

CORRESPONDENCE.

Edmundston.

JUNE 30.—Jas. Murchie & Sons have about 85 men on their pay roll and their mill is doing good work. Assistant manager Bosse is correspondingly happy.

T. R. Savage, one of Bangor's prominent business men, accompanied by W. M. Lowmyer, of Boston, arrived in town yesterday from a fishing trip and reported great success. They went up the head waters of the Moosehead and came down the Allegash. They saw 89 red deer and 11 moose on the trip. They ran up to a moose swimming over the lake and they splashed water over him with their paddles scaring him out of about a year's growth.

We are having frequent showers and crops are looking fine, especially the hay, which will be above the average.

M. Dayton is buying large quantities of berries for the Boston market.

Mrs. Felix Herbert has arrived home from Montreal much improved in health.

The Temiscouta Ry. has changed time. The train for Connor's Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving here at 6 p. m., other days at 3 p. m. Train arrives from Connor's at 10 a. m.

R. G. Duboro, Whitehead & Turner's popular traveller, is in town today.

Alphonse Cyr, agent for the Singer sewing machine, is laid up with a sore knee.

Frank R. Tighe's new brick building will soon be finished. The ground floor is to be used for a saloon and the up-stairs as a dwelling.

The new brick recording office is about completed and will be fitted up for business as soon as completed.

Miss Modest Fournier has gone to River du Loup for a few days.

Hartland.

JULY 2.—Prof. W. F. Watson, of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., is here to spend the summer with his father, Mr. Geo. C. Watson. He arrived on Wednesday accompanied by his mother who has been visiting him since March.

Miss Fannie Barnett, of Boston, is visiting her uncle, John Barnett.

Mrs. W. E. Thistle visited Mrs. Bearisty, at Lakeville, this week.

Rev. H. Stanley Young has been spending a few days at his home at Oak Bay, Charlotte Co.

The concert on Mrs. G. W. Boyer's lawn, under the auspices of the A. C. F. society, last Tuesday evening, proved a success in every way. The programme was good and rendered especially attractive by vocal duets by the Misses Phillips, the Misses Hay, and Miss Milly Baird, violin soloist, of Woodstock.

Strawberries are the most plentiful ever known here. They are selling at the stores for five cents a pound.

Fred. H. Stevens is hustling the Advertiser. He purposes getting out a weekly sheet. The first issue will appear in a few weeks.

John T. G. Carr's new storehouse is 35x70 feet with 25 foot posts. There will be three stories. It is by far the largest building in the village.

Mr. Carr spent the greater part of this week in St. John.

Dr. Estey's professional calls are more and more frequent. The success of his first cases have won for him a good reputation.

The town is billed for an excursion to Fredericton next Thursday; the laying of the Methodist church corner stone, the 11th; and the Foresters picnic on the 16th.

Peel.

JULY 1.—A wedding will take place here on the afternoon of July 11th, when Mr. L. A. Morrell, manager in Fredericton for the American Singer company, will be married to Miss Emma Harmon, daughter of Mr. W. B. Harmon, of this place. Invitations have been issued to friends to be present on the festive occasion.

Bristol.

JULY 2.—Mr. Logan, who has the contract for building the new bridge over the Shiktehawk, has arrived with a crew and commenced work. He has rented D. S. Jones' new building and will board his own men.

Michael Welch, of Glassville, is preparing to build a large warehouse near the outlet of the Glassville road. He has four teams hauling the lumber from his mills at Foreston. Wallace Bell has the contract for doing the work.

The advanced department of the school closed on Friday, the primary being closed the week before. After the vacation both departments will be placed under the charge of one teacher, as the attendance in summer is small.

The yearly meeting of the Free Baptists will be held in the F. B. church here next Friday, and will continue over the Sabbath. It is expected that a large number of ministers and others will be in attendance. It is four years since the last meeting was held here.

A district meeting of the Free Christian Baptists will be held at Bath, three miles above here, on the same date.

Mrs. Dr. Atkinson left today on a trip to Nova Scotia.

A new time table on the C. P. R. goes into effect today, the express going south will pass here about 6 a. m., being nearly five hours earlier than by the former arrangement. The express coming north will be somewhat earlier than formerly.

Mr. Camp Wiggins, Lakeville, has been spending a few days with his brother, G. S. Wiggins.

The statute labor on the roads has just been performed, and the road is now in very good condition. The road machine was used just below the village and did grand work. It is the first time it has been used in this section.

Grand Falls.

JULY 2.—Miss Susie Smith is visiting friends in Fort Fairfield.

Miss Mary Rainsford returned Thursday from St. John where she has been visiting.

Mr. L. A. Estey spent Sunday in Woodstock, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. A. G. McGibbon.

Miss A. Howard and sister have gone on a trip to Presque Isle.

Miss J. DeWolfe, of New York, arrived here Friday. She will spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. J. R. Graham.

Mr. McBride, of Woodstock, has been in town the last two weeks, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Jas. Watson.

Miss Bessie Fraser is visiting friends in Andover.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. White left here Friday for St. Stephen where they will spend their vacation. Mr. White will again take charge of the Superior School in September, and Miss M. Maxwell of Moore's Mills, will teach the primary department.

Middle Simonds.

JULY 3.—A Loyal Orange Lodge was organized here last evening by W. C. Master, David Hipwell, assisted by District Master Farley, Grand Director Wiggins, Rev. D. E. Brooks, and other members of Woodstock, Lakeville, Florenceville and Bristol lodges. The new lodge starts with 15 members, and known as "Hipwell," L. O. L., No. 57, night of meeting 1st Monday of each month. The members will probably join the brethren of Woodstock and celebrate the 12th of July at Houlton. The following officers were elected and installed: W. C. Ridout, W. M., S. E. Colwell, D. M.; Harry W. Shaw, R. S.; Edward Underhill, Treas. The election of the remainder of the officers was deferred until a special meeting should be called by the master. Seven members were advanced from the Orange to Royal Arch Purple degree. Lodge adjourned at 6 a. m. Some interesting addresses were given by the County Master and other members. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the new members for their hospitality and courtesy to the visiting brethren.

The Russian Storm Cloud.

The persevering attempts of Russian conspirators during the last 13 years to assassinate the Emperor several of which conspirators have been within an ace of success—vividly show his perilous position. They also bode mischief to the peace of Europe. It is impossible to foretell what would occur if any such catastrophe happened. Would the policy of the future government be—as now—one of armed peace, or would it imitate the French revolutionists of 1792, and by plunging Russia into foreign war, divert people's attention from home affairs?

Since Peter the Great four Czars have been murdered, but there is no accurate record of baffled conspiracies. It is 13 years since Alexander II was assassinated, and since then dozens of plots have been unearthed, and the Emperor's life has been repeatedly attempted, but great care has always been taken to prevent the truth becoming known. The recent discoveries of railways being mined over which the Emperor would have to pass, and of public buildings being also mined which it was known he intended to visit, show the imminence of the danger; and also that the conspirators must be comparatively numerous and possess funds. Danger threatened from different directions: (1) the old Nihilists, who are practically anarchists. Although these, from their adventurous hardihood, are very dangerous, they are not numerically strong; (2) the old-time type of conspirators, men of the upper and middle classes, who are greatly dissatisfied with the present cast-iron system of rule and standstillism, and who are determined, at any risk, to bring about a change; (3) other so-called conspirators, but who outside Russia would not be classed as such; men who abhor assassination, but who seek more or less legally to bring about reforms. In other countries these latter would form legal associations for peacefully effecting reforms, but this cannot be done under that semi-Asiatic despotism. The Russian police often purposely mix them up with the genuine plotters, with whom they have nothing to do.

As showing the extreme peril of the Emperor's position officers of the army and navy officials of good standing have been discovered among those plotting against his life. The Czar has been so impressed with his danger that he has created a special Department of State—with its own Minister and police—exempt from all control except his own. Its special object is to safeguard the palace, and also the Emperor during journeys. But unless he can be sure of the fidelity of those about him these extra precautions will be of little use. The assassination of the French President has vastly increased the Czar's danger, for one specialty of the native Russians—to some extent a stumbling block—is that they are an imitative race, more so than any other in Europe. One of two things is reasonably certain to happen within a measurable period; (1) either he will somewhat relax his iron rule of repression and initiate sorely-needed reforms, or (2) he will share the fate of his father. Such a crime would probably start the avalanche overhanging Europe.—*Toronto Mail.*

Wall Paper and Candle Light.

Everyone knows that when the walls of a room are papered with a light paper it looks more cheerful, but we hardly realise the difference between dark and light papering. A scientist has now measured in a systematic way, and has come to the following results:—

Suppose the room is covered with black cloth, and it requires one hundred candles to give it a certain degree of light. If you take away the black cloth and paper the room with dark brown paper, eighty-seven candles will give the same amount of light. With blue paper seventy-two candles will do; with fresh paint sixty candles give as much light; and with clean deal-board walls fifty candles are sufficient.

But if the room be painted in white, fifteen candles make it as light as eighty-seven candles with the dark brown surroundings. The conclusion is evident. Not only is it hard for the eyes to have a sudden contrast of dark and light, but it is also much more expensive to light twelve candles where two or three would be sufficient.

WHERE THE SUN NEVER SETS.

The Intercolonial Conference now Going on. Banquet to the Delegates.

The Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa opened on Thursday last. A grand banquet was held in the Russell House in the evening. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, presided. Nearly 300 guests were present in the large dining-room, which was most handsomely decorated with flags and festoons of bunting, and a great profusion of flowers and foliage plants.

The following delegates were present: The Imperial Government—The Earl of Jersey.

New South Wales—Mr. F. B. Suttor, Minister of Public Instruction.

Tasmania—Mr. Nicholas Fitzgerald.

Cape of Good Hope—Sir Henry de Villiers, Sir Charles Mills, Mr. Jan Hendrick Hofmeyer.

South Australia—Mr. Thomas Playford, Agent-General in London.

New Zealand—Mr. Alfred Lee Smith.

Victoria—Sir Henry John Wrixon, Mr. Nicholas Fitzgerald, Mr. Simon Fraser.

Queensland—Mr. A. J. Thynne, Mr. Wm. Forrest.

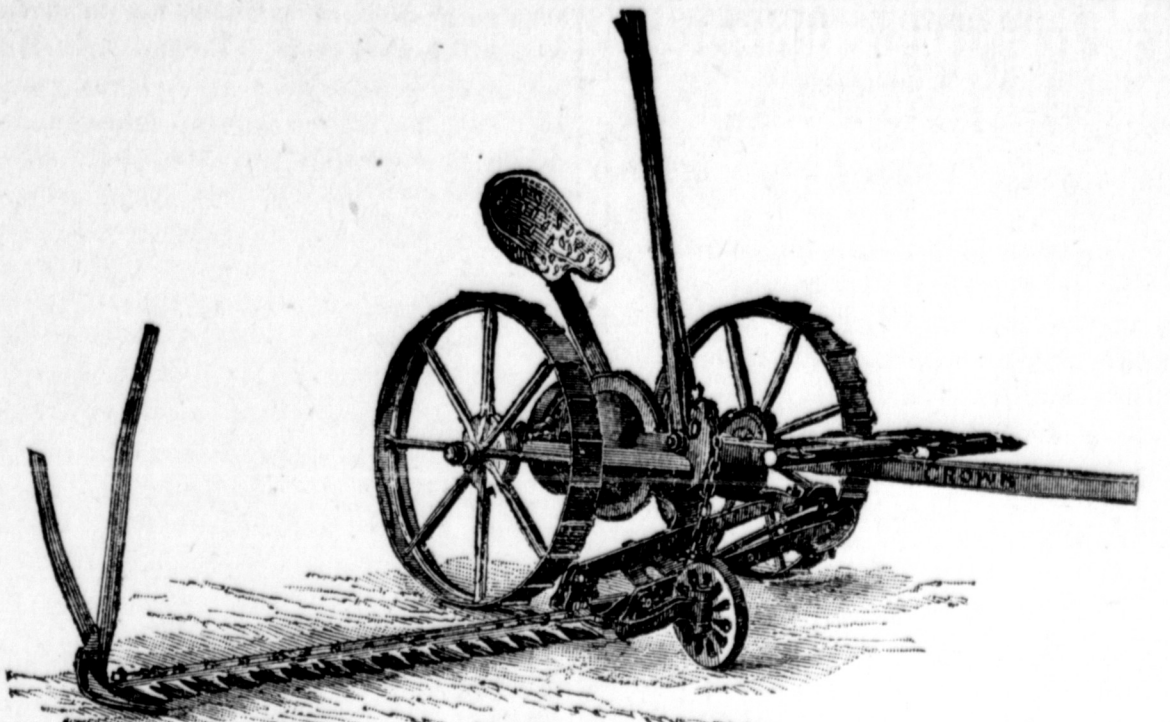
Canada—Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. George E. Foster, Mr. Sandford Fleming.

Speeches were made by representatives from the leading colonies, and as of most interest, is given an epitome of the remarks made by Sir John Thompson and Mr. Laurier.

Sir John Thompson said that both the houses of parliament of Canada were agreed upon one thing, and that was to give a hearty welcome to the delegates. In Canada they had been hearing almost perpetually that there was no sentiment in the trade relations between the colonies, but that it was a mere question of statistics and figures, of dollars and cents. The speeches, however, tonight had partly dispelled that idea. The sentiments of Mr. Playford were noble sentiments. The only difference, after all, between Canada and the Australasian colonies was one of time and space. Canada realized the important business that was before the conference. For a time sentiment would have to be laid aside. There were, indeed, serious problems to be discussed, which required time and patience. The people of Canada would wait patiently to hear the results of the conference. (Cheers.) The loyalty of Canadians was largely due to the fact that the empire was, after all, Canada's empire as well as Great Britain's. It was a simple duty he owed to his fellow countrymen to testify to the loyalty of the French-Canadian race. But for the devotion, heroism, and loyalty of the French people there would be no Canada today. (Cheers.) A people's gratitude was written on the pages of Confederation for that loyalty and devotion. In conclusion, he said that all would wait with great patience to hear the result of the deliberations of the conference. At the close of the premier's speech there was great applause, which was renewed again and again.

Mr. Laurier, who was received with great applause, said that in the parliament of Canada there was quantity on one side and quality on the other. (Cheers and laughter.) If the parliament was not doing what was right, it was not for the want of good advice. The government, was, perhaps, like a place not to be named among Christians—it was paved with good intentions. (Laughter.) In the many years he had been in opposition he was always extending it good advice. In Canada when the N. P. was brought into existence a few years ago they were told that it was to bring good crops, and now it would seem that the government was to furnish the delegates with good weather. There was no one, he said, who witnessed the scene in the senate chamber that afternoon without being deeply impressed with character of the gathering. For his own part when he saw his Excellency calling upon delegate after delegate from the various colonies, some of them which the ancients knew nothing about except as a land of awe and terror, he was deeply impressed with what liberal institutions, pluck, and courage had accomplished. (Cheers.) One thing seemed quite clear, and that was that there was a deep-rooted inspiration in the colonies in favor of self-government. There was also a feeling for a broader union of Imperial interests. (Hear, hear.) "In Canada we were the pioneers of self-government. When Baldwin and Lafontaine advocated self-government there were many men, not only in Britain, but the colonies, who believed it might be attended with very different results than what all now knew was the case. Self-government brought less colonial responsibilities to Britain, and more attachment on the part of those in the colonies. From the very day the redcoats left Quebec the attachment to Britain grew stronger." He went on to speak of the benefits of Confederation and the federation of the Anglo-Saxon race, which, if brought about at all, would be by the influence of the laws of trade. As to the loyalty of French Canadians, his own presence, as one entrusted by one of the great parties of the country, was a guarantee as to that. (Cheers.)

At a meeting of the delegates in the afternoon an address to be presented to the Queen was unanimously adopted. It contains this clause: "We beg to assure your Majesty of the earnest resolve which animates those charged with the administration of your Majesty's colonial possessions, to vie with your Majesty's Imperial advisers in upholding the ancient Monarchy under which it is our happiness to live, and in doing our part to hand down unimpaired to latest generations this great symbol of our union and our strength. We rejoice in the well grounded hope that your Majesty may be spared to your people for many years to come."



Crown Mower.

Call and see our improvements for 1894. This is our Ninth Year in manufacturing this machine, and its reputation is growing yearly. It stands the test of time. Those in want of a first-class machine call early.

We also have on hand a fine assortment of PUMPS of different descriptions including the celebrated Thurber Cucumber-wood Pump.

SMALL & FISHER,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

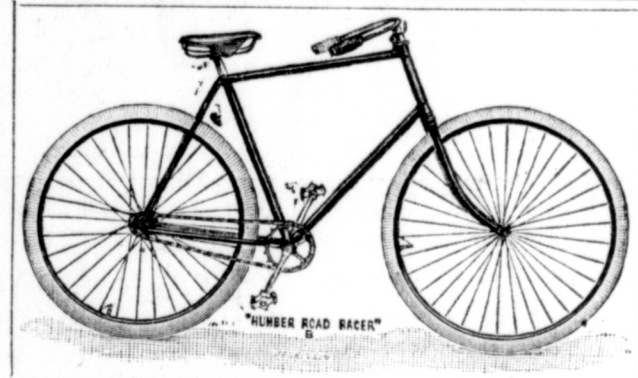


STILL A FEW LEFT

OF THOSE Beautiful, Stylish and Perfect : : Fitting : :

LADIES' SHIRT : WAISTS Blouses.

John McLaughlan.



"The ruddy-cheeked, full-limbed girl of today, who climbs mountains, rides the bicycle, swims, rows, and is not afraid of the health-giving kisses of the god of day, is a living illustration of the value of exercise."

As every woman who has ridden a wheel realizes, and every man, too, there is nothing like it for taking one's self out of one's self, from care, anxiety, and all the mental ailments which sap and destroy the bodily powers.

We can sell you a good wheel at a low price.

June 20, '94. BALMAIN BROS., Woodstock, N. B.

CLEARANCE SALE

Dry Goods

Still Continues.

AUCTION TUESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

And Private Sale Each Day Regardless of Cost.

20 and 22 King Street.

Woodstock.

Repeat Order.

We have been obliged to repeat our order for

Summer -:- Shirts.

More of Those

Fine Cashmere, Black Sateen, Fast Dye, Fancy Cambric Dress, Fine Underwear and Hosiery, Yeddo Straw Hats, also, Fedora and Stiff Flange Brims, Latest American Shapes.

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