

The Poem.

I stood upon the ocean's sandy beach,
And with a reed I wrote upon the sand these words:
"Agnes, I love thee!"
But the winds came and the waves rolled mountains high,
And blotted out the fair impression.
Cruel waves, treacherous sand, fragile reed!
No longer will I trust thee;
But from the highest mountain peak I'll pluck the tallest pine,
And, dipped in the crater of Vesuvius, with it I will write
Upon the high and burnished heavens these tender words:
"Agnes, I love thee!"
And I would like to see the gol-darned wave wash that out.

**THE BEST
SPRING
MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD**
—IS—
**HOLLOWAY'S
RED BLOOD
SYRUP**
The Great
English Remedy!

It is a never-failing Blood Builder, and Nerve restorer. It is recognized wherever introduced as one of the greatest discoveries of the age, and perhaps has done more for human suffering than any other similar preparation. Its component parts have been recognized by all leading physicians and chemists as being essential to the existence of the body. Disease flies from it like magic, and when used as directed it is an unailing remedy.

Now is your time to battle against disease. Those that have been fighting with some nervous disease, impure or poisoned blood, or incipient consumption, take the friendly advice of those who have been similarly situated, and who are now in the full bloom of health and vigor.

By a Bottle of the Great Holloway's Red Blood Syrup, take it faithfully and before you have taken it three or four days your condition will improve, your appetite will be better, your eyes will be brighter, showing the wonderful effect of that great compound.

Holloway's Red Blood Syrup is not a cure for all. But in the cases in which it is recommended to be used, it is unailing. So marvelous quick is its action, and so certain are the benefits to be derived by its use, that in all cases where the Syrup has been used for one week, and purchasers are not satisfied with its results, the money will be refunded.

Ask your druggist or dealer for **Holloway's Red Blood Syrup,** and do not be persuaded to take any other preparation.

RANDOM REVERIES.

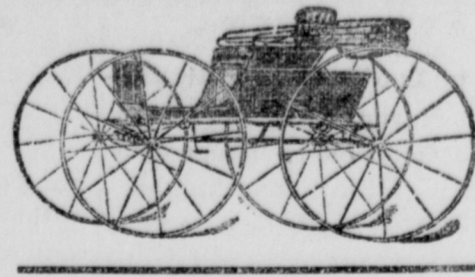
Ancients vs. Moderns.

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What about science? In many schools of the present day, we shall use "Euclid's Elements of Geometry written 2200 years ago by their author, who also wrote on music and optics antedating much of what we think we have discovered. The Diaphantine Analysis also 2000 years old, has never been satisfactorily solved by modern algebraists. Alexander the Great had a copy of Homer's Iliad, enclosed in a nutshell, which could not have been written without the aid of a microscope. In the ruins of Nineveh, Layard found a "magnifying glass"; and we are told that nearly 4000 years ago the Egyptians and Assyrians took a peep at the stars through a "sliding tube" perhaps an incipient telescope. How did the ancient Egyptians attain to that wonderful scientific knowledge which is "scribbled all over" these miracles in stone, the pyramids? And where did the "medicine men" of the Neolithic Stone Age learn the surgical art of Trephening with a flint instrument which the remains in their tombs reveal? That's what we want to know. The oriental physicians of India practised vaccination a thousand years ago. Anaesthetics were known in the days of Homer; and the Chinese two thousand years ago had a preparation of hemp known as "una yo," to deaden pain, something similar to the modern cocaine. Electricity derives its name from the Greek word for amber, *electron* because Thals about 600 B. C. discovered that amber, when rubbed, attracted light and dry bodies; and in the 12th century the scientific priests of Etruria drew lightning from the clouds with iron rods. In many respects in arts and manufactures, the ancients were far ahead of us. In all that pertains to sculpture and painting they knew so much that their superiority has never been questioned and their works remain as unsurpassed models. But look at some of the non-fine arts. We make very fine razors now-a-days, but we cannot turn out any finer steel than that of the Damascus swords and knives, turned out thousands of years ago. The Hindoos and some of the Africans thoroughly understood the forging of iron and steel, and look with contempt on and rejected as rotten the specimens of these metals sent them by Europeans. The Egyptians were acquainted with the process of glass-making, at least as far back as 2500 B. C. Crucibles of the 15th century B. C. are now in the Berlin Museum, and such ones were also used in the 15th century B. C. Blow pipes and bellows were early employed. The ancients indeed were wonderful glassmakers and discovered a method making it malleable like likewise spun glass into garments, dyeing it in every shade of the rainbow and etching it with marvellous skill. The earliest chemical laboratories now know were those of the Egyptian temples in which the priests prepared the incense, oils, etc., used in the temples services. An alchemists laboratory was uncovered in Egypt in 1885 and its contents included a bronze furnace, about 50 bronze vases, and some comical vessels resembling said baths. The hand looms of 3000 years ago produced cloth of as fine a quality in point of texture, color and style, as we can produce; and the people of Tyre were such experts in dyeing that the Tyrian purple remaining unexcelled to this day—while the ancient Egyptian dyers could produce colors so durable as to be almost imperishable. All the mechanical powers—the screw lever, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, wheel and axle were known to the ancients and used in every day life. Twenty centuries before the birth of Watt, Hero of Alexandria described machines whose motive power was steam. He also invented a force pump, used as a fire engine and anticipated the modern turbine wheel by a machine he named "Neopile." A representative piece of mechanism occurs frequently on the sculptures of early Egypt. It has the appearance of and is generally believed to be a portable pump. The hydraulic screw is also attributed to this people. The origin of the chain pump in China antedates the Christian era. The ancient Gauls used a reaping machine; and an Egyptian scythe was dug up on the banks of the Nile in 1890 said to be as old as the time of Moses, with wooden shaft, set with a row of fine flint saws securely cemented in a groove—evidently an instrument with which the stone-age man harvested his crop. Hobbs gave his name to a lock found in the tombs of Egypt. Natural gas conveyed in bamboo tubes was utilized in China centuries ago; and one of the Mongolian authors writes of boxes which repeated the sound of voices of men long since dead—an approximation to the phonograph of Edison. Coins were stamped with engraved dies, so far back that we have lost the record, and movable types are said to have been known to the Romans. We may say with truth that much of our boasted light and mechanical wisdom is but the match put once again to the old candle of our ancestors. The old times were days of war and oppression and the inventor often hid his invention from the fear of being robbed, or was without means to prosecute invention. It was not a practical age; and knowledge as well as wealth was confined to a few. Now-a-days an invention of value

flashes round the world like the electric spark; "the invention of one has said the common friction match has perhaps done more for the good of mankind than all the discoveries of antiquity." Claptrap! But have moderns no discoveries and achievements of which they can boast as peculiarly theirs. Let us see. We have our printing presses, our railroads, our steam ships, our steam factories, our telegraphs, etc. Fact is modern superiority causes to move in the greater power of production and in the wider diffusion of wealth and knowledge than obtained among the ancients, rather than in the intrinsic excellency, or brilliancy or depth of what it actually does achieve. It doubtless excels to the extent, to which it has investigated the laws and operations of nature, and applied them to the increase of human power over matter. But has the progress of moderns, even in such, been commensurate with their means and opportunities? We very much doubt it. Then look at our achievements in the fields of religion and morality. Our Christianity is no doubt far superior to the paganism, idolatry and saturnalism of the ancients, but is it now not degenerating into periodic "religious uproars" and mere formalism. Going back even fifty years ago, we find, we believe, that the church did its work more effectively then, both among the old and young, than it does now—when there were no Sunday school conventions, no field secretaries, no Westminster reviews, no C. E. Association gatherings. Then the watchmen on the towers of Zion did their work themselves, and did not delegate it to the rank and file. True, we have, thank God, Charities of Life, the product of Christianity—charities unknown in the ancient world—charities ever ready to come to the front and relieve the famine victims and plague-stricken, as in the present Indian crisis, to succour those whom the fire-fiend has rendered homeless and destitute, to assuage the calamities of colliery explosions and railway accidents, to rescue shipwrecked &c. And then we have those beautiful erections of benevolent enterprise, which adorn all christian lands, to instruct ignorance, to arrest and heal disease, to feed the famishing, to clothe the naked, to soothe the agony-stricken, to palliate excruciating pain, to watch tenderly over the reason-dethroned, to compensate for loss of vision to the blind, to teach the dumb new forms of speech, to impart new senses of hearing to the deaf, to reclaim the fallen, to reform the criminal, and to save the souls of the perishing,—those rests for the weary, whose doors ever stand open—day and night—guarded by no angel with flaming sword, where the wretched and outcast are ever welcomed with voices of love, and the profoundest sympathies of humanity enfold the betrayed, whom the lusts of the flesh or the pride of life, or, alas! very often a too confiding trust and misplaced unrequited love have lured from the narrow way. Again, we have our city missionaries, those unpretending shepherds of the wandering, all unknown to fame, braving the infected atmosphere of the fever den, and, in haunts of loathsom disease, ministering to the dying—delicate ladies reared in affluence and refinement, renouncing the luxuries of wealth and consecrating themselves on the altar of philanthropy, by taking the place of nurses in hospitals, or penetrating into the abodes of filth and purlieus of vice, to rescue our street Arabs from lives of infamy and shame, and bring them within spheres of sacred influence, or procure them homes in other lands, far away from the malignant spells of depravity—true hearted patriots, weeping over the sins and sorrows of our cities, and launching their life boat of a nation's benevolence to bound away over the waves of a stormy sea of corruption, to save the castaways—and our fearless and heroic soldiers of the cross, with their tender wives, abandon their homes of civilization, taking their lives in their hands, and heing them away to scenes of heathen cruelty and persecution, to labor on and on and on in the cause of Christ and humanity, it may be, till violent death puts the seal of silence on their lips. Still with all this, considering our means and opportunities, some may doubt, if we moderns have any great room for boasting. The religion of many of us "professors" is too often confined to the weekly church gathering or prayer meeting "booth." How often do we easily permit ourselves to yield to sinful temptation! How often are our lives diametrically opposed to the principles of Christianity. How seldom do we carry out "Christian Endeavour" in the ordinary duties of active life! Is the profession of many of us not often a hollow hideous mockery? Are not many of us Christian people (heaven save the mark) nothing but shams? Moreover, looking at the wretchedness, profligacy, blackguardism and general degradation, which characterize so many of our large cities, we can see nothing worse among the ancients; and, instead of boasting, it behooves us, we think, to confess with shame that we have advanced so little, and that in some things, perhaps, we have not advanced at all. "And" please God, "let all the people say, Amen." MARCHMONT.

When the scalp is atrophied, or shiny-bald, no preparation will restore the hair; in all other cases, Hall's Hair Renewer will start a growth.



Wheels will be Running

In a few weeks, for the Snow is bound to go early.

If you want a New Waggon or Carriage, or your old one repaired, call at the Up-Town Factory. We have the Best Material, and are Practical Workmen ourselves. We urge intending purchasers to inspect the large stock now under construction and in the paint shop.

CHESTNUT & HIPWELL,

Opposite Small & Fisher Co.,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Christmas Comes

And you will find it to your advantage to call and examine our stock of

CHINA AND FANCY GLASSWARE,

BEFORE PURCHASING.

Today we are opening some Elegant Goods in

CHRISTAL RUBY AND CHINA SETS.

We keep the most Complete Line of Crockery in town.

A Full Line of Groceries suitable for the Christmas Trade. Raisins, Currants, Citron and Spites.

We are selling the above at very low prices.

C. M. Sherwood & Bro.

2 AND 4 MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK.

NOTICE.

To Abner A. Grass, of Wakefield, in the County of Carleton, and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Jimma E. his wife, 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 Messrs. Hartley & Carvell, Barristers-at-Law, on Queen Street, in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of APRIL next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, All that certain lot, piece or tract of land situate in the Parish of Wakefield, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a cedar tree standing at the south-westerly angle of lot number seven, granted to Charles Churchill, in the second tier, thence running by the magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight north twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes west forty chains, thence south sixty-five degrees and thirty minutes, west eleven chains and fifty links, thence south twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes, east thirty-five chains, and thence south eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, east twelve chains and eighty-five links to the place of beginning" containing forty-two acres more or less, and distinguished as the south part of lot number forty-one in the second tier, being the same land mentioned and described in a grant from the crown to the late Lewis C. Gethchill, bearing date the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1890.

Also, all that certain other lot, piece or tract of land, situate in the Parish of Wakefield, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a post standing at the north-easterly angle of lot number twenty-nine granted to Edward Grass, on the south-easterly bank or shore of Little Presquidie River, thence south twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes, east twenty-four chains, thence north sixty-five degrees and thirty minutes, east eleven chains and fifty links, thence north twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes, west twenty-one chains and seventy-two links to a post standing on the south-easterly bank or shore of the above mentioned river, and thence following the various courses thereof up stream in a south-westerly direction to the place of beginning" containing twenty-five acres more or less, and distinguished as the north-west part of lot number forty-one on the south-easterly bank or shore of the Little Presquidie River in the second tier, being the same land mentioned in a grant from the crown to the said late Lewis C. Gethchill, bearing date the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1874. Both the above described lots of land having been granted to the said Abner A. Grass by the heirs of the said Lewis C. Gethchill by deeds bearing date the sixth day of June, A. D. 1891, and the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1891, together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The above sale will take place under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of June, A. D. 1891, made between the said Abner A. Grass and Jimma E. his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned Ingram B. Oakes of the other part, the said Indenture of Mortgage is registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds and Wills in and for the said County of Carleton, in Book N. No. 3 of said Records, on pages 736, 737 and 738, default having been made in the payment of the moneys thereby secured.

Dated this Tenth day of March, A. D. 1897.
INGRAM B. OAKES,
Mortgagee.

HARTLEY & CARVELL,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

To the People of Carleton and Victoria.

I want your ashes. My men will call from house to house through the two counties buying unleached wood ashes for which they will pay in Welcome Soap. The measure they use will be exact, and you will get paid for exactly the amount of ashes you sell.

I have severed my connection with J. C. Milmore, and am now buying on my own account.

J. H. FRAULEY.

TO BE LET.

That pleasantly situated tenement on Park street, in Wellington Ward, now occupied by Fraser Grant. Possession given Nov. 1st.
R. K. JONES.

Notice of Sale.

To Margaret A. Henderson, Administratrix of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Joel S. Henderson, late of the Parish of Richmond, in the County of Carleton, farmer, deceased, and all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the office of Vince & Jones, attorneys-at-law, on King Street, in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-Second Day of APRIL Next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands and premises namely: All that certain tract, piece and parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the Parish of Richmond, in the said County of Carleton, described as follows: As part of Lot Number Five (5) granted to the late Samuel Tibbitts and part of Lot Number Six (6) granted to the late Robert Henderson, and bounded as follows, to wit: commencing at a cedar stake dove near a spruce tree on Lot No. 6, being one hundred rods from the reserved road on the front of the fourth tier of Lots, thence north sixty rods, thence west two hundred and thirty rods, thence south forty rods, thence east one hundred and ten rods, thence south sixty rods, striking Kent Road, so called, thence running along said road one hundred and eighteen rods to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres more or less being same land conveyed by Thomas E. Henderson to Joel S. Henderson by Indenture of Deed bearing date the fourth day of May, A. D. 1885, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

The above sale will be held under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fourth day of May, A. D. 1885, and made between Joel S. Henderson, of said Parish of Richmond, Farmer, of the one part, and Thomas E. Henderson of said Parish of Richmond, Merchant, of the other part, which said mortgage is registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for said County of Carleton, in Book D, Number Three of Records, on pages 607 and 608, default having been made in the payment of the moneys thereby secured.

Dated this eighth day of March, A. D. 1897.
ALFRED H. HENDERSON, Assignee.

Important To Investors!

Notwithstanding the dulness of general business and scarcity of money during the past year, THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE Co. of Toronto, can show most gratifying results for 1896. The amount of insurance written is far ahead of any previous year, being over \$3,500,000. Premium income has been increased \$60,000. Although during the year \$250,000 has been distributed among policy-holders, there has been no shrinkage of surplus, which stands well over \$400,000. Endowment policies maturing in the past year show an investment return of 5% compound interest.

Those holding policies in such a prosperous and well-managed company are to be congratulated. For all information as to policy contracts and rates, apply to HUGH S. WRIGHT, District Manager, Woodstock.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Watson Manufacturing Company Limited will be held at the office of Hartley & Carvell, Barristers-at-Law in the Town of Woodstock, N. B., on Thursday the 1st day of April next at 8 p. m. for the purpose of organizing the Company, electing directors and such other business as shall come before it.
Woodstock, N. B., March 15th., 1897.

S. A. WATSON,
J. C. HARTLEY,
C. F. CARPENTER,
J. A. LINDSAY,
J. ALBERT HAYDEN

Provisional Directors.