

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 Hears 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
Woolen 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.

The Boundary Between Russia and England in Asia.

The annexation of Turkestan and Turk-
omania by Russia has led to the establish-
ment of Pax Russia in countries hitherto
the scene of bloody warfare and menkidnap-
ping raids. Russian rule has, so far, proved
a benefit both to the sedentary Uzbaks and
Tajiks of Turkestan, who now ply their trade
and till their fields without fear of being kid-
napped by slave-hunters, or despoiled of
their property by extortionate officials, and,
likewise, to the nomad, men-kidnapping
tribes of Turkomania, who have now settled
down to peaceful avocations.

The principle of maintaining between Rus-
sia and British India an "insuperable barrier"
of barren sand-wastes, snow-clad mountain
fastnesses and barbarous, warlike populations
were embodied in the Anglo-Russian agree-
ments of 1860, 1873 and 1886-1888. We all
know how this "insuperable barrier" has
dwindled down, in the course of barely a
quarter of a century, to mere strip of
"buffer" territories, now separating Russia
and Greater Britain in Asia. A contem-
porary boundary between the two great powers,
to an unbiased mind, must now appear a
logical necessity. Yet, with a constancy of
purpose worthy of a better end, the exertions
of British diplomacy in the Anglo-Russian
agreement re Central Asia, at present under
consideration, are directed solely to strengthen
this "buffer" strip to the utmost, regardless
of anything save the "defence of India"
scheme; and, to force upon Russia a bound-
ary, as distant as possible from the North-
western frontier of India, regardless of pos-
sibilities for, and requirements of, future
peaceful progress in Russian Central Asia.

Now, it ought to be considered before all,
whether such a boundary, even if gratifying
to present Anglo-Indian susceptibilities and
anxieties, will not become a cause of future
friction and strain, as inconsistent with the
natural peaceful development of Central Asia
under Russia's supremacy? And whether it
would not be more wise for the sake of future
peace to delineate at present a boundary be-
tween Russia and Greater Britain in Asia,
equally ensuring the safety of British India,
and giving Russia ample scope and freedom
to continue her work of civilisation and
peaceful progress in Central Asia? This work
is such, that Russia from Central Asia and
Greater Britain from India may well, nay,
must, extend to each other a friendly hand
and labour at their respective tasks together.
For all of us Russians, who have made Cen-
tral Asia their home, cannot but admire the
English in their work of civilisation in India,
under conditions many times more trying
than those we have to cope with. And we
most sincerely and frankly admire the Anglo-
Indians, as the truly grand workers they are.

The work of restoration in a sun-burnt
country, where, save for water, nothing liv-
ing can exist, necessarily implies, from the
very beginning, the reconstruction, or crea-
tion anew, of irrigation channels, combined
and regulated so as to distribute the precious,
life-giving fluid, in the most productive way
and with the least waste possible. If these
questions of vital importance to civilisation
and peaceful progress are to be solved at all
satisfactorily, the whole water-supply of a
given area, as every Anglo-Indian knows
well, must be under one control. Yet, in a
great part of her present dominions in Cen-
tral Asia, Russia is in a precarious position
in respect of the water-supply: thus, some of
the most valuable watercourses for the culture
of cotton, mulberry-tree, vine &c., are severed
by the present southern boundary in a
way, which nips in the bud the development
of these cultures, highly important to Russian
industry.

Now, if it be considered that Russia very
rightly wants to draw on her domains in
Central Asia for raw materials, needed by
her industries, and at present mostly im-
ported from abroad; that she wants to create
in Central Asia a market for her produce;
that there is nothing in the natural condi-
tions of Central Asia to preclude the possi-
bility of the above being accomplished; that
the only obstacles to this lie in the mistaken
policy of a power, naturally the ally of Rus-
sia in Asia, but which, on the contrary, deems
the weakness of Russia in Central Asia to be
the only safeguard of India, and the present
state of things to be a danger and menace to
India—can it be anything but natural that
all Anglo-Russian agreements re Central
Asia up to this day are only *modi vivendi*, and
that a boundary equally acceptable to both
Russia and England is yet a thing of the
future? Is it reasonable to expect that a
power, cramped in the legitimate peaceful
development of its domains by a boundary,
unsatisfactory in the chief essential of, and
requirement for, peaceful progress, can, in
the natural course of events, abide by the
result of treaties enforcing this precarious
position of things?

A study of the map will show that the
sources of the water-supply, now denied to
Russia by England, do not rise in India, nor
even within hail of British India. For Cen-
tral Asia lies in the drainage area of the
Aralo-Caspian depression, and all that is
needed by Russia, at present and in future,
is the control and domination over the drain-
age area.—*Captain George V. Tarnowski, in
the Asiatic Quarterly Review.*

K. D. C. Pills act in conjunction with K. D. C

Manitoba Schools Question.

The supreme court of Canada had decided
that the dominion government could not
give remedial legislation to the Roman
Catholic minority of the province of Mani-
toba who asked the dominion government to
disallow the legislation of the Manitoba
government abolishing separate schools. The
judicial committee of the privy council the
last court of appeal in the Empire has now
reversed the decision of the Canadian supreme
court. The following cable to the Montreal
Star explains the matter:—

The judicial committee of the privy council
allowed the appeal of the Roman Catholics
of Manitoba, in the case of Brophy v. the
Attorney General of Manitoba, but they re-
fused to give the costs to the appellants.
This judgment, which was delivered at length
means that the dominion government are
possessed of power to grant the Roman
Catholics of Manitoba remedial legislation
for the support of their separate schools,
abolished in 1890, when the Manitoba School
act was passed, doing away with all but state
schools. In the presence of Baron Watson,
lord of appeal-in-ordinary, Lord MacNeaghten,
lord of appeal-in-ordinary, and Lord
Shand, a member of the judicial committee
of the privy council, the lord chancellor,
Baron Herschell, delivered the judgment
allowing the appeal from the decision of the
supreme court of Canada in the case of
Brophy and others against the attorney
general of Manitoba, rendered on February
20, 1894, and known as the "Manitoba school
case." The announcement that no costs
were allowed was generally expected on ac-
count of the way the case was instituted.
Edward Blake, M. P., and J. S. Ewart, of
the Manitoba bar, were counsel for the
appellants. Mr. Cozens-Hardie, Q. C., Mr.
Haldane, Q. C., and Mr. Brady appeared for
the respondent.

The decision in the Manitoba school
question, aroused the greatest interest
among Canadians in London, who, know-
ing the importance of the case, had been
eagerly watching for the result. The lord
chancellor's delivery of the exhaustive judg-
ment lasted nearly an hour. He said their
lordships were of opinion that the enactment
which governs the present case is the second
sub-section of the Manitoba act, reading as
follows:

2. An appeal shall lie to the governor
general in council from any act or decision of
the legislature of the province, or of any pro-
vincial authority, affecting any right or privi-
lege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic
minority of the queen's subjects in relation
to education.

Therefore, their lordships held that the
Roman Catholics' appeal to the governor
general in council was admissible by virtue
of that enactment, inasmuch as the school
acts of 1890, abolishing separate schools, af-
fected the rights and the privileges of the
Roman Catholic minority within the meaning
of the section.

Their lordships decided further that the
governor general in council had power to
make declarations or remedial orders asked
for in the petitions, and that also the appeal
was well founded. It was not for the privy
council to intimate the course that may now
be pursued, but their lordships declared that
certainly it was not essential that the
statutes, repealed by the act of 1890, must be
re-enacted.

All legitimate ground of complaint would
be removed if the education system were sup-
plemented by provisions removing the griev-
ance upon which the appeal was founded, or in
other words, granting funds for the support
of separate schools in the province.

Leading up to this judgment, their lord-
ships reviewed at great length the circum-
stances under which the act was passed, and
also its exact scope. It was noted that the
decision of the council in the case of Barrett
v. the city of Winnipeg seemed to have given
rise to some misapprehension. In 1867, it
was pointed out that the union of the pro-
vinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brun-
swick took place. Among the obstacles which
had to be overcome in order to bring about
that union, none perhaps, presented a greater
difficulty than the differences of opinion
which existed with regard to the question of
education.

The existing state of affairs in Canada at
confederation in the matter of school laws
was then explained and the Manitoba school
situation fully discussed. The historical re-
cords were unearthed and the case most ex-
haustively dealt with, after which the judge-
ment above given was delivered.

Bilious From Childhood.

Rev. Benjamin Hills, Pugwash, N. S.,
writes: "In a word I may say that K. D. C.
has helped me more than anything else I
have ever used. I had been bilious from
childhood; for several years had rarely passed
a week without a severe attack of bilious
colic, with intense pain at the back of the
head. These attacks usually followed my
Sunday work. Since I began to use the K.
D. C., I have scarcely had any return of bil-
iousness and the attacks have been very
light. I have had more freedom from suffering
since I began the use of K. D. C. than for
years past. I believe that the occasional use
of a bottle of K. D. C., will keep me com-
paratively free from the old trouble. I thank
you for calling my attention to K. D. C. Had
I tried it long ago it might have saved me
years of suffering. I am glad to recommend
it to fellow sufferers."

Fellow Countrymen!

Why don't you save
money these short
days by buying an
ALARM CLOCK?

It will save you
the price of it in one
week.

That is the kind we
sell--Money Savers.

W. B. JEWETT,
37 Main Street, Woodstock.

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. 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 fulfilment
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, Pitch-
ers, 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

Boots and Shoes,

Moccasins,

Overshoes,

Rubbers,

and all kinds of Footwear
for the Cold Weather.

J. D. Dickinson
& SONS.

Main St., Woodstock.

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.

C. B. CHURCHILL.

Tinware, Stove Pipe, Ho
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 Fac-
tory, will be promptly attended to.

School Desks, Sutties, 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 Ma-
chine Work done.

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

Good Material used.
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.