

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. It 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.
A First-Class Hearse 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: 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.

Religion and Wealth.

Religion and wealth are two great interests of human life. Are they hostile or friendly? Are they mutually exclusive, or can they dwell together in unity? In a perfect social state what would be their relations? What is religion? Essentially it is the devout recognition of a supreme power. It is belief in a creator, a sovereign, a father of men, with some sense of dependence upon him and obligation to him. Such a belief and such a sense of dependence are elements of human nature. "Religious ideas of one kind or other," says Mr. Herbert Spencer, "are almost universal. The truly religious element of religion has always been good; that which has proved untenable in doctrine and vicious in practice has been its irreligious element; and from this it has been ever undergoing purification." This testimony of the chief of the agnostics to the universality of religious ideas and sentiments will not need confirmation. In its most perfect expression religion conceives of the supreme being as infinite in power and wisdom and perfect in goodness, and represents him as holding communion with his children and seeking to make them partakers of his perfection and his blessedness. The religious life is the life according to God, the life whose keynote is harmony with the divine nature, and conformity to the divine will. What will the man who is living that kind of life think about wealth? How will his religion affect his thoughts about wealth? If all men were, in this highest sense of the word, religious, should we have wealth among us?

The monastic rule has had wide vogue in Christian communities, and great numbers of saintly men have adopted the rule of poverty. Many of the early Christian fathers use very strong language in denouncing the possession of wealth as essentially irreligious. "The rich are robbers," says Chrysostom; "a kind of equality must be effected by making gifts out of their abundance." "Opulence is always the product of theft," says Jerome, "committed, if not by the actual possessor, by his ancestors." "Let him who has been deceived and conquered by his wealth," cries Cyprian, "neither retain nor love it. Property is to be fled as an enemy, to be avoided as a robber, to be feared as a sword." It is not too much to say that for ages the ideal of saintliness involved the renunciation of wealth. Nor is this notion confined to the monastic ages or the monastic communities. There are many good Protestants, even in these days, who feel that there is an essential incompatibility between the possession of wealth and the attainment of a high degree of spirituality. Doubtless the ascetic doctrine respecting wealth seems to find support in certain texts of the New Testament: "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God." The fact that several rich men are mentioned as intimate friends of Jesus must also be taken into consideration. The ascetic doctrine with regard to wealth cannot, I think, be clearly drawn from the New Testament. Nevertheless this doctrine has greatly influenced the thought of the Christian Church. The life of the Church it has not greatly influenced; for the love of gain has generally been a stronger motive than godliness; but the minds of devout men have been troubled by the feeling that riches are essentially evil, and that some taint attaches to wealth, no matter how moderately it may be sought.

This feeling has been strengthened also by the abuses of wealth. It is in the abuses of wealth, doubtless, that devout men have found the chief reason for their skepticism concerning it and their renunciation of it. It is often difficult for ardent and strenuous souls to distinguish between uses and abuses. The wealth which is represented in the vast aggregate of machinery—the machinery of production and transportation—for the multiplication of the necessities and comforts of life, and for the movement of men and things to the places where they are most needed; the wealth which is represented in schools, colleges, libraries, cabinets, galleries of art, places of public assembly, parks and pleasure grounds, charitable, educational and missionary funds, is part of the necessary provision for the elevation of the human race to its best estate. And while it is true that through the abuses of wealth nations have been ruined, it is also true that without the aid of wealth no people has brought forth the best fruits of intelligence and virtue. If, then, the material wealth of the world consists simply in the development of powers with which nature has been stocked by the Creator, and if this development is the necessary condition of the perfection of man, who is made in the image of God, it is certain that in the production of wealth, in the multiplication of exchangeable utilities, man is a co-worker with God. That wealth should exist is plainly in accordance with the will of God, but in whose hands? Religion justifies the production of wealth; what has religion to say about the distribution of wealth? The arts of production have been raised to marvellous perfection; can as much be said of the methods of distribution? There is a great deal of wealth in the world; are we satisfied that it is, on the whole, where it ought to be?—*Rev. Washington Gladden, in the Bibliotheca Sacra for January.*

The clergy have tested K. D. C. and pronounce it the best.

A Terrible Outrage.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Sir,—Few inhabitants of the county are aware that the present government at Ottawa have perpetuated a terrible outrage on this county in the form of three bonded warehouses, for the private purposes of the rum-sellers, the violation of law, the robbing of the moral rights of the people. These men have bonded warehouses in the county, a repository for their liquors in the Scott Act county, with the government seal thereon. By whose recommendation were they obtained? Who has the patronage of the county? Is it Dr. Colter? Did he recommend the creation of bonded liquor houses in this county? Did Major Vince (who is supposed to have the patronage of the county) recommend their creation? If so it will be the damning blunder of his life; if not, the greater is the rottenness of the tory party, and it is an evidence that the present government intend by such foul means to blight the fair reputation of Carleton, and trample the temperance banner in the mire. It is no guesswork that the bonded warehouses exist here; no guess work that they are intended to ruin the operation of the Canada Temperance Act; no guess work as to the source from which they came, and yet very little has been said against them by the supporters of that government, and no protests have they made public against the iniquitous creation. Are there no conservatives with influence to exert who are alive to this wanton violation of the people's rights? If not, then weakness and want of courage is sufficient proof that neither they nor the party to which they belong are fit to govern or protect. Two of these houses are situated near the American boundary; just across the line our neighbors have prohibitory law. We have the Scott Act. The people of the State are indignant about the matter, and no doubt will appeal to Washington for redress. We have international rights, and they have international rights. These rights should be respected by the different governments; but here seems to be an open violation of all moral and civil rights, by our own government, who knows that prohibition exists in Carleton county and Maine, on the border of which they have placed these sealed (yet open) liquor dens.

Another of these bonded warehouses is said to be (and no doubt is) on Queen street in the town of Woodstock, under the supervision of a rumseller, a man who has been fined and imprisoned for violation of the law. While government warehouses are abundantly plentiful in Woodstock it is not necessary to apply to, and secure from such persons, their buildings, or any other private residence or store, for such a purpose, and if the motive in thus creating such warehouses was pure, then there exists no valid reason that they should be situated in the vilest dens of the town.

The Scott Act inspector has hard work to enforce the law, with the best assistance he can secure, but when he is confronted with the dominion seal on those places he wishes to clean out and rid the country of, his burdens are materially increased. In one instance, after he had made a seizure of a stock of liquors and before he left the place, this bonded warehouse was opened by the revenue officer, and a full supply immediately secured by the rum seller, thus setting at defiance the law, and will of the people; and further, it is generally believed and circulated that duplicate keys are allowed so that the vendor can get a daily supply, thus making it an uncertain thing for the inspector, in any instance, to succeed in his search. No greater barrier has arisen to stop the operation of the law than the creating of these bonded warehouses. Mr. Editor, will you ask the good people of this town and county to look into the matter and make every effort to have them removed; let the thundering tones of every minister of the gospel be against them, and let every organization join in the united protest against such infringement of the people's rights.

To Join The Dominion.

The Montreal Star's cable says:—The English journals, in commenting on the state of affairs in Newfoundland, says that if Canada will take the almost bankrupt and isolated colony immediate union would be the best solution of the present dead-lock. The home colonial office is believed to favor the idea of Newfoundland becoming a province of the dominion, but Sir Terence O'Brien, governor of the colony, is in favor of the return to the status of a crown colony. It is being urged that the proposed imperial commission be given power to examine the finances of Newfoundland with a view to the union with Canada.

A. E. VanCleson.

Chief Inspector of New York Board of Fire Underwriters, writes: "I have taken your K. D. C. with satisfactory results; I can freely recommend it to any suffering from dyspepsia; I think I had it as bad as anyone could well have it, but I am now free of it. I gave your goods a fair trial, and shall always have a bottle on hand for use to correct indiscretions in diet."

Free sample of K. D. C. mailed to any address, K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Subscribe for THE DISPATCH.

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, Pitchers, 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.

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.



THE HAPPIEST TIME

Of all the year. The bells will ring, children sing and old boy Santa is on the go again. But how is your time? If valuable, come to us for

Holiday Presents,

For here you can get what you want with very little trouble. It is proper to present such

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and
SILVERWEAR

As We are Selling.

The Bargains are going fast because the people are so greedy for our gems in precious metals and stones of colors that rival the rainbow.

W. B. JEWETT,

37 Main Street, - Woodstock.

C. B. CHURCHILL.

Tinware, Stove Pipe, Hot
Air Furnaces, Etc.

21 KING STREET,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

THE BOYS ON DECK WITH 40 PUNGS.

CHESTNUT & HIPWELL

The new, firm having purchased from Mr. A. Henderson his Furniture Factory at Upper Woodstock, are now prepared to make

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

—AND ALSO—

Carriages and Sleighs.

They have secured the services of a First-Class Blacksmith who has had 15 years experience with Price & Shaw of St. John,

and so they are prepared to do first-class work on New Work and Repairing.

Orders left at Mr. A. Henderson's, sent by mail or telephone, as well as left at the Factory, will be promptly attended to.

School Desks, Settees, Church and Lodge, as well as all kinds of House Furniture made Better and as Cheap as the imported article. Planing, Sawing, and other Custom Machine Work done.

Furniture sold to any parties, so wishing, in the white.

Good Workmen employed.

Send in your orders with the assurance of getting satisfaction.

Give the young firm your patronage.

Fuller particulars in a later issue.

JOHN CHESTNUT,
DAVID HIPWELL.

Upper Woodstock,
Oct. 22, 1894.