

CORRESPONDENCE.

Gordonsville.

APRIL 29.—The snow is all gone. Farmers are preparing for their spring work. The mat fever is raging and the women are dyeing.

A number of changes are taking place here. Some are moving out and others moving in.

Arenzo Clark moved to Mount Pleasant a short time ago.

I hear that C. London is about to move to Bridgewater. He will be very much missed as he has been a resident of this place for about twenty-five years, and one of the leading men in the church.

A number of our young men have gone on the drive, I hope they may return safe.

Mrs. George Lloyd is visiting her mother at present.

Mrs. George Clair has returned from St. Stephen, where she has been visiting her friends. George E. Brown spent last Sunday with his daughter in Centerville.

Our school house has been vacant for the past winter and there is no prospect of its being opened this summer.

Mr. Brooker is talking of moving away to get a chance to send his child to school.

Wasson Bridges has his hall finished, and has moved in his blacksmith shop.

Aroostook Junction.

APRIL 24.—A young woman named Bertha Thane was fatally burned here on Wednesday last. During her mother's absence from home, her clothing caught fire in some way from the stove, burning the upper part of her body and arms in a terrible manner. Death ended her sufferings on Saturday morning. Her intellect was much impaired, caused by scarlet fever in childhood. Her mother, Mrs. Ahern, will go to Houlton to live with her son.

Word was received here yesterday morning announcing the death of Mrs. John S. Hopkins, who was spending the winter with her mother in Harvey. She was taken ill about two months ago, and for the last month her husband has been constantly at her side. Her loss will be very much felt in this place as she was very highly esteemed by all who knew her. She was a woman of rare intelligence and ability, and a devoted Sabbath school worker. Mr. Casey, Mrs. Hopkins' father, died a few weeks ago from the effects of a kick from a horse.

The weather still continues fine and farmers are busy preparing for the spring work. Seed oats are very scarce. Potatoes dropped from \$1.25 to \$1.05 at Ft. Fairfield, yesterday. There is a large quantity yet to market.

Centerville.

APRIL 29.—Fine weather seems to be the order of the day. The farmers are all getting at their spring work.

Nine persons were immersed Sunday morning. A large crowd was present to witness the rite. The candidates received the right hand of fellowship at the close of the morning's sermon.

C. M. Sherwood has yet another new clerk. This time it is Lewis Carvell, of Lakeville.

Our teacher, Hugh Peppers, arrived Saturday and took charge of the school this morning. We wish him every success. He is a graduate of the U. N. B., and has attended McGill for two years. It is reported that Dr. Johnston, who has lately returned from the States, is to go into partnership with Howard White.

One day last week E. M. Hawkins' hog house was burned along with 18 pigs and 100 bushels of oats, also some farming machinery. Mr. Hawkins will feel his loss very much especially at this time of year.

The Methodists are going to paint their church. It will very much improve its appearance.

Perry Fitzgerald spent Sunday here. He is doing well in Glassville.

Hartland.

APRIL 29.—Bennison & Dirkee, the new barbers, are coming in for a large share of the work in their line, and evidently are going to succeed in their venture.

Sawyer's mill will commence running tomorrow. It is feared that Mr. Sawyer will be unable to get his drive in, or at least the whole of it. The water in the Guimic, as in the St. John, is falling rapidly and for the drive to be hung up would occasion serious loss.

W. D. Keith, for a long time book-keeper for J. T. G. Carr, has associated himself with R. W. Richardson, and together they will carry on a general trading business, buying as well as selling anything one desires.

H. E. Blakeslee, formerly station agent at Bath, and more recently, clerk for Mr. Carr, has again accepted a position as book-keeper—that vacated by Mr. Keith.

A round dozen houses are now in course of construction.

Somerville.

APRIL 29.—The school closes tomorrow after a four months term, during which time Miss Mattie Sippell of this place has taught. The examination exercises were held today. Miss Sippell leaves this week to begin a term at Springfield, Carleton Co.

Mrs. Thomas Stetson and Miss Stetson, of Mattawankeag, who have been visiting friends here for some weeks, will return home Wednesday.

J. W. Stevens is rafting his logs at the mouth of the Little Presque Isle.

Good Corner.

APRIL 28.—J. Ambrose Good has sold both his farms to William Gibson and purchased the Hare property in Monticello.

Miss Minnie Starrett, Woodstock, who has been for several weeks the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Gray, has returned home.

Rev. Jos. Cahill preached in the school house on Thursday evening.

A woman and a little girl passed through here on foot Friday night. The woman said they had walked from Boston and claimed to be looking for friends in this vicinity.

England and Nicaragua.

Dealing with the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the Toronto Globe, in a recent number gives the following lucid and condensed explanation of the affair:

The trouble with Nicaragua has its origin in the disturbance last year in the Mosquito reservation. This section of Central America has long been a source of friction between Great Britain and Nicaragua, and incidentally, since the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, between Great Britain and the United States. In 1847 the native King of the Mosquito reservation, to save himself from Nicaragua, acknowledged the protectorate of Great Britain, and as Nicaragua, backed by the United States, objected, Great Britain seized the Nicaraguan Atlantic port of San Juan, now known as Greytown. Eventually, in 1860, a treaty was affected under which the Mosquito reservation was allowed to retain its independence both of Great Britain and Nicaragua. Last year Nicaragua made another and eventually successful attempt to establish its authority over the reservation.

The British Vice-Consul, Mr. Hatch, bore an active part in the negotiation between the contending Governments, first in protesting against the infringement of the treaty of 1860, and secondly in protecting, by means of a British gun boat, the lives and property of British and other foreign residents at Blue-

fields, the seat of the Mosquito Government. The Nicaraguan Government, with reason or without, suspected Vice-Consul Hatch, or pretended to suspect him, of lending his assistance to the supporters of the Mosquito chief, who, when the Nicaraguans first invaded his territory, had succeeded in expelling them. Mr. Hatch was seized and thrown into prison, being released on parole a few days later. Whatever ground there may have been for supposing Mr. Hatch to have acted in concert with the Mosquito Chief, no evidence was offered in support of the charge, and the conduct of the Nicaraguan Government was most insolent and arbitrary. After being subjected to a good deal of indignity the British diplomatist was summarily expelled from the country. Other British subjects were treated in the same way, being expelled from the country and losing their property. It is for these wrongs the British Government is seeking reparation.

The amount of damage claimed, \$75,000, is not large, but the Nicaraguan Government is poor, and the amount, moreover, being payable in Nicaraguan silver, is greatly increased because of the low price of that metal. The extreme talk regarding the Monroe doctrine in the United States no doubt encouraged the Nicaraguan Government to refuse to accept the terms of Great Britain until Admiral Stephenson sent them Lord Kimberley's ultimatum.

England issued an ultimatum to Nicaragua telling her she must pay up and look happy, or else Corinto, the capital would be occupied by the British sailors. Nicaragua did not do so, and on Saturday last the British blue jackets took possession. No resistance was offered. It is said that owing to the request of the United States, England will give the little republic a fortnight in which to pay up; if she does not, she must suffer the consequences.

Majority and Minority Reports.

The St. John Globe sums up the report of the prohibition commission as follows:—In their report the commissioners say that a prohibitory law would prejudicially affect the industrial and commercial interests of Canada, as well as revolutionize, if not destroy, the revenue system of the country, federal, local and municipal. They reject the idea held by many church organizations that licensing the liquor traffic is morally wrong, and consider this the best way of dealing with it. They believe that prohibitory laws cannot be enforced, and point to the fact that the New Brunswick law of 1855 was repealed within a year; that the nearly prohibitory law of the Northwest was abandoned for a license system; and that the Scott Act, which, if workable, would be prohibitive in the counties where it is adopted, has been repealed in more than half these counties. They point out the difficulties, owing to the extent of border which we have along the United States, which would stand in the way of enforcing the law, and indeed they declare positively that it could not be enforced. If, however, such a law were passed, they hold that men engaged in the liquor traffic should be compensated for the loss of business which they carry on under existing laws, as in many cases they would lose their present means of livelihood, and their capital would be diminished or entirely swept away. The system of licensing, they hold, has in its favor the experience of time, but they favor high license and condemn the saloon system. There is a suggestion that the persons licensed should receive a certificate from the Federal authorities. Mr. Gigault, one of the commissioners, dissents from this suggestion; and he also says that he has not sufficient information to justify him in joining in a paragraph of the report which approves of the good work done by the Salvation Army for the cause of temperance. Sir Joseph Hickson, Herbert S. McDonald, E. F. Clarke and G. A. Gigault are the commissioners who have agreed upon the main report.

Rev. Joseph McLeod has submitted a minority report differing entirely in conclusion from that of the majority of the commission.

Fraternities.

Regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Thursday at 3 o'clock, p. m., in their hall. First Tuesday of every month being the Union Prayer Meeting. All women cordially invited to attend.

F. & A. M., Woodstock Lodge, No. 11.—Regular meetings held in Masonic Hall the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren are made welcome.

A. O. H., Woodstock Division, No. 1.—Meets in their rooms in McDonough's Brick Block, on the first and third Wednesdays in each month, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m.

Black Knights of Ireland, King Preceptory.—Meets in the L. O. L., No. 38, Hall on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Regular meeting of the "Y" in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Band of Hope meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday at 4 p. m.

S. of T., Campbell Division, No. 299.—Meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

B. of L. E., Missing Link Division, 341.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in K. of P. Hall, King street.

Royal Arch Masons.—Woodstock Chapter G. R. of N. B.—Regular convocations held in Masonic Hall, the third Thursday in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting companions always welcome.

Uniform Rank, K. of P.—Meets in the K. of P. Hall, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

K. of P., Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 7.—Meets in Castle Hall, King Street, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

I. O. O. F., Carleton Lodge, No. 41.—Meet every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, Main street.

I. O. O. F., Meductic Encampment, No. 8.—Meets on second Monday of every month at 8 p. m. in Odd Fellows Hall.

L. O. A., Woodstock Lodge, No. 38.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.

I. O. G. T., Woodstock Lodge, No. 131.—Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the W. C. T. U. Hall.

Emerald Council, No. 64, R. T. of T.—Meet every Thursday evening in the R. T. of T. Hall.

Woodstock Hose Company, No. 1.—Meet first Monday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

Wellington Hose Company, No. 2.—Meet the 2nd Monday in each month.

I. O. F., Court Regina, No. 652.—Meets at K. of P. Hall, King street.

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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 services: 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 2.30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p. m.; Y. C. Endeavor Friday evening; missionary meeting first Wednesday in every month. Seats free.

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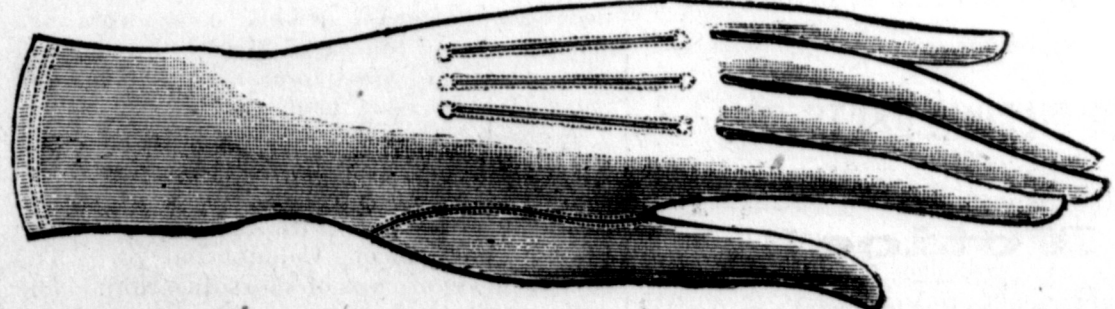
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