

## 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. If 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.  
27-A First-Class Hearshe 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  
Woolen Mills.

\$1.00 invested in 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.**

### A Troubled Colony.

The condition of Newfoundland, practically without a government, and with its banks wrecked is truly deplorable. A correspondent to the Toronto Mail writes thus of matters in the ancient colony:

The causes of this collapse are not alone commercial; they are largely political, and the elements of racial and class wars also combine to make up the beginning of the trouble. In 1844 England granted Newfoundland responsible government and home rule. The right, long battled for in St. John's, the capital of the island, where education had obtained a footing and the establishment of various trades had emancipated a part of the people from mercantile control, speedily became a most potent weapon in the hands of the hereditary taskmasters. Voting was done openly; it was known to all whom every man voted for, and therefore the mercantile candidates were invariably elected. Pocket boroughs were thus created, controlled by particular firms, who returned their men as easily as did the estates nobles of England a little earlier in the century. Only six years ago was the public educated enough to demand the Ballot Act. Secret voting was established, and the people were given a silent and deadly weapon. They used it as might be expected. For the first time in their lives they were the equals of the merchants. At the polls they voted down the mercantile candidates wherever they found them. Out of thirty-six seats the merchants only gained seven; their opponents, led by Sir William Whiteway, having the remaining twenty-nine. Sir William was pledged to a policy of progress and development of the internal resources, and incidentally to giving every man unlimited labor at \$1.25 per day, a heavenly prospect to one who had labored for years at a daily wage of 50 to 60 cents. Needless to say, the \$1.25 a day was never obtained—although the promise of it proved a successful election kite. No purpose was served when the contest was won. During a previous lease of power, Sir William had inaugurated this progressive policy by arranging for the construction of a railway to Harbor Grace the second city, distant eighty-three miles. The contract was given to an enterprising Yankee, who built a few miles, swindled the shareholders, fleeced the colony, and then decamped, leaving as a legacy an unfinished road, an interminable lawsuit, and a damaged colonial credit.

Sir William Whiteway's success compelled him to further "progress." A railway across the island—526 miles in length, involving an expenditure of some \$7,000,000, was resolved upon. It was opposed by the merchants—first because of the expense and additional taxation it would entail, and, second, because it would take some 2,000 men every summer from the fisheries to help build it. This opposition sent the bill through the Legislature all the more quickly. But what the merchants anticipated proved true. The benefits from the construction of the road were only sectional, while taxation on the whole people increased by leaps and bounds. The fisheries were neglected, the revenues decreased, dissatisfaction became general, and everybody expected a sudden end of the proposed policy when the general election came last fall. But the Administration had another "progressive" scheme. They spent thousands of dollars on the public roads the week before election, and so bought their way back again. Then their mercantile adversaries took them before the courts, and had them unseated for bribery, but by elections appeals other Whitewayites were returned to replace them. The colony was now in desperate straits, and prompt action was necessary to save it. The public debt has increased from \$1,500,000, in 1884, to \$12,000,000 at the end of this year. In view of the corruption exposed in the election trials, London refused to lend any more money if Sir William's party was restored, and when it succeeded the crisis became grave. The merchants tried to negotiate an outstanding loan, but failed, and then the commercial crash came, and the credit of the colony went down with the reputation and the business of the merchants themselves.

Such is the political phase of the situation. Here is the commercial. For years past the fisheries have been poor. Competition has been keen. The French, by their bounty system, undersell Newfoundland in the foreign markets, and taxation increasing without corresponding increase of the value of fish, everybody has become poorer. The vast capital of the chief firms having slowly but surely vanished, the merchants fell back upon the banks. There are only two in the colony, the Union and Commercial, both in St. John's, and their combined capital reserve is little over a million of dollars. This being inadequate, the merchants overdraw their accounts and then started backing each other's promissory notes and negotiating them in London. As they controlled the directorate of both banks, they did this with impunity, but the inevitable consequence followed. Two weeks ago one of a firm of London merchants dealing in the colony died. The trustees refused to accept any of his exchanges until fully satisfied of the condition of affairs. Several notes were protested, the banks made a demand on the

Commercial bank, it could not respond, neither could its mercantile customers, and the smash began. The two banks collapsed, five of the largest merchants failed, and as many more are now tottering. The Commercial promises to be one of the worst failures on record. The Union may retrieve some little portion of the disaster. The colony and the people are ruined. St. John's is in an extraordinary condition. There is no specie—there is only \$300,000 in the whole island, bank assets and all—and men with stores full of goods cannot buy a dollar's worth from their neighbors because they have no money to pay for it. A system of barter is irregularly pursued, notes of the Union bank being taken in exchange for provisions, but no regular business is being done. Every day new firms are closing up, every day the area of disaster is becoming greater. There is no work or prospect of any, there is no money, there are no means of conveying food to the unfortunate people round the coast, and they must apparently perish by hundreds. Words can scarcely describe the horrors of this situation. Bank failures are bad enough under ordinary circumstances, but in Newfoundland, where every soul out of a population of 200,000 persons is reduced to a condition of dependence, if not absolute starvation, the situation cannot be intensified. The horrors of this winter will be frightful.

In the midst of the trouble it is learned that the calamity has been brought about largely by extravagance and manipulating the bank funds. Three directors of the Commercial each overdraw his account more than the actual capital stock. Friends and associates also obtained astonishing accommodations. Demands for the indictment of directors are freely made by the press. No statements are yet forthcoming from either bank, and until these are published it is idle to discuss their condition, but nobody anticipates any very clean showing. The only remedy for the commercial and political disaster appears to be the reversion of Newfoundland to a Crown colony, the giving up of her charter, and agreeing to be ruled by a commission of experts from Great Britain. Constitutional government, so it is commonly argued, has proved a failure, and the people are unfit to govern themselves.

### A New Plan for Irish Home Rule.

More will be heard of the draft of the home rule bill, by which a Dublin law student Fitzgerald Murphy, has won the gold medal offered a year ago by Lord Justice Fitzgibbon for the best thing of that kind. It leaves constituencies and parliamentary representation untouched and provides for a single Irish chamber of 103 members, elected by the same franchise as the members of parliament—this body freely to frame the Irish constitution and to pass Irish legislation, and all its acts are to be subject to the vote of the house of commons at Westminster. This is to be applied only by motion of the minister of the crown. The whole knotty problem of finance is solved simply by providing that the British treasury shall collect taxes as now and place \$2,500,000 yearly to the Irish credit. All administrative economies possible under the new regime are to go to swell this same credit. The simplicity and the lucid brevity of the scheme have attracted wide attention in Ireland, not less because the author is the son of William Murphy, the well-known contractor and former Nationalist member of Parliament.—London Correspondent *New York Times*.

### London Statistics.

Some curious facts about London life are presented in the annual reports of the police and other departments. The rate of growth is not so rapid as usual. There are only eighteen miles of new streets, against thirty on the previous year. The city is being made more compact. Thirteen thousand houses were added. The facilities for street transport were slightly reduced. There are 10,800 cabs, which is 600 less than five years ago. The omnibuses and street cars number 3,500. Londoners are careless people. They left 19,000 purses in cabs, but it is passed comprehension how they should leave 94 watches and 43 clocks in these vehicles. Oddly enough, people lost themselves in the same number they lost property. The number of articles left in public conveyances was 28,270, and the number of persons reported missing was 28,269. Fifteen thousand articles were returned to their owners, and 14,000 missing persons were restored to their friends. There is no doubt that many of the remaining 14,000 came back of their own accord. But the bare statistical report of this great army of disappearances hides vast chapters of mystery. The police buried 66 bodies which were never identified. Serious crime in London is decreasing. Felonies relating to property are a fraction over three in a thousand of the population, whereas ten years ago they were nearer five, Burglaries dropped from 637 to 509, and housebreakers chiefly flourish at the expense of the poor, who have to leave their dwellings unoccupied for hours.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is said to be the best paid novelist now living. Out of her three books that have been published within the last six years she is said to have realized \$200,000.

K. D. C. Pills cure chronic constipation.

## 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.

Calendars, Stationery.

Story Books, Poems, Toy Books.

Bibles—Teachers, Reference and

Text, in great variety.

Fancy Cups and Saucers, Pitch-

ers, 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.

## HOTELS.

## Turner House,

SMITH & WALTON, Proprietors.

27 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.

## Queen Hotel,

J. A. EDWARDS, - - Proprietor.

QUEEN STREET,

FREDERICTON, - N. B.

## VICTORIA HOTEL,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

D. W. McCORMICK, - Proprietor.

## Christmas

GOODS,

Consisting of Toilet Sets, Shaving Sets, Glass Sets, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Silver Pickle and Butter Dishes, Vases, Parlor Lamps.

Also, a Full Line of GROCERIES on hand at **W. R. WRIGHT'S.**

Special discount for cash.

## 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 a 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 undersigned Henry Good of the other part, and recorded in Book "O" 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.

HARTLEY & CARVELL,  
SOLICITORS FOR MORTGAGE.

HENRY GOOD,  
Mortgagee.