

The Premier at the Great Fair.

Sir John Thompson opened the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto last week. In the course of his speech he said: We are here today to open this Exhibition under circumstances peculiarly gratifying, because hardly a year has elapsed since the people of this Dominion at the Exhibition of the industry of all nations, have achieved the greatest triumph that any people ever won at such a competition. These are circumstances on which I can well congratulate you today after the lapse of sixteen years since you were so eloquently addressed by the gentleman who opened the inaugural Fair. But there are circumstances which justify our pride of nationality, as well as our pride in view of the progress which has been achieved in the pursuit of agriculture and industry throughout the country. These are to the people of this Dominion far more endeared than ever they were to the promoters of British polity in this wide Dominion. If it was true in 1878 that the people of Canada ought to be proud of the destiny which was placed in their hands, the destiny of established British polity in this continent, and of illustrating here the value of the constitution which they have inherited from their fathers, that pride has been more than doubled since then, for our constitution has proved equal to every strain upon it. Canadians today have not only a country of which they may well be proud, but a constitution which gives scope and freedom to the pursuit of every art, and every path of agriculture through which their industry can be plied.

Continuing, he asserted, as one of the public men of the country, that it was their duty to remove all possible causes of friction between Canada and other lands. It was also their duty as Canadians to more firmly establish the good-will existing between the provinces. Canada was greater today as a part of the British Empire than she would be without British rule and it would be the duty of every true Canadian, if the time should unfortunately come, to stand firm for his country, so that the same flag of which today they were so proud would float over their children. The great achievements in the past had been accomplished in Canada under British rule, and the great deeds of future Canadians would be accomplished under the same rule. It could be said that, since the opening of the Toronto Exhibition, 1878, the people of this country, and especially those whose good fortune it was to reside in the Province of Ontario, had found additional reasons for pride and satisfaction when reviewing the past. Not only because the progress of the fair and the province has been admirable, but because it stimulated the whole people. The time had come when Canadians realized what a great country theirs was to live in. Already our countrymen from the States were coming home in tens of thousands, realizing that Canada was the best home for them and their children. After all, with proper industry, pursuing the arts of peace, they could find a safer home and a surer return for their work in their native land than in the United States. The constitution of Canada not only furnishes an absolute guarantee for their security from lawlessness, but likewise was broad enough to enable them to reach their highest (lawful) ambitions. Concluding he extended to the citizens of Toronto and the Province of Ontario his congratulations as a citizen of the Dominion upon the great success which their Fair had achieved in the past, a success which he hoped would be outdone by the present exhibition.

The Flying Problem Solved.

A few weeks ago THE DISPATCH made mention of a flying machine invented by a Maine man named Maxim, and operated in England. Since then the following news has come from London: Speaking of angels falling, it is certain that a machine exists whereby mortals may be raised to skies. In spite of scepticism from ignorant and scientific alike, the Maxim machine at Bexley, in Kent, which has been freely tested by experts gathered at the recent meeting of the British Association, does rise in the air, and is propelled at various planes by steam generated from gasoline fuel by two engines, in proportion to their weight the most powerful ever constructed. In one minute pressure can be increased to 300 pounds the square inch, the engines making more than 500 revolutions a minute, with one horse-power to every two pounds of their weight. The total weight of the machine is 8,000 pounds. It looks like a huge bird with four immense wings. It is more than 100 feet wide, and is propelled by two large screws resembling a ship's. The machine is intended for use only in war, and the engineer admits that its employment, like that of any other martial appliance, may be attended with disaster and loss of life under unfavorable circumstances. He is sanguine that dynamite or other agents of destruction cast from it, when hidden by the clouds and beyond reach of an enemy's guns, will instantly end any battle in favor of the side using it. Although some details, it is conceded, still require further time, disinterested and competent judgment is that with the practical progress now accomplished in construction of apparatus for steering and sustaining in high currents, the problem of the flying machine will be solved before the century is out.

Effect of the U. S. Tariff.

It is rather early to speak positively of the effect on Canadian business with the States, produced by the new Tariff just come into force. But the anticipations of merchants across the line which have been stated in several U. S. papers, are, we believe, justified. Buffalo produce firms are looking for large imports of Canadian eggs, apples and potatoes with some increase in those of butter and cheese in border districts. Garden "truck" as it is called in the States, grown at points near the line will find a ready sale across the border. Cattle, sheep and horses, although the duty is still high—20 per cent ad valorem—can also be exported, but we do not anticipate any very great enlargement of these shipments, as this duty handicaps our stock raisers in competing with American farmers. Exports of hay from border districts are expected to increase.

The most hopeful outlook for our grain growers is in barley. The McKinley tariff was almost prohibitive, but so valuable is our product to brewers of the most popular beverage of the States, lager beer, that a considerable amount has been exported in spite of the heavy duty. Curious to say, the effect of this duty in keeping out our barley, was no benefit to the U. S. growers, indeed it worked them an injury. The brewers declined to buy eastern grown barley except at rates ruling in the west, and confined their supplies to malt made from western barley, so the advance expected to be realized owing to the McKinley duty was not realized. A leading authority states indeed that the barley growers in New York and other eastern states suffered depreciation from the exclusion of our grain by practically throwing it out of demand. We may expect a considerable increase in barley exports, as the brewers will be delighted to have once again the ability to give their beer that brightness of color which is a special feature of lager made from Canadian barley.

Already heavy shipments of our dressed lumber have been made, purchases of which have been suspended for a length of time awaiting the settlement of the tariff. It is expected that in course of a few years Canada will sell 20 million dollars worth of lumber to the States, and a development of saw mill enterprises in those districts from which saw logs have been shipped.—*Canadian Trade Review.*

Burial Reform.

The St. John Record writing on the above subject says a society has been formed in New York known as the Burial Reform Association, and its objects are:

1. To secure simple funeral services.
2. To promote inexpensive funerals for rich and poor alike.
3. To discourage excessive display of flowers but not their moderate use.
4. To discourage the use of all emblems which suggest pagan notions of death.
5. To secure burials directly in the soil and prohibit the use of vaults and cemented graves.
6. To discourage the wearing of crape, especially of crape veils.
7. To preach the doctrine that the Christian should not be mourned for as lost, but considered a victor over death and so in the rites attending the disposal of his body and in the subsequent life of those who are left in sorrow there should be the light and glory of the Gospel.

It will be allowed by all reasonable people that the aims of the association as given in these sections are based on a just idea of what is right and Christian. The idea of embalming, which is copied from the practices of the Egyptians, must be obnoxious to every sensible man as it is to the New York clergy. If it could be done as the Egyptians performed it, there would still be no excuse for it, but the miserable attempt at the art practised today, is surely worthy of complete condemnation. The Reformers will advocate their reforms from the pulpit and discuss it in church societies, and it is expected that within a short time funeral expenses will be avoided. The men interested in the movement expect to meet with opposition from the undertakers, florists and those engaged in the profitable traffic of disposing of the dead by existing methods. But they will keep to work upon the plans formed and meet argument with argument. It is very probable that within a short time a branch reform will be organized in this province.

Women's Rights in the Past.

Women used to have a few of the political privileges they are now demanding. Women sat in council with the Saxon tribes; abbesses deliberated with the king, bishops, and nobles at Beocelnd in 694, and five of them signed the decrees of the assembly; in the reigns of Henry III. and of Edward I. four abbesses were summoned to Parliament, and in the reign of Edward III. six countesses were distinguished in the same way.

Forest Fires.

Reports from different sections are that forest fires are raging fiercely and unless there is rain the country will be burned up. Around Spruce lake some valuable timber land has been destroyed. Last night the atmosphere was full of the odor of burning wood and the heat was intense. A wave of heat from the fires seemed to have swept upon the city.

Today a fierce brush fire is raging back of Lily Lake. Out at Loch Lomond and at Red Head the woods are burning rapidly. At Spruce Lake four miles of fine woods have been destroyed.—*St. John Record, (Thursday)*

The Hero of Quebec.

In a former issue it was announced that the sword used by Gen. Wolfe, when he took Quebec was to be brought to Canada and placed in the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa. An English paper speaking of this interesting relic says: "The history of the relic is a curious one. It appears from documents which have been preserved that for nearly a century it lay buried just beneath the ground on the very spot on the Plains of Abraham where Wolfe fell mortally wounded on Sept. 13, 1759. It was, it will be remembered, in the very heat of the engagement with the French troops under Montcalm that Wolfe received his mortal wound. Of two previous wounds he had taken no heed, though one was in the groin. Hastily covering the trace of them with his handkerchief, and bidding those about him to say nothing on the subject lest his soldiers should grow faint-hearted, he again led his favourite Grenadiers to the charge. But a third ball completely overcame him; he was led a little to the rear, and disencumbered of his arms and accoutrements by his attendants and servants, and when the welcome cry had come "They run! They run!" the lifeless corpse was borne away to the flagship in the St. Lawrence below, without a thought of the sword, which had been hastily thrown down on the damp earth. The heavy tramp of battalions and the planting of artillery to complete the demolition of the citadel which formed the French headquarters completely hid the weapon from sight, and there it lay for ninety years or so, until the foundations were dug of the monument which marks in one obelisk the bravery of the French and English alike. It was taken to Mr. Stewart Derbshire, for many years Queen's printer in Canada. Shortly afterwards the 100th Regiment was raised in Canada to proceed to the Crimea, and it was then presented to Major Dunn in the hope that he would, to use Mr. Derbshire's own words, 'again make it terrible to the enemies of our country.' It is believed to have been used by Major Dunn in the terrible charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, and it is fitting that the Victoria Cross which that gallant officer received at the hands of his Sovereign should pass with the sword and other medals into the proud care of the Canadian people.

"Things have greatly changed since the terrible struggle which exchanged the French for the English flag on the ramparts of Quebec, and there is no more significant proof of the healing power of time than the reception of this relic by the French-Canadians of today. It is, of course, a souvenir which recalls to their minds one of the bitterest pages of French history—the violent separation of Canada from her first Motherland—but they realize quite as fully as Parkman, the historian, did, that subsequent events have made the conquest of Quebec as precious to French-Canadians as to their English fellow-citizens. For evidence of this we need only turn to the columns of such a journal as La Minerve, of Montreal, which, speaking of the addition of this sword to Canada's collection of historical relics, says: "The treaty of 1763 secured to us the free exercise of our religion, the enjoyment of our properties, the benefit of our civil jurisprudence. It is still the most sacred duty to fight unyieldingly for the preservation of our rights; but, despite all, we have nothing to complain of. There is not a small nation in the world which enjoys a greater amount of liberty than the French-Canadians, and they know how to accept the situation. The British Crown is justified in reckoning upon them as upon its most loyal subjects.' No one who remembers the gallant and loyal conduct of De Salaberry at Chateauguay, and others like him, will doubt the sincerity of this protestation, so far as the majority of the French-Canadian people are concerned. There is only one thing needed to complete the satisfaction of English and French-Canadians alike. It is that the sword of the French commander, Montcalm, should now be discovered, and be placed side by side in one casket with that of the English general, to record for all time the fact that the combatants of yesterday have become the partners and co-workers of today."

Warm Baths.

Warm baths will often prevent the most virulent diseases. A person who may be in fear of having received infection of any kind should take a warm bath, suffer perspiration to ensue, and then rub dry. He is advised to dress warmly to guard against taking cold. If the system has imbibed any infectious matter, it will be removed by resorting to the warm bath if the latter is taken before the infection has had time to spread over the system; and even if some time has elapsed, the drenching perspiration that may be induced by hot water will be very likely to remove it. In cases of congestion, bilious colic, inflammation, etc., there is no remedy more certain to give relief than a hot bath. In cases of obstinate constipation, also, wonderful cures have been wrought.

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This exhibition will embrace samples of the best products of Carleton County's Farms, Dairies, Orchards and Gardens, and also a

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NOTICE.

To John R. McKinney of the parish of Brighton in the County of Carleton, Farmer, and all others whom it may in any wise concern.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction in front of the office of Hartley & Carvell, Attorneys at Law, in the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, on MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the said Parish of Brighton and bounded as follows:—Commencing at the Newburg Road where the dividing line of lots number fourteen and fifteen intersect the said Road, thence east along said line two hundred and fifty eight (258) rods; thence south sixty (60) rods; thence west one hundred and forty one (141) rods, to the aforesaid Road, thence north along said Road seventy (70) degrees west, sixty eight rods, thence north fifty three (53) degrees west seventy two (72) rods to the place of beginning, containing seventy eight acres more or less, excepting therefrom a piece of land conveyed by late George Robinson to James Dickinson, being same land owned by late George Robinson, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereto belonging. The above sale will take place under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made between the said John R. McKinney of the one part, and the undersigned Adda Tedlie, of said Brighton, spinster, of the other part, which said indenture bears date the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1888, and registered in Book "C" No. 3 of Records, on pages 283, 284 and 285, the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1888, default having been made in the payment of the moneys thereby secured. Dated this eighth day of August, A. D. 1894. HARTLEY & CARVELL, ADDA TEDLIE, Solicitors to Mortgagee. Mortgagee.