

FOR SALE

—AT—

A BARGAIN.

One Second-Hand

WELL

DRILLING
MACHINE,

WITH ENGINE

AND BOILER.

R. K. JONES.

Woodstock, April 17, 1896.

A BAD FIT

IS TO BE AVOIDED!

T. L. McRAE,

Merchant Tailor,

Is conducting the business carried on for many years past by the late J. B. McRae at the old stand.

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

Received Monthly.

Work done Promptly and Thoroughly

Mr. McRae respectfully solicits the patronage of all old, and as many new customers as are willing to give him a trial.

U. R. Hanson

Desires to announce to the Public that he has arriving each week at his warehouse fresh from Boston, the following:

Oranges,
Bananas,
Lemons,

and all other Fruits in their season. Also, in stock:

Nuts, Cigars, Confectionery,
Dates and Apples.

Sold to the trade only. Small profits and prompt payment is our motto.

U. R. HANSON, Auctioneer, Com. Agent.
Woodstock, March 24, 1896.Dyspepsia, stoppage
of water and bow-
els, fever, worms,
rough hair cured
by the
GRANGER
CONDITION
POWDERWINTER MARCH OF
THE 104TH REGIMENT.[CONTINUED]
[NO. 80.]

When the company to which Lieut. Charles Rainsford belonged arrived near the foot of Lake Temiscouata, a violent snow storm came on which with the intense, bitter cold, rendered it impossible for the troops to attempt to cross the lake, a distance of eighteen miles, without the danger of perishing and they were consequently unable to resume their journey for three days. Meanwhile the next company under Captain George Shore arrived at the lake. Supplies being exhausted, Lieut. Rainsford heroically resolved to cross the lake and proceed with all haste to Riviere du Loup for assistance. Two soldiers of the Light Infantry Company Peter Patroit and Private Gay, volunteered to accompany him, both belonged on the Upper St. John. Their services were gladly accepted; each of them carried his knapsack, musket and ammunition. Leaving camp at daylight they journeyed half way across the lake when they met a man named William Long, who was employed by government to pilot people across the lake to the portage to the St. Lawrence. Long was on his way to ascertain the cause of the delay of the troops he had been expecting. He returned with them to his log house where Rainsford and his man made a hasty meal and then pushed on to Riviere du Loup. The snow continued to fall during the day and the air was bitterly cold. Upon their arrival at the depot on the St. Lawrence all was excitement and no time was lost in loading up toboggans with pork, biscuit, tea, sugar, etc. for the famishing soldiers. Seventeen Canadians were engaged and off they started with the toboggans. Although they had already marched over fifty miles on one of the worst days of the winter Charles Rainsford and his two men accompanied the relieving party back to Lake Temiscouata. They reached there at day-break the following morning and were greeted with loud hurrahs and unbounded enthusiasm by the men of the two companies who had in the meantime succeeded in crossing the lake. Soon the famishing soldiers were partaking of good substantial food. This march of some ninety miles on snowshoes performed by Capt. Rainsford and his two companies in the course of a single day and night and under such circumstances will always be regarded as a wonderful example of courage and endurance. Like many another brave man, Mr. Rainsford was wont to speak of his own exploits with difference, preferring rather to speak of the deeds of his comrades in arms.

In a description of this march to Quebec, published in 1872 in the British Standard, Colonel Playfair says "We crossed on the ice and entered Quebec on the 27th February 1000 strong without losing a single man." The regiment did, however lose one man and he is buried in the old church yard at Woodstock. This we learn from the parish register in which Rev. Mr. Dibblee has made the following entry: "March 17, 1813, Buried Lane, a soldier of the 104th Regiment who was taken sick on his way to Canada and died at Mr. Rogers."

The march of the 104th, however, considering the season of the year, the nature of the country traversed and the extraordinary severity of the weather, must take its place amongst the greatest marches in history, and it was practically accomplished without any loss. Benedict Arnold in his expedition against Quebec via the Kennebec river 1777 lost more than 300 men through cold and exposure. The distance from Fredericton to Quebec is about 350 miles and it was covered by the 104th in 13 days. In December 1837 the 43rd Light Infantry marched from Fredericton to Quebec in almost precisely the same period of time, and the Duke of Wellington speaking of their performance made the remark, "It is the only military achievement performed by a British officer that I really envy." How much greater feat was the march of the gallant hundred-and-fourth who poorly fed and clad passed over the same route on snowshoes in the middle of a most inclement winter a quarter of a century before. Capt. Rainsford says the clothing of the 104th was poor and scanty, their snow-

shoes and moccasins miserably made, and even their mitts of poor thin yard.

Arrived at the seat of war the regiment was soon in action. It suffered severely at the battle at Sackett's Harbor where the following officers were among the wounded Major Drummond, Capt. Richard Leonard, Capt. Geo. Shore, Lieut. Andrew Rainsford, Lieut. James DeLancey and Lieut. Moore. The names of many of the officers of the corps are well known in this province as for example Lieut. W. B. Phair, Ensign J. A. McLauchlan, Surgeon Wm. Woodford M. D. etc. After the disbandment of the corps in February 1817, many of the men and a few of the officers took up lands upon the river between Presquise and Tobique, where their descendants are found at the present day. The province of New Brunswick has no reason to feel ashamed of the record of the old "one hundred and fourth" either on the line of march or upon the field of battle.

When the war of 1812 broke out a part of the militia was called out for active service. One company was furnished by Woodstock and the surrounding settlements the officers of which were Captain Richard Ketchum, Lieut. John Dibblee and Ensign Henry Morehouse. The company was stationed at the barracks in Fredericton.

In the month of February 1814 the route to Quebec via the St. John river was again utilized and excitement prevailed amongst the settlers as the troops in successive detachments passed up the river. The first to proceed on their way were 375 seamen destined for service on the Canadian Lakes. When they arrived at Fredericton the House of Assembly was in session and they promptly voted £100 to provide sleighs and sleds and other things for their accommodation and comfort. Hon. Edward Collier their commander returned his warmest thanks for "this liberal assistance." The sailors were followed by several companies of the 8th or Kings Regiment, commanded by Lieut Col. P. P. Robertson. The House of Assembly immediately voted a further sum of £200 for the assistance and accommodation of the soldiers and sailors. For their patriotic action they received the thanks of Sir John C. Sherbrooke who promised to make the most favorable representation thereof to his Majesty. Subsequently the House of Assembly voted another £100 to compensate Major Daniel Morehouse, Wm. McLauchlan, and Capt. Peter Dupere of Madawaska for expenses incurred in accommodating the volunteer seamen and the men of the Kings Regiment on their march. The men who passed through to Canada in 1814 were favored with a better season, and better arrangements no doubt were made for them than for the hundred and fourth, nevertheless they suffered severely. Rev. F. Dibblee's services were again called into requisition and on the 6th February he buried in the old parish church yard, Matthew Abbey, master in the Royal Navy, who had died very suddenly at the house of Mr. Phillips.

At the close of the war a number of the men of the 8th regiment returned to New Brunswick where they were disbanded and lands allotted to them in the military settlements above Presquise.

For the protection of the province a new Fencible Regiment was raised by General Coffin, it was disbanded in January 1816, and such of the men as desired to settle on the St. John river were allotted lands in the military settlements above Presquise.

The House of Assembly in 1814 in conjunction with the council prepared and forwarded to the British government in England a petition praying that when a negotiation of peace should take place between Great Britain and the United States the International boundary might be so arranged that the important line of communication between the provinces of New Brunswick and Lower Canada via the St. John river might not be interrupted. The petition of the legislature was forwarded to the British government and along with it a suitable map prepared by the Surveyor General. There can be but little doubt that if England had at that time taken a firmer stand she might have easily secured the Aroostook region. During the war her troops had occupied Castine and Bangor and at the peace they were in possession of Moose Island (now Eastport) and the adjoining territory. The opportunity was allowed to pass and the province of New Brunswick is the poorer for it to-day.

W. O. RAYMOND.

An Aid to Curing Alcoholism.

We believe that the best authorities are generally sceptical as to there being any sure cure for confirmed habits of inebriety, unless the effort in that direction be aided by a strong exercise of the will of the unfortunate subject of this bad habit. There, are, however, many remedies recommended as aids in diverting or in a minor degree, satisfying the appetite for strong liquors, which are undoubtedly of great advantage in some cases, and one of these is recommended by a self-styled 'rescued man.' I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. When I left off I felt a horrid want of something, I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work, nor sleep. Explaining my affliction to a man of much education and experience, he advised me to make a decoction of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and to put about a small teaspoonful of it in a very little water, and to drink it every time the liquor thirst came on me violently. I found it satisfied the cravings, and it sufficed a feeling of stimulus and strength. I continued this cure, and persevered till the thirst was conquered. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. I give this in consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom I know have recovered by means which I no longer require.—'Scientific American.'

"To My Life's End."

Old age brings many aches and pains which must be looked after if health is to be maintained. This depends more than anything else on the kidneys. "I am 85 years old," writes A. Duffin, farmer, Aultsville, Ont., "and have had kidney trouble five years. My son advised Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I obtained immediate relief. I shall use them to my life's end." You will find Chase's Pills equally effective for that lame back.

The Churches.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.—Archdeacon Neales, Rector.

Christ Church (Parish Church).—Service at 11 p. m. on first, fourth and fifth Sunday and at 3 p. 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. Sunday School 2 and 7.30 p. m.; Week-days Mass, 7 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. J. H. MacDonald, pastor. Sabbath services: prayer meeting, 10.00 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 meets every Friday 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.

Sample of K. D. C. GO FREE to any address and Pills Write for them. K. D. C. CO., LTD, NEW GLASGOW, N. S. 127 State Street, Boston.

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.

JUNCTION HOUSE,

Newburg Junction.

Meals on arrival of all trains. First-class fare.

R. B. OWENS, Proprietor

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. H. SAUNDERS, M. D. C. M.,

RESIDENT SURGEON TO THE MONTREAL
GENERAL HOSPITAL, YEAR 95-96.OFFICE OVER H. V. DALLING'S,
MAIN STREET.

T. F. SPRAGUE, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

COR. MAIN AND ALBERT STREETS

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

DR. P. T. KIERSTEAD,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE :

CHAPEL ST., WOODSTOCK.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

W. D. RANKIN, M. B. C. M.,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

Chapel Street, Woodstock, N. B.

OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 9 a. m.; 4 to 6 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

E. S. KIRKPATRICK,

(Two doors below Town Hall)

WOODSTOCK

ALL LATE IMPROVEMENTS. PAINLESS
EXTRACTING.

W. D. Camber,

DENTIST.

Painless : Extraction.

Office: Queen Street.

D. McLEOD VINCE,

Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, Etc.

Office: King Street Opposite Woollen Mill.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

HARTLEY & CARVELL,

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.

STEPHEN B. APPLEBY,

BARRISTER - AT - LAW,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.,

REFEREE - IN - EQUITY.

QUEEN STREET,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Paper Hanging, : Kalsomining,

PAINTING

—DONE BY—

TIM FIELDS and H. TURNER.

Apply at Wilbur House or the Town Hall.

HOLLOWAY'S RED BLOOD SYRUP,

The Great English Remedy.

It is a never-failing Blood Builder, and Nerve Restorer. It is recognized wherever introduced as one of the greatest discoveries of the age, and perhaps has done more for human suffering than any other similar preparation. Its component parts have been recognized by all leading physicians and chemists as being essential to the existence of the body. Disease flies from it like magic, and when used as directed it is an unfailing remedy. Now is your time to battle against disease. Those that have been fighting with some nervous disease, impure or poisoned blood, or incipient consumption, take the friendly advice of those who have been similarly situated. No are now in the full bloom of health and vigor.

Buy a Bottle of the Great Holloway's Red Blood Syrup, take it faithfully and before you have taken it three or four days your condition will improve, your appetite will be better, your eyes will be brighter, showing the wonderful effects of that great compound.

Holloway's Red Blood Syrup is not a cure for all. But in the cases in which it is recommended to be used, it is unfailing. So marvelous quick is its action, and so certain are the benefits to be derived by its use, that in cases where the Syrup has been used for one week, and purchasers are not satisfied with its results, the money will be refunded.

Ask your druggist for Holloway's Red Blood Syrup, and do not be persuaded to use any other.