

DO YOU WANT
Tinware,
Stove Pipe,
Hot Air Furnaces,
Or anything of that kind. If so call on
C. B. Churchill

You will find him in WOODSTOCK at
21 KING STREET,

—AND AT HIS—
New Store
—AT—
HARTLAND.

FARMERS
—AND—
LUMBERMEN!

We have just received:

50 doz. Moccasins,
25 doz. Black Shoe Packs,
25 doz. Oil Tanned Shoe Packs,
In Men's and Boys' sizes.
10 doz. Hair Lined Shoe Packs, at
\$1.25 per pair.
5 doz. Black Larrigans,
5 doz. Felt Boots.

Also, a large stock of

OVERSHOES,

At prices to suit the times.

BAILEY BROS.

**YOU WILL
BE PLEASED**

If you call and see the
large variety of Cloth-
ing now ready for in-
spection at R. W. Bal-
loch's. Gents' Spring
Overcoats, Gents' Wat-
erproof Coats, Full
Suits, Coats and Vests,
Odd Vests, Pants and
Hats, and a large
variety of Suits and
Odd Pants for Small
Boys. The Large As-
sortment of Ladies'
New Style and Com-
mon Sense Boots
will also please you.

Centreville, March 16, '95.

WE

Are opening March 1st,
a full line of

New Goods.

Our
Prices
Range
From

\$3 to \$12 for Pants,
\$13 up for Suits,
\$12 up for Overcoats.

But
Don't
Forget

We make a specialty of

PILGRIM PANTS

At \$3.

N. B.—We will have a local agent
in Woodstock after March 5th. You
can call on him and see what we are
talking about. He will have

All the Latest Novelties

Amongst our samples.

THE PILGRIM PANTS CO.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Notice!

There will be sold at Public Auction in front of
the office of Hartley & Carvell, in the Town of
Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, on Monday
the sixth day of May next at the hour of eleven
of the clock in the forenoon, all my right title and
interest in that free hold lot with the buildings
thereon, situated in Bristol, Carleton County lately
owned and occupied by John E. Kelly, and as-
signed to me in Trust for the benefit of the cred-
itors of this said John E. Kelly.
Dated the 9th, day of April, A. D. 1895.
F. B. CARVELL, Assignee.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The Reported Relief of Fort Chitral Con-
firmed.

Wars between the British and rebellious
tribes in India are of such common occur-
rence that one finds it difficult to keep post-
ed on them. Just now we hear much of the
Chitral expedition. The following descrip-
tion will give some idea of the affair:

The trouble in Chitral occasioning the de-
spatch of the relief expedition, which has
now accomplished its main object, began
some months ago with the murder of the
Mehtar, a ruler of that wild region. Chitral
is a region on the southern side of the Hindu
Kush, into which one of the mountain passes
opens, leading from the valley of the Oxus
to Kashmir and Peshawar. For reasons of
State and strategies England has thought it
needful to establish her influence in this
main approach to Hindostan, and until lately
all went well, the British agent, Dr. Robert-
son, being posted with a small garrison at
Mastiy upon excellent terms with the ruler
of the wild land.

But of the Mehtars of Chitral acknow-
ledged by the British government, the first
was murdered by an uncle and the second by
a brother, according to the fierce fashion of
these Asiatic highlands, and after the perpe-
tration of the last crime the British repre-
sentative, Surgeon-Major Robertson, was
obliged to shut himself and his few troops in
the fortress of Chitral, while a Pathan robber
chief named Umra Khan held the mountain
country and defied the British power. In
passing to his succour, a party of Sikh sol-
diers, under the gallant officer, Captain Ross,
was cut to pieces, and two other English of-
ficers, Lieutenants Edwards and Fowler, were
taken prisoners and only recently released.
Accordingly three brigades of first-rate troops
were collected, amounting in all to 14,000
men, under the command of a most experi-
enced frontier officer, Sir Robert Low, and
on April 3rd they crossed the Indian frontier
to "smash" Umra Khan, and to deliver Dr.
Robertson from his slender garrison at Chit-
ral.

The troops made a rapid march to the
Malakand Pass—the chief route across the
mountains into the Swat valley—although
terribly impeded by violent rain and trans-
port difficulties. General Low sent the first
brigade round to make a feint on the Shah-
kot Pass, while he accompanied the second
brigade, under Colonel Waterfield, through
the Malakand Pass, where the most serious
resistance was anticipated. The advance
guard of the guides had only gone a little
way into the pass when the Swais were found
"sangars," or stone breastworks, which they
had erected at every corner. The pass
itself is splendidly adapted for defence, as in
many places it is only wide enough for two
ballocks to pass each other. However, the
British worked their way on, step by step,
the mountain and machine guns gradually
shelling the natives out of their defences.
The Swais fought pluckily enough, encour-
aged by their priests waving flags, but their
white garments made them an easy target.
At last the struggle culminated at a sharp,
narrow bend in the pass, where the natives
had fixed their strongest defences.

By this time the first brigade had come
back from the Shahkot Pass, bringing more
artillery, but the enemy held their ground.
Then the Gordon Highlanders, the Scottish
Borderers, and the Thirty-seventh Dogras
charged up the hill in the face of a heavy fire
to dislodge the Swais. It was a tough job
with the bayonet, as the Swais fought hand
to hand, but when the guides executed a
flank movement the day was won and the
tribesmen fled, leaving the pass in British
hands. Eleven men had been killed and
thirty-three wounded on the British side, the
latter including eight officers, but the native
loss was extremely heavy.

The first brigade, being in light marching
order, went on beyond the pass into Swat,
where they soon encountered five thousand
tribesmen blocking the road. Another smart
engagement followed. Meanwhile the second
brigade had surmounted the transport
difficulties of the pass, and joined the other
division at Khar, whence the second brigade
then moved on to Alakand, the capital of
Swat, about one and a half miles from the
river. Alakand is the residence of the head
of the important Ranizai tribe. This clan
furnished the defenders of the Malakand
Pass, and were so much impressed by their
defeat that they sent in their submission to
Sir Robert Low. The third brigade being
left behind as a base, the first and second
brigades marched toward the Swat river,
and succeeded in bridging the stream near
Alakand. A strong hostile force from Upper
Swat kept the British under heavy fire during
the operation, but when the bridge was
finished the troops pushed rapidly across, and
the Eleventh Bengal Lancers routed the
enemy in dashing style. Chakrana was then
occupied while the Borderers forded the river
a little higher up and seized Umra Khan's
fort at Thana. Umra Khan's brother com-
manded the enemy, and the usurper him-
self was not far away, his plan of campaign
being continually to harass the British by gathering
the tribesmen at convenient points. Des-
patches received after this went to show that
Umra Khan's power was melting from him.
His immediate followers dwindled away to
about six hundred, and a week ago he was
announced to be in full flight, and apparently
intent only upon keeping a safe distance be-
tween himself and the advancing British
force. That his fortunes were collapsing and
that he deemed it as well to abstain from un-
necessary irritation of his conquerors are
shown by the release of Messrs. Fowler and
Edwards, the two lieutenants who had treacher-
ously been made captive at Reshun.

A check was suffered by the British forces
on April 13, when a corps of guides, who had
advanced further than Sir Robert intended,
were forced to retire with the loss of their
commanding officer, Colonel Batty. The
check, however, was of short duration. The
corps resumed its advance almost immedi-
ately, and the Second Brigade made an attack
on Dir, storming the fort on the north bank
of the Panjkora river, and capturing the gar-
rison, including Mohammed, Umra Khan's
brother. With the news of the success came
the intelligence that a few days previously
the force, under Colonel Kelly had relieved
the British garrison at Mastuy, which had
been surrounded for eighteen days.

Some further fighting took place, but Umra
Khan, the "Napoleon of the Hindu Kush,"
as he is called, was by this time practically
subdued, and most of his remaining followers
dispersed and went home. Meanwhile, how-
ever, the tribesmen, who were engaged in
laying siege to the fort of Chitral were press-
ing the garrison hard, and on April 16 they
carried the mines within ten yards of the
walls. Dr. Robertson's supplies were not
expected to last longer than the present
month, and accordingly his position was
growing more critical every day. Time was
everything in the case, and a great feeling of
relief was experienced throughout the Brit-
ish Empire now that it is ascertained that
General Low's forces reached Chitral in time.

The country which the troops have had to
traverse is of extraordinary difficulty. A
graphic account of it has recently been given
by an English officer who is personally
acquainted with the region. Picture to your-
self snow-capped mountains of dry brown
rock, eight, nine, ten, sixteen, eighteen,
twenty, and more thousand feet high, not a
green thing on them, and below terrible
defiles worn away by the fierce torrents that
have tossed themselves along in these soli-
tudes through the ages. The troops of the
invaders, commanded as they were from all
but inaccessible slopes, took their lives in
their hands, for the protection of flanking
parties was almost out of the question. Nor
was gun fire all they had to fear. The
mountaineers have raised rock throwing to a
science. Their forts are protected by im-
mense collections of rocks, which are sent
hurling down the shingle slopes with terrific
force. All night, at intervals, if the men
dread being surprised, these rocks are kept
crashing down. It is wonderful how effective
this simple means of defence and offence is.
Strange as it may seem when nineteenth
century troops are concerned, nothing is more
terrifying than these falling rocks. The
effects are shocking in the extreme. If men
or mules are hit, limbs are carried clean
away. Of course, apart altogether from the
mountaineers, there is nature shaking down
rocks on her own account by the agency of
the wind. Then in the ordinary sense of the
term there are no roads. A few carts were
got over the Malakand Pass by Sir Robert
Low, but they were not able to go further.

The exploit of Colonel Kelly's and Captain
Borradaile's contingent in getting over the
Shander Pass, between Gilgit and Chitral, is
probably unique in the history of hill cam-
paigns. This pass is some twelve to fourteen
thousand feet high—nearly as high, in fact,
as the summit of Mount Blanc. It was cov-
ered in deep snow when the small force of
pioneers, as well as Cashmere and Hunza
troops, set out to attempt its passage; and
the main body was at first driven back by
heavy snowstorms. Ultimately, however,
the whole force managed to scale the pass, and
as the mules could not be got along, the
men themselves carried the small mountain
guns up the ravines and through the deep
snow. The severity of the trial is shown by
the record of cases of snow blindness and
frost-bite among the troops. The far larger
army of General Low, approaching from the
south, also distinguished itself highly by the
energy and endurance which it displayed in
conquering the forces of nature in the Mala-
kand Pass, and by the dash and bravery
with which it passed the pass itself was a bril-
liant feat, and so was the subsequent work of
bridging the swollen Swat river with an active
and numerous enemy on the farther bank,
whom all fire from machine and mountain
guns failed to dislodge, and who finally had to
be cleared off by the splendid regiment of the
Eleventh Bengal Lancers.

Premature baldness may be prevented
and the hair made to grow on heads already
bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian
Hair Renewer.

Human Family Statistics.

The estimated population of the world on
January 1, 1895, was 1,500,000,000.
Taking the world over, there is an average
of one death and one and one-fourth births
per second. Only one-half of all who are
born in the world live to the age of seventeen
years.

Vital statistics prove that, taking the world
over, there are 109 women to every 100 men.
Out of every nine sudden deaths reported,
eight of the number are men.

The microscope shows that the human body
is covered with scales, each scale covering
500 pores.

Only six persons out of each 1,000 born
live to be 75 years old, and only one out of
the same number reaches the century mark.

Figures by experts in vital statistics prove
that not less than 4,847,500,000 human
beings die on our globe each century.

Huxley's tables show that the human body
is made up of thirteen different elements, of
which five are gases and eight solids.

The average height of man in the United
States is 5 feet 10½ inches; in England 5 feet
9 inches; in France, 5 feet 4 inches; in Bel-
gium, 5 feet 6½ inches.—Exchange.

Its Saving Power.

Rev. J. Franklin Parsons, Cathcart, Ont.,
writes: "The package of K. D. C. and Pills
which you sent me some time ago has done
me a wonderful amount of good. I have
advertised it well and many have confessed
of its saving power." Test these wonderful
remedies, free sample to any address. K. D.
C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127
State street, Boston, Mass.

**Cook's Cotton Root
COMPOUND.**
A recent discovery by an old
physician. Successfully used
monthly by thousands of
Ladies. Is the only perfectly
safe and reliable medicine dis-
covered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who
offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substi-
tute, or enclose \$1 and 6 cents in postage in letter
and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed
particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2
stamps. Address The Cook Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.
Sold in Woodstock by Garden Bros. Druggists.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
For immediate relief after eating use K. D. C.



DISEASED LUNGS
CURED BY TAKING
**AYER'S Cherry
Pectoral.**

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled
on my lungs, and I did what is often done
in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted
a doctor, who found, on examining me, that
the upper part of the left lung was badly
affected. The medicines he gave me did not
seem to do any good, and I determined to
try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a
few doses my trouble was relieved, and be-
fore I had finished the bottle I was cured."
—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

**EVERYBODY'S
Shoes**
—AT—
**EVERYBODY'S
Prices.**

Our stock of fine, medium, and cheap shoes is
now complete in every style, for Men, Women,
and Children. We can satisfy any want or any
size pocket-book, and it costs you nothing to criti-
cally examine our incomparable shoes.
Better do it today.

**J. D. Dickinson
& SON.**
Notice of Sale.

To George W. Gillmor and all others whom it
may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and
by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a
certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the
twenty-ninth day of January in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven
and made between said George W. Gillmor of
the one part and one Asa Dow of the other part,
and registered in the office of the registry of
deeds and wills for the County of Carleton in
Book G, No. three on pages 530 531 532 and 533 of
said Carleton county records, there will for the
purpose of satisfying the money secured by the
said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been
made in the payment of the same, be sold at
Public Auction in front of the Town Hall in the
Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton on
MONDAY THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF
MAY NEXT at the hour of eleven of the clock in
the forenoon the lands and premises mentioned
and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage
as follows:—A tract of land situate in the Parish
of Brighton in the County of Carleton and
bounded as follows, to wit, Beginning at a post
standing on the eastern side of a reserved road
at the southwest angle of lot number five in range
eight Knowlesville Settlement, thence running by
the magnet south seventy-two degrees and thirty
minutes, east sixty-seven chains to the western side
of another reserved road, thence along the same
south seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west
fifteen chains, thence north seventy-two degrees
and thirty minutes west sixty-seven chains to an-
other post standing on the eastern side of the first
aforesaid reserved road, and thence along the
same north seventeen degrees and thirty minutes
east fifteen chains to the place of beginning con-
taining one hundred acres more or less and dis-
tinguished as lot number six in range eight
Knowlesville Settlement south being same lands
granted to one John W. Lawson under the great
seal of our province of New Brunswick the six-
teenth day of April A. D. 1885.

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land
situate lying and being in the Parish of Aberdeen
county and province aforesaid and bounded as fol-
lows, to wit, Beginning at a post standing on the
western side of a reserved road at the north east
angle of lot number ten purchased by Albert
Edward Brewer in range seven of Knowlesville
Settlement south thence running by the magnet
north seventy-two degrees and thirty minutes
west sixty-seven chains to the eastern side of an-
other reserved road, thence along the same north
seventeen degrees and thirty minutes east fifteen
chains, thence south seventy-two degrees and
thirty minutes east sixty-seven chains to another
post standing on the western side of the first
aforesaid reserved road, and thence along the
same south seventeen degrees and thirty minutes
west fifteen chains to the place of beginning, con-
taining one hundred acres more or less, and dis-
tinguished as lot number nine in range seven
Knowlesville Settlement south, granted from the
Crown to one Harvey Watson on the seventh day
of March A. D. 1883. Together with all buildings
and improvements thereon and appurtenances and
privileges to the same belonging or in anywise
appertaining.

Dated the eighth day of April A. D. 1895.
LEWIS F. FISHER.
Assignee for Mortgagee.

Farm For Sale

At a great sacrifice. One of finest on the
St. John river, 1½ miles from Hartland or
Waterville, 200 acres, 80 in new meadow, 50
ploughed, 20 in pasture—all in most perfect
cultivation, 50 acres in good wood land.
Farm will raise \$1000 crop this year. Lot
is square, perfectly level, highway running
through it, buildings of the very best, barn
largest in the county, and all situated in
centre of lot close to road. No farm more
desirable in N. B. Cost over \$6,000, will be
sold for \$4,700 on easy terms. For full par-
ticulars address at once FARM BARGAIN,
Box 17, Hartland, N. B.

HOTELS.

Wilbur : House,
MAIN STREET,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS.

J. H. WILBUR, Proprietor.

Queen Hotel,
J. A. EDWARDS, - - Proprietor.
QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON, - N. B.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
D. W. McCORMICK, - Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Physician and Surgeon
COR. MAIN AND ALBERT STREETS
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

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CHAPEL ST., WOODSTOCK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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COLTER & HAND,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
Chapel Street, Woodstock, N. B.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Specialties—(DISEASES OF WOMEN.
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Office and Residence in the Turner House
Florenceville, N. B.

F. M. BROWN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
London.
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
Edinburgh.
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ed-
inburgh.
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Sur-
geons, Glasgow.
Special certificate in Midwifery.
Specialties: Diseases of the Ear, Nose, Throat
and Skin.
Office next door to Post Office, Centreville.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. daily. Tele-
phone communication with Florenceville Station.

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E. S. KIRKPATRICK,
(Two doors below Town Hall)
WOODSTOCK.
ALL LATE IMPROVEMENTS. PAINLESS
EXTRACTING.

W. D. Camber,
DENTIST.

Painless : Extraction.

Office: Queen Street.

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Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.

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Office: King Street Opposite Woolen Mill.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

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Barristers, Attorneys,
Notaries Public, Etc.

Accounts collected and Loans negotiated.
Offices: Next Exchange Hotel, Queen Street.
Fire and Life Insurance.
J. C. HARTLEY. F. B. CARVELL.

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Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.,
REFEREE - IN - EQUITY.
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WOODSTOCK, N. B.