

**John T. G. Carr,**  
Hartland,  
Pays CASH for  
**COUNTRY  
PRODUCE.**

Having a large connection in the Poultry line, I handle tons of it every season, but only want good stock, well dressed. It you have got that kind bring it along.

JOHN T. G. CARR.

Hartland, N. B.

**JAMES HAYDEN**

Has been placing some new Machinery in his Mill, and is now able to do all classes of work on Short Order.

Storm Doors and Windows a specialty.

Mouldings of All Kinds and Sheathing.

WOODSTOCK N. B.

**FEWER BROS.,  
PLUMBERS,**  
Steam, Gas and Water Fitters.

Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.  
Prices moderate. Work warranted.

**EMERALD ST., OPP. WILBUR HOUSE**  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

**LIVERY AND HACK STABLE,**  
H. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props.

Outfits for commercial travellers. Coaches in attendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery Teams to let at Reasonable Rates.  
A First-Class Hearse in connection.

**Wilbur House,** (Main St.) Woodstock, N. B.  
N. B.—Orders for coach left at stable or sent by telephone will receive prompt attention.

**Fall and Winter  
GOODS,**

Suitable for

**Christmas  
Presents,**

At **E. J. CLARKE'S,**

MAIN STREET, - - WOODSTOCK.

**HARTLAND CASH STORE**

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Astrachan Jackets,

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

A full stock of

**GROCERIES, GLASS & HARDWARE.**

Clearance Sale at Cost of

**Ready Made Clothing.**

A Large Line of Blue Felt Yachting Caps.

**FLOUR** (PRAIRIE KING, and FIVE ROSES.

**BLANKETS** From the Woodstock Woollen Mills.

\$1.00 invested: the Hartland Cash Store will bring better results than anywhere else.

**W. F. THORNTON, Prop.**

**DANIEL LEE,**

Landeau, - Livery - and  
Boarding - Stables.

Coaches in attendance at  
Steamboats and Trains.

DOUBLE and SINGLE TURNOUTS.

ACCOMMODATION BARGE,  
for Picnics and other outings.

**LANDEAU**

**Reading Habits of Englishmen and of Americans.**

There is no way of knowing with any exactness the comparative amount of newspaper-reading in England and America; but it is undoubtedly true that the Englishman takes his newspaper much more seriously than the American—first, because his newspaper is more accurate and more carefully written; and then, because the Englishman takes everything more seriously—even Mark Twain; and most notable of all, because of the wider sweep of interest, and the broader horizon offered to the English newspaper-reader, due simply to the fact that all the news and every interest of the whole British Empire are centered in London; and because, too, all Imperial politics are settled finally, not in forty-four different States, but in London. The English newspapers are, therefore, to be taken seriously into account when one estimates what, and to what purpose, English people read. Englishmen are *par excellence* the most careful travellers of the world. Men who are to write and men who hope to rule look upon a trip around the world as a necessary part of their curriculum. This reacts upon their newspapers and magazines, which receive weighty communications from experts, wherever a British interest is threatened, and whenever the British Lion's paw is suspected of being used to roast somebody else's chestnuts. Nothing does more to keep up the tone of the daily press than this intimate and serious interest that so many Englishmen take in their newspapers, while the wide and varied interests of Imperial control—there is seldom a month when the army or navy of Great Britain is not in active service in some part of her wide dominions—give to the newspapers an heroic cast and a dramatic concern which in themselves supply the place of other literature. Therefore it is that, in casting about to discover what the English people read, one gives great weight to the fact that they are a nation who take their newspapers seriously, and in reading them become possessed of a great variety of information, and in the main accustomed to a sound style of writing and thinking. There are something like 1,882 newspapers published in England and Wales.

Judging, then, from these facts, what are we led to expect? What would such a fellow as John Bull read? Newspapers, novels, particularly novels of sport, adventure and travel, and, next, travels, history, biography, exploration, and then—because the great bulk of the English are Puritan still—books of a religious character. Out of the list of 2,309 books published in London in 1893, 1,435 of them were devoted to fiction, travel, biography, history and sport. To an American, particularly if he lived in belabored Massachusetts, it must seem strange that, in writing what John Bull reads, no use is made of library statistics. But when it is said that the first rate-supported library in England was opened to the public only in 1852, and that there now only 165 such libraries, it becomes apparent how small a factor is this. In Massachusetts alone 248 of the 351 cities and towns have free public libraries, and there are besides 23,000 school libraries in the United States, containing 45,000,000 volumes. A careful calculation shows that in 106 out of the total of 165 lending libraries in England, there were, in 1893, 389,698 net borrowers; and of these, on the average, nearly 80 per cent called for fiction and juvenile literature, and therefore what some 78,000 readers of the free lending libraries read, even if one could know, would be of small service in telling what the English people read. Mudie's Select Library and Smith's Lending Library have some 60,000 subscribers and probably 250,000 readers, and here again one-third of the books they distribute are novels.

The undoubted prowess of English scholars, and the maintenance of an uncommonly high average tone in matter, manner and method in the English newspapers and periodicals prove fairly enough that there must be a percentage by no means small, who demand, and who succeed in getting, a high class of reading matter for their daily consumption. On the other hand, it is equally fair to say that the 28,000,000 inhabitants of a small island, who offer no facilities for the higher education of the poorer classes, who have a million paupers, a million and a half domestic servants, three million out of door laborers, two million working in mills, factories and shops, and who have conquered and rule a population *in partibus*, outnumbering them twelve to one, cannot be spoken of as a nation of readers. The great bulk of the English read nothing, literally nothing, and he who knows something of rural England will agree to this; the casual and occasional reader reads, as we have shown, fiction, biography, history, travels and no small amount of theology in a diluted form; the great middle class read, and trust, their periodical literature and their newspapers; the students, the real readers, who feed their minds as other men their bodies, read with more thoroughness and patience than our students. England has nothing like the number of average well-read men that one finds in America; but America has nothing like the number of thoroughly well-read, widely-traveled, highly trained men in politics, and in all the professions, that one finds here.—*Price Collier, in the Forum for December.*

K. D. C. brings prompt relief to sufferers from Indigestion.

**Special --  
Bargains.**

For the next 30 days we are prepared to offer Special Inducements.

**In Dress Goods**

Our stock is very large, and we offer Extraordinary Value.

**In Cloths**

Our stock is well assorted and we can give you a big trade.

**In Underclothing**

We have a heavy stock, and we can furnish you with all kinds at very low cost.

**In Caps**

We have all kinds, shapes, makes and styles.

Please call and examine our stock.

**Saunders Bros.**

**How to Keep  
The House Warm**

GET

**Storm Windows,**

AT

**Woodstock  
Woodworking  
Factory.**

**R. K. JONES.**

Woodstock, Dec. 12, '94.

**CLEARANCE SALE.**

The subscriber intends to close his business at Hartland, and offers his stock of goods for sale at Large Reductions in order to clear.

I have on hand, and am receiving, in fulfillment of orders given before determination to close was arrived at, a large stock of

**Christmas Goods,**

COMPRISING

Photograph, Autograph & Scrap Albums.  
Booklets, Christmas Cards.  
Calenders, Stationery.  
Story Books, Poems, Toy Books.  
Bibles—Teachers, Reference and Text, in great variety.  
Fancy Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Cheese Dishes, Vases,  
Glass Sets, Tea Sets, Etc., Etc., in great variety.

All these goods are offered at Bargain Prices, in many instances at cost or below.

I will also sell my stock of

Patent Medicines, Perfumes, and Spices, at Cheaper Rates than can be obtained anywhere else.

I have a large stock of TOILET SOAPS which I will sell at Half Price or less.

**JOHN BARNETT.**

Hartland, Nov. 26th, 1894.

**Will Newfoundland Join?**

When the colony of Newfoundland declined to enter confederation in 1867, Sir John Macdonald reported that time and business pressure would effect a change of opinion, and that then union would be accomplished. The same prediction was made with reference to Prince Edward Island, and within six years it was verified. The people had gone largely into railway building, and were unable to meet their obligations. In their distress they turned to Canada, and the difficulty was relieved. It looks now as if Newfoundland had hurried to the very point which Prince Edward Island reached when confederation was decided upon. The condition of the ancient colony, as a matter of fact, is deplorable. For some years the fisheries have been bad, and the government has been compelled to expend largely upon roads as relief works. It was the expenditure upon the roads during an election campaign that was made ground of complaint against Sir William Whiteway and his colleagues. For these outlays at that critical juncture the courts unseated ministers and private members in rapid succession. The uncertainty of the government, together with the continued drop in business, rendered it difficult for the colony to meet its public obligations, that is to say, the interest payments upon its debt, as they fell due in London. As the money was not to hand, the government tried to float a new loan. This expedient having failed the English financiers became impatient and withdrew the credit of their Newfoundland customers. These merchants were unable to withstand such a blow. They therefore had to fail. As they were indebted to the local banks, and as the banks could not collect from them, the banking institutions had to suspend. Now it appears that the currency of the colony is made up of the notes of the suspended banks. The banking law of Newfoundland is not so thoroughly protective of the note-holder as ours happens to be. There is no guarantee fund and no gold reserve to sustain the paper in the period of crisis. The result is that the bank notes are regarded as worthless. They may be redeemed if the bank assets are sufficient to produce a dividend, or if shareholders, who have a double liability, are able to pay. But the impression in Newfoundland is that the assets are very moderate, and that little can be expected from the shareholders, seeing that so many of the business men who hold stock have been brought down by the crisis. The lack of confidence in the notes prevents their use as a medium of exchange. No one will accept them for labor or for goods. Business and industry have therefore come to a standstill. Mr. Harvey, a member of the new government, proposed to give the notes value by means of a government guarantee based upon the probable financial results of the liquidation of the assets of the various banks. The value, judging by the general expression of opinion touching the character of the assets, cannot be very large. But whatever it is, a guarantee may improve the conditions; it will at least permit business, though possibly on a moderate scale, to be done. The crisis illustrates the close, though not always observable, relations between the credit of the government and that of the people. It was inability of the government to pay, that impaired credit and brought down the commercial fabric of the colony.

It further indicates the necessity for a stronger Administration and for extensive resources. This point may impress itself upon the people and direct them towards union with Canada. We, in the Dominion, have not been enthusiastically favourable to the admission of the colony in recent years; but the government has mooted the question officially on more than one occasion, and the records show that when our ministers met the Newfoundland cabinet at Halifax to discuss the then existing difficulties Mr. Bowell pressed the subject upon the colonial delegates with some degree of vigor. It would not be a matter for surprise if out of the crisis the "rounding off" process were to develop. Canada is willing if the terms are suitable, though the French shore is not a very inviting acquisition; and Newfoundland seems to be directed towards union whether it will or not. Certainly Confederation would enlarge our trade, seeing that it would destroy an adverse tariff, and, in addition, give the colony the commercial and banking facilities it needs.—*Toronto Mail.*

**Certificate of Analysis.**

Laboratory of Dr. R. Bryce-Gemmel. Consulting and Analytical Chemist, 228 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the sample of K. D. C. submitted by the K. D. C., Ltd., Feb. 10, 1893, and have been unable to detect any objectionable or injurious ingredients therein. It is a compound prepared from pure drugs, and it is my opinion that, if properly administered it will give ready relief to sufferers from the different forms of the disease for which it is intended. It is a perfectly safe remedy.

Respectfully, R. BRYCE-GEMMEL, "Late Analyst Surgeon's hall," Edinburgh, Scotland.

"Papa," inquired the editor's only son, "what do you call your office?" "Well," was the reply, "the world calls an editor's office the sanctum, sanctorum." "Then, I suppose," and the small boy was thoughtful for a moment, "that mamma's office is a spankum spankorum, isn't it?"

"See here," exclaimed the red-headed woman in wrath, "if you ain't out of the yard in ten minutes I declare I'll run this umbrella down your throat and open it." "There ain't a bit o' use of that, mum," responded Dismal Dawson; "anybody that's as dry inside as I am ain't needin' no umbrella in him."

**HOTELS.**

**Turner House,**

SMITH & WALTON, Proprietors.

FIRST-CLASS PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD. TERMS MODERATE.

14 CHAPEL ST. WOODSTOCK, N. B.

**Wilbur House,**

MAIN STREET,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS.

J. H. WILBUR, Proprietor.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**

ST. JOHN, N. B.

D. W. McCORMICK, - Proprietor.

**Sleds. Sleds.**

We are erecting a large building at East Florenceville for a

**General Carriage & Repair Shop.**

We will also build SLEDS and TEAM WAGGONS of any description that may be required.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER FOR SLEDS AT ONCE.

Bring your Sleigh or Carriage and have it Painted in a First-Class manner.

Money refunded if not satisfactory.

**S. B. & W. S. CHARLTON.**

**Holiday Goods**

AT

**E. J. CLARKE'S.**

Stamped Goods and Fringe for Fancy Work.

WORKING SILKS AND LINENS.

Fancy Art Muslins, Art Sateens, Art Silks, Bengaline Silks.

Chenille Table Corners.

Initialed Handkerchiefs,

In Silk and other material.

**Fur Trimmings,**

IN BROWN, GREY AND CREAM.

Ladies' Fur Coats,

Capes and Muffs.

Ladies' Ready-Made Jackets.

Ladies' Dress Suitings.

Full lines of General Dry Goods, suitable for this season.

**NOTICE OF SALE.**

To William H. Lewis of the parish of Wicklow county of Carleton, and province of New Brunswick, and Louisa his wife, 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 on MONDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, NEXT, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon all and singular the following described premises, to-wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the parish of Wicklow, county of Carleton, and province aforesaid, and bounded as follows, commencing at a marked cedar tree at the north east angle of lot number three in the first tier of Andrew Blair's survey of Big Presqueville settlement, running thence north fourteen chains of four poles each, thence west seventy-nine chains to a reserved road, thence south fourteen chains, and thence east seventy-nine chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less. Also all those pieces or parcels of land situate in the parish, county, and province aforesaid, and conveyed by deed to the said William H. Lewis by Henry Lewis, bearing date the eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and lying on the south side of the first mentioned premises; Together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances thereto appertaining.

The above sale, will take place under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, made between the said William H. Lewis and Louisa his wife of the one part, and the said Henry God of the other part, and the said Henry God number three of said Carleton County Records, on pages 506, 507 and 508, the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1891, default having been made in the payment of the moneys thereby secured.

Dated this second day of October A. D. 1894.  
HENRY GOD, Mortgagee.  
HARTLEY & CARVELL, Solicitors for Mortgagee.