

DR. THOMSON'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
THE GREAT ENGLISH
REMEDY
BLOOD PURIFYING
INGREDIENTS
HE DR. THOMSON'S
MEDICINE CO.
CALAIS, ME., ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

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 alternative 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 Aemo is our joyful cry.
Brewer, Me., Jan. 6, 1895.

Hartland
DRUG STORE.

Dodds'
Kidney Pills,
Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills,
Thompson's Sarsaparilla,
JUST RECEIVED.

W. E. THISTLE, Prop.
Wee Babies.

Babies short and babies tall,
Babies big and babies small,
Blue-eyed babies, babies fair,
Brown-eyed ones, with lots of hair,
Whether they cry
Or whether they laugh,
Parsons & Blaine take their photograph
In half a second, and quite as nice
As can be done at any price.
Bring your babies and have a few,
At Parsons & Blaine's new studio.

Parsons & Blaine,
Main Street,
(Over Marsten's Grocery Store.)
Woodstock, N.B.

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, etc.
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, etc.
10.15	A. M.—From McAdam Junction, etc.
10.20	A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: From Presque Isle, etc.
10.45	A. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
1.00	P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days: From St. John, St. Stephen, Bangor, Montreal, etc.
10.17	P. M.—MIXED—Week days: From Edmundston, Presque Isle, etc.

'Turning the Blind Eye.'
If it is permissible to take a liberty with a venerable proverb, it may be said that observation is silver, but judicious blindness is golden. The art of not seeing, to which even such a devotee of duty as Nelson did not hesitate to have recourse on a memorable occasion, repays cultivation in every department of life. A stubbornly obstinate refusal to perceive the existence of obstacles, to recognize unwelcome truths, to "look facts in the face," as it is called, has been the secret of more successes than have been won by the most brilliant personal qualities. It is the man who "fails to see" the dissuasive arguments of timid counsellors, and put the telescope resolutely to the blind eye when danger signals are waved before him by those interested in his failure, who has had the best of achieving the things he set himself to achieve in every field of activity. He may find, now and then, that his voluntary blindness has betrayed him into a fool's paradise; but even a fool's paradise is better than a coward's purgatory. In the armoury of public life the faculty of not seeing what it is not convenient to see is one of the most indispensable of all weapons. It cannot be conceived, for instance, that the official existence of revolutionary Ministers engaged in the attempted realisation of Jacobin "programmes" is, in any case, an ideally happy one. But would it be anything less than intolerable if they were unable to turn the blind eye to all the heaped-up evidences of the unpopularity of their "popular" policy? And, similarly, how would it fare with the theologian or the barrister who had no conveniently blind eye for the unanswerable points of an opponent's argument? How would it fare with the physician who insisted upon applying an absolutely clear vision to the case of the lucrative malade imaginaire, or with the player who was open to conviction, on the evidence of the looking-glass, that the day of his Romeo and Claude Melnotte, or of her Juliet and Paulines, was lost and gone forever? There are none so blind, it is said, as those who will not see. But the adage would inspire more confidence in its worldly wisdom if it commended, instead of seeming to resent, the voluntary assumption of the most useful infirmity. In the maintenance of self-confidence under difficulties, the overlapping of barriers, the setting aside of opposition, there is no ally so serviceable as the blind eye, judiciously aided and abetted by the deaf ear. Where blindness at will is bliss, 'twere surely folly to be "otherwise."

Nor is it only in the domain of public and professional life that the supreme virtue of the blind eye may be proved. Its employment in private intercourse is one of the first essentials of social popularity. There is no more hated and no more distrusted figure in society than the aggressively observant person who "never misses anything," and takes care to make the fact apparent. To this Argus-eyed and ever-watchful fiend, all the little deceptions and finesses which ensure the smooth working of the social machinery present themselves as so many indulgences of secret criminality, demanding the perpetual vigilance of a kind of drawing-room Sherlock Holmes. These exasperating wielders of social bull's-eyes and search-lights may secure to themselves a certain measure of malevolent amusement, but they have to pay for it a heavy toll of deserved unpopularity. Even the uncomfortable crusaders who suffer from a sincere conviction that they were sent into the world to set their neighbours straight can only fulfil their mission without being universally hated if they are content to generalise, and to turn the blind eye to individual blots and blemishes. People who have not the least objection to being chastised with verbal scorpions as members of the crowd are apt to rear and plunge even at the gentlest flick of the whip when it is privately directed to one of their own personal tender spots. And there are social comedies, too, and farces, and odd little domestic interludes, which need the same discreet treatment from those who stand outside the circle of the actors. Flirtations beneath the rose, clever little expedients for the circumvention of watchful parents and chaperons, subterranean ebullitions of jealousy or pique, and a hundred other varieties of social play are entitled to a like indulgence, even if those who turn the blind eye in such cases find themselves unable to refrain from a surreptitious wink with the other.

Whatever the stern philosophers and moralists may say, it is not at all certain whether this faculty of convenient blindness is not at least as much a blessing as a curse when the unseeing eye is, so to speak, turned inwards. The "giftie" for which Burns sent up his rhymed petition would, if bestowed, probably do quite as much harm as good to its possessors. It is not only that "introspection" is the fruitful parent of priggish self-consciousness. There is the further and more cogent consideration that if we could indeed "see ourself" as others see us, there would be in most cases a deplorable damping of the self-esteem and self-trust, which are such potent factors in the successful struggle for every kind of honour and distinction. A favourable answer to another and sturdier Scottish prayer, "Lord, send us a gude conceit o' ourself!" would be far more likely to help the petitioner to "do his impossible" in his chosen field, whatever it might be. It should never be forgotten, however, that it is dangerously easy for this sort of blindness to become too absolute, whether the sightless eye is turned upon oneself or upon others. Lovers, whose blindness is understood to be complete as long as the complaint lasts, have sometimes to endure a disagreeable and possibly disastrous process of eye-opening after their condition has duly developed into matrimony.

Grain Elevators.
Between thirty-five and forty elevators are to be erected at points on the C. P. R. in Manitoba, and there are to be others erected along the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Northwestern, besides two in Winnipeg.

The pleasant and beneficial effects of **McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup** Make it the best Worm Remedy for children.

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.

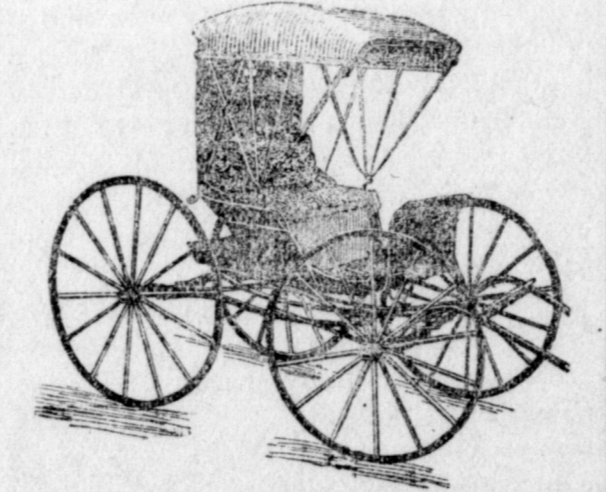
T. B. THISTLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has opened with a fine stock, in
S. R. BURTT'S BUILDING, HARTLAND.
All kinds of Custom Tailoring done. Latest Styles. Good fit guaranteed.

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 Hearsie in connection.

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

Town Treasurer's Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have this day received the Assessment Roll for 1895 of the Town of Woodstock, and that all persons assessed in said Town shall be entitled to a reduction or discount of five per cent on the amounts assessed against them, respectively, upon the payment of their respective rates to the Town Treasurer any time on or before the 20th day of June next.
Dated at Woodstock, the 10th day of May 1895.
W. FISHER,
Town Treasurer and Collector and Receiver of Town Taxes.

Bicycles Repaired
—BY—
R. WOTTRICH,
OPPOSITE WILBUR HOUSE, WOODSTOCK, N. B.



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.

The Fallacy of Early Rising.
Proverbs are responsible for a great deal of folly, and none perhaps for more mischief under the present conditions of town life than those which inculcate early rising as a virtue. When the great majority lived in villages, and were engaged in the cultivation of the soil, early rising may have been conducive to health and wealth, if not to wisdom, but even our early forefathers probably did no more than make a virtue of necessity. It is said to be natural—that is, physiological—to rise early and enjoy the beauties of the sunrise; if we ask why, we are treated to various transcendental theories about the vivifying influence of the sun, and are told to take example by the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, or so many of them as are not nocturnal in their habits. But as a matter of fact physiology, so far as it has anything to say on the subject at all, is all against the early rising theory. Physiological experiment appears to show that a man does not work best and fastest in the early morning hours, but on the contrary about midday. The desire to rise early, except in those trained from youth to outdoor pursuits, is commonly a sign, not of strength of character and vigour of body, but of advancing age. The very old often sleep much, but they do not sleep long. A long deep sleep, the sleep of youth, requires for its production a thoroughly elastic vascular system. The stiffening vessels of age are not so completely nor so easily controlled by the vasomotor nerves. Hence shorter sleeps. Thus paterfamilias, who goes to bed at 11 p. m., wants to get up at 5 or 6 a. m., and looks upon his healthy son, who prefers to lie till eight, as a sluggard. When this foolish interpretation of a proverb about the health and wealth to be got from early rising is combined with the still more foolish adage which says of sleep: "Six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool," then we have a vicious system capable of working great mischief to young people of both sexes. There is a tendency, greatly encouraged in towns by the spread of cycling, to curtail unduly the hours of sleep. Parties of young men and lads are to be met careering about the streets at midnight. They would be far better in bed. They have probably to be in their offices or shops by 9 a. m., or even earlier, and when time is deducted for supper, toilet, breakfast, and the journey to the place of business, it is evident that the hours for sleep cannot exceed six, or at most seven. These young men are no doubt encouraged by the silly adage quoted above. There is a disposition in town youths to overdo outdoor exercise; the cycling club "night spins" are instances in point. As Nordau has said, with a great deal of truth, the town dweller of these last decades of the nineteenth century suffers from nervous fatigue, and is so ill-advised as to make his very recreations sources, not of recuperation, but of increased exhaustion. If our forefathers were early risers they went also early to bed. It would be well for the rising generation if it paid more heed to this part of the proverb.—*British Medical Journal.*

Too Common.
A young woman who was charged in Berlin recently, say a correspondent, with having attempted to murder her only child, aged four years, confessed her guilt and told the following touching story: She made the acquaintance of her husband when both were working in a factory. In 1890 they were married and the same year a little daughter was born to them. From that time trouble was always at their door. The man fell out of work and sickness followed. Their few valuables went one after another to the pawnshop and what remained was seized to pay arrears of rent. They struggled bravely for a time, and the woman returned to the factory as soon as her health permitted. Her last bit of courage failed, however, when her husband, who up till then had been a decent, hard-working man, after being weeks out of work took to drink, and began to ill-treat her. She had often thought before of committing suicide, but now the idea became fixed. On March 5 she and her husband had a serious quarrel, and he left home saying he would not come back to dinner. She was in despair and resolved to die with her little one. The poor woman said she could not bear the idea of her child having a step-mother and growing up to a life of poverty and misery like her own. When her mind was made up she blocked a stovepipe, bought a pennyworth of coal from a neighbor, lit a fire, undressed and lay down in bed next to her sleeping child to wait for death from suffocation. She knew nothing till she awoke in a hospital. The jury acquitted her.

Imperial Government.
Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have been in consultation lately as to what form a motion of lack of confidence in the Government shall take. It is understood that Lord Salisbury is eager to assai Lord Rosebery's foreign policy, and that he is strongly in favor of beginning the fight by raising the question of British intervention in Turkey, which action in regard to Armenia has had only the support of the sympathetic Gladstonians of the mauldin type. Outside of Conservative circles the opinion is rapidly growing that Lord Rosebery has been outclassed by the diplomacy of Russia and France both in the Armenian and China-Japan affairs. In his desertion of Lord Salisbury's policy of an informal but practical entente with Germany and the triple alliance for the friendship of Russia and France, it is generally feared that Lord Rosebery has got himself and the Government, of course, into an embroglio of the most critical character. Indeed, it is believed that it involves either diplomatic disgrace or a European war. The opponents of Lord Rosebery do not hesitate to attribute the bungling of his Administration in the most vital of the issues, in which he has had to deal to the bad condition of his mental health; yet, although his friends assert that the Premier has entirely recovered from his recent nervous collapse, it is officially announced that his physicians have advised a prolongation of his yachting cruise.

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FREDERICTON - BUSINESS - COLLEGE
At about 25 per cent. less than other business colleges. Instructions thorough in all commercial branches. Circular and specimens of penmanship mailed free. Before going to business college write for our circular.
A. W. YOUNG, Principal.
Fredericton, Box 235.

LEATHER UP,
But still selling at
Old Prices.
Men's Dongola, Congress and Bals.
Tan Blutchers.
Fine assortment of
Ladies' Oxfords
Black and Tan.
BOYS' and YOUTHS'
Boots & Shoes
In Great Variety.
BAILEY BROS.
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.

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 Figs 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 temperature 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.

EVERYBODY'S Shoes
—AT—
EVERYBODY'S Prices

Our stock of fine, medium, and cheap shoes is now complete in every style, for Men, Women, and Children. We can satisfy any want or any size pocket-book, and it costs you nothing to critically examine our incomparable shoes.
Better do it today.
J. D. Dickinson & SON.
Dyspepsia, stoppage of water and bowels, fever, worms, rough hair cured by
GRANGER CONDITION POWDER
Orders for Book-binding taken at THE DISPATCH office.

K. D. C. Pills tone and regulate the liver.