as a farm laborer. The boy has been living with an unmarried uncle—no housekeeper—work, cooking, etc., being done by the uncle. The boy has absolutely no place to go where he might be given any reasonable care, and he can get nowhere else."

Another case is from Thorold. Johnston Weldon writes:—"I am a young married man, twenty-three years of age. For several years I have been sick, but always able to keep my feet. Now I have come to the time when I cannot work, and cannot get medicine without means. My lungs are affected, and I am writing now to see if you can get me into the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. My young wife is here, and her parents have kindly opened their doors to her if I go away."

Just one more from a physician in Campbellford, Ont. He writes:—"I have a patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, who has been laid off work for about three months now—was in bed part of that time, but latterly both his pulse and temperature have kept down and his weight going up. He is the only support of the family—mother, crippled father, and younger brother, but his neighbors are trying to raise a small amount of money to help him."

We have sometimes thought that if Ian MacLaren, who has given to us the character of Dr. McClure, were alive to-day that in letters such as these he would find material for a book more touching and pathetic in many parts than his Bonnie Briar Bush.

It is on behalf of cases like these, of which there are scores reaching the Secretary of the Sanatorium every week, that the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives makes its appeal to-day for funds.

This institution has not at any time, since its doors were first opened in April, 1902, refused a single patient because of the applicant being unable to pay.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. W. J. Gage, 84 Spadina Ave., Chairman of the Executive Committee, or to J. S. Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Sanatorium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

## A GREAT SCHEME.

Mr George Herring, a London millionaire, promised General Booth, under certain restrictions, £100,000 to help the submerged. He paid £40,000 of it into a fund for the purpose and allowed the General £10,000 out of this with which to begin operations. Mr Herring had no faith in immigration as a remedy for distress in the large towns, but favored the idea of putting back to the land the farming class, which, in his opinion ought never to have left it. Mr Herring died soon after, but made provision to have the experiment carried out; and the executors of his will—or the trustees of the fund—went into the court of chancery for advice and guidance. In Mr Herring's lifetime £3,000 had been expended, and the court sanctioned a further £10,000 payment. In the event of the scheme proving a failure, the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, who are the residuary legatees of Mr Herring, will get the £60,000. The question that arose was whether there should be a scheme settled by the court with trustees. The Attorney-General thought that, so far as management was concerned, the Salvation Army having something like autocratic control, the fund should be placed to a separate account, and that there should be an independent audit. These conditions were accepted, and it was ordered that a scheme should be settled on these lines, that the balance of the £40,000 should be paid to General Booth, and that the £60,000 should be lodged in court to be paid over to the hospital fund if by the time the £40,000 is expended, the scheme is not working successfully.—Globe.

## The Oddfellows.

The officers of Carleton Lodge, No 41, I O O F, (for the ensuing term) were installed by Thos W Baker, D D G M, assisted by other grand officers: Rev G D Ireland, N G; J A Hayden, V G; A S Benn, Treas; Chas Comben, Rec Sec'y; Thos W Baker, Fin Sec'y; Philip Saunders, Warden; Lester L Hull, Conductor; Lewis True, Inner Guard; Alex Brown, O Guard; J R Brown, R S N G; Geo True, L S N G; A G Bailey, R S V G; R A Sutherland, L S V G; Wm T Montgomery, Chaplain; O A Townsend, R S S; Wm Loane, L S S; Wm A Kennedy, P G.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

## DISEASE COMES THROUGH THE BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red.

Nearly all the diseases that afflict mankind are caused by bad blood, weak watery blood poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago and rheumatism, debility and indigestion, neuralgia and other nerve troubles, and the disgusting skin diseases like eczema, and salt rheum that show how impure the blood actually is. It is no use trying a different medicine for each disease because they all spring from one cause—bad blood. To cure any of these diseases you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is just what Dr Williams' Pink Pills do. They make new, rich blood. That is why they cure these diseases when common medicines fail. Mr Henry Baker, Chipman, N. B., says:—"About a year ago I was so weak and miserable that I thought I would not live to see spring again. I could neither work, eat nor sleep. My blood was in a terrible condition. My entire body broke out with pimples and small boils that would itch and pain and caused me great trouble. I went to the doctor and tried several medicines but to no effect. I was almost in despair when one day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to try them and took altogether eight boxes. By the time I had finished them I was like a different man. They not only purified and enriched my blood, but built up my whole system and I have not had a pimple on my flesh nor a sick day since."

To enrich the blood you must get the genuine Pills with the full name "Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## British Politics.

Mr Chamberlain predicts a general election in the United Kingdom this year. The man from Birmingham may not be well enough to engage in active politics, but he is likely to have access to the very best sources of information and he is an exceedingly shrewd judge of the signs on the political sky. Many other indications point the same way. The rejection of the Licensing Bill by the Lords and the failure of the Liberals and the churchmen to agree upon an education compromise which could hope to pass that Chamber, has put the Government in a position which can hardly be tamely suffered without humiliation; and important sections of its supporters are publicly clamouring for an appeal to the people so soon as Mr Lloyd-George shall have had a chance to draft a radical budget.

The premier, who is one of the most adroit phrase-makers British public life has produced, managed to make a fighting speech on the subject which did not bind him to call the battle at once; but as the magic glamor of his rhetoric passes away, the rank-and-file do not find it so satisfying as they did at first, and he will be seriously hampered by cross-fire from his own party if he attempts to pursue an innocuous course for much longer with a view to not attracting the attention of the giant who lives in the cave of the peers. A Liberal Government which cannot pass Liberal legislation does not appeal to such Liberals as are fighting for what they regard as principle, and who only value being in office as a means to the end of Liberal advance.

The chances of a British election this year are variously regarded. The Tariff Reformers have a great deal of leeway to make up. The Government majority is enormous; and it will stand a lot of whittling before it disappears. Then, too, it has some strong points. There could not be a better Foreign Minister than Sir Edward Grey. The prime Minister has the confidence of the people to extraordinary extent, and his unequalled declaration that he will build battleships to outstep any two power combination that is at all likely to be brought against the Motherland, reassures the Imperialists. Lord Morley is making a signal success of the Indian troubles; and he has the additional advantage of being able to keep fairly silent dangerous "home" criticism of any drastic measures which may be thought necessary in India. That is, the lovers of liberty in Britain, would trust Morley with the sword when they would not trust a "Tory."

Mr Lloyd-George, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will probably live in the centre of the storm when Parliament meets again. His budget will be the one serious contentious measure that the Government is likely to venture. If it be

very "contentious," it is possible that the Lords may raise a constitutional question which has slumbered since the days of Gladstone and assert a right to throw it out. Should this happen, the Liberals will probably conclude that they have their "issue" on which an appeal can be made to the people. But if the appeal be made on behalf of an extremely radical budget they will lose the support of the conservative elements which might distrust the method but would become the result at almost any cost.

Has Mr Balfour regained public confidence? That will not be so important a question as it looks. The people will have forgotten very much of how they felt when the Balfour Government was "muddling" along to its fall, and will be inclined to believe that, whatever Mr Balfour may think or do, he is now surrounded by a group of virile Tariff Reformers who will not let him depart from the straight and progressive path. Then his acceptance of Tariff Reform is certainly far more complete than it was when in office, and this is the issue which his fighting regiments will regard as the most important. As for the Free Traders they will not be a unit behind the Liberal Government. Many of them accuse that Government of having over-weighted Free Trade with extravagant "socialistic" legislation, and so practically betraying the citadel into the hands of the enemy. In short, a section of the free trade vote will probably go to the Unionists on other issues.

Thus the indications are that Mr Chamberlain is right in predicting a general election this year; but that he would be a very daring outsider who would predict its outcome. If the Liberals give their people something to fight for, they may yet rally enough of them to hold a narrow majority; but if the election to be held on the basis of recent by-elections, we may see a return of the Unionists to power and a prompt effort to draft a British tariff with preferential look-holes. When that task comes on the carpet, it will be a most anxious time for the best friends of the British Empire. Success will be very great and lasting success, indeed; but there will be many selfish interests which will forget that it is an Imperial National Policy which is being framed and will see only a few more dollars or shillings for themselves.

## SATURDAY SERMONETTE

### NEW YEAR.

Welcome 1909. We welcome you gladly and yet our joy is mingled with forebodings. 1908 brought the most of us more sorrow than joy.

We cannot but think of the ships that went down in angry seas, of the wives who waited are waiting yet for the coming of husbands they will not see until the sea gives up her dead.

We cannot but think of the mothers who have grown older the last year than in ten before. The wrinkles have come and the hair has whitened watching for their sailor sons whose last voyage is ended.

The tragedies of 1908 are almost countless. The year will never be forgotten. It is carved on too many tombstones, and graven on too many hearts to pass out of remembrance. A year of irreparable loss. Flood and flame have laid their heavy taxes on many lands.

Breakage of hopes and hearts, and countless resolutions have been the record of the year.

Speaking of resolutions. How would it do to make bad ones this year in hopes that they might be broken as effectually as our good ones have been?

Suppose we put them down in black and white to see how they would look.

This my New Year's resolution. I will by the devil's help be a worse man this year than I have ever been before. I will drink more, I will make my wife more unhappy than she has ever been before. I will kill her if I can, and do it in such a way that I cannot be arrested for murder. My wife shall buy all the bread we eat, clothe the children, buy the coal and pay the rent.

I will be arrested more times than last year, and my wife shall pay my fines.

How would it do for all the employers of labor to resolve to be harder on their men than ever before?

For the man who has been hard on the poor to resolve that he will be harder this year?

How would it do for the man who has hardly ever been to church to resolve that he will not go at all this year?

How would it do for the preacher to resolve to preach poorer sermons (if it is possible) than he did last year?

How would it do for flirts of both sexes to resolve (if possible) to get engaged more frequently than they did last year?

If all these bad resolutions were broken as successfully as the good ones have been, what a good year we would have.

## NATURE A VERY SKILFUL PHYSICIAN

Puts Up Her Medicines in Most Tempting Form.

Have you ever tasted anything more delicious than the fresh, ripe, luscious fruits? These are Nature's medicines. A regular diet without fruit is positively dangerous, for the system soon gets clogged with waste matter and the blood poisoned. Fruit Juices stir up Bowels, Kidneys and Skin, making them work vigorously to throw off the dead tissue and indigestible food which, if retained, soon poisons the blood and cause indigestion, Headaches, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and a host of other distressing troubles.

But there is a quicker way to stimulate the organs to do their work properly. Take one or two "Fruit-a-tives" tablets every night, besides eating some fresh fruit every day. "Fruit-a-tives" combine the medicinal properties—many times intensified—of oranges, apples, prunes and figs, with the best tonics and internal disinfectants added.

Their action on Bowels, Liver, Kidneys and Skin is as natural as Nature's own, but quicker and more effective. Sold by all dealers—25c. per trial box—50c. for regular size—6 boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## A National Spirit.

Mr Henry Bourassa spoke a few days ago before the Women's Canadian Club, Montreal, on "The National Party—Its Aims and Aspirations." The address was given in the Royal Victoria College, and Lady Drummond presided. Mr Bourassa's observations covered a great deal of ground, and was as a whole an emphatic declaration in favor of a national spirit, which Mr Bourassa alleges to be an imperative necessity "on broad lines and suitable to both races." The broad spirit must take into account the different features of our country and their variety of religion, race, and the like. Indeed Mr Bourassa observed that the country was not only racial, but "it is threatened to become a multi-racial country," and this, according to his view, makes the more necessary the cultivation of a national spirit. The problem of developing our national resources, so that outside capitalists shall not control them, the problem of transportation, the problem of education, the land problem, the problem of armaments, all confront us, and upon all of these Mr Bourassa made acute observations. He acknowledged the difficulties arising from the racial question. The attitude of the national party was one of opposition to the fusion of the two races in Canada. In fact he regards a fusion of the two races in Canada as impossible. "We contend," he said, as a general proposition, that you cannot have two millions of people absorbed by two million. You cannot impose your language, nor your aims, nor your traditions upon us any more than we can impose our language, our aims and our traditions upon you."

He referred to obstacles in the way of such fusion, saying generally: "What harm is there in the fact that I should express myself in French, and that my neighbor should express himself in English? It seems to me that the proper course to pursue would be to have our public men understand both races. Let them speak both languages, and let them penetrate into the minds and hearts of both races and we will produce upon the soil of America one of the greatest institutions which has ever existed. We accept the consequences of the conquest. We have proved in the past that we accepted them loyally and without any misunderstanding, and that we were prepared to do our duty to be a compact nation. The only compensation we ask is that we should not be deprived of our traditions, or of our language. We say that if you want to get unity in this country, it is absolutely necessary that we should understand and respect each other. There can be no objection to Mr Bourassa's sentiments. Indeed they deserve praise. But one great difficulty is that men who are aiming at practical results are rarely influenced—perhaps they cannot be—by sentiment only. Perhaps a careful reader of Mr Bourassa's entire speech will conclude that this country has yet before it difficult problems for solution. It is next to impossible to conceive of a country having a general national spirit with two languages, two races, and other important obstacles to unity. Perhaps it can be achieved, but the labor must be great and the fruition of any hope of that kind distant.—Globe.

Some handsome Ladies and Misses' coats still on hand at The Department Store Hartland will be sold at reduced prices to clear.—Tf

At Washington before the Ways and Means Committee of the 60th Congress of the United States, "Salada" Tea was spoken of as the "King of Teas."

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## HELLO!

If you want your Carriages and Sleighs Painted in first class style, Call at the old stand of The Woodstock Carriage Co. and I will paint them at very reasonable prices.

**R. S. OGDEN.**

Candidates for the new Turkish Senate must be at least forty years of age.

An excellent book is now being offered for sale by subscription. The title is "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Song."—(tf)

A startling has built a nest and laid four eggs in the yards of Mr Clark, a Standon butcher.

Try our Tea and Coffee. They cannot be beat. H G NOBLE.

## Gave Wrong Verdict

AGED FARMER HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM PREMATURE DEATH.

One of the most ancient families of the British nobility has for its motto "Dum Spiro Spero" ("While I breathe I hope"); and surely this might well be taken as the battle cry of every sufferer from Lung disease in this fair Canada of ours.

That many lives have been allowed to sink into the grave by default, especially in cases of Lung trouble, is apparent from the constant testimony of those who after having received such a verdict, by the use of PSYCHINE have been restored to complete health and vigor, and who have proved that the doctor's judgment was erroneous, by living to a good and robust old age.

Such a case is that of Mr. John Radford, of Ruskview, Co. Dufferin, Ont., who some years ago had reached such a low state of health that his medical attendant assured him that his lungs were so seriously affected that it was absolutely useless for him to take any more medicine; and in fact that nothing more could be done for him. It was at this point that Mr. Radford started to use PSYCHINE. In a very short time his health began to improve, the Lung trouble disappeared, and he was soon able to go out to work on the farm again.

On August 24th of this year Mr. Radford writes: "If it had not been for your PSYCHINE, I would have been in my grave years ago. I have had no need of any more medicine since, as I have enjoyed perfect health. I am now 82 years of age, and feel quite strong. I recommend PSYCHINE to all sufferers from Lung disease as a SURE CURE."

Such evidence as the above cannot be gainsaid. It is genuine, convincing, and conclusive; but why not get a sample bottle and prove its merits for yourself?

PSYCHINE is an infallible remedy for all disorders of Throat, Lungs and Stomach. Sold by all druggists and dealers at 50c. and \$1. Prepared only by Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, of Toronto.