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**STEAM GRIST MILL,**  
 UPPER JEMSEG, N. B.  
 This Mill is well equipped with all the modern machinery. Grain of all kind  
**Ground and Cracked at Short Notice**  
 A full line of  
**Cracked Grain and Heavy Feed always in Stock, at LOWEST PRICES.**  
**JAMES COLWELL, JR.**

**Why is it**  
 that of all the preparations of Cod Liver Oil in the market

**WILEY'S EMULSION,**  
 is the most satisfactory and getting the largest sale?

**Because**  
 it is one half Pure Cod Liver Oil, full dose of Hopophosphites, readily taken by children as well as adults.

**Cures Coughs, Colds, and Builds up the System. Made from the Most approved formula after years of experience.**

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**CARRIAGES, CARTS AND SLEIGHS.**  
 ALSO HEAD QUARTERS FOR  
**Massey-Harris Farm Machinery.**  
 SUCH AS  
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 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.  
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**REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**  
 Highest Cash Price Paid for  
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 ALL WORK GUARANTEED.  
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**General Groceries and Provisions,**  
 Flour, Meal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Pork, Fish, Farming Implements, etc.  
 Country Produce consigned to me sold at highest market prices and quick return made. Consignments solicited. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.  
 Robertson's Wharf, Indiantown.

**MANKS & CO.,**  
 65 Charlotte St.  
 WE BUY RAW SKINS!  
 Wanted now—Bear, Raccoon and Skunk.  
 WE SELL  
 All kinds of Hats!  
 All kinds of Caps!  
 All kinds of Furs!  
 COME AND TRY US.

**John Harvey,**  
**PHOTO ARTIST**  
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 All the Latest Styles of PHOTOS.

**TEMPERANCE**  
 Address Delivered by John Palmer at Douglas Harbor on a Special Occasion Sometime Ago.

Ever since the great Scythian uttered that marvelous truism, "Wine bringeth forth three grapes, the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, the third of sorrow," ever since that time the wisest and best men have spoken against the free use of intoxicating drink.

Centuries ago the great Athenian orator declared that "to drink well was a property meet for a sponge, but not for a man." Centuries ago it was declared by Seneca, the great moralist and philosopher, that "to suppose it possible for a man to take much wine and retain a right frame of mind, was as bad as to argue that he might take poison and not die." Centuries ago Augustine, speaking of wine, said, "It was the root of all crimes, the spring of all vices, the stain of honesty, and the corruption of the soul." Centuries ago a Chinese emperor made a proclamation, saying, "Let the men who brought intoxicating drink within our borders be banished from our kingdom forever and ever." For many centuries the greatest orators, the wisest philosophers, and the best teachers of morals and religion have spoken against the free use of intoxicating drink. And to day the wisest and best men of every religion, of every shade of politics, and of every nation, are denouncing the liquor trade in stronger terms than have ever been used before. In view of all this, is it not strange that such a great social and moral evil has not been eradicated long ago, as so many other wicked laws and cruel, barbarous customs. I cannot understand it at all. It seems most mysterious to me.

As a pretended solution of this enquiry, however, I have had presented to me the fact that it has always had the sanction of established usage. But it can be very readily perceived that this is a very unsatisfactory explanation. When we read in ancient history of the terrible scenes which took place in old Roman amphitheatres we are shocked, we are horrified. But all of that had the sanction of established usage. Men and women of the very highest rank in society regularly attended those places to witness the outpouring of human blood. An evil like that could not be tolerated in our day. Amphitheatres, as they existed in olden times, have since become a thing of the past; the mighty coliseum itself is a ruin; but this trade has been permitted to live on all through the centuries, and up to this very day is debasing, blighting, ruining and slaying more souls every year than were ever sacrificed in those old Roman amphitheatres. The slave trade had "the sanction of established usage," and it was argued by some that it could never be abolished; but it was, and we can hardly believe now that the generation of our own race has not yet entirely passed away who saw that contaminating traffic carried on among our own people. The slave trade is wiped away. We wonder that it was permitted to exist so long; but this is a trade as bad as that was a trade in that which enslaves the bodies, the passions, the souls of men. Bull fights have had the "sanction of established usage" in Spain. We turn to that country and find that they have yet tolerated an evil that has a much more powerful influence over the minds of men than that barbarous custom so characteristic of cruel, cruel Spain. I say it is strange that this should be so. As Senator Sumner said: "Man is a progressive being. We are or ought to be wiser than our fathers, for every generation inherits a knowledge which has been steadily accumulating from century to century." And if we look over the history of our race from the dark ages up to the present time, we will find that as a general rule, in proportion to man's advancement and enlightenment, cruel laws, barbarous customs, and social and moral evils have been wiped away.

But though it is strange that this evil still exists, yet it is most fearfully true. Almost every day we read of some of the terrible effects of the trade. If we take our largest city, Montreal, and look into the general state of society there, we are shocked at the depths of misery and degradation to which men and women can be brought. But the reason of it all is very plain for there are 1400 liquor saloons in Montreal. And so this work goes on in every province, in every city, in every town and in every village in our Dominion. In our Dominion did I say? Nay; but this itself is one of its smallest fields. Go with me some Saturday night to the city of Glasgow in Scotland. We will walk through all her streets, we will look into every alley, and on that one night alone, we will see 80,000 men and women reeling to and fro in a state of drunkenness. The law deals with over 80,000 drunk and disorderly cases in Glasgow every year. Go with me to London. We will examine the police reports of that great metropolis, and we will find there are 35,000 drunk and disorderly cases among women there every year; and we will find too, that every year there are 2500 children under fourteen and 500 under ten years of age picked up off the streets drunk. There are over 14,000 liquor saloons in London. Turn your eyes to our own continent again, and look in New York city. There you will find 10,000 liquor saloons, and 15,000 children depending upon the city for support. New York spends \$70,000,000 every year in intoxicating drink. Go to San Francisco, and there you will find 5000 liquor saloons running night and day. All through the nights as well as the days, those 5,000 liquor saloons continue unceasingly to deal out death and destruction to perishing men and women. Go to Chicago and there you will find a liquor saloon to every forty inhabitants and a policeman to every two hundred. The U. S. spends \$700,000,000 every year in intoxicating drink, and in that country in two years there were 3000 women who died from the effects of brutal treatment at the hands of their husbands when drunk.

Is it any wonder, I ask, that the women of that country are using almost superhuman efforts to have the trade wiped away. I trust you will pardon me if, just here, I refer to the fact that, not only in the U. S., but in our own country, also, it is becoming more and more customary every year for liquor dealers to employ young women as bar-tenders. Such a prostitution of female virtue, it does seem to me, must have been invented by the Infernal Powers of Darkness and not by man himself. These young women may

go into those places pure and innocent and spotless as the very angels of Heaven, but I tell you they will not carry on their work there and remain unstained. So beautiful flowers are taken up and transplanted into our houses to make them appear attractive; so are these young girls induced by heavy salaries to stand in those bar-rooms to attract and decoy and gain the custom of respectable young men. But the flowers which we transplant into an impure air gradually become more delicate and can never again be as healthy and vigorous as where they were growing outside in God's pure atmosphere; and these young girls may go into those places with the strongest virtues, the most healthy tastes, and the purest instincts; but they will not breathe the vitiated atmosphere of those dark places of sin long before their virtues will weaken, their tastes become perverted and their instincts corrupt.

Who are we that we should boast of the civilization of the 19th century? What are we that we should look down on nations less civilized? We turn with feelings of horror from the "profane rites of unnumbered savages and from their worship of a fetish in the wilderness;" and we send out missionaries to educate and Christianize them. Oh, yes! we do that; for four years ago there was a vessel sailed for the western coast of Africa having on board fourteen missionaries, eleven cases of gin, and ten thousand casks of rum. But this does not surprise us when we are told that the world spends just 180 times as much in intoxicating drink as is raised for missionary purposes. It is right and all important that, as a race, we should do all we can to draw the darkened souls of other nations from following after false gods—to stay the march of a crushing juggernaut;—but so long as the millions of our own race sing songs to the gods of Bacchus—so long as Satan's infernal chariot of intemperance continues to roll all up and down our own land, crushing with its bloody wheels more souls every year than were sacrificed to juggernaut;—so long as this continues, we must expect as a race to have this thrown back upon us, "cleanse thyself first."

Newman Hall said that "what it costs the world every year for intoxicating drink would place a bible in the hands of every human being on the face of the earth. And is there no incongruity in fact that we send out missionaries to teach the way of life to the nations who know not God, and, with those very missionaries, rum, to lead them into the ways of death? And missionaries tell us that this is one of the greatest obstructions in their work. Some of these heathen people knew nothing at all about this evil until the white man took it to them, and they complain against it most bitterly, and are led to hate our race. Nearly a century ago one of our American Indians when replying to a missionary at a council, said: "Your people came to us; they asked for a small seat, we took pity on them and they sat down among us. We gave them corn and meat; they gave us poison in return. \* \* \* They brought strong liquor among us, it was strong and powerful and it has slain thousands. When your religion makes white people less disposed to cheat Indians we will then consider what you have said. These Indians, you see, considered themselves cheated into liquor; and so they were. They called it "fire water," and so it is. An appropriate name; but fire, because it burns the body—it burns the brain—it burns the soul; it burns in life,—in burns in death—it burns to all eternity! An autoerotic Metalebe chief said, "This beer you brought my people is the source of all quarrels among them. I stop it." And how long I ask you, are we going to continue to license an evil which even barbarians refuse to submit to? Shall we allow savages to be our teachers in a matter of moral and social reform? It is a shame upon our Christianity and a blot upon our civilization—a dark stain upon all Christian nations. And the fact that it is such a national evil is one of the reasons why I wonder at its continuance to-day. Prince Leopold said before he died that "the only foe Great Britain had to fear was intoxicating drink."

The mighty rulers of the different great nations have their respective political problems to solve to-day. Russia has more than one national question of a complex nature to deal with at the present time; but we are told that in the last seven years she spent enough in intoxicating drink to feed every man and woman and child within the borders of her vast empire. This then is the most important question for her legislators. Germany has been shocked at the terrible increase of crime during the past few years. Her emperor declares the cause of it to be drink, and has again and again urged upon his advisers to legislate on this great question. France is corrupt with innumerable and unmentionable vices, but if she prohibits this trade her foundation will be removed, and the whole nation purified. Great Britain has been trying to solve the Irish question but the Irish spend enough every year in intoxicating drink to make them prosperous and contented. Ten million dollars more last year than the whole rent-roll. Canada has been agitated over the trade question. Shall we have a tariff for revenue only or a protective policy? I can tell our legislators what we of both political parties want to-day. We want a protective policy; a policy that will protect us against free trade, or any other trade in that which is every year hastening the lives of some of the noblest men and fairest women in this magnificent Dominion.

For my own part I believe that future generations will hold these Christian governments responsible for the maintenance of this evil in an enlightened age. For centuries the voices of all good men have been heard speaking against it. Today "the blood of millions crying from the ground" demands that it should be abolished, and, if they continue to remain deaf to it all, depend upon it their memories will be blackened by future generations. For, as we wonder at "the established usages" of the dark ages, and look down upon those characters in history who stood out against moral and social reform, keeping up cruel laws and wicked barbarous customs as long as they could, so will future generations, with a knowledge of the light these governments have today, hold them responsible for the continuance of this inhuman relic of the dark ages. Great indeed, then, are the responsibilities which rest upon the legislators of all Christian countries; but, at the same time it should be remembered that theirs are most glorious opportunities; opportunities which if improved, even now, would place their names among

those of the world's greatest benefactors in those histories which are to be written in the years to come. But after all, governments are not alone responsible for this fearful modern evil. Not at all. They are elected and supported by the people; so that, although they are perhaps more directly responsible, yet the responsibility must at least indirectly rest upon all.

We in Canada have been promised the privilege of fighting this evil at the polls. There is not the slightest doubt but that this privilege will be granted to us before long. Who among us then is not directly responsible at this time? Every man no matter how humble his position may be, has now before him a golden opportunity. I would earnestly call upon all who have votes to especially remember at this time that you are responsible beings, responsible not only for the talents entrusted to your care, but also for every opportunity which is given to you for lessening the ills of humanity. And, depend upon it, that He, who hears the cries of the wronged and wretched and looking down from heaven upon the sons of men, sees His own most glorious image defaced in every direction beyond recognition, will hold us all responsible if we fail to improve the opportunities which, as we said are soon to be given to us. Realizing all this, let none of us fail to attend the polls when the plebiscite is taken, but let us all vote for an entire prohibition of the rum trade. We stop at nothing short of an entire prohibition of the whole thing.

Total abstinence is good, and its example beneficial. Moral suasion is an important factor in the elevation of society. But we want a law passed that will wipe the whole thing out, so there can be no more drunkards made. A prominent man, opposed to prohibition, said, "you can't make men good by law." "No," was the reply, "but you can keep them from doing harm." There is where the point is exactly. "Can keep them from doing harm;" and especially from doing harm to others. "It is the function of good government," said Gladstone, some time ago, "to make it easy to do right, and hard to do wrong." Now if that is true, surely prohibition is an act of good government. And we believe that no better and kinder, and more merciful and humane law was ever enacted in the halls of legislation. Why just consider it for a moment and then we have done. Prohibit the trade and there would be no more drunkards to degrade society. Prohibit the trade and those homes of debauchery, where incarnate devils transform woman's purity into loathsomeness, would crumble to the dust. Prohibit the trade and according to Sir Wilfred Lawson, "nine-tenths of the misery of our people would be removed."

For that we work, for that we plead, for that we must vote when the opportunity is given to us. And, if we succeed in carrying this question, we believe that the government will no longer turn to us deaf ears and hardened hearts; but that He, whose ears are always open to the cries of the mourner, will, in His own good time, speak to them that they hear us, and touch their hearts, that they crown our efforts with success. And when governments are made to believe that a revenue raised out of the want and woe and suffering and life blood of the people is got at too great a cost—when prohibiting has become general all over the Christian world, then, and not till then, can temperance workers rest from their labors. Then the mighty vineyards of Europe, which now cover 23,000,000 acres, can be converted into golden fields of grain to feed her own starving children. Then the enormous amount of grain which now goes into the distilleries can be used as it was designed by a beneficent Creator it should be used. Then the supply of bread for the sons of men will be increased. Oh! I tell you there will be happy time then, where there is no happiness now. And any man who has helped in the least degree to accomplish this, will be amply rewarded if to him it is said "Well done, good and faithful servant." And the feeblest woman who has joined in the work will not have lived all in vain; for ere the world recedes and disappears from her view, swift winged messengers will carry an account of her stewardship to heaven and the redeemed ones there will join in pronouncing these words of everlasting commendation, "She hath done what she could."

**About Tomatoes.**  
 These vegetables should be grown in every kitchen garden, as they are not only most acceptable additions to the food supply, but very beneficial to the health. As soon as the danger from frost is over, the plants should be set out in deeply turned soil. The soil should be fertile, but it is not a good plan to use fresh manure. If to highly manured they will run to bush instead of fruit. But if the soil is fertile, they will put on fruit with comparatively little bush. As soon as planted they should be staked like garden peas, if one wishes fair, well-ripened fruit.  
 If well supported by strong brush, the vines will grow from four to five feet high, and the fruit will not decay from dampness and black rot, as it will do if the vines are allowed to trail on the ground. If there should be a vigorous growth of vines, from time to time they should be pinched back.  
 In addition to their value for cooking and table purposes, tomatoes have a medicinal importance that is not generally appreciated. The slight acidity of the fruit has a cooling effect, which makes it peculiarly desirable in summer. It is said that a free use of this fruit at meals goes a long way to alleviate the danger from malaria, and to keep off the fevers that are so common in all agricultural districts.

"What would you say to a good steady job of work?" asked the kind woman.  
 "What would I say to a job of work?" replied Perry Patette; "missus, it would be impossible to repeat to a lady what I would say to it."  
 The Judge: "You are here as the alleged murderer of a lawyer." The prisoner: "You've got it mixed. I'm here as the murderer of an alleged lawyer."  
 The Judge: "Eh! what's that! Why didn't you say so before? The prisoner is discharged with the thanks of the court."

**Notice of Dissolution.**  
 Notice is hereby given that the firm of LOCKETT & STEWART has been this day dissolved by mutual consent of both parties, and the first named E. C. Lockett has retired from the business. The said business will be carried on by Jas. A. Stewart, who will collect all debts due the said firm.  
 (Signed) JAS. A. STEWART.  
 E. C. LOCKETT.  
 Dated this 22d day of March, 1897.

**WM. PETERS,**  
 LEATHER, HIDES, TALLOW,  
 Furriers' and Tanners' Tools, Shoemakers' Findings, etc.  
 Manufacturer of the Famed Bluenose Buffalo Sleigh Robe.  
 240 Union St., St. John, N. B.

**YOU CAN BUY**  
**Pianos, Organs,**  
 or anything else in Musical Instruments, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry or Silverware, at

**TERMS TO SUIT YOU,**  
**K. BEZANSON,**  
 258, 260 and 262 Main St.,  
**MONCTON, - N. B.**

**W. A. CURRIE, D. D. S.**  
 (Late Instructor in Boston Dental College.)  
 EVERY FORM OF **Modern Dentistry.**  
**Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty**  
 Chestnut Building, - Fredericton.

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**GLOBE LAUNDRY,**  
 2 Doors Below Queen Hotel  
 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.  
 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
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**Groceries, Dry Goods,**  
 Hardware, Boots and Shoes,  
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 Coffins, Caskets and Undertaker's Supplies.

—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—  
**Spruce, Pine and Hardwood Lumber**  
**Shingles, Laths, &c.**  
 Daily expected to arrive, a full line of  
**Spring Goods,**  
 Both Domestic and Foreign,  
 purchasing for cash in the best markets, and will be sold at  
**Reasonable Prices.**

**CROTHERS BROS.'**  
**STEAM SAW MILL,**  
 Upper Gagetown.  
 Local Sawing done in First Class Shape and at Reasonable Rates.  
 150 CORDS 4-FOOT SLAB WOOD FOR SALE VERY LOW.

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 (Signed) JAS. A. STEWART.  
 E. C. LOCKETT.  
 Dated this 22d day of March, 1897.

**It's Just this Way!**  
**The Elgin Watch Company**  
 Recently stopped making a Watch called the "State Street," because it differed slightly in thickness from other 16 size movements. The movements on hand were offered at a large reduction, and we bought over half of them. They've always sold for \$10 in solid silver cases. We will send you one, post-paid, for \$7.

**L. L. SHARPE,**  
 Watchmaker and Optician,  
 42 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

**James Stirling,**  
 Manufacturer of Harness, St. John.  
 I have recently bought out the stock of the estate of the late William Robb, consisting of  
**Harness and Saddles**  
 of all kinds. Some great bargains will now be offered.  
 My stock on hand is second to none in the city, to choose from. Working Harness, Light Harness from \$14 and upwards. Give us a call.  
**JAMES STIRLING,**  
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**J. W. KEAST,**  
 GENERAL DEALER IN—  
**Flour, Meal, Feed, Oats,**  
 General Groceries,  
 Hardware, &c.

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**Game, Poultry and Fresh Fish**  
 A SPECIALTY.  
 Orders for Fresh Meats from customers on the river solicited.  
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 Law Books and Periodicals. Bound in a Superior Manner. Paper ruled in any Pattern. Color Stamping executed. Orders promptly attended to.  
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**FREDERICTON, N. B.**  
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**Cedar Shingles!**  
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 Don't forget to see them before you buy.

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**SLOCUM & ALWARD,**  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
 CITY MARKET, - ST. JOHN, N. B.  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE**  
 of all kinds consigned to us will receive our careful attention.  
**Prompt Returns Made.**