

Just Received:

A LOT OF GARFIELD TEA!

**CURES
CONSTIPATION,
CURES
SICK HEADACHE.**

**Purifies the Blood. Restores
the Complexion.**

**Hartland : Drug : Store,
W. E. THISTLE, DRUGGIST.**

Sample Copy Free.

FARMERS

LUMBERMEN!

We have just received:

- 50 doz. Moccasins,
- 5 doz. Black Shoe Packs,
- 5 doz. Oil Tanned Shoe Packs,
- In Men's and Boys' sizes.
- 10 doz. Hair Lined Shoe Packs, at
\$1.25 per pair.
- 5 doz. Black Larrigans,
- 5 doz. Felt Boots.

Also, a large stock of

OVERSHOES,

At prices to suit the times.

BAILEY BROS.

OILS. OILS.

Pure Porpoise Oil,
Castor Oil,
Neatsfoot Oil,
Fish Oil,
Harness Oil,
Machine Oil,
RAW and
BOILED Paint Oil,
Axle Grease.

A. E. JONES, King Street.

DON'T FORGET

That since we have announced our intention not
to offer for mayor, that we are just hustling the

**Fruit, Apples,
Oranges, Lemons,
Raisins, Currants,
and all kinds of**

Confectionery

Also, lots of other Filling, such as

Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil and
Peanuts. Canned Goods.

**ONIONS FOR STUFFING THE GOOSE,
CIDER FOR THE MINCE MEAT.**

Don't forget the place, at

**Hanson's Salesrooms,
JUST BELOW THE WILBUR HOUSE.**

U. R. HANSON, Auctioneer, Com. Ag't.

CHARLES C. PROCTOR

TAILOR,

Hartland, N.B.

FINE CUSTOM WORK ONLY.
LADIES' GARMENTS A SPECIALTY.
GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.

Compromises.

There are few greater necessities of social life than that spirit of accommodation which is realized in mutual compromises. Two persons may think independently on many subjects; they may have different hopes, fears, and desires; their tastes and inclinations may lead in opposite directions; their judgements may form contrary conclusions; and as long as they are alone they are free to cherish and develop them as they please. But directly they come together into more or less intimate companionship they find the necessity of making natural concessions, both in speech and conduct. The closer the relation between them the more imperative is the need for this reciprocal surrender. No friendship can long subsist without it; no marriage can offer any hope of happiness where it does not exist. All concerted action is dependent upon it. Partners in business must defer to each other. To recognize differences without surprise, to respect them without antagonism, to accord them their just and rightful place, are essential elements in all successful or serene human intercourse. Burke, in his speech on conciliation with America, says: "All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter. We balance conveniences; we give and take; we remit some rights that we may enjoy others."

Yet, although compromise is so necessary to social welfare, it has its limits, beyond which it ceases to be a blessing. The amiable people of the world, those who can always yield easily, gracefully, and without an effort, who never push their own views, or insist upon their own way, or argue a point, or contest a method, are very apt to exceed these limits. They forget that concessions, to be effective, should be mutual. If the giving up be all on one side, it is bad for both. It may strengthen selfishness, establish obstinacy, dogmatism. Beside this, it contentedly resigns whatever there may be of good in the views which are thus forced into the background. No one who perpetually hides the light he has received, or the knowledge he has gained, is faithful to his social obligations. If mutual work is impossible without compromises which should not be made, then each party must withdraw and work in his own way with those who are more in unison. But a very great deal of useful and united work may be accomplished by those who are widely separated in various ways if there is only mutual respect as a foundation.

There are, however, other compromises with which society has nothing to do; compromises within our own breasts, between right and wrong, duty and inclination, truth and deception, selfishness and generosity, high principle and low conduct. Few, if any, deliberately resolve to forsake the good and cling only to evil; but multitudes, while ranging themselves on the side of the former, are trying to get satisfaction which they think the latter will afford. One man compromises between his duty to his family and his love of self-indulgence; another between his allegiance to truth and temptations to falsehood. Many of the ruined lives we mourn over may be traced to just such compromises.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Our Dog.

Our dog, as we called him, though he was really the property of one of the moulters, has become quite attached to the camp and knows everyone, man or beast, that belongs to it. He rejoices in the name of Barun, and he travels sometimes with us and sometimes with the baggage animals, as the fancy takes him. En route, to enliven the monotony of the journey, he will run and scare the sheep or goats, but he does not bite them; he especially delights in giving an ox or donkey a bad fright by coming suddenly up in it and barking. This amusement, varied by fighting, and I must say almost invariably beating Barud's diversion for the march. Arriving in camp rather fatigued, he sleeps soundly till sunset; he then systematically goes round the camp, barking once or twice to inform those whom it may concern that he is on the look-out. After that till sunrise he is on the qui vive, anything stirring in the vicinity, whether man, woman, cat, or dog, is immediately flown at with a sharp warning bark. He, however, takes no notice of the guards hired at each place to watch the camp by night; but having committed their smell to memory, henceforth looks on them as belonging to the party. He is well fed by the servants, who appreciate his active look out; and as he has plenty of frightful combats, to judge by the noise, he leads a happy and contented life. In his moments of repose his bland expression leads one to suppose that he is at peace with the world. Should we remain two nights at the same camp, I notice that on the second night Barud takes a much larger portion of ground round our camp as belonging to us, and being therefore under his jurisdiction. I imagine that this enlargement of our borders commends itself to his mind, as it ensures greater certainty that the stray pariah cannot steal behind a tent and sneak certain delicacies thrown away by the cook that are especially Barud's perquisites. He is pleasant and cheerful with all who belong to the camp, and enjoys being patted and talked to, but he is under nobody's orders, and is apparently stone deaf to anyone calling him, unless he chooses to hear. Nevertheless, his own rule of life, and daily or rather nightly duties, laws apparently evolved out of his inner consciousness, are rigorously adhered to: no strangers are permitted in his jurisdiction between dusk and dawn, and no canine member of his own sex to be passed without seeing who is the better dog.—*Major Algernon Heber-Percy, in "A Visit to Bashan and Argob."*

REV. H. BURGESS, River Philip, N. S. Allow me to thank you for the K. D. C. sent me some time ago. You will be glad to know that in every case where it has been used it has proved beneficial.

Military Drill in the Schools.

The main arguments in support of the system are, we believe, three. These may be classified as the patriotic, the hygienic, and the moral. In so far as patriotism is to be identified with militarism, or in so far it can be shown that there is a necessary connection between skill in military evolutions and right character, there is a weight attached to the first. Much stress is laid, by those who advocate the innovation upon this ground, upon the effect of inculcating what we may call the flag-sentiment, though it may be fairly questioned whether the unintelligent loyalty which is ready to fight at all times for a piece of bunting is as much to be desired as that which springs from individual attachment to well understood principles, deemed righteous and beneficent.

There can be no doubt that in certain respects and within certain limits, the military drill is beneficial in its effects upon physical appearance, health, and bearing. "Round shoulders will develop into square ones, heads will be held more erect," and so forth. That the effect of military drill upon the general health and all-round physical development is the best attainable is, however, disputed by physicians of high standing. There is certainly room for question as to whether there are not other forms of physical exercise, which by their freedom from constraint, their calling into play more equally all the bodily activities, etc., are better adapted on the whole to produce the desired results.

Touching the argument from alleged moral effects it may be granted that, within certain limits, the habit of prompt obedience to those in authority is good, and that for this the military drill may be beneficial, especially to those classes of children, far too numerous in this new world, who are in danger of growing up to be a law unto themselves, and to regard obedience to constituted authority of any kind as a weakness rather than a virtue. There is, too, considerable force in the plea which is used by Professor Drummond and other moral reformers, to the effect that military movements and accoutrements have great fascination for the rough and degraded boys of the slums, and afford a means of getting hold of them and gradually lifting them up, which nothing else can supply. But this suggests the broader question as to the real value of the reform thus wrought and the ambitions thus aroused, also whether and to what extent this unquestioning and consequently unmoral obedience is the type of obedience to be desired in a self-governing community. Above all, as is argued by the opponents of the movement, the inevitable outcome of universal military drill in the schools would be to create a spirit of militarism in the nation, which is not only a most undesirable trait in itself from the moral and religious point of view, but which would be sure, sooner or later, to find or make occasion for seeking glory at the expense of some other nation.

It may be decided that the extension of military drill in our schools, colleges, and universities, is for the good of the nation, but let us not allow it to be introduced and established by the activity of a few enthusiastic advocates, while the great majority of thoughtful parents and citizens have had nothing to say about the matter, simply because they have been so busy about other concerns that they have given it no attention.—*The Week.*

The Arabian Sea.

In the springtime the Arabian Sea lies placid and safely navigable by the smallest boats in front of Selambique. So quiet is the water that at night time the shoals offish can be traced from the hillside above the shore by the phosphorescence accompanying their movements. And in the sunlight, deep down among the rocks, you can see strange eel-like fish streaked gold and brown like serpents; out on the long sandy pits that border the river's mouth are flocks of dotted thickly clustered, and the gulls make frequent dashes for the glittering sardines which incautiously come near the surface. On this sea in the spring season you can safely drift along the coast in an open boat; the land breeze after midnight until early morning, and that from the sea in the afternoon and evening, suffice to fill the sail and keep a gentle way on the craft. The servants are, of course, all sick and lying prone in the bow; and, wrapped in a blanket in the stern, the master must be content to make his meals of tinned soup or bread and cocoa heated over the boatman's smouldering embers. But how charming is the natural beauty of the surroundings! Such as to compensate the traveller for all physical discomforts. Close by the cliffs drop abruptly into the water, clothed in some places with the feathery bamboo; the wavelets splash the rocks with blue light; above, here and there on the commanding headlands, are the old forts, which once echoed with the sound of cannon, but now the home of the panther and hyena, grass-grown and disfigured in their outlines by the assaults of scores of monsoon rains; in the deep ravines below their ranges nestle the hamlets of the cultivators who now, undisturbed by the freebooters, pursue their husbandry beneath the grateful shade of the plainland and areca trees. Sometimes the rocks open out and reveal a stretch of white sand backed by dense groves of cocoanut, and dotted with fishers' huts; from the bordering jungle comes the weird cry of the jackal, attracted by the odor of the sun-dried fish, answered by the barks of the ever-watchful village dogs. Behind all are the frowning heights of the Ghats, clothed at night with a uniform tint of gray.—*Public Opinion.*

Effect.

Little drops of water
Poured into the milk
Make the milkman's daughter
Dress herself in silk.

If you covet appetite, flesh, color, vigor,
take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.



DISEASED LUNGS CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."
—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

EVERYBODY'S Shoes —AT— EVERYBODY'S Prices.

Our stock of fine, medium, and cheap shoes is now complete in every style, for Men, Women, and Children. We can satisfy any want or any size pocket-book, and it costs you nothing to critically examine our incomparable shoes. Better do it today.

**J. D. Dickinson
& SON.**

WE

Are opening March 1st,
a full line of

New Goods.

Our
Prices
Range
From

**\$3 to \$12 for Pants,
\$13 up for Suits,
\$12 up for Overcoats.**

But
Don't
Forget

We make a specialty of

PILGRIM PANTS
At \$3.

N. B.—We will have a local agent in Woodstock after March 5th. You can call on him and see what we are talking about. He will have

All the Latest Novelties

Amongst our samples.

THE PILGRIM PANTS CO.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Awful Explosion.

One of the boilers of S. T. King & Sons' steam saw mill at Kingsville, about four miles from St. John, blew up last Wednesday with fearful results. One man, Wellington Smith, aged 20, of South Bay, was killed. Four others were injured, fireman Gilbraith, who was struck in the back with a brick; Henry Conwell, a lad playing around the mill, 10 years old, leg broken; and two others, named Murphy and McGuire, severely bruised. There are six boilers in the mill and the cause of the explosion is supposed to be from salt encrustations in the boilers. A man named Leblanc, a fireman, was badly cut about the head. The mill took fire, but was speedily extinguished. The boiler house was demolished. The boiler split in two pieces, one part going out through the side of the house into the mill and damaging the machinery very much, the other half speeding out through the boiler house, and being deposited on a lumber pile, about 30 feet away.

Constipation, Headache, Backache—the result of a disordered Stomach and Liver cured by

**Beach's Stomach
& Liver Pills**

In the Maine Senate, on Wednesday, the woman suffrage bill, which already passed the House, was rejected 11 to 15.

K. D. C. Pills cure chronic constipation.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

DEPARTURES.

6.10 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Presque Isle and points North.
10.20 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Houlton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, St. John, Bangor, Boston, &c.
12.30 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Fredericton, &c., via Gibson Branch.
1.00 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: For Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.
2.40 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: For Vanceboro, Montreal, &c.
10.17 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: For Houlton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, Fredericton, St. John, Vanceboro, Bangor, Boston, &c.

ARRIVALS.

6.10 A. M.—MIXED—Except Monday, from St. John, St. Stephen, Vanceboro, Bangor, &c.
10.15 A. M.—From McAdam Junction, &c.
10.20 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: From Presque Isle, &c.
10.45 A. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Fredericton, &c., via Gibson Branch.
1.00 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: From St. John, St. Stephen, Bangor, Montreal, &c.
10.17 P. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Edmundston, Presque Isle, &c.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Physician and Surgeon
COR. MAIN AND ALBERT STREETS
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

DR. P. T. KEIRSTEAD,

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CHAPEL ST., WOODSTOCK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

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Specialties—(DISEASES OF WOMEN.
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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Physician and Surgeon.

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London.
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
Edinburgh.
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inburgh.
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geons, Glasgow.
Special certificate in Midwifery.
Specialties: Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat
and Skin.
Office next door to Post Office, Centreville.
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(Two doors below Town Hall)

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ALL LATE IMPROVEMENTS. PAINLESS
EXTRACTING.

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Painless : Extraction.

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Office: King Street Opposite Woollen Mill.

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Accounts collected and Loans negotiated.
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