

HER CHILD IS DEAD TO HER.

A Pathetic Case Decided at Toronto.

C. B. Taylor died in Toronto on June 25, 1892, leaving a widow and four children surviving him. The youngest child, Lillie Taylor, was an unweaned child, 9 months old. On Aug. 20, 1892, Walter Scott and Lillie's mother entered into an agreement, which was reduced to writing, whereby Mr. Scott agreed to rear, train, clothe and act as a good and faithful parent to Lillie and the mother agreed, in consideration therefor and thereby did give Lillie to Mr. Scott and released all claims to her forever.

On June 11, 1897, the mother it is alleged, surreptitiously stole the child, who was on the street in Toronto, and took her up to Bracebridge, where the mother then and now resides. Mr. Scott now asks the court to order the mother to return the child (at present a pretty little girl, 6 years old) to him. He and his wife have no children and are much attached to Lillie, and are heart-broken at having her taken away from them. Mrs. Taylor, it is alleged, has frequently visited the child at Mr. Scott's home, but never asked for her. Mrs. Taylor alleged that she signed the agreement after undue pressure, when in a feeble state of health and much distressed in mind, body and estate, and now wants her child. She has three others, all older than Lillie but wants them all. The mother was so distressed on being told that she could, because of the agreement never recover her Lillie, that she swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid, but the doctors saved her life, and she is now doing well at Bracebridge as a dressmaker.

Mrs. Taylor was in court, accompanied by two prepossessing ladies, one of them the maiden aunt of Lillie, who strikingly resembles her. Lillie went happily to sleep in the court room in her mother's arms.

Mr. Justice Ferguson delivered judgment, holding that the agreement was a well executed document and within the provisions of R. S. O. Ch. 142, sections 2 and 3, and binding upon the parties, and awarding (though with some pain in doing so) the custody of the child to Mr. Walter Scott forthwith. Mrs. Taylor broke into an agony of crying, in which the child joined. There being no sheriff, the learned judge was obliged to call order himself. Mr. Johnston, agent for Mr. Scott, took the child from her mother's arms, against the will of both. The scene was a most affecting and heart-rending one.—Toronto World.

A British Victory.

SIMLA, Oct. 31.—According to a dispatch from Karapha, the expected advance to Arhang pass was made this morning. Gen. Westmacott seized the village, covering the line of advance, and the artillery brought into action at 8.30 o'clock soon expelled the tribesmen from the Sangars. Only slight opposition was encountered. The crest was reached and the pass captured by Westmacott at 10.30. The British sustained only a trifling loss. Captain Searl of the Sikhs was only slightly wounded.

The mulah of Saidakbar has fled to Jelalabad, and Sir William Lockhart is now descending into the Afrida Tiraj.

The ameer of Afghanistan received a deputation of the Afridis and Orakhais at Cabul his capital, on the 17th of the month. In notifying the British agent at Cabul of the fact, he wrote that the tribes were full of alarm and repentance, and asked him to submit their apology to the British government and to ascertain the conditions of pardon. He inquired of the agent whether negotiations were possible, adding: "If orders have already been issued for the punishment of the tribesmen, mediation is useless, as they deserve every punishment."

In concluding his letter the ameer warmly asserted his "unwavering friendship for Great Britain."

In a separate letter to Lord Elgin, the viceroy, the ameer says that he is trying to arrest the Haddeh Mullah, and that if he succeeds he will expel the priest from Afghanistan. He also promises to prevent the Afridis, who take refuge in Afghanistan from interfering with British territory.

The ameer has been thanked by the government for both these friendly communications, and has been furnished with a copy of the proclamation which General Lockhart issued to the tribesmen prior to beginning the advance of the punitive expedition.

Newfoundland Elections.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Oct. 30.—The count of the elections returns in Trinity, though little over half known as yet, already show pretty clearly that Sir William Whiteway and his colleagues have been deeply snowed under in that constituency. The figures so far for the government candidates are:

Whiteway, 539
Johnson, 492
Guthrie, 508

But for the opposition candidates they are:
Bremner, 1634
March, 886
Watson, 944

How great is the revolution here will be appreciated when it is remembered that at the last election the Whitewayites carried Trinity by 600 majority.

Death of Andrew Inches.

Andrew Inches, deputy surveyor general, died at his home in Fredericton on Sunday morning. Deceased was in his 82nd year. He was in the employ of the crown land department 63 years. A widow, three daughters and two sons survive.

Kicked By a Horse.

A young man named Clarence Bulmer, son of Bamford Bulmer, of Kilmarnock, was found dead in his father's barn on Thursday night last. He had been kicked by a horse. Death must have been instantaneous.

BORN.

MANZER.—On Sunday, the 31st ult., to the wife of Dr. G. B. Manzer, a son.

MARRIED.

ESTEY-ROLSTON.—By Rev. C. L. Parker, Ashland, Me., October 27th 1897, Mr. Thomas Estey, of Ashland, to Miss Elizabeth Rolston, of Melrose, Me.

Talk About Klondike.

Charles E. Stanfield, the returned Klondyker of Helena, Montana, says:

"The summers at Dawson are much like those of Montana, and one wears the same kind of clothes he would here. The summers are quite pleasant in the town, but in the diggings the mosquitoes make life a burden and one must wear a frame covered with mosquito netting over the head to enjoy any comfort at all. In the winter, which sets in about the middle of October, you cannot dress too warm. Mackinaws and heavy woollens are the best kind of winter clothes if one remains in camp, but if you travel you must have a heavy robe to sleep in. A good robe of fox, lynx or wolf costs from \$150 to \$200. Horses are worth \$500 and there are only about 75 in Dawson. Dogs bring from \$100 to \$150 and I have known them to sell for \$350. Moose meat is the only fresh meat they get and that costs 75 cents a pound. King salmon brings 25 cents a pound and nine head of beef steers that were brought in while I was there sold for \$5000.

"Labor is very well paid. Miners get \$15 a day, engineers and sawyers in sawmills \$13.50 and common laborers \$10. Dealers in the gambling games and bartenders get from \$15 to \$20. The price of packing is high, being 40 cents a pound from Dawson to the mines, and over the passes on the way to the same. It was only 14 cents when we went in, but I don't think it will be as cheap again for a long time. Building lots in Dawson bring \$10,000 for a lot 50x100 on the main street fronting the river.

"The health of Dawson is good. There had been but 12 deaths up to the time I left, nine from natural causes and three by accidents. The town is governed by 23 mounted police and a gold commissioner. The latter settles all disputes of any nature. He is a veritable king, but is a very just man and no complaint of any kind has ever been made against him. The order that is maintained is perfect and although everything is run wide open, they have yet to have their first serious row or shooting scrape. No such thing as a fight is ever seen although there is whiskey enough sold. They have a prohibition law in the territories, but the Dominion government seems to want to be very lenient with the Americans, who constitute 75 per cent of the population, and the law is not enforced. There is a dance house, a variety show, five faro games, three roulette, four stud poker and four crap games always running in town. There are any number of saloons and drinks over the bar cost 50 cents and cigars, the best 75 cents. Champagne sells for an ounce of gold a bottle, and gold there goes for \$17.

"The Government does not discriminate against Americans and in favor of Canadians, as I have heard since I returned, nor do they tax miners unjustly for their outfits who come into the country. I don't know what they have done since, but up to August 20th the government had never charged the 10 per cent royalty that is being talked about so much.

"Of the 5000 people in Dawson, 400 are women, 73 of whom are of the sporting class. The trading of the town is all done by two companies, but there will be more business houses in the spring.

"With regard to the coming winter there, I believe there will be a great amount of suffering. Hundreds of people are going in and not one in ten is properly equipped for the winter, besides I believe it will be absolutely impossible for the transportation companies to take enough provisions to supply those who were already there when the rush started and those who go without their own supplies. I cannot see how there can fail to be great suffering and deprivation. I believe, though, that the government will send out all who have not provisions. If they don't some of them will go hungry. It may be that the suffering from want of proper housing may be obviated by sending those who get in too late to build cabins to Circle City for the winter. That place has been deserted and there are plenty of good cabins there that could be used. If they don't do that I don't know what will become of the 250 people who are now on the way up the river on the steamer Hamilton who will not reach Dawson till too late to prepare for winter, and those who follow.

"I do not feel that I would be doing my duty if I did not state that there will not be work enough for more than 3000 or 4000 men in the diggings next year, and there are that many there now, or will be before the winter is over who will want to work, for the Dyea trail will be kept open all winter and men will be going in all the time. No man should start for the Klondike, therefore, looking for work, and no man should go without he has a year's provisions and means to get them in. It takes just about \$700 to buy supplies for a year and get them there."—New Denver (B. C.) Ledger.

SEVERE ASTHMA RELIEVED.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used Norway Pine Syrup in our home a great deal. I have a little boy who has had asthma for five or six years (he is only ten now), and during the severe attacks he would get great relief from using the syrup. For an ordinary cold it is ahead of any other cough medicine I ever took.

EDWARD WINCHESTER,
Smith's Cove, N. S.

Never Saw Clearly Before.

HARTLAND, N. B., SEPT. 10 1897.
MR. W. B. JEWETT.—It affords me pleasure to state that the glasses you fitted for me give perfect and complete satisfaction. Owing to the peculiar imperfection of my vision, I have heretofore been unable to get glasses to fit, so I can say, I never saw clearly until I got the glasses from you.

FRED H. STEVENS,
Editor Halifax Advertiser.

A Great Thinker Gone.

Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty" and other works on social and political economy died suddenly in New York on Friday morning last. He was a candidate for the mayoralty of Greater New York. After speaking at several campaign meetings Mr. George returned to the hotel about one o'clock. He ate a light supper and immediately retired. About three thirty o'clock he awoke and complained of suffering severe pains. He became unconscious from which he did not again recover. Apoplexy is given as the cause. Mrs. George was with him. Mrs. George was awakened by the convulsive movement of her husband. He was moaning faintly. Jumping up, she found him in a dying condition. She immediately ran to the bell, and sent for a doctor. It was over two minutes before the doctor arrived. Henry George jr., who occupied a room on the second floor was hastily called. He hurried to the bedside of his dying father. He, Mrs. George and the doctor did all they could to save Mr. George, but despite their efforts he passed away at five o'clock. He was found dead with a smile on his face. Mr. George was not an old man in the matter of years, but he was never rugged. He was extremely sensitive man in his mental and physical structure, and those who knew him best feared for the result of an exciting canvass, such as that which is now in its last hours was sure to be. Newspaper men who had seen a part of the George campaign have felt that he was undergoing a strain and was surely and rapidly going down.

A FAIR TRIAL.

"I was troubled with a very bad headache last winter and decided to give Laxa-Liver Pills a fair trial. One box of them cured me and I have not had a headache since. They are a long way ahead of any other remedy I ever tried."
MISS JANET MUNROE,
Westbourne, Man.

"The Minnesota Massacre."

Some of the older people in the community will recollect A. P. Connolly, brother of C. J. Connolly of Hartland, of J. W. Connolly, Jacksontown, and B. T. Connolly, Boston, and uncle of A. P. Connolly, traveller for the Baird Co. Mr. A. P. Connolly left the province when a lad. He enlisted in the Northern forces at the time of the civil war, and after that took an active part in the suppression of the Indians of the West. He now holds the rank of Colonel, and has just written a book entitled "The Minnesota Massacre, 1862" It is an exceedingly interesting and graphic description of the trials of the settlers among the Indians during the time the latter were in full revolt. The book is copiously illustrated. Col. Connolly now lives in Chicago.

Premier Emmerson.

Mr. Jas. Mitchell, has resigned the premiership of the province, owing to ill health, and Mr. H. R. Emmerson has taken his place. The cabinet as re-constructed, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, premier, holding his former position as commissioner of public works, with Hon. Mr. White as attorney general and Hon. Mr. Mitchell as solicitor general, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, provincial secretary, Hon. A. T. Dunn, surveyor general, Hon. Mr. LaBillois, minister of agriculture and Hon. Mr. Ferris without portfolio. The new premier was born in Marysville in Sept. 1853, his father having been the Rev. R. H. Emmerson, a Baptist minister. He is a lawyer and has been a provincial minister for several years. In Dominion politics he is a liberal.

FAIRLY STAGGERED.

Mr. Samuel Humphries, retired carriage manufacturer, Stratroy, Ont., says: "For a long time I have had kidney troubles and pain in the back. I could not straighten up and often had to sit down until the pain and weakness went away. I have taken one dose of Doan's Kidney Pills and must say they are a great kidney medicine, because they have entirely removed all pain from my back, curing the urinary difficulties and benefiting my general health in a remarkable degree."

Government Stock.

The following statement is given as the prices paid for and the totals of sales realized for the recent government stock importation: Ayrshire, nine bulls, price paid \$1,860; sold \$1,464; 25 heifers, price paid \$1,040; sold \$1,127. Short Horns, 15 bulls; price paid \$1,135; sold \$1,367.6 heifers, price paid \$375; sold \$507. Holsteins, 7 bulls; price paid \$360; sold \$370; 9 heifers, paid \$600; sold \$561. Guernseys, 4 bulls; paid \$225; sold \$208. 3 heifers, paid \$215; sold 244. Jerseys 4 bulls; price paid \$350; sold \$185. Herefords, 6 head, paid \$410; sold \$507; total, 115 cattle; price paid, \$6,600; average, \$57.39; sold for \$6,540; average, \$56.87; 160 sheep, price paid \$2,798; average, \$17.48; sold for \$1,954; average, \$12.21.—Ex.

WEAK AND WEARY WOMEN FIND A REAL FRIEND IN SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE.

PERHAPS he was a cynic, but some one has said that in this age there are no healthy women. The age has many women, strong and noble physically, as they are mentally and morally; but it is true nevertheless, that a large percentage of the women of the country suffer from nervousness and general debility. They drag out a weary existence, and each day is a day of pain and suffering. This was the case with Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B. She suffered terribly from indigestion and nervousness. She was influenced by some one, somehow, to try South American Nerve. Of course, it was like hoping against hope—another patent medicine. But she had taken only one bottle when her system began to take on the health of earliest years, and after using three bottles she was completely cured. No wonder she is strong in her conviction that there is no remedy like South American Nerve.—29.



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