

HARNESS Made & Repaired

GREAT VARIETY OF
HARNESS FITTINGS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

H. V. MOOERS, Main Street,
WOODSTOCK.

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 Win-
dows a specialty.
Mouldings of All Kinds
and Sheathing.

WOODSTOCK N. B.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLE,

H. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props.

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

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

LOOK! Lee's Restaurant.

Meals Served

At all hours, including

Oysters, Baked Beans,
Ham and Eggs,

And, in fact, everything that goes to make
up a First-Class Bill of Fare.

JUST ARRIVED FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE:
10 bbls. P. E. I. Oysters. 10 bbls.
Malaga Grapes, 20 bbls. Apples, 10 bbls.
Ontario Cider, 20 gals. Providence River
Oysters arriving each week during the holi-
day season.

I have in stock the best imported and domestic
Cigars to be found in the town. Confectionary,
Oranges, Lemons, Nuts of all kinds, Canned
Goods, etc., constantly in stock. I defy competi-
tion and will sell during the holidays at a sacrifice
price. Don't forget, when you are in town, and
give us a call and you will be sure to go home both
pleased and satisfied.

John M. Williamson.

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 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.

English and Canadian Post Offices.

In the British post office the carriage of parcels has assumed enormous dimensions. In 1887 the number carried was a little over thirty-two millions; in 1890 it had increased to over forty-two millions, and in 1894 to fifty-four millions! You can send a closed parcel weighing one pound from any post office in the United Kingdom to any other, a maximum distance of about six hundred miles for six cents; a two pound parcel for nine cents; or a three pound parcel for twelve cents; but in Canada the charge is twenty four cents, forty-eight cents, and seventy-two cents respectively. You can send a one pound parcel from England to China for twenty cents; but for a similar parcel from Montreal to Sweetsburg, a distance of only fifty-seven miles our post office charges twenty-four cents! It is true that such a parcel, if 'open to inspection' is only charged sixteen cents, but people will not send valuables by post, 'open to inspection' nor should the post office encourage such a system, for it needlessly tempts their employees.

This is not all. In cities and large towns the British post-office will send a van, free of charge, to collect parcels from any store supply not less than ten at a time, or fifty in a week, and will deliver them at your own door; should the consignee reside at a distance from a post-office they will deliver them by a special messenger at only six cents per mile, or by a cab if specially paid for. Then in case of loss or damage the post office will pay up to \$10; for a fee of four cents the compensation is increased to \$25, and so on to the maximum of \$250 for a fee of twenty-two cents.

No wonder that with all attractions the parcel post has become so popular. In Canada it is very different; for a parcel for which the post-office charges forty-eight or seventy two cents, the express companies charge only twenty-five cents, and thus they get the cream of the business, and, as it is well known, make large profits out of it. The result is that whereas in 1887 the Canadian post-office carried 820,000 parcels, in 1893 it carried only 343,000 a diminution of forty eight per cent, and of course, a proportionate loss of revenue. Its parcel postage indeed seems to be a relic of the past, when the mails were carried by stage, or on horseback, or by hand, and weight was a matter of importance. Now the post-office pays over two million dollars a year for the carriage of mails, chiefly to the great railway companies, and they should carry any number of parcels without inconvenience or extra charge. If the obnoxious condition requiring parcels to be open to inspection were abolished, and the present rate of one per cent per pound levied on small parcels with a maximum charge of ten up to one pound and five cents for every extra pound, and the rates 'well advertised,' there is little doubt that the post office parcel business would soon run up to the millions, especially if the \$10 compensation, and the special delivery were added; and that the revenue in a short time would be increased by at least \$50,000 a year. But parcels must be delivered as promptly as letters and not detained for twenty-four hours as they often are now in the Montreal office. The department must run the risk of a few letters being placed in parcels by dishonorable persons, as the British office does.

Then the British post-office has in recent years inaugurated another great convenience, the postal order. Such orders are issued at any post-office in the Kingdom, payable at any other post-office at a very small charge, but limited to twenty shillings (\$5) each. They are issued for one shilling (25 cents), at a charge of one cent; up to ten shillings and sixpence, at a charge of two cents, and up to twenty shillings at a charge of three cents. Practically, any odd sum can be remitted. The name of the payee may be inserted by the sender, but it appears that this is often left blank, and thus they pass from hand to hand as remittances, like small bank notes. They are found to be exceedingly useful, not only in making small remittances, but to travellers. They must, however, be presented for payment within three months of their issue. Why should not the system be adopted in Canada?—H. P., in Montreal Wines.

A Scientific Defence of Religion.

It is an admitted fact that within our bodies matter itself is subject to mind—moves and is moved according to the dictates of mind. But since it is already admitted that to change the motion or position of even a single atom of matter must affect the entire universe, we are at once obliged to admit as a necessary conclusion, on the basis of the most certain facts of science itself, that the entire universe is so constructed that mind not only can, but actually does, affect its every part. The action of human volition is thus a force in the universe. A complete survey of the universe must deal with this force. But everywhere in nature we observe motions that are not due to human volition. What can we say of such? Evidently we can only legitimately conclude, in harmony with what we already know, and in terms of the rest of our knowledge, that since some of the phenomena we observe are beyond doubt due to mind, and since such mind-action affects the entire universe, thereby proving that the

universe is of such a nature that throughout its whole extent mind can and does affect it, therefore, all the actions and motions we observe, whether due to human volitions or not, must likewise be referred by us to the action of the mind. This is the only conclusion in terms of the rest of our knowledge that we can frame. It is the direct conclusion from admitted facts. We arrive, then, directly from admitted facts, at the conclusion that the universe in all its parts is the visible manifestation to us of underlying mind, and hence all interpretation by us of the phenomena of nature should be guided by the assumption of underlying purpose.—*Professor Du Bois, in the Century.*

An English Physician from the Tight Little Island.

HE IS PLEASED WITH CANADA

Talks About Canadian
People.

He Says we Have Too Many Pale
and Half-Dead Women.

HIS EXPERIENCE WITH
PAINE'S CELERY
COMPOUND.

Thinks it is the Right Medicine for
Building Up Weak and Sickly
Girls and Women.

In the early part of January an English physician of high standing and considerable wealth, visited the principal cities and towns of Canada, after a tour in the United States. He was exceedingly well pleased with what he saw of the Dominion, and spoke in glowing terms of the good nature and hospitality of our people.

When asked what he thought of Canadians from a physiological point of view, he replied:—

"Taken as a whole you have a fine, sturdy population; but there is room for improvement. You have splendid specimens of manhood; your women generally look healthy and vigorous, but you have too many who are pale, listless and half-dead looking, such as I have met in the United States.

"Oh, yes! I know something about Paine's Celery Compound; I have used it occasionally myself, and know of its being used in England. I have recommended it to pale, weak and run down women and girls in England, and it has produced very satisfactory and pleasing results. From what I know of the formula of Paine's Celery Compound, I have no hesitation, as a physician, in prescribing it in cases of general debility, dyspepsia, nervous affections, kidney and liver complaints and general weakness.

"Your pale, weak and half-dead women and girls have a true life-building agent in Paine's Celery Compound. There is no other preparation I know of that is so well adapted for the troubles of weak females.

"I am pleased to know that Paine's Celery Compound is so popular in your midst; it really deserves every line of praise now received from the public."

The Mayor's Privilege.

Recently in the English house of commons a deputation from the corporation of Dublin, headed by the lord mayor, was escorted to the bar of the house with much ceremony, by the sergeant-at-arms. The speaker of the house said: "My lord mayor of Dublin, what have you there?"

The lord mayor then presented a petition from the corporation of Dublin, praying for the release of the men now in prison on conviction of participation in dynamite outrages. In handing the petition, the lord mayor said: "The person to whom the petition referred were convicted years ago upon charges of being connected with an insurrectionary movement in Ireland. Whatever their offences were they had been more than amply punished. (Cries of hear.) He prayed in the name of justice and with a view to removing a just cause of discontent among the Irish people that they be now liberated. The petition was handed to the clerk of the house and the deputation withdrew. The privilege of appearing at the bar of the house is one that the lord mayors of Dublin have enjoyed since 1813.

A Great Good Fortune.

Mr. C. Leonard, South Boston, Mass., writes: "I have suffered a great deal from dyspepsia the last five years; have tried about everything but with little benefit. Having the good fortune to hear of K. D. C. I thought I would try it: it worked wonders in my case, and I am now as well as ever. I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from Dyspepsia or indigestion. Try it and you will be convinced."

Big Lumber Deal.

The Brooklyn Eagle says that one of the largest lumber deals on record has just been completed. It includes the purchase of 860,000 acres of Nova Scotia timber lands, together with 16 lumber mills, all in operation, and with established markets in England. They include:—Charles R. Flint, the New York lumberman and South American trader; H. B. Hollins, the New York banker; Charles L. James, of James & Abbott, of Boston; W. A. Boland, of Boston; W. A. Tait, head of the Export Lumber Company, of Boston; and Louis A. Hall, one of the leading lumbermen of Michigan. The company is to be known as the Dominion Lumber Company, limited, and is organized under the laws of the province of Nova Scotia. Its capitalization is several millions of dollars, but accurate information on that point cannot be ascertained, as those interested are non-committal.

For the last two years the syndicate has been negotiating with Benjamin F. Pearson, of Halifax, who had secured options on the property. The company has had cruisers on the land for months under the direction of Mr. Hall and George A. Crawford, counting trees and making estimates of the productiveness of the property. When the new tariff bill, which provides for free lumber, on which there formerly had been a \$2 duty, went into effect, the negotiations were pressed more vigorously, and can now be said to be completed. The principal kinds of lumber which will be cut are spruce, pine, hemlock, beech, maple, and birch, and in all the 860,000 acres there is scarcely one which is unproductive. There are many rivers running through the land, and freshets and droughts are things unknown. Along these rivers 340 miles of water front is secured. The title to the property in fee simple is by grant traceable to the Crown, and is free from all encumbrances. Agencies will be continued by the company in England, and new ones will be opened in the United States and in France and South America.

For nervous headache use K. D. C.

Long Distance Telephoning.

The past six months has marked an epoch in long-distance telephoning in the South. The line between Atlanta and Macon was opened November 24, 1894. This line is copper metallic circuit of finest construction and 103 miles long. The line from Madison to Athens, completed December 3, 1894, which joins the line already established between Atlanta and Madison, makes another first-class line of 114 miles, connection being made through Atlanta and Macon, making a No. 1 metallic circuit of an unbroken stretch of 217 miles. This is but a forecast of what is to come.—*New York Electrical Review.*

Shadow Life.

Shadow—love and shadow—kisses.
Life of shadows, wondrous strange!
Shall all hours be sweet as this is,
Silly darling, safe from change?

All things that we clasp and cherish,
Pass like dreams we may not keep;
Human hearts forget and perish,
Human eyes must fall asleep. —Heine.

"Boys," said a teacher in a Sunday school, "can any of you quote a verse from Scripture to prove that it is wrong for a man to have two wives?" He paused, and after a moment or two a bright boy raised his hand.

"Well, Thomas," said the teacher, encouragingly.

Thomas stood up and said: "No man can serve two masters." The question ended there.—*Boston Home Journal.*

Special -- Bargains.

For the next 30 days we are pre-
pared 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.

HOTELS.

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.

Woodstock Woodworking Factory.

Sheathing,
Flooring,
Doors,
Windows,
Church Pews,
School Desks,
Mouldings, Etc.

All kinds of finished lumber.

R. K. JONES.
Woodstock, N. B., Feby 1, 1895.

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.



THE SAME OLD SONG.

Some people say that times
are dull and money hard to get.
You will hear this repeated next
year if you don't happen to pass
in your checks in the meantime.
At the same time there are
necessaries that you must have.
Sugar, Tea, Spices, Clothing,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, and all the
Smallwares needed every day,
which can be purchased at R.
W. BALLOCH'S, at popular
prices.
Centreville, Feb. 1st. '1895.



Brewer & Perley
Are paying the Highest Cash
Prices for

POTATOES

—AT THE—
OLD KETCHUM STAND,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
and Call see them before selling elsewhere.

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