

FOR DOCUMENT

COLWELL'S
STEAM GRIST MILL,
UPPER JEMSEG, N. B.
This Mill is well equipped with all the modern machinery. Grain of all kinds **Ground and Cracked at Short Notice**
A full line of **Cracked Grain and Heavy Feed always in Stock, at LOWEST PRICES.**

JAMES COLWELL, JR.
Why is it
that of all the preparations of Cod Liver Oil in the market

WILEY'S EMULSION.
is the most satisfactory and getting the largest sale!

Because
it is one half Pure Cod Liver Oil, full dose of Hypophosphites, readily taken by children as well as adults.

Cures Coughs, Colds, and Builds up the System. Made from the Most approved formula after years of experience.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

C. L. SCOTT,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND SLEIGHS.
—ALSO HEAD QUARTERS FOR—
Massey-Harris Farm Machinery.
—SUCH AS—
PLOWS, HARROWS, REEPEERS, MOWERS, SOWERS, CULTIVATORS, ETC., ETC.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
MAIN ST., GAGETOWN, N. B.

Wm. Brandon,
MANUFACTURER OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Harness, Laragans, Shoe Packs, Etc., Etc.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Highest Cash Price Paid for **HIDES, CALF AND SHEEP SKINS.**

ALL WORK GUARANTEED. GIVE US A CALL.

MAIN ST., GAGETOWN.

T. F. Granville,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
General Groceries and Provisions,
Flour, Meal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Pork, Fish, Farming Implements, etc.

Country Produce consigned to me sold at highest market prices and quick return made. Consignments solicited. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.
Robertson's Wharf, Indiantown.

MANKS & CO.,
65 Charlotte St.

WE BUY RAW SKINS!
Wanted now—Bear, Raccoon and Skunk.
WE SELL
All kinds of Hats!
All kinds of Caps!
All kinds of Fur!
COME AND TRY US.

John Harvey,
PHOTO ARTIST

164 Queen St., Fredericton.

All the Latest Styles of PHOTOS.

TEMPERANCE

Address Delivered by John Palmer at Douglas Harbor on a Special Occasion Some Time Ago.

Ever since the great Scythian uttered that marvellous truism, "Wine bringeth forth three grapes, the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, the third of sorrow," ever since that time the wisest and best men have spoken against the free use of intoxicating drink.

Centuries ago the great Athenian orator declared that "to drink well was a property meet for a sponge, but not for a man." Centuries ago it was declared by Seneca, the great moralist and philosopher, that "to suppose it possible for a man to take much wine and retain a right frame of mind, was as absurd as to expect that he might take poison and not die."

Centuries ago Augustine, speaking of wine, said, "It was the root of all crimes, the spring of all vices, the stain of honesty, and the corruption of the soul." Centuries ago a Chinese emperor made a proclamation, saying, "Let the men who brought intoxicating drink within our borders be banished from our kingdom forever and ever." For many centuries the greatest orators, the wisest philosophers, and the best teachers of morals and religion have spoken against the free use of intoxicating drink. And to day the wisest and best men of every nation of every shade of politics, and of every nation, are denouncing the liquor trade in stronger terms than have ever been used before.

In view of this, it is not strange that such a great social and moral evil has not been eradicated long ago, as so many other wicked laws and cruel, barbarous customs. I cannot understand it at all. It seems most mysterious to me.

As a pretended solution of this enquiry, however, I have had presented to me the established usage. But it is a very unsatisfactory explanation. When we read in ancient history of the terrible scenes which took place in old Roman amphitheatres, we are shocked and horrified. But all of that had the sanction of established usage. Men and women of the very highest rank in society regularly attended these places to witness the pouring of human blood. An evil like that could not be tolerated in our day. Amphitheatres, as they existed in olden times, have since become a thing of the past; the mighty coliseum itself is a ruin; but this trade has been permitted to live on all through the centuries, and up to this very day is fastening, blighting, maiming and slaying more souls every year than were ever sacrificed in those old Roman amphitheatres. The slave trade had "the sanction of established usage," and it was argued by some that it could never be abolished; but it was, and we can hardly believe now that the generation of our own race has not yet entirely passed away who saw that contaminating traffic carried on among our own people.

The slave trade is wiped away. We wonder that it was permitted to live so long; but this is a trade as bad as that which was a trade in that which enlivened the bodies, the passions, the souls of men. Bull fights have had "the sanction of established usage" in Spain. We turn to the history of that country, and we yet tolerate an evil that has a much more powerful influence over the minds of men than that barbarous custom so characteristic of cruel, cruel Spain. I say it is strange that this should be so. As Senator Sumner said: "Man is a progressive being. We are or ought to be wiser than our fathers; and every generation inherits a knowledge which has been steadily accumulating from century to century." And if we look over the history of our race from the dark ages up to the present time, we will find that as a general rule, in proportion to man's advancement and enlightenment, cruelties, barbarous customs, and social and moral evils have been wiped away.

But though it is strange that this evil still exists, yet it is not so strangely so. Almost every day we read of some of the terrible effects of the trade. If we take our largest city, Montreal, and look into the general state of society there, we are shocked at the depths of misery and degradation to which men and women can be brought. But the reason of it all is very plain for here are 1400 liquor saloons in Montreal. And so this work goes on in every province, in every city, in every town and in every village in our Dominion. In our largest city, I say, Montreal, but this itself is one of its smallest fields. Go with me some Saturday night to the city of Glasgow in Scotland. We will make through all her streets, and we will look into every alley, and on that one night alone, we will see 80,000 men and women reeling to and fro in a state of drunkenness. The law deals with over 10,000 children under ten years of age picked up off the streets drunk. There are over 14,000 liquor saloons in London. Turn your eyes to our own continent again, and look in New York city. There you will find 10,000 liquor saloons, and 15,000 children depending upon the city for support. New York spends \$70,000,000 every year in intoxicating drink. Go to San Francisco, and there you will find 3000 liquor saloons running night and day. All through the nights as well as the days, those 5,000 liquor saloons continue unceasingly to deal out death and destruction to perishing men and women. Go to Chicago and there you will find a liquor saloon to every forty inhabitants and a policeman to every two hundred. The U. S. spends \$70,000,000 every year in intoxicating drink, and in that country in two years there were 3000 women who died from the effects of brutal treatment at the hands of their husbands when drunk.

Is it any wonder, I ask, that the women of that country are using almost superhuman efforts to have the trade wiped away?

I trust you will pardon me if, just here, I refer to the fact that, not only in the U. S., but in our own country, also, it is becoming more and more customary every year for liquor dealers to employ young women as bar-tenders. Such a prostitution of female virtue, it does seem to me, must have been invented by the Infernal Powers of Darkness and not by man himself. These young women may

go into those places pure and innocent and possess as the very angels of Heaven, but I tell you they will not carry on their work there and remain unstained. So beautiful flowers are taken up and transplanted into our houses to make them appear attractive; so are these young girls, induced by heavy salaries to stand in those bar-rooms to attract and decoy and gain the custom of respectable young men. But the flowers which we transplant into an impure air gradually become more delicate, and can never, again be as healthy and vigorous as when they were growing outside in God's pure atmosphere; and these young girls may go into those places with the strongest virtues, the most healthy tastes, and the purest instincts; but they will not breathe the vitiated atmosphere of those dark places of sin, long before their virtues will weaken, their tastes become perverted, and their instincts corrupt.

Who are we that we should boast of the civilization of the 19th century? What are we that we should look down on nations less civilized? We turn with feelings of horror from the "profane rites of unnumbered savages and from their worship of a fetish in the wilderness," and we send out missionaries to educate and Christianize them. Oh, yes! we do that; for four years ago we sent a vessel sailed for the western coast of Africa, having on board thirteen missionaries, eleven cases of gin, and ten thousand cakes of manna. But this does not surprise us when we are told that the world spends just 180 times as much in intoxicating drink as is raised for missionary purposes. It is right and important that, as a race, we should do all we can to draw the darkened souls of other nations from following after false gods—to stay the march of a crushing juggernaut—but so long as the millions of our own race sing songs to the gods of Bacchus—so long as Satan's infernal chariot of intemperance continues to roll all up and down our own land, crushing with its body wheels more souls every year than were sacrificed to juggernauts—so long as this continues, we must expect as a race to have this vessel back upon us, "cleanse thyself first."

Newman Hall said that "what it costs the world every year for intoxicating drink would place a mile in the hands of ever human being on the face of the earth. And is there no incongruity in fact that we send out missionaries to teach the way of life to the heathen who know not God, and with those very missionaries, to lead them into the ways of death and destruction, and that this is one of the greatest obstructions in their way? Some of these heathen people know nothing at all about this very day is fastening, blighting, maiming and slaying more souls every year than were ever sacrificed in those old Roman amphitheatres. The slave trade had "the sanction of established usage," and it was argued by some that it could never be abolished; but it was, and we can hardly believe now that the generation of our own race has not yet entirely passed away who saw that contaminating traffic carried on among our own people.

The slave trade is wiped away. We wonder that it was permitted to live so long; but this is a trade as bad as that which enlivened the bodies, the passions, the souls of men. Bull fights have had "the sanction of established usage" in Spain. We turn to the history of that country, and we yet tolerate an evil that has a much more powerful influence over the minds of men than that barbarous custom so characteristic of cruel, cruel Spain. I say it is strange that this should be so. As Senator Sumner said: "Man is a progressive being. We are or ought to be wiser than our fathers; and every generation inherits a knowledge which has been steadily accumulating from century to century." And if we look over the history of our race from the dark ages up to the present time, we will find that as a general rule, in proportion to man's advancement and enlightenment, cruelties, barbarous customs, and social and moral evils have been wiped away.

But though it is strange that this evil still exists, yet it is not so strangely so. Almost every day we read of some of the terrible effects of the trade. If we take our largest city, Montreal, and look into the general state of society there, we are shocked at the depths of misery and degradation to which men and women can be brought. But the reason of it all is very plain for here are 1400 liquor saloons in Montreal. And so this work goes on in every province, in every city, in every town and in every village in our Dominion. In our largest city, I say, Montreal, but this itself is one of its smallest fields. Go with me some Saturday night to the city of Glasgow in Scotland. We will make through all her streets, and we will look into every alley, and on that one night alone, we will see 80,000 men and women reeling to and fro in a state of drunkenness. The law deals with over 10,000 children under ten years of age picked up off the streets drunk. There are over 14,000 liquor saloons in London. Turn your eyes to our own continent again, and look in New York city. There you will find 10,000 liquor saloons, and 15,000 children depending upon the city for support. New York spends \$70,000,000 every year in intoxicating drink. Go to San Francisco, and there you will find 3000 liquor saloons running night and day. All through the nights as well as the days, those 5,000 liquor saloons continue unceasingly to deal out death and destruction to perishing men and women. Go to Chicago and there you will find a liquor saloon to every forty inhabitants and a policeman to every two hundred. The U. S. spends \$70,000,000 every year in intoxicating drink, and in that country in two years there were 3000 women who died from the effects of brutal treatment at the hands of their husbands when drunk.

those of the world's greatest benefactors in those histories which are to be written in the years to come.

But after all, governments are not alone responsible for this fearful modern evil. Not at all. They are elected and supported by the people; so that, although they are perhaps more directly responsible, yet the responsibility must at least indirectly rest upon all.

We in Canada have been promised the privilege of fighting this evil at the polls. There is not the slightest doubt but that this privilege will be granted to us before long. Who among us then is not directly responsible at this time? Every man no matter how humble his position may be, has now before him a golden opportunity. I would earnestly call upon all who have votes to especially remember at this time that you are responsible beings, responsible not only for the talents entrusted to your care, but also for every opportunity which is given to you for lessening the ills of humanity. And, depend upon it, that He, who hears the cries of the wronged and wretched and looking down from heaven upon the sons of men, sees His own most glorious image defaced and the name of His Father blasphemed, will hold us all responsible if we fail to improve the opportunities which, as we said at first, are given to us. Realizing all this, let none of us fail to attend the polls when the plebiscite is taken, but let us all vote for an entire prohibition of the rum trade. We step at nothing short of an entire prohibition of the whole thing.

Total abstinence is good, and its example beneficial. Moral education is an important factor in the elevation of society. But we want a law passed that will wipe the whole thing out, so there can be no more drunkards made. A prominent man, opposed to prohibition, said, "you can't make men good by law." "No," was the reply, "but you can keep them from doing harm." There is where the point is exactly. "Can keep them from doing harm," and especially from doing harm to others. "It is the function of good government," said Gladstone, some time ago, "to make it easy to do right, and hard to do wrong." Now if that is true, surely prohibition is an act of good government. And we believe that a better and kinder, and more merciful and humane law was ever enacted in the halls of legislation. Why just consider it for a moment and then we have done. Prohibit the trade and there would be no more drunkards to degrade society, would crumble to the dust. Prohibit the trade and according to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, "nine-tenths of the misery of our people would be removed."

For that we must see when the opportunity is given to us. And if we succeed in carrying this question, we believe that the government will no longer turn to us deaf ears and hardened hearts; but we, whose ears are always open to the cries of the mourner, will in His own good time, speak to them that they hear us, and touch their hearts, that they crown our efforts with success. And when governments are made to believe that the souls of men will be increased, and suffering and life-blood of the people is got at too great a cost—when prohibition has become a general all over the world, the millions of acres, can be converted into golden fields of grain to feed her own starving children. Then the enormous amount of grain which now goes into the distilleries can be used as it was designed by a beneficent Creator. Then the enormous amount of grain which is used for the sake of man will be increased. Oh! I tell you there will be happy time then, where there is no happiness now. And any man who has helped in the least degree to accomplish this will be amply rewarded if to him it is said "Well done, good and faithful servant." And the feeblest woman who has joined in the work will not have lived all in vain, for ere the world recedes and disappears from her view, swift winged messengers will carry an account of her stewardship to heaven and the redeemed ones there will join in pronouncing these words of everlasting commendation, "She hath done what she could."

About Tomatoes.
These vegetables should be grown in every kitchen garden, as they are not only most acceptable additions to the food supply, but very beneficial to the health. As soon as the danger from frost is over, the plants should be set out in deeply turned soil. The soil should be fertile, but it is not a good plan to use fresh manure. If to highly manured they will run to bush instead of fruit. But if the soil is fertile, they will put on fruit with comparatively little bush. As soon as planted they should be staked like garden peas, if one wishes fair, well-ripened fruit.

If well supported by strong brush, the vines will grow from four to five feet high, and the fruit will not decay from dampness and black rot, as it will do if the vines are allowed to trail on the ground. If there should be a vigorous growth of vines, from time to time they should be pinched back.

WM. PETERS,
DEALER IN
Leather, Hides, Tallow,
Furriers' and Tanners' Tools, Shoemakers' Findings, etc.
Manufacturer of the Famed Bluenose Buffalo Sleigh Robe.
240 Union St., St. John, N. B.

YOU CAN BUY
Pianos, Organs,
or anything else in Musical Instruments, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry or Silverware, at

TERMS TO SUIT YOU,

K. BEZANSON,
258, 260 and 262 Main St.,
MONCTON, - N. B.

W. A. CURRIE, D. D. S.
(Late Instructor in Boston Dental College.)

EVERY FORM OF Modern Dentistry.
Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty

Patronize the
GLOBE LAUNDRY,
213-215 Bank Street, St. John, N. B.

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

E. C. LOCKETT, Agent Gagetown.
G. R. PERKINS, Proprietor.

G. G. & W. C. KING,
Chipman, N. B.,
Groceries, Dry Goods,

Hardware, Boots and Shoes,
Ready-Made Clothing,

Offices, Caskets and Undertaker's Supplies.
—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
Spruce, Pine and Hardwood Lumber

Shingles, Laths, &c.
Daily expected to arrive, a full line of

Spring Goods,
Both Domestic and Foreign,
purchasing for cash in the best markets, and will be sold at

Reasonable Prices.
CROTHERS BROS.'
STEAM SAW MILL,
Upper Gagetown.

Local Sawing done in First Class Shape and at Reasonable Rates.
150 CORDS 4-FOOT SLAB WOOD FOR SALE VERY LOW.

Notice of Dissolution.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of LOCKETT & STEWART has been this day dissolved by mutual consent of both parties, and the first named E. C. Lockett has retired from the business. The said business will be carried on by Jas. A. Stewart, who will collect all debts due the said firm.

(Signed) JAS. A. STEWART,
E. C. LOCKETT.
Dated this 23rd day of March, 1897.

It's Just this Way!
The Elgin Watch Company
Recently stopped making a Watch called the "State Street," because it differed slightly in thickness from other 16 size movements. The movements on hand were offered at a large reduction, and we bought over half of them. They've always sold for \$10 in solid silver cases. We will send you one, post-paid, for \$7.

L. L. SHARPE,
Watchmaker and Optician,
42 Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

James Stirling,
Manufacturer of Harness, St. John.

I have recently bought out the stock of the estate of the late William Robb, consisting of

Harness and Saddles
of all kinds. Some great bargains will now be offered.
My stock on hand is second to none in the city, to choose from. Working Harness, Light Harness from \$14 and upwards. Give us a call.

JAMES STIRLING,
12 Charlotte St., - St. John, N. B.

J. W. KEAST,
—GENERAL DEALER IN—

Flour, Meal, Feed, Oats,
General Groceries,
Hardware, &c.

: Fresh Meats :
of all kinds.
Game, Poultry and Fresh Fish
A SPECIALTY.

Orders for Fresh Meats from customers on the river solicited.
Consignments of fat cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., solicited.

Bridge Street,
Indiantown, St. John, N. B.

T. AMOS WILSON,
BOOK BINDER
—AND—
Blank Book Manufacturer.

Law Books and Periodicals, Bound in a Superior Manner, Paper Ruled in any Pattern, Color Stamping executed. Orders promptly attended to.
CELESTINE'S BUILDING,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

400,000
North Shore
Cedar Shingles!

For the Spring Trade.
Don't forget to see them before you buy.

King & Nobles
Indiantown, St. John.

J. R. CURREY,
Attorney and Barrister,
Notary Public.

Clerk of the County Court.
Acting Clerk of Circuit Court.
Registrar of Probates, Etc.
GAGETOWN, - - N. B.

SLOCUM & ALWARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CITY MARKET, - ST. JOHN, N. B.

COUNTRY PRODUCE
of all kinds consigned to us will receive our careful attention.
Prompt Returns Made.