

# The Woodstock Weekly Clipper.

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WOODSTOCK, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1878.

No. 39.

## CLIPPER DIRECTORY.

1878. CALENDAR. 1878.

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## TOWN COUNCIL

L. P. FISHER, Mayor  
 Queen's Ward, John G. Vanwart  
 King's Ward, John C. Gibson  
 Wellington Ward, Philip McCaffery, John Graham  
 J. H. Jacques, Town Clerk.  
 R. K. Jones, Treasurer.  
 John McCaffery, Marshal.

Council meets in Brick Building, Main street.

[Pastors of churches, and Secretary's of societies, will please inform us when any changes are necessary in the following notices.]

## CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. PAUL'S (Presbyterian) Church.—Rev. J. McG. McKay, Pastor.—Sunday services 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.

CHRIST'S (Episcopal Parish Church).—Thos. Neales, A. M., Rector.—Services at 11 a.m. or 3 p.m., according to special list. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S (Episcopal Church).—Thos. Neales, A. M., Rector.—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Service every Friday evening at 7 p.m. On Holy Days at 10 a.m. Seats free.

ST. GERTRUDE'S (R. C.) Church.—Rev. John Murray, Pastor.—Sunday services 9 and 11 a.m. Vespers 3 p.m. Week day services 7.30 a.m.

SECOND ADVENT Church.—Elder J. M. Tozier.—Sunday services in Orange Hall 3 and 6.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7 p.m. Seats free.

BAPTIST Church.—Rev. Geo. Seely, Pastor.—Sunday services 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sunday school 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Monday evening 8 p.m. Seats free.

METHODIST Church.—Rev. C. H. Paisley, M. A., Pastor.—Sunday services 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Friday evening 8 p.m. Classes meet on Sabbath at the conclusion of morning service. On Wednesday at 3.30 p.m., and on Friday at 3 p.m. Seats free.

FREE BAPTIST Church.—Rev. Geo. W. McDonald, Pastor.—Sunday services 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sunday school 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 p.m. Seats free.

## SOCIETIES.

PROF. SNOW'S CORNET BAND.—Regular meeting every Friday evening, 7½ p.m., in Connell's Hall.  
 G. W. Snow, Leader. W. S. Saunders, Sec.

LADIES' TEMPERANCE AID SOCIETY.—Regular meeting Thursday evenings, at 8 p.m., in Hall over W. S. Saunders' store, Main street.  
 Mrs. R. K. Jones, Pres. Mrs. S. H. Wade, Sec.

TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 p.m., in Cole's Hall, Connell street.  
 James Watts, Pres. W. W. Atkinson, Sec.

WOODSTOCK LODGE, No. 11, F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall, King st. Hour, 8 o'clock.  
 F. T. Bridges, Master. D. Munro, Sec.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE Co.—Regular meeting on the first Monday of each month, at their Engine House, main st. Hour, 7½ o'clock.  
 H. Dibblee, Capt. T. Lynch, Sec.

L. O. L., No. 38.—Regular meeting in Orange Hall on first Tuesday in each month at 7½ o'clock.  
 C. N. Scott, Master. W. Wallace, Sec.

67TH BATTALION BAND.—Practice each Tuesday at the Brick Hall, hour 7½ p.m.  
 James McWha, Leader. T. Lynch, Sec.

ST. GERTRUDE'S C. T. A. SOCIETY.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening in the Catholic Temperance Hall, 7½ o'clock.  
 J. McCaffery, Pres. Thos. McCaffery, Sec.

U. T. A., CENTENNIAL LODGE, No. 445.—Regular meeting every Tuesday evening Reform Club Hall, Connell street. Hour, 7½ o'clock.  
 S. Britton, Pres. P. A. Watts, Sec.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

FISHER & A. B. CONNELL,  
 Barristers, Attorneys, etc.

OFFICE:  
 No. 4, Connell's Block,  
 Queen street.

WINSLOW & CHANDLER,  
 Barristers, Attorneys at law,  
 Conveyancers, etc.

King street, over Post office.  
 J. C. WINSLOW. W. B. CHANDLER.

APPLEBY & COURSER,  
 Barristers, Attorneys at law,  
 Conveyancers, Notaries,  
 etc. etc.

King street... Woodstock.

RANDOLPH K. JONES,  
 Barrister, Attorney at law,  
 Conveyancer, etc.

Office at residence, main st.

W. D. CAMBER,  
**DENTIST.**

Office:  
 Connell's Wooden Building,  
 QUEEN STREET.

BRIDGES BROS.  
 Watchmakers & Jewellers,

Have removed to their NEW STORE in  
 Brown's Brick Building,  
 Corner Main and Connell Streets.

EXCHANGE HOTEL  
 RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber having re-opened and  
 rebuilt the above hotel and  
 share of the public patronage.

ROBT. DONALDSON, Prop.  
 Queen Street, Woodstock.

W. A. MOOERS,  
 PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,  
 Over P. Davis' Harness Shop,  
 King Street, Woodstock.

All Work Warranted.  
 DOORS, SASHES & BLINDS.

DRYSDALE & CO.  
 Near Railway Station, south  
 side of bridge.  
 Still Pegging Away.

JAMES BAKER,  
 Boot and Shoe Maker.  
 Custom made boots and shoes  
 always on hand.  
 All orders promptly attended to.  
 MAIN STREET.

T. L. ESTY,  
 First Class Harness Maker.  
 Harnesses of all descriptions  
 always on hand.  
 Bargains warranted to all who may give  
 him a call.  
 Corner Harvey and main streets.

Boarding House.  
 JOHN L. ATHERTON  
 Would announce to his friends and the  
 public that he has opened a BOARDING  
 HOUSE in McDONALD'S BUILDING,  
 QUEEN STREET, and would solicit a  
 share of the public patronage.  
 Woodstock, June 5, 1878.

JOHN ARNOLD,  
 Still continues to do all kind  
 of Blacksmithing work.  
 Horse shoeing a specialty.  
 \$1.00 CASH for shoeing new.  
 Opp. Gibson House.

ANDREW STEVENSON,  
 WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Breeder of Ayshire and Durham  
 CATTLE,  
 Leicester Sheep, Berkshire Swine, etc.

## It Never Pays.

It never pays to f and growl  
 When fortune has our foe;  
 The better bred w push ahead  
 And strike the evier blow.  
 For luck is ork,  
 And those to shirk  
 Should not lament their doom,  
 But yield to play,  
 And clear the way  
 That better men be room.

It never pays to w the health  
 In drudging after gain,  
 And he is sold who thinks that gold  
 Is cheapest bought with pain,  
 An humble  
 A cosy cot,  
 Have tempted ever eggs,  
 For station gh,  
 That wealth will buy,  
 Not oft contentment brings.

It never pays! a bit refrain  
 Well worthy of song,  
 For age and youth must learn this truth  
 That nothing pa that's wrong,  
 The good an pure  
 Alone are su  
 To bring prolonged success,  
 While what right  
 In Heaven's ght  
 Is always sure to bis.

## Christ's Death Warrant.

One of the most interesting relics  
 and fragments brought to light by  
 the persevering researches by anti-  
 quarians, none could be more inter-  
 esting to the philatrophist and  
 believer than the following,—to  
 Christians the most imposing judicial  
 document ever recorded in human  
 annals. It has been hush faithfully  
 translated:

... Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower  
 Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth  
 shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year seventeen of the  
 Emperor Tiberias Cæsar, and the 27th  
 day of March, the city of Holy  
 Jerusalem—Annas and Caiaphas be-  
 ing priests, sanctifiers of the people  
 of God—Pontius Pilate, Governor of  
 Lower Galilee, sitting in the Presi-  
 dential chair of the fractory, con-  
 demns Jesus of Nazareth to die on  
 the cross, between two thieves, the  
 great and notorious evidence of the  
 people saying:

1. He is a redeemer.
  2. He is seditious.
  3. He is the enemy of the law.
  4. He calls himself, falsely, the Son of God.
  5. He calls, himself, falsely, the King of Israel.
  6. He entered the temple followed by a multitude having palm branches in their hands.
- Order the first Centurion, Quintus  
 Cornelius, to lead him to the place  
 of execution.  
 Forbid any person, whomsoever,  
 either rich or poor, to oppose the  
 death of Jesus Christ.  
 The witnesses who signed the  
 death of Jesus are:
1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee.
  2. Joannes Robani.
  3. Raphael Robani.
  4. Japhet, a citizen.
- Jesus shall go out of the city of  
 Jerusalem by the gate of Strannus.

The foregoing is engraved on cop-  
 per plate on the reverse of which is  
 written: "A similar plate is sent to  
 each tribe." It was found in an  
 antique marble vase, while excavat-  
 ing in the ancient city of Aquilla, in  
 the kingdom of Naples, in the year  
 1810, and was discovered by the  
 Commissioners of Arts of the French  
 Army. At the expedition of Naples,  
 it was enclosed in a box of ebony  
 and preserved in the sacristy of the  
 Carthaucians. The French transla-  
 tions were made by the Commission-  
 ers of Arts. The original is in the  
 Hebrew language.

## Australia.

Of the entire area of Australia,  
 which is very little less than that of  
 the whole of Europe, about one-fifth  
 or half a million square miles, in the  
 middle is a barren wilderness, which  
 can only be explored at the cost of  
 frightful hardships and at the risk  
 of life itself. In the southern por-  
 tion of this desert there are dotted,  
 here and there, hills of soft, white,  
 yielding sand, thickly clad with  
 spinifex, scrub oak and other low  
 shrubs, with an occasional group of  
 eucalyptus trees; but in its northern  
 part not even this mean vegetatton  
 appears, and the sandhills are bare.  
 The fierce rays of the sun in summer  
 often set the parched foliage of the  
 wilderness in a blaze, and devastating  
 fires prevail, which give rise to hot  
 winds that render oppressive the  
 outlying settlements.

Australia has none of the great  
 mountain chains and mighty rivers  
 to which we are accustomed on this  
 continent. Its highest range of  
 hills is the Warragong, or Blue  
 mountains, which attain a height of  
 7,000 feet above the sea level.  
 There are no great inlets except the  
 Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north  
 coast, but the harbors of Sydney  
 and Port Darwin are as useful and  
 grand as any in the world, not omit-  
 ting Rio Janeiro, Constantinople,  
 Hong Kong or San Francisco. The  
 enormous expanse of country is al-  
 most entirely level, giving indica-  
 tions that it was once the bed of the  
 ocean. There are many salt marshes  
 and lagoons in the center and west,  
 and in the east a few rivers which  
 alternately expose their dried beds  
 to the baking rays of the sun and  
 overflow their banks. The largest  
 navigable river in East Australia is  
 the Murray. Long and severe  
 droughts sometimes prevail. In  
 1865 there was no rainfall in central  
 or south Australia, and cattle and  
 sheep died by thousands daily.

From a paper read before the Geo-  
 graphical Society of New York by  
 Mr. Jess Young, who was the astro-  
 nomer of the Giles expedition, sent  
 out in 1874 to explore the interior  
 of the island continent, we get many  
 interesting facts regarding Australia,  
 which are here given without much  
 regard to connection.

So dry is the soil and climate in  
 the interior, so little variation is  
 there, that Mr. Young often left deli-  
 cate instruments uncovered in the  
 open air over night, and never found  
 on them the slightest particle of rust  
 from dew or other moisture. Great  
 eucalyptus trees are one of the fea-  
 tures of the more favored parts of  
 Australia. Some of them are of  
 enormous growth, 350 to 400 feet  
 high, and one specimen in the War-  
 ragong range, which is lying on the  
 ground, measures 420 feet in height,  
 or rather length. A peculiarity  
 about the tree is that they begin to  
 die at the top and die downward,  
 and that they usually shoot the bark  
 instead of the leaves. There is an  
 absence of edible fruits, except a few  
 berries and some small indigenous  
 peaches. The scrub, of which we  
 have spoken, is generally a species  
 of eucalyptus, and it covers fully  
 one-fifth of the whole colony. The  
 monotony of travelling through it  
 can only be understood by experi-  
 ence. "For days and weeks and

months you may be in it without  
 seeing twenty yards in any direction.  
 It is in this scrub that so many lives  
 have been lost from time to time."  
 The kangaroo affords sport and food  
 for the natives and for the huntsman  
 among the colonists, and the tail of  
 the animal, as is well known, makes  
 an excellent soup. The Australian  
 bear has scarcely energy enough to  
 move. Insects are wonderfully pro-  
 lific, mosquitoes and flies being par-  
 ticularly abundant. "The native  
 children are sometimes hardly re-  
 cognizable, so completely are they  
 covered with flies, filling their eyes,  
 noses and mouths." Spiders are  
 very common, as also are ants, the  
 tarantula being the most formidable  
 of the former and the bull-dog ant  
 the worst species of the latter.  
 These ants are an inch or more in  
 height and about two inches long.  
 They all fight fiercely, and their bite  
 is not to be desired. The fish are  
 whales, seals, sharks, codfish, snap-  
 pers, mullet, and hosts of others not  
 found in any other part of the world.  
 There are no ruminating animals, no  
 pachydermata, and no carnivora,  
 except the native dog or dingo.  
 Australia, however, is distinguished  
 by the great majority of marsupial  
 or pouched animals, of which there  
 are now few traces in any other part  
 of the world. The birds of Austr-  
 alia are the emu, resembling the  
 ostrich, and the more common  
 varieties.

Of the natives of Australia, who  
 are rapidly approaching extinction,  
 Mr. Young gives a far more favor-  
 able report than those we are accus-  
 tomed to get. As the result of his  
 observations, he declares that "the  
 Australian black is not naturally so  
 depraved as many other races better  
 cared for and better known." He  
 has never found any traces of cannibal  
 habits among them, and none of  
 torture or of scalping. "Any native  
 whom I asked has scouted the idea  
 with disgust, and I have seen their  
 graves and heard them bury their  
 dead." They are treacherous, as are  
 all uncivilized races, but they are not  
 bloodthirsty. They have little or no  
 religion, though they believe the  
 spirit is immortal. They also fancy  
 that the dead will sometime return  
 in another shape, hence they carry a  
 dead body round and round the  
 grave at some distance, in order to  
 puzzle the deceased as to his where-  
 abouts. They are also in abject  
 terror of an evil spirit, called Chin-  
 chi. There seems to be no govern-  
 ment among them, but when any-  
 thing is in dispute it is referred to  
 one or two of the oldest men for  
 arbitration. The celebrated boom-  
 erang, so well known as one of their  
 favorite weapons, is a curved piece  
 of wood, which, by means of a com-  
 bination of forces, can be thrown  
 with great dexterity, making the  
 most curious evolutions, and puzzling  
 any one standing near as to where it  
 is going to stop. It is unsafe to seek  
 shelter behind a tree, for one may be  
 taken in the rear or on the flank.

The continent of Australia, as Mr.  
 Young likes to call the great island,  
 is divided into five colonies. The  
 largest is Western Australia, with  
 Perth for its capital, Queensland  
 ranks next in size, and has Brisbane  
 for its capital. Then comes New  
 South Wales, with Sydney for its  
 capital, and, last, Victoria. Victoria