



Joyful Words of Praise.

Read.

DR. THOMSON'S MED. CO.,—Dear Sirs:
My wife having been a sufferer from indigestion and languor, was induced to try your Sarsaparilla. The result is miraculous. She was relieved by one bottle. Her appetite the best for years. As an alterative and tonic it has no superior. This statement, for the benefit of suffering humanity, we give freely.

JOHN T. CHASE.
LINDA F. CHASE.

In presence of Almighty God
We do not dare to tell a lie;
But sound the joyful case abroad,
For Acme is our joyful cry.
Brewer, Me., Jan. 6, 1895.

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.

WALL PAPER!

WE WILL OPEN ON THE

FIRST OF MARCH

Our Large Stock of Wall Papers.

Call and see them, and be satisfied.

They are all the Newest and Latest Designs.

Our stock of—

School: Books,

Exercise Books, Scribblers, And all sorts of School Requisites, is complete.

We have a Large Lot of

Matched Paper and Envelopes

Which we will sell at either Wholesale or Retail.

MRS. J. LOANE & CO.

Hartland

DRUG STORE.

Dodds'

Kidney Pills,

Dr. Williams'

Pink Pills,

Thompson's Sarsaparilla,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. E. THISTLE, Prop.

The German Anti-Socialist Bill.

The long and bitter discussion of the Anti-Socialist or Force Bill which has been going on in the Reichstag came to an end in the most unexpected way some days ago by the unanimous rejection of the measure. All parties and sections were, for one reason or another, arrayed against it. Conservatives and radicals, socialists and Agrarians, for once acted together and administered to the Emperor the most severe rebuke which he has yet received from his subjects. The provisions of the proposed bill struck at freedom of discussion, freedom of teaching, freedom of worship, and freedom of action, all of which would have been welcomed by a small group of intense reactionaries, but these latter were alienated by the various modifications which different sections of the bill received in committee. The scene at time of voting was the most extraordinary in the recent history of the Reichstag. The majority against the government was so evidently overwhelming that the members were not even counted—they merely rose from their seats; and the announcement of the result has been received with universal expressions of joy throughout the empire, and especially in South Germany. What action the Emperor will now take no one has ventured to predict, but the blow is more severe because he has so definitely committed himself to the policy represented in this measure. He compelled the retirement of Bismarck because the latter had identified himself with anti-socialist legislation much less drastic than that which was defeated last week. Then came a change of mind, and last year the Emperor compelled the retirement of Bismarck's successor, Chancellor von Caprivi, because the latter refused to be responsible for legislation identical in purpose with that which Bismarck had espoused, but much more drastic in character. Then the Emperor took the matter into his own hands, and a bill was drafted which, ostensibly directed at socialism, would have bound Germany hand and foot and delivered it into the hands of an autocrat. Public sentiment appears to be so strongly behind the action of the Reichstag that a dissolution and an appeal to the country would probably only draw out a popular approval of the action of the supreme legislature. Under these circumstances the Emperor is likely to throw the burden of the defeat on to the Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, and compel him to retire in order to divert attention from the mortifying defeat which he has sustained. Meanwhile Germany remains, as of old, the home of free teaching and free thinking.—*The Outlook.*

Russia's Press Censorship.

The presentation to the Czar of a petition signed by ninety Russian journalists, praying for the abolition of the rigorous press censorship which has destroyed every vestige of freedom of the press in Russia, has naturally attracted a good deal of attention all over the world. The press laws, as rigorously enforced under the regime of the young Czar, from whom so much was at one time hoped, have scarcely been surpassed for arbitrariness, even in despotic Russia. According to the present law, the petitioners allege, though the press has a right to criticise the actions of ministers, and is, in fact, allowed to exercise it except in the case of the Minister of the Interior, "if the slightest attempt is made to criticise his actions, the offending paper is warned that its publication will be stopped, and this without explanation or reason." The press department, it is further alleged, "continually persecutes writers and uses its power to gratify the wishes or whims of persons of rank." Thus at the demand of one minister, nothing is said about the cholera; at the instance of another, no mention is made of the liquidation of a bankrupt insurance company, and so on. The petition, praying for the abolition of these laws and the adoption of the French code in the prosecution of offending newspapers, has been duly presented to the Czar, but no answer has been received, and it is thought that there is little or no hope that any favourable one will be given. Few things could suggest more forcibly the severity of the laws in question than the fact, for such it is said to be, that hardly any writers or journalists of note, and very few publishers, have signed the petition. If it has been left to be promoted chiefly by journalists whose political reputation is not good in the eyes of the authorities, and who are not allowed to practice their profession, this circumstance of itself shows pretty clearly that those who have anything to lose are afraid to agitate for a freedom which they must in their hearts approve and intensely desire.—*The Week.*

Unwise Charity.

That there should be a distinction between helping those who can not work and contributing to the comfort of those who will not work, is being ever made more clear by those who have given studious attention to the ministrations of charity. As to steal is to deprive others of benefit without yielding benefit in return, those who are physically and mentally able and have the opportunity to maintain themselves, but who abstract from others the benefit that conduces to that maintenance by the simulation of helplessness and appeal to sympathy, are no less than thieves. And likewise, those who appeal to sympathy obtain from others benefit in excess of that to which they are entitled under the unhindered working of the law of supply and demand, in common with those who because of sympathy extend that benefit, inflict a wrong upon society as a whole. Many persons of fine sensibilities, who live in comfort and are kindly disposed toward all men, feeling it their duty to alleviate pain, succor the distressed, and elevate the lowly, in the attempt to lift to a higher standard the life of those whose lot appeals to them in piteous contrast with their own, have scattered gifts and expended energy often misdirected because they have not recognized that the mold given by heredity and environment cannot suddenly be changed, that true and lasting improvement to any one can only result from

his own perception of and desire to reach a higher standard, and his own effort directed toward that end. But, says one of the well-to-do, "Am I to be debarred from the exercise of kindness to my friends, to whom the giving of pleasure yields me manifold pleasure in return; am I not to have my good friend who lives more humbly than I at my house for dinner, for a drive in my carriage, or may I not take him with me for a journey that will give him needed rest and build up his health? Am I not to extend token of friendship by gifts to whom I choose?" The reply first and foremost is, that the highest end of friendship is removed far and above the exchange of material benefit. From the association of minds that are congenial and natures that accord, there is derived a rare and refined delight to which in proper bounds the exchange of kindness and gifts may minister; but it is polluted and broken the instant it becomes on either side a means for obtaining unrequited material gain.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Capital Punishment.

The kind-hearted people who advocate abolishing the death penalty should keep their eyes on Michigan. In that State capital punishment was abolished a generation ago and the result has been an increase in the number of murders. In the ten years ending with 1890 homicides increased in Michigan more rapidly than in any other State. In 1891 and 1892 the total number reached 162, a large number for a State with 2,000,000 population. Of the 162 criminals 39 were never tried at all, and only three per cent of those who were tried received life sentences. Canada, with 5,000,000 population and the death penalty enforced, makes a far better showing. In that country during the past ten years there were only 223 murders, against 484 in Michigan. Naturally there is something revolting in the idea of hanging a man, but what can society do to protect itself when a murderer goes to work. It is not safe to rely upon life imprisonment, for the prisoner may escape, or be pardoned, and again resume his career of crime. A life for a life seems to be the only safe rule in murder cases. Hanging will terrorize some criminals, and it certainly prevents murderers from adding to their list of victims. There should be no misguided sentiment in favor of the monsters who deliberately commit murder and arson and felonious assaults upon women. They are better out of the world than in it, and society is never safe while they are alive. The experience of Michigan is a very good argument in favour of retaining the gallows, and it is to be hoped that no other State will make the mistake of abolishing it.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Truth Ought to be Known.

Rev. T. Dunlop, Alliston, Ont.: "Your K. D. C. has done all it claims to do. Two members of my family have been wonderfully helped, though, so far, they have used but one package. This is the first testimonial I have given to any remedy, but the truth ought to be known." Old men and women, young men and maidens should test our wonderful remedies. They prevent indigestion and cure dyspepsia. Samples free to any address. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

Kept Her Word.

In compliance with the agreement under which the British men-of-war withdrew from Nicaragua, on condition that the smart money amounting to \$75,000, demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of Consul Hatch be paid in London within fifteen days, that amount of money was on the 15th conveyed into the treasury of Great Britain on behalf of Nicaragua by Senor Chrisanto Medina, Minister to London for Salvador, who has acted for Nicaragua in London throughout the episode thus closed. Nicaragua had until May 20th to pay the indemnity under the terms of agreement, which allowed her fifteen days after the British warships left Corinto. The departure of the British took place May 4. The payment of the smart money closes the incident which resulted in the occupation of Corinto for a week by British marines and the floating of the British flag over that town. That portion of the dispute which Great Britain declined to submit to arbitration is thus settled. Such damages for losses to British subjects in Nicaragua as are claimed by Great Britain and remain unsettled, the British government has consented to submit to arbitration.

Notice!

To John M. White, formerly of the Parish of Richmond in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, but now of the State of Illinois one of the United States of America, and all others whom it may in any wise concern.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 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 TENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Parish of Richmond aforesaid and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a cedar tree standing on the southwestern angle of lot number four granted to John Yerxa in the seventh tier South Richmond, thence running by the magnet of the year 1853, south eighty nine degrees east, eighty-one chains to a post, thence south sixteen degrees west, ten chains, thence north eighty-nine degrees west eighty-one chains and thence north sixteen degrees east ten chains to the place of beginning, containing seventy-five acres more or less, and distinguished as the north half of lot number five in the seventh tier South Richmond, granted to John Marshall and being the same land deeded to the said John M. White by the undersigned by deed bearing date the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1888. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances and privileges to the same belonging or in any manner 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 nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and made between the said John M. White of the one part and the undersigned Daniel T. Marshall of the other part, and recorded in the office of the registrar of deeds and wills in and for the said County of Carleton in Book I No. 3 of records on pages 242 and 243 the said nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1888. Default having been made in the payment of the moneys thereby secured.
Dated this sixth day of May, A. D. 1895.
DANIEL T. MARSHALL,
Mortgagee.
HARTLEY & CARVELL,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

TAILORS.

J. B. McRAE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Shop over Merchants Bank)
MAIN STREET.

Custom Tailoring done promptly, and in the Latest Styles. Excellence of work guaranteed.

CHARLES C. PROCTOR
TAILOR,
Hartland, N.B.

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

T. B. THISTLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has opened with a fine stock, in
S. R. BURTT'S BUILDING, HARTLAND.

All kinds of Custom Tailoring done. Latest Styles. Good fit guaranteed.

LIVERY STABLES.

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 Harse in connection.

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

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.



I WANT EVERYBODY

To know that I am still on the earth and making

The Finest Lot of
CARRIAGES!

EVER SHOWN IN WOODSTOCK.

—STYLES ARE—

Bangor Buggies,
Road Wagons,
Corning Bodies,
Portland Concords,
Spindle Wagons,
Road Carts,

—ALSO—

HIGH AND LOW
Farm Wagons,

Call and See Me at the Old Stand on
Connell Street Woodstock,

John Loane.

J. C. MILMORE,

GENERAL
DEALER,

Main - Street,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

WINDOW SCREENS. SCREEN DOORS.

Window Screens made to order at short notice, to fit under top sash, the only effectual screen.

Screen Doors made to order, and common sizes in stock.

Woodstock
Woodworking
Factory.

R. K. JONES,

Proprietor.

Woodstock, N. B., May 15, 1895.

Just Re-opened!
LEE'S : RESTAURANT.

After three week's hard labour, and at a large expense I have entirely renovated and enlarged my business for the coming season. I cordially invite all my friends in the county and town to call and see for themselves the magnificent and elegant place that I have fitted up. All are welcome.

Just Arrived for the Spring and Summer Trade:

10 kegs Pigs Feet, 10 kegs Lambs Tongues, Canned Goods, Sauces, Pickles, in great variety. Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Grapes, Bananas and Fruits of all kinds. Choice Confectionery, including some of the very choicest to be obtained in Canada. Five thousand Havana Cigars, also Domestic Cigars, great variety, wholesale or retail, 20 gallons Providence River Oysters arriving each week, Cake and Pastry made by one of the finest cooks in Canada. Lunches served at all hours, including Ham and Eggs, Oysters, Baked Beans. Meals served each day from 11.30 until 2 p. m. The Ice Cream season will open on the 24th of May, also we will be able during the summer to give our patrons all the best temperance drinks to be obtained, Hop Beer, Champagne Cider, Lemonade, Mineral Water, Soda Water, with Cream, Sarsaparilla, Ginger and Lemon Pop. Christie's Celebrated Biscuits and Oyster Crackers constantly in stock. I defy competition in any of the above lines, and it will pay you when you are in town to give us a call, and if you are not satisfied with my goods money will be refunded. Remember the old reliable stand on Main Street. Thanking my many friends for their patronage in the past, and wishing a continuance of the same for the year to come.

John M. Williamson.

Arriving

—AT—

Hanson's Salesrooms,
TODAY:

25 Crates Bananas,	25 Boxes Oranges,
15 Boxes Lemons,	15 Boxes Dates,
20 Packages Figs,	50 Pks Confectionery
5 Sacks Walnuts,	5 Sacks Brazil Nuts,
5 Sacks Filberts,	2 Sacks Almonds,

and numerous other goods which will be sold fine to the trade. We find on making comparisons that our jobbing business is increasing each year, and if our health permits we propose to make the season of 1895 surpass all former seasons both in price and quality of goods. There is no getting over the fact that perseverance, honesty of purpose and honorable dealing with your fellow men, and more especially with the ladies, must bring reward here on this earth and give a man a fair start for the kingdom above.
Respectfully yours,

U. R. Hanson,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Woodstock, April 10, 1892.

C. A. McKEEN.

Taylor's

Cordial Syrup

For Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Taylor's Wine of Rennett.

Taylor's

Carminative Mixture,

or, the Infant's Preservation.

TO LET.

The store on the North Side of King Street, for many years occupied by G. W. Slipp as a grocery store. Apply to G. W. VANWART, King St. Woodstock.