



Joyful Words of Praise.

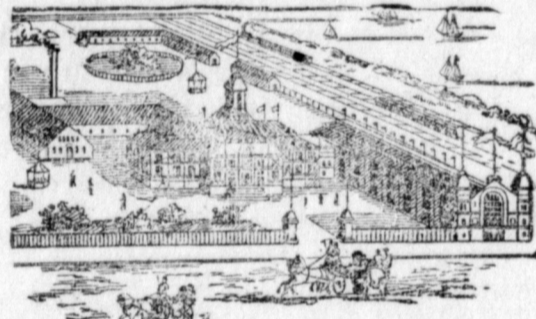
Read.

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JOHN T. CHASE. LINDA F. CHASE.

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Brewer, Me., Jan. 6, 1895.



Canada's INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1895 Sept. 24th to Oct. 4th.

The Exhibition Association of the City and County of

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

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HARNESS or a SADDLE.

Having taken the whole of the store in which I have been doing business on King street, I have now more room to show my large stock of SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS, Summer Blankets, Carriage Mats, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Wool Ropes, Whips and Lashes, Brushes and Curry Combs, Horse Boots, Collars, Harness Oil, &c. I keep everything in the Harness line and have imported a fine assortment of Riding Saddles, all prices. Call and see me at

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F. L. ATHERTON, - - WOODSTOCK.

Temperance.

A small number of the subscribers to this journal are compelled, by their business engagements, to be present on some occasions, at the places known as "bars" in the hotels and taverns. In these "bars" this journal is informed, whiskey and other alcoholic liquors are sold, not by the measure but by the drink. The price of a drink, this journal is informed, has hitherto been five cents and several of its subscribers now inform this journal that the price has been increased to ten cents. The increase in the price of drinks has been caused by the increase in the excise duty on whiskey, such increased duty having been imposed by the Bowell government at Ottawa in consequence of the deficiency in the dominion revenue. The result of the increase in the price of drinks at tavern bars is that much less whiskey is consumed. The high, holy, and sublime mission of this journal as the organ of Advanced Thought and the exponent of the True, the Good, and the Beautiful, precludes it from participating in such enjoyments, as it is assured, are to be found at tavern bars, but the limited knowledge it possesses of the subject leads it to feel a sense of gratification on learning that the national custom of taking "drinks" at a "bar" is becoming less common, and it is to be hoped it may ultimately be abandoned. For two persons who accidentally meet, and who wish to exchange friendly greetings and hear each other's opinions to proceed to some suitable hostelry, sit down in comfortable chairs in a pleasant apartment, smoke together the calumet of peace, and moisten the fragrant cigar with a draught of sparkling and refreshing ale, is a process that is not unreasonable; but that two persons should proceed to a tavern, stand up at a bar, invite three others to join them, and gulp raw whiskey to the extent of twenty-five cents a round, appears to be unreasonable, if not something worse. The whole system is a bad one, and if the increased duty on whiskey, by raising the price to ten cents a drink, will check such a foolish and pernicious custom the National Policy increase in the duty on whiskey has accomplished a greater benefit than that policy has brought about in any other direction.

Whilst on this subject of drinking intoxicants it may be in order to observe that a bill has been introduced in the British Parliament for the treatment of inebriates which is particularly interesting. The bill gives a relative or friend the right to produce evidence before the county court that a person is an "habitual drunkard," and the court is empowered thereon to send him to a licensed inebriate resort for a term varying from six months to two years. A very sensible act is that. The drunkard is either suffering from disease or else is a lunatic. In either case he should be dealt with in a kind but firm manner, and to send him for a term to an inebriate asylum is evidently the proper course. The bill treats the case of the drunkard as one justifying restraint for curative purposes, and the British Parliament will be delighted to learn that it has the full moral support of this journal in its effort to pass the bill.

In the dominion there is less than one per cent of the population who drink intoxicants to excess. It is obvious that it would be an iniquitous interference with freedom for the State to prohibit ninety-nine persons from a particular enjoyment in excess. The temperance cause is making steady progress and would progress faster if there were no prohibitionists. The increase in the duty on whiskey is decreasing the consumption of that intoxicant, and if Canada would pass an inebriate bill similar to that proposed in England, drunkenness would almost disappear.—Boboogoon Independent.

Making Astronomy Popular.

To make astronomy popular, is by no means an easy task; but it is nevertheless becoming more and more popular every day. Books have been written on the subject, by such writers as Professor Ball, Garrett P. Serviss, Flammarion, and my father, the late Professor R. A. Proctor, by means of which, the marvels of the heavens have been revealed to many who would not otherwise have become interested in the study. Then again, there are those who have not time to read such books; and for them, popular lectures on astronomy are provided. In an hour's talk, a lecturer is expected to condense enough material, to fill a volume. Yet much information can be given in this short space of time, but above all, such lectures usually inspire a desire for more; not more lectures, possibly, but for more information on the subject. Let me relate an experience. In New York, free lectures are given every Monday and Thursday night, at twelve grammar schools, and under the direction of the Board of Education. I received a note informing me that I was to lecture at a grammar school in one of the tenement districts of New York, and I must confess that I went in fear and trembling. I scarcely expected a dozen to attend the lecture. You may imagine my surprise, therefore, when I saw the people pushing and scrambling to get in, and policemen at the door to keep order. It was positively the roughest crowd it has ever been my pleasure to lecture to, and when I mounted the platform, and looked at the scene before me, I was almost overwhelmed. Nearly eight hundred people, mostly men, had crowded into the hall, and standing room was at a premium. I saw several policemen scattered here and there, and it seemed an utter impossibility to gain the interest of such an audience. And yet, from the moment my lecture began, till its close an hour later, not a sound was to be heard. I could feel that my audience was deeply interested, if not in my lecture, at least in the lantern slides, still I knew that they were listening to every word I said, because they never missed a point in the lecture. It may have been the very poorest who attended that lecture, but it was certainly one of the most attentive audiences I have ever had. Surely some in that crowded hall must have felt a longing to know more about the wonders of the heavens, and if only one had such a desire, I feel that my mission was accomplished.—Mary Proctor in Popular Astronomy for May.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures liver complaint, rheumatism, and all diseases of the blood.

About Railways.

We are so thoroughly accustomed to the comforts and convenience which the railway system confers upon us at almost every hour, that we find it hard to imagine, however faintly, what existence in the pre-railway days must have been. The immense saving in the cost of transit and of travel which that system brings is, of course, the fundamental advantage from which most of the others flow. A safe, speedy, and punctual method of communication, which is relatively independent of the weather, is the foundation of our modern commercial and industrial life. The train not only brings almost to our doors the products of distant places and countries, but it makes possible the transport of many perishable commodities, which in old days were not to be had at a distance from the localities where they were produced, or were to be had only at prohibitive prices. The tragicomic end of the heroic maitre d'hotel Vatel, who killed himself because the fish was late at Chantilly, is known to all lovers of Madame de Sevigne and proves the anxieties to which even the greatest households were exposed when supper depended upon the state of the roads, the speed of post-horses, and the sobriety of postillions. But the railways have done more than promote an interchange of commodities between all parts of the earth. They have brought all peoples and all classes closer together. The amount of education which they give in this way cannot be measured by figures, but it must be considerable. A century ago none but young men of position went the grand tour. Now everybody who has a few pounds and a brief holiday can visit some of the most beautiful and most famous scenes in Europe. Probably the business travelling done by men of all grades in the social scale contributes yet more extensively to raise the general level of intelligence. Thousands of our skilled workers are travelled men, and they bring back with them from the lands where they have gone to fit up a dynamo or the machinery of the new mills a little store of facts and impressions. A distinguished German Liberal writer has ascribed to the introduction of railways into Germany no small part in the development of the national feeling. Not only did the railways bring the men of the different States into close and frequent personal intercourse, but the way in which the first of these great undertakings were conducted taught men to rely on private enterprise and on the principle of co-operation. That lesson we had learnt in England before, but the railway has undoubtedly helped to strengthen for good and evil the power of any body of men dispersed throughout the land who are working for common ends. Unions, leagues, and associations of all sorts have been powerfully promoted by railways. Emissaries and organisers, letters and pamphlets, could never have been disseminated by the old system as they are disseminated today. It may be that in the growth and spread of yet wider movements one great result of railway development in the future lies. The best hope of international causes of all sorts, whether conservative or anti-social, rests upon the increase of rapid communications in all lands. We must remember, too, that, great as the railway system is, it has not as yet conquered vast regions of the world. When the railway has opened up Asia, great and unexpected changes may again await mankind.—London Times.

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Is a sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. Sold by Garden Bros.

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Special inducements to Commercial Travellers. Accommodation Barge suitable for Picnics, Parties, Excursions, Etc. Coaches in attendance on all Trains. Landeau, Suitable for Funerals or Weddings.

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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.

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J. C. MILMORE,

GENERAL DEALER,

Main - Street, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

The Mecca Pilgrims.

The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca is a unique custom in the religious history of the world. Notwithstanding the inroads of civilisation upon the Orient, 100,000 human beings still undergo the greatest privations in order to kiss the famous black stone which forms part of the sharp angle of the Mecca temple. The benefits of the pilgrimage are great, for the sins of every pilgrim, no matter how dark they may have been, are forgiven by the Almighty, and the supplications of the pilgrim on behalf of others are accepted by God. Such was the teaching of the Prophet.

As soon as the pilgrim reaches the last stage near the sacred city he makes two prostrations in prayer, and divests himself of his worldly raiment. Then he assumes the pilgrim's sacred robe, and sets his heart on Mecca. The sacred garment, called the Ihram, consists of two seamless wrappers; one is wrapped around the waist and the other is thrown loosely over the shoulders. The pilgrim's head is left uncovered. After he has assumed the pilgrim's garb he must not anoint his head, or shave any part of his body, or pare his nails. Having entered upon the pilgrimage he faces Mecca with the devout intention of making the journey, to the sacred shrine. Lifting his hands heavenward he cries: "O God, I propose making this pilgrimage. May the service be easy to me. Accept it from me!" Then, as he proceeds on his journey, he sings the sacred pilgrim song known as the Talbya, which begins with the pilgrim's cry "Labbaika!" It runs thus:—

I stand up for Thy service, O God I stand up! I stand up! There is no partner with Thee! I stand up! Verily Thine is the praise! The blessing! And the Kingdom! There is no partner with Thee, O my God!

When he reaches Mecca he bathes himself and then proceeds to the temple and kisses the black stone. He then encompasses the temple seven times: three times at a quick step, or run, four times at a slow pace. And each time as he passes around he touches the corner of the temple and kisses the black stone. Being spiritually refreshed, he runs to the top of the little Mount Safa, and on reaching the summit of the mount, he turns toward the temple at a distance and cries: "Surely God hath aided his servant the Prophet and put to flight the armies of the infidel with His own power!" He then runs from the top of Safa to the summit of the Mount Marwah, this he does seven times. It is an exercise which tries the energy of even the youthful pilgrim, while the white-haired pilgrim puffs and blows beneath the excessive weight of his religious devotions.

Upon the seventh day of the pilgrimage the crowd of pilgrims assembled in the great mosque, and at two o'clock in the afternoon listen to an Arabic sermon which sets forth the excellency of "Haji," as the pilgrimage is called. On the following day he visits the little vale of Mina, or the "wished for" valley, which Adam longed for when he was turned out of Eden. The next day, after morning prayer, the pilgrim ascends Mount Arafat, or the "Mount of Recognition," about twelve miles from Mecca. It was in this place that our first parents, Adam and Eve, forfeited Heaven, and were deprived of their primeval purity for eating wheat. The temptation over, she escaped to Ispahan, the devil to Seistan, and Adam to Ceylon. Mother Eve remained at Arafat, but after wandering many years Adam found his wife on this "Mountain of Mercy," and hence it became known as "Arafat," or the "Mount of Recognition."

The next day is the tenth and is known as the "Day of Sacrifice," and as such is celebrated throughout the whole Mohammedan world. The historian Gibbon wrote to Islam as religion without a gift and without a sacrifice, a strange error for so accurate a writer. Throughout the whole world this day of sacrifice is observed, and especially at Mecca. Rising early in the morning, the pilgrim says his prayers and then casts stones at three pillars known as the devils, the first of which is the "great devil." Holding the pebble between the thumb and fourth finger of the right hand, he throws it at a distance of not less than fifteen feet and cries, "This I do in hatred of the devil." It is said this ceremony was performed by Father Abraham. Having stoned the devil, the pilgrim then proceeds to perform the sacrifice. The victim may be a sheep, or a goat, or a cow, or a camel, according to the means of the pilgrim. Placing its head toward the sacred stone, its forelegs being bandaged together, the pilgrim stands on the right side of his victim and plunges the knife into its throat with great force, and cries with a loud voice: "Allahu akbar"—"God is most great! Accept this sacrifice, O God!"

The ceremony of sacrifice concludes the Meccan pilgrimage, and the pilgrim then gets himself shaved and his nails pared, and the pilgrim robe is removed. The three days following are well earned days of rest. They are known as the "days of drying up of the blood of the sacrifice." Before he leaves Mecca the devout pilgrim should once more kiss the black stone and throw stones at the devil. He should also drink a cup of water from the Zamzam well, the very well from which Hagar drank when she ran away from home with her son Ishmael. The Meccan pilgrimage was a compromise with Arabian idolatry, and no Moslem writer has ever yet attempted to give a spiritual explanation of its ceremonies. It is one of the most curious circumstances in the history of religion that the superstitious and silly custom of the Meccan pilgrimage should be grafted on to a religion which is monotheistic in its principles and iconoclastic in its practices. The spectacle of the Moslem world bowing in the direction of a black stone while it worships the one true God stamps the religion of the Prophet of Arabia as one of compromise.—Thomas P. Hughes, in the "New York Sun."

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Rev. Dr. McLeod, Thorburn, N. S.: "I have in several cases observed the good results of your remedy for dyspepsia in my congregation. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a useful remedy."

Prominent men throughout our land witness to the merits of this great remedy. GREAT because it cures. Free sample K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glsgow, N. S., and 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

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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.

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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.