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CORRESPONDENCE.**Hartland.**

THE DISPATCH correspondent has been requested to announce a donation for the support of Rev. S. W. Shaw's family, to be held in the F. C. B. church at Hartland, on Monday evening, Nov. 26. All the F. C. B. congregations in the surrounding districts are cordially invited to contribute as far as their means will allow. The following gentlemen are requested to receive and deliver at the general donation anything that is offered: Carleton Turner, Connel; Abner Sippell, Somerville; Rev. A. J. Downey, Victoria Corner; Amos Rideout, Upper Brighton; Rev. G. Swin, Hartland; Geo. Stickney, Lower Brighton. Mr. Shaw's family consists of his wife, who has been a helpless paralytic for years, and his daughter and himself who are both cripples. They have no means of support and there is a long winter before them. Mr. Shaw's house is mortgaged and he has no prospect of its ever being paid off. If his friends throughout the county could see their way clear to each contribute a little cash, enough might be raised to lighten this burden. (Sentinel please copy.)

Nov. 19.—The telephone poles have been planted down to within a mile and a half of Newburg Junction. Poles will be placed to Upper Woodstock where advantage will be taken from the line from there to Woodstock.

Mr. Sawyer will put up ten houses here in the spring for the accommodation of the men working in his mill, and he intends to fit up a grist mill to be in readiness for the crops of next fall. With the cheapness of lumber consequent on the erection of James Hayden's mill and Mr. Sawyer's, it is expected that a considerable amount of building will be carried on next summer.

Mr. McVincut of Montreal has been here buying pork. He has shipped two carloads on foot and one killed. He expects to return next week to gather up some more. He pays 4 cents on foot and 5 cents killed.

Although the moderate weather has not called out a demand for heavy flannels and winter wear generally, yet Hartland traders are doing a good business, and feel cheerful over commercial prospects here.

E. Alexander Station Agent, and wife have gone to Boston on a visit.

Gordonsville.

Nov. 19.—A number of farmers have taken the advantage of the early snow by getting up their wood for the long cold winter, which it was thought last week was not far distant.

Some of the boys have already gone to their winter quarters, others expect to go soon. Mrs. M. Perkins intends spending the winter with her mother while her husband takes up his abode in the lumber woods.

Mr. and Mrs. London returned a few days ago from Pittsburg where they were visiting their son.

Lorenzo Clark is talking of moving to Sandstone.

There is a citizen here who lately moved from Egypt. He says times is hard there and corn is scarce.

James Bridges is improving, he came out of his room Friday for the first time.

Jonathan Bridges started to go to Bristol, some five miles away, to mill a few mornings ago and was gone two days. The water must be low.

C. Campbell has added much to the looks of his farm by removing the road fence and picking up the stone. Mr. Campbell has a very fine spring colt. When it was six months old it weighed 649 lbs.

D. Bell has erected a very fine house and barn. He has also built a fine store at Bristol this summer, he will probably open soon with a fine stock of Xmas goods.

It is a flying report that we are to have a new teacher next term. Our school has been under the care of A. W. Clark for the last three years, who has done his best to instruct the youth of our land.

Richmond.

Nov. 19.—The relatives of Mr. Edward Kinney were pleasantly surprised on Friday by his arrival from Montana, where for 13 years he has been engaged in various occupations, but chiefly in the teaching profession. Before leaving the province he had graduated at the N. B. Normal School and taught in the public schools. Since going west he has taken the degree of B. Sc., and now intends taking a dental course in Philadelphia.

The Richmond school is determined not to be outstripped by its neighbors, and is now very busy practicing for a concert to be given in Montgomery's hall on Saturday, Nov. 24th. The programme consists of dialogues, songs, tableaux and instrumental music by Prof. Barry's orchestra. Come all and have a good time.

Nov. 20th.—Mr. Wm. Keizer died at his home in Greenville on Tuesday 13th. inst. He was a young man of very estimable qualities and will be greatly missed.

The Misses Kennedy, Kirkland, were visiting here last week.

Miss Etta Hay is visiting her aunt Mrs. Baird. Notwithstanding the stormy weather and bad state of roads both societies held last week were largely attended.

His lordship Bishop Kingdon will hold a confirmation service at St. John's church Richmond Corner on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30.

Grand Falls.

Nov. 19th.—Miss Jen Barnes of Easton is visiting her sister Mrs. Chas. Henderson.

Mr. S. Boyer of Victoria Corner spent Sunday in town.

Miss Josephine DeWolfe took a trip to Andover last week.

Miss Burpee of Florenceville is visiting in town the guest of Mrs. Henderson.

Mr. F. W. Kertson is all smiles this week—it is a boy.

On Friday 17th. Mr. John Frazer died of pneumonia in the 75th. year of his age.

Mr. Wm. West has been quite seriously ill but we are pleased to learn he is better now.

Rev. Mr. Pepper of Andover preached a very interesting and instructive sermon Sunday evening. He will occupy the pulpit in the Union church here again Wednesday evening Dec. 19th. at 7 o'clock.

Bristol.

Nov. 20th.—Mr. W. Wetmore, who was lately transferred from Florenceville to the C. P. R. office here, has moved his family into the rooms over the station house.

Two young lads yesterday had quite an experience, they each took about ten dollars from their parents, and finding a boat on the shore, started in it on a voyage of discovery toward Woodstock. When the boys were missed search was made, and upon enquiring it was found they had gone down river. The father of one of the boys followed and overtook the young adventurers at Presque Isle island, about six miles below here and brought them back. It will probably be some time before they repeat the adventure, as their ardor was considerably cooled by their exposure on the water at this time of the year, and they were quite willing to return home.

Awful Massacre.

A despatch to the London Times from Vienna says that a letter has been received there from Smyrna reporting that Zeka Pasha, a Turkish marshal, with a detachment of Nizams and a field battery, massacred two thousand Armenians at Sassun. The bodies of the dead were left unburied and their presence has caused an outbreak of cholera. Many Christians are reported to have fled by secret paths across the Russian frontier. So far their has been no official confirmation of this news, but if it is true, it is time the powers share in the responsibility by their failure to enforce article 61 of the Berlin treaty, which imposes on them the duty of seeing that the Porte takes measures to protect Armenians.

The latter declare that they hope for nothing from Europe, but that they still have confidence in Great Britain. Numerous appeals have been made by the Armenians to the British foreign offices. The last appeal received says that the Armenians do not wish to see more of their territory annexed to Russia, but if Great Britain is unable to help them they will be compelled to look to Russia, under which yoke they would be better off than under the yoke of Turkey. A despatch from Constantinople to the Standard says that in response to the protest made by Sir Phillip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, the Porte had unreservedly withdrawn the charge against Mr. Hallward, British consul at Van, of inciting the Armenians at Sassun and elsewhere to revolt. The charge grew out of the investigation made by Mr. Hallward into the Armenian massacre and his report to the British Ambassador. The governor of Bitlis, who is seriously involved in the outrage, made the charge, it is said for the purpose of revenge. The Sultan has decided to send a commission composed of three military members of his household to Sassun for the purpose of making an impartial inquiry into the outrages on Armenians. The latest news is to the effect that many of the Armenians who were supposed to have been killed, fled from the soldiery and are now returning.

Mr. Hagopian, Chairman of the Armenian Patriotic association in London, has sent Lord Kimberley, Foreign Secretary, a letter, sent from Bitlis on Oct. 9. Mr. Hagopian, after declaring his belief in the reports of the massacre, submits that, in view of the horrible tortures and persecutions of the Armenians, the time has come to abolish the regime of the Porte and substitute a regime approved by the signatories of the Berlin treaty. The letter from Bitlis gives details of the origin of the disturbances. There was a Kurdish raid on Armenian cattle, resulting in a fight, in which two Kurds were killed. The friends of the Kurds took the corpses to Moush, and declared that the Armenians had overrun the land and were killing and plundering right and left. This furnished the pretext for the massing of the troops. The letter then describes the horrors of the massacre. It says that on the admission of the Turkish soldiers, some of whom tearfully protested that they merely obeyed orders, it is asserted that no compassion was shown to age or sex.

In one place 300 or 400 women, after having been forced repeatedly to submit to the soldiery, were hacked to pieces with swords and bayonets. In another place 200 weeping women begged at the commander's feet for mercy. The commander, after ordering that they be outraged, had them all despatched with the sword. Similar scenes were enacted in other places. In one case 60 young brides and maidens were driven into a church and were violated and butchered until their blood flowed from the doors. A large company, headed by a priest, knelt near the church begging for compassion, availing that they had nothing to do with the culprits who killed the Kurds. It was in vain; all were killed. Several attractive women were told they might live if they would recant their faith. They replied: "Why should we deny Christ? we have no more reason to do so than had these," pointing to the mangled bodies of their husbands and brothers. "Kill us, too." This was done. The letters say that between 6,000 and 10,000 were killed. Babes were impaled on the same weapon with their mothers. Several soldiers admitted that they had disposed of 100 victims each. Nearly 30 villages were destroyed. Some families were burned with kerosene in their houses.

The Czar's Funeral.

The final ceremonies in connection with the funeral of the late Czar of Russia took place at St. Petersburg on Monday. The religious service over the body of the dead Emperor was probably the most magnificent funeral ceremony of modern times in its external aspects, far exceeding in beauty and grandeur the memorable burial service of Alexander II. The music was very fine and the performance of the liturgy sublime in the extreme. The surroundings were subdued in color, but they were of a quiet character, which greatly enhanced the splendour of the whole scene.

The signal for the services to begin was the firing of three guns from the fortress. Just as the third gun was fired Emperor Nicholas II. and the Imperial family appeared at the west door of the cathedral and preceded by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and members of the Holy Synod, all of them magnificently robed in vestments of black and silver, passed through towards the catafalque. The Metropolitan carried the great crucifix as chief of the Holy Synod, and, as the procession passed towards the catafalque sprinkled holy water upon those about him, at the same time audibly repeating a prayer. After the Czar and Imperial family and the Holy Synod had taken their places, the Metropolitan and clergy standing in a semi-circle around the head of the coffin, the Metropolitan began the mortuary mass, which, with the exception of the elaborate music and general splendor of the occasion, was the same as the service for the dead which is said for any other faithful member of the Orthodox church.

At noon the air inside of the church was heavy with incense and the dim light within was starred with thousands of tapers, each mourner and visitor holding one. The first taper was lighted by the Czar. As his majesty lighted the taper he held it aloft and from it slowly spread a stream of light. When other tapers were lighted the scene was one of rarest beauty, the sanctuary and body of the edifice sparkling as though jewelled with emeralds, sapphires, opals, etc. All present were standing, the Czar with the Imperial family and visiting royalties on the right side of the coffin. The Czarina, pale and fragile and looking much affected, stood by the side of the Czar. With these were the Princess of Wales, Duchess of Coburg, King Christian of Denmark, the Prince of Wales in blue, orange and gold uniform of the new Russian dragoons, the Duke of Coburg, a number of naval officers and ambassadors with their suites. The harmony of the male choir, which sang without instrumental accompaniment, was perfect. Their voices were of marvellous richness and purity and the effect throughout the solemn service was deeply impressive. After the general Mass for the dead with its elaborate ceremony a special service for a dead Czar was observed. The service began with a brief prayer, after which a Psalm was sung by an unseen male choir. Then followed the singing of another Psalm, which was divided into three stations with an anthem after each part. When this service had ended Nicholas II. stepped to the coffin and kissed the lips of the dead Emperor, the other members of the Imperial family and those bound by ties of blood or marriage followed, the Czar standing by the side of the coffin until all the farewells were over. The Grand Dukes then lifted the coffin to their shoulders and bore it to the entrance of the Imperial vault, which opened in the pavement, and a moment later the mortal remains of Alexander III. were lowered into the resting place of his ancestors. At the moment the coffin was lowered a gun was fired and the Czar stepped forward and took a handful of earth, which he scattered upon the casket. All the members of the Imperial family filed slowly past the vault, followed by all the persons who had been in the cathedral, and the obsequies were over.

The Churches.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.—Rev. Canon Neales, Rector.

Christ Church (Parish Church).—Service at 3 p. m. on first, fourth and fifth Sunday and at 11 a. m. on the second and third Sundays in the month. The Holy Communion on second Sunday. Litany every alternate Wednesday 7.30 p. m.

St. Luke's.—Service every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. The Holy Communion at 11 a. m. every first Sunday, and at 8 a. m. every third and fifth Sunday in the month, and on Holy Days at 10 a. m. Friday service 7.30 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m.

St. Peter's (Jacksonville).—Service at 11 a. m. on the first, fourth and fifth Sundays, and at 3 p. m. on the second and third Sundays in each month. The Holy Communion at 11 a. m. the fourth Sunday in each month.

Service at Upper Woodstock every first and third Thursday at 7.30, at Northampton every fourth Thursday.

St. Gertrude's (R. C.) Church.—Rev. Fr. Chapman, pastor.—Masses on Sunday at 9 and 11 a. m. On Holy Days at 8 and 10 a. m. Sunday School 2.15 and Vespers 7.00 p. m.; Week-days Mass, 7.30 a. m.

St. Paul's Presbyterian.—Sunday Services. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

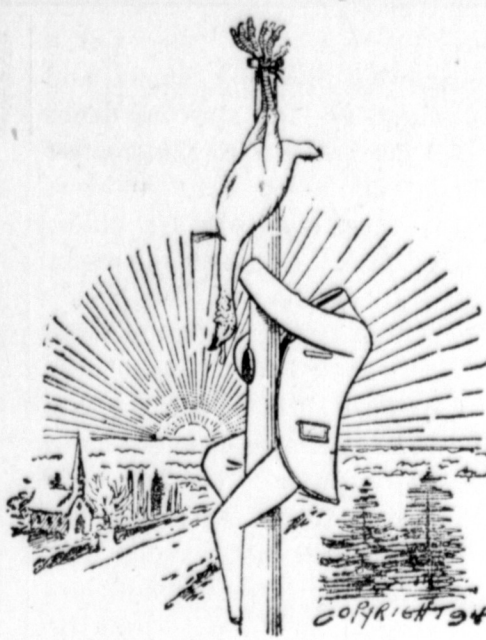
ADVENTIST, MAPLE ST.—Elder J. Denton, pastor. Sunday services: Prayer meeting at 10.00 a. m.; Sunday School, at 11 a. m.; Preaching, at 3 and 7 p. m.; prayer meetings on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7.30 o'clock. All seats are free; strangers welcome.

BAPTIST, ALBERT ST.—Rev. A. F. Baker, pastor. Sabbath services: prayer meeting, 10.30 and preaching at 11 a. m.; Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 2.30 and preaching at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m. Monthly conference on Friday preceding first Sabbath of each month. Seats free, strangers made welcome. Young Peoples Union Association meets every Monday evening.

REFORMED BAPTIST, MAIN ST.—Rev. A. H. Trafton, pastor. Services as follows: Prayer meeting every Sabbath at 10 a. m.; Sabbath school 2.30 p. m. Preaching every Sabbath at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week.

METHODIST.—Rev. Dr. Chapman, pastor.—Sabbath services: preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school 2.30 p. m.; class meeting immediately after Sunday morning service; class meeting for ladies Wednesday evening at 7.15, and Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8; Seats free.

F. C. BAPTIST.—Rev. C. T. Phillips, pastor.—Sabbath service: prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; conference meeting last Wednesday evening in every month; communion, first Sabbath in every month; Sabbath school 3 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p. m.; Bible readings Friday evening; missionary meeting first Wednesday in every month. Seats free.

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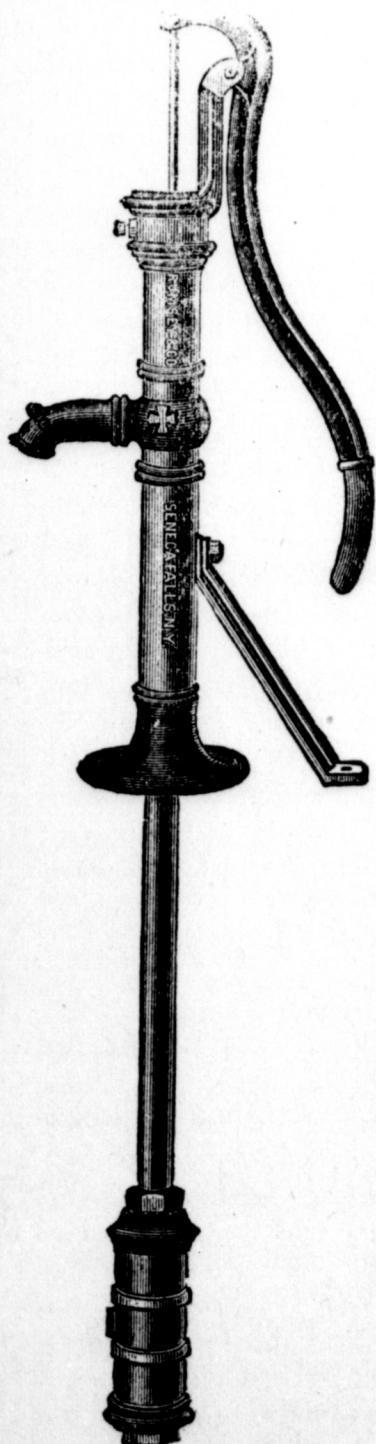
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