

DO YOU WANT
Tinware,
Stove Pipe,
Hot Air Furnaces,
 Or anything of that kind. If so call on
C. B. Churchill
 You will find him in WOODSTOCK at
21 KING STREET,
 —AND AT HIS—
New Store
 —AT—
HARTLAND.
FARMERS
 —AND—
LUMBERMEN!

We have just received:

50 doz. Moccasins,
 25 doz. Black Shoe Packs,
 25 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.

**YOU WILL
BE PLEASED**

If you call and see the large variety of Clothing now ready for inspection at R. W. Balloch's. Gents' Spring Overcoats, Gents' Waterproof Coats, Full Suits, Coats and Vests, Odd Vests, Pants and Hats, and a large variety of Suits and Odd Pants for Small Boys. The Large Assortment of Ladies' New Style and Common Sense Boots will also please you.

Centerville, March 16, '95.

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.

CHARLES C. PROCTOR

TAILOR,

Hartland, N.B.

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

ST. PATRICK.

By D. B. GALLAGHER.

(Continued.)

In her conversion Ireland stands out in bold relief an object of wonder on the horizon of ecclesiastical history, because whilst the blood of martyred priests and people flowed, and watered the soil in the sowing of the seeds of christian doctrine in the conversion of other pagan nations, and whilst it was only after long weary years of waiting that the fruits of a general conversion could be reaped, Ireland with extended arms received the sacred truths without the shedding of blood, and I may say gladly and spontaneously. And how is this strange fact to be accounted for? I believe and there is reason to believe that it was because the Irish people though pagan were for the times a just, a learned, and an enlightened people. The Breton Code of laws by which the Irish people were then governed show that they were possessed of the qualities of justice of wisdom, and of knowledge to a superior degree.

Therefore when the messenger from heaven came, when St. Patrick propounded and expounded his to them strange christian truths and doctrines, the rulers and the people being accustomed to wise deliberations and reasoning in their assemblies instead of being carried away by unreasoning anger and fierce passion like other pagan nations sat down with St. Patrick, and calmly reasoned with him and among themselves in regard to these to them strange truths and by their sense of justice, of natural wisdom, and also by divine grace they saw that the truths enunciated by St. Patrick were truths and beautiful truths, that they were conformable even to natural reason, and that they contained a code of morals in simplicity and beauty far beyond even their own beloved code, and the rulers and the people accepted the sacred truths because their trained and receptive minds were open to the heaven sent light.

As it would take a year of lectures and more memory and ability than is possessed by an ordinary individual like myself to follow the early triumphs of the nation when Ireland was a country of saints and scholars, and later on the darker periods of her history, the invasion of the Danes, her long fight and final victory over that warlike people, the treachery of the false McMorroughs, the subsequent invasions, her misfortunes her trials and woe high despair, we will pass over these dark pages, remarking only that to a degree almost without parallel, throughout all their history the Irish people were a nation of heroes, both in their struggle for their faith, in their periods of wars and rebellions for the preservation of their national liberties and their national life, and on many battlefields, fighting under the grand old flag of England our common country which bears upon its folds the triple cross of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick. We will now conclude with a glimpse at the annals of her fortunes in more modern times.

In the reign of King George the fourth in the year 1828, there appeared rather unexpectedly upon the floors of the British House of Commons a man tall of stature of colossal proportions, of pleasing features and of such commanding presence, that he always commanded attention and respect. You have no doubt, ladies and gentlemen, already surmised that that man was Daniel O'Connell. He had just been elected for the county of Clare a constituency of Ireland. Before taking his seat in the house it was necessary that he should take the oath required to be taken by members of the British Commons.

Gazed at by the assembled hundreds of the chosen legislators of England, O'Connell slowly advanced to the bar of the House. The oath was read. Then by that powerful voice for which the orator was noted, the deep stillness of the House at that moment was broken, and O'Connell spoke those memorable words by which the Test Act was doomed and emancipation foreshadowed:—"Part of this oath I know to be false, and the rest I do not know to be true." He refused to take the oath because it contained a reflection upon the loyalty of the Catholic subjects of Great Britain, and for the equally grave reason that it contained a denial of the rights of conscience. As a necessary consequence, the seat was declared vacant. O'Connell went back to the County of Clare and was again elected for that constituency; but in the meantime the Test Act containing the obnoxious oath was repealed, and on his return the stalwart Irishman and renowned orator took his seat by right in the greatest parliament of the world. The repeal of the Test Act was the first ray of light from the coming dawn of better days for Ireland.

O'Connell was now in the house of commons, and by his powerful influence in the following year, on the 13th day of April, 1829, the Act of Emancipation was passed, repealing the cruel and inhuman penal laws, and opening up to the Irish people as well as the Catholics of the realm all the public offices of the kingdom, three only excepted—the Regency, the Lord High Chancellorship and the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The passing of the Emancipation Act was the lifting of a huge dark pall from over the people, letting in a flood of light and liberty, and was the substantial opening of the way for the progress of the Irish people to national liberty and national prosperity. But only the opening and only the beginning.

We will now pass over a period of forty years in the history of Ireland which brings us to the year 1868. In that year a member arose in the English house of commons to move a series of resolutions in regard to the Irish established church. You will no doubt be surprised when I tell you that I had the pleasure of seeing that gentleman, and you will perhaps be more surprised when I tell you that I had that pleasure in the romantic shades of the back woods of Johnville. The gentleman's name was John Francis Maguire, and it happened in this way:

He was about writing a book, a history of the Irish in America, and desiring to be accurate in his book he came across and was making a tour of America, visiting all the more important Irish settlements, as well as

the cities, and Johnville has of course a place in the pages of that book. He was a very large man, of coarse feature and wore glasses. Maguire had a reputation in literature, was a good parliamentarian and above all was a man of such sterling principle, integrity and honesty of purpose that he commanded the respect of his colleagues on both sides of the house. However, the great Gladstone himself took up the question of disestablishment of the Irish State church, and Maguire was relieved of the responsibility to his great delight, for he knew that once in the great statesman's hands disestablishment was secure. After a fierce debate and strong opposition the Act of Disestablishment was passed and received the assent of the crown on the 26th day of July, 1869, and became law, and the Irish people were relieved of another grievance, and also relieved of the payment of a large yearly assessment in the way of tithes for which they had never received a farthing's value. So redress went on from time to time. But many vital grievances still remained unredressed. The all powerful and all grasping landlords still held Ireland a nation of tenants at will under their avaricious and heartless control. But the power of the landlord has been greatly curtailed if not entirely broken by legislation commenced in the year immediately succeeding the passing of the Act of disestablishment. (To be continued.)

AN EMINENT SURGEON

Prescribes and Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.

HE DECLARES IT TO BE THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

IT BUILDS UP RUN-DOWN MEN AND WOMEN.

The Only Remedy That Makes Pure, Bright and Red Blood.

Cleansing and purifying the blood, and putting the human organism in proper working order, is a work that demands very special attention in the Spring season. Many of the ablest and most experienced physicians are of opinion that Paine's Celery Compound does the best and most thorough work in the way of blood cleansing, nerve strengthening and tissue building. No other medicine can impart to weak and run-down men and women the grand vigorous strength, robustness and general good health that Paine's Celery Compound gives.

Dr. A. W. K. Newton, the eminent physician and surgeon of Boston, says:—

"Paine's Celery Compound is not a patent medicine, and it must not be confounded with the ordinary nervines, bitters and sarsaparillas. It is as much superior to them in formula and results as the diamond is superior to glass. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, and is nature's food for the brain."

"I had some trouble myself, from blood poisoning, received in a very delicate surgical operation. The formula of Paine's Celery Compound led me to try it, and I was much pleased with the result. I prescribe it for men and women who have no appetite, cannot sleep, and are weak and run-down. For this condition, and for disorders of the blood and nerves, it has no equal."

"When a man or woman has lost appetite, lost sleep, and feels that life is a burden, that person is in a serious condition. I prescribe Paine's Celery Compound for my patients who have these common and dangerous symptoms, with invariably satisfactory results. It is the best possible remedy to keep up one's strength and energy during the spring and summer months."

It is said that a lady went into a high-class music-dealer's shop on Bond Street, London, and asked for the popular song, "E don't know where 'e are." The salesman said that he didn't have it, but that he would get it for her; and to her intense amusement she saw him write on a slip of paper, "Get song 'E does not know where he is."—The Critic.

Some advertisements are models of pure English, as, for instance, one concerning a nursing-bottle, concludes with: "When the baby is done drinking, it must be uncrowded and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."—Medical Times.

Dyspepsia, stoppage of water and bowels, fever, worms, rough hair cured by the

**GRANGER
CONDITION
POWDER**

A Desperate Position.—"It's my last chance," said Li Hung Chang, when he started for Japan. "If I don't make peace any better than I made war, I might as well get my goods together and start for an American lecture tour."—Washington Star.

R. W. Richardson, of Hartland, is to the front as usual. He has leased all the upper part of the Tracey building, and has completely renovated it and repaired the store. Mr. Richardson has his spring stock on hand, and a fine assortment of it, consisting of men's women's and children's clothing, ladies' wrappers, boots and shoes. His stock will fill the store upstairs and down.

Call at E. M. Campbell's Studio
For your Christmas photographs, Main St.
next door below H. V. Dalling's store.

AYER'S Hair VIGOR

Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says: "A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—H. W. HASELHOFF, Paterson, N. J.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

**EVERYBODY'S
Shoes**

**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.**

A Deadly Disease of our Own Times.

Here is a sentence, which if taken from the pages of a novel would be considered to be more than bordering on the sensational: "One terrible form of brain disease, with mental symptoms, is certainly increasing. . . . That malady may be described as a breakdown of the great centres of the mind and motion in the brain; it always goes on from bad to worse till it renders its victim utterly helpless in mind and body, and kills him in a few years. Dr. Clouston, although he is the superintendent of but one asylum, he has taken the trouble to collate the facts of his own institution with the similar facts of other like institutions in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The most frequent of all causes, Dr. Clouston tells us, is "alcoholic excess," next come "worry and trouble," then "adverse circumstances," then "overwork and strain," and finally "love and religion." There is no cure, we are told, for this deadly disease of general paralysis. How may the brain worker prevent the approach of general paralysis? By one way, and the only. He must compel himself to keep a due balance between his physical income and his mental expenditure.—Hospital.

K. D. C. the Mighty curer for Indigestion.

A Plea for the Scotch.

The following is not new, but it is worth preserving. It is said to have been a prayer offered by a disappointed Scotchman shortly after reaching Canada:—

"O Lord, we, thy disobedient children, approach Thee this night in the attitude of prayer (an' likewise o' complaint). When we cam tae Canada, we expectit tae fin' a lan' flowin' wi' milk an' honey. Instead o' that, we fund a place compel wi' ungodly Irish. Scoor them out, drag them over the mouth of the bottomless pit; but Ye needna let them drop in. Drive them to the uttermost parts of Canady; rather make them hewers o' wood an' drawers o' water; but, O Lord, ne'er mak' them magistrates, members o' Parliament, nor any kind o' rulers over the people. An' O Lord, gin Ye hae got any lan' tae gie awa', gie tae thine ain peculiar people, the Scotch. An' the glory be all thine ain. Amen."—Exchange.

An Epitaph.

The following stanza has been carved on a tombstone in Burlington, Iowa:
Beneath this stone our baby lays,
He neither cries nor hollers;
He lived just one and twenty days
And cost us forty dollars.
—New York Tribune.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

Why wear out with coughing, at night, when Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve and cure?
Read all the advertisements of spring medicines, and then take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Oh, let the zims be lofty
Which animate your soul;
High as the star of evening—
High as the price of coal.

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.

T. F. SPRAGUE, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
COR. MAIN AND ALBERT STREETS
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

DR. P. T. KEIRSTEAD,

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TURNER HOUSE,
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.
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Office and Residence in the Turner House
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Physician and Surgeon.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians London.
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh.
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
Special certificate in Midwifery.
Specialties: Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat and Skin.
Office next door to Post Office, Centerville.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. daily. Telephone communication with Florenceville Station.

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(Two doors below Town Hall)
WOODSTOCK
ALL LATE IMPROVEMENTS. PAINLESS
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W. D. Camber,
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Painless : Extraction.

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