

Cervera in Madrid.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—Admiral Cervera arrived here today. In an interview, the admiral said he had a clear conscience regarding Santiago. But he added that nations grew great by their victories and not by their defeats, however glorious they might be. Spain he said, had lived in a dream and they now had to face reality.

The Spanish admiral said his warships were not destroyed in battle, but were destroyed by fire. Gen. Toral the Spanish commander who surrendered his forces at Santiago de Cuba had lived in a dream and they now had to face reality.

The marked coolness of Admiral Cervera and his officers towards the minister of marine, Senor Anun is much commented upon here. Senor Anun and his staff, in uniform met Admiral Cervera and his party at the railroad depot. The admiral halted before the minister, saluted, and said stiffly: "I am at the orders of your excellency. I shall present myself at the ministry today, as is my duty."

The admiral then started to leave, after embracing Capt. Eulate the former commander of the Vizcaya and his other comrades.

The minister of marine offered the use of his carriage to Admiral Cervera but the latter declined to accept it, and entered another carriage.

Latest From Soudan.

SUAKIM, Egypt, Sept. 25.—The only organized remnant of the Khalifa's army was defeated and its last strong-hold, Gedaref, captured Sept. 22, after three hours hard fighting, when an Egyptian force numbering one thousand three hundred, under command of Col. Parsons, routed three thousand Derwishes of whom five hundred were killed. Three British officers were wounded and thirty-seven Egyptian soldiers killed and fifty wounded.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent telegraphing today (Monday) says: "Gen. Kitchener found the French at Fashoda. He notified Major Marchand that he had express instructions that the territory was British and that the French must retire, and offered them passage to Cairo. Major Marchand absolutely declined to retire until ordered to do so by his government. No fighting occurred. Major Marchand was given clearly to understand that the British insisted upon their claims, and the rest has been left to be settled by diplomacy between the respective governments."

"Gen. Kitchener sent a long official dispatch to London, hoisted the Union Jack and the Egyptian ensign, and left as a garrison the eleventh and the Cameron Highlanders to protect the British flag."

Fully Qualified.

Captain—"Why do you consider yourself a yellow fever immune?"

Soldier—"I was a reporter on a yellow journal for over a year."—Chicago News.

At the sugar conference in Brussels the delegates of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Holland were ready to propose the abolition of bounties, while those of France and Russia insisted on their retention. Sweden and Spain would agree to anything.

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PERSONAL.

J. R. Smith, Montreal, is at the Carlisle. Jas. O'Neil, of Montreal, is at the Carlisle. Miss Annie Hazen returned from St. Andrews last week.

Arthur I. Slipp, Fredericton, was at the Carlisle on Saturday. Harding Kearney, has moved from Waterville to Hartland.

Nathan Treadwell, St. Andrews, is visiting at W. R. Snow's. Miss Daisie and Lottie Allingham spent Sunday at Grand Falls.

R. E. Brayley, of Montreal, registered at the Carlisle on Saturday. Wm. Wilbur of the Wilbur House, Bathurst, is visiting his friends here.

Mrs. George Mitchell, returned from St. Andrews, on Saturday last. Wm. Haliburton and wife, Liverpool, N. S., spent Sunday at the Carlisle.

Mrs. A. W. Grant leaves for Jacksonville Fla. tomorrow, Thursday the 29th. W. B. Nicholson returned on Thursday last from his annual trip to Montreal.

Rev. W. B. Wiggins, of the King's Highway returned from a trip to St. John on Monday. Archdeacon Neales is again at his duty after an enjoyable attendance at the Montreal Synod.

L. H. Russel of Boston and W. Yerxa, of Cambridge, Mass., spent Sunday at the Carlisle. J. C. Clawson, W. H. Clawson and J. W. Clawson, of St. John, registered at the Carlisle on Sunday.

Mrs. A. Carr returned from St. John Saturday night. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. T. H. Hall.

J. N. W. Winslow, J. T. Garden and John Gibson, left on Thursday for a shooting trip up the Tobique. Miss Bull, of Woodstock is spending some days at the Rectory with her sister Mrs. Scovil Neales—Sussex Record.

John Chestnut and wife, of Woodstock, spent a few days of last week in Sussex visiting Mr. Chestnut's parents.—Sussex Record.

Arrivals at the Carlisle:—A. A. Stockton, J. D. Hazen, James Reid, J. C. Clawson, W. H. Clawson, J. W. Clawson, St. John; G. Farley and wife, Lowell, Mass.; Geo. A. Griffin, Guelph; Prof. Lonsdale, Egypt; J. F. Johnson, Trenton; E. A. Barrett, Caribou; G. W. Seely, Moncton, N. B.; Wm. Haliburton and wife, Liverpool, N. S.; Frank Whitehead, R. L. Phillips, Miss Phillips, A. E. Massie, W. T. Whitehead, S. D. Simmons, Arthur Slipp, Fredericton; John McIntosh, Glassville; A. G. Brewer and wife, Geo. W. Watson, L. H. Russell, Boston, Mass.; G. R. Good, Upper Woodstock; Wm. Haley, John DeWolfe, Chas. Jubien, Halifax, N. S.; J. Cusack, J. R. Smith, D. A. Merrick, Geo. A. Patterson, Jas. O'Neil, R. Brayley, F. Sweetman, Montreal; D. B. Withington, Camden, Me.; R. S. Jackson, Hogdon, Me.

At the Aberdeen,—D. Perry Fitzgerald Centreville; Mrs. A. Goss Debec; W. L. Beaulieu, Madawaska; C. D. Davis, Victoria B. C.; Wm. Gibson, W. H. Hyman, Benton; C. B. Baker, Mrs. W. Johnston and son, Presque Isle; J. H. Pullen, Windsor N. S.; Fred F. Peton, W. E. Henderson, H. J. Cohen, Montreal; A. W. Estabrooks, Miss A. G. Andrew, Rockland; A. A. McClaskey, Mrs. B. A. Jones, St. John; Geo. F. Johnson, Trenton; E. A. Barrett, Caribou; W. H. Gibbs, A. B. Miller, Boston; E. V. King, Fort Fairfield; M. Barrett, Caribou; Scott Dickinson, Petkin Colo.; Fred P. Nelson, A. E. Murray, Guy Clough, C. B. Hogan, R. MacDonald, Mr. E. Tagget, C. H. Parks, Houlton; S. L. Wiggins, Meductic; W. Jarvis, Benton; A. L. Stickney, W. L. McCain, Florenceville; A. P. Wyman M. D. Beechwood; A. Hodgson, McAdam; R. W. Morrison, Fredericton; Mrs. Alex. O'Donnell, Debec.

Small & Fisher.

[From the St. John Telegraph]

An exhibit by this well-known provincial firm is a necessity in machinery hall, for, were it left out, one of the best known manufactures of the province would go unrepresented. A large space in machinery hall is taken up by Messrs. Small & Fisher, in showing threshing machines, wood cutter, feed mill, root cutter or pulper, and shingle machine, all in motion, showing for themselves what work they can do and making a decidedly interesting feature of this department. The firm has been over 30 years established and has extended its business lines all over this province, Nova Scotia and Quebec and through much of the dominion, sending its goods even so far as British Columbia. The factory is at Woodstock, Carleton county, and the buildings occupy four acres of ground. The large foundry is 100x55 feet, machine shop 100x30; of two warehouses one is 80x30 the other 50x40 with an ell 30x50. Other buildings also are in use, originally threshing machines and some other few lines were manufactured but from time to time new work was taken up till at present the turn out of the works includes threshers, rotary mills, stoves, plows, hot air furnaces, shingle mills, feed mills, etc. The works are in steady operation.

The threshing machine shown is made on the well known "Little Giant" pattern which the firm has been making. The new one is a great improvement on the other in many particulars, however. These include steel lag rods, lag links made of malleable iron instead of cast iron, trucks are chilled, the separator has end shake instead of side shake, thus allowing the sieves to be four inches wider and making the machine much steadier. Then the blower is larger and does better work, and can be taken apart when cleaning or repairing is necessary.

The shingle machine is about the same as that previously shown, but instead of running the jointer from a countershaft, it is run by a knee belt, which works better, saves the trouble and expense of a countershaft, and makes the whole more compact.

The feed mill is like others before exhibited, but has its improvements in an attachment for taking the hulls off buckwheat. Some of the firms threshers are at work in British Columbia and Quebec, besides throughout the maritime provinces and other parts of the dominion, while quite a number of their shingle machines are in operation on the coast. The exhibit gives an idea of what New Brunswick can do in this line, and has held the interested attention of crowds of visitors.

Jules Barbier, the veteran playwright and librettist, has sent in his resignation as an officer of the Legion of Honor, on account of the recent suspension of Emile Zola by the council of the Legion. In his letter he says:—"I feel as much pleasure in returning my officer's rosette as I did in receiving it."

A Man of irregular habits will find one of Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders useful in the morning clear his head, steady his nerves and put him in shape for his day's work Price 10c. and 25c.

Prohibition Meeting in Aberdeen.

Another of these popular meetings was held in the F. C. B. church Knowlesville on the evening of Wednesday 21st Sep.—Pres. E. S. Gilmore in the chair. Rev. W. Home acted as Sec. and the praise service was led by a fine choir of picked vocalists with Mrs. C. Gayton presiding at the organ. After the usual devotional exercises conductor Rev. Messrs Home and Baillie, the chairman expressed the deep pleasure he felt at the large gathering which filled the house—a gathering of friends who had for years been known in this and surrounding parishes to be solid on the temperance question. He had been unjustly blamed for placing some men on committee who had not been temperance men all their lives. The nomination of these committees was as much the nomination of others as his. At the Glassville meeting the amplest opportunity was given to originate and amend nominations then made. The people present acquiesced in the nominations with one or two exceptions, which were adopted at once. As for getting gentlemen on committees who had never tasted liquor all their lives, getting such men in Aberdeen—well that might be rather a difficult matter. The first speaker was Mr. Simms, teacher, who discussed the History of Temperance Organizations the Rights of individuals and the Rights of Parliament. In treating of the first of these he sketched the rise and progress of American British and Irish Associations and formation of W. C. T. U. In reference to the second he dwelt on the rights of individuals to personal safety and security of personal property, etc., as to the third members of Parliament representations of the people were responsible to the people alone for regular sum of Revenue. He justified the Scott Act and sketched career of gentlemen—Byron, Burns etc—who had suffered greatly from liquor habits.

Rev. Mr. Baillie was pleased with the array talent on the platform We reaped as we sowed in the spiritual and intellectual worlds as in the natural, nay in all we reaped more than we sowed; for the sins of the fathers were visited on the children, of individuals or nations. To check intemperance evils we work by human agencies. Prohibition in other countries had not been a complete failure.

J. K. Flemming in an admirable address went over the ground he reviewed at the late Glassville meeting, taking up the moral and religious aspects of the question, sifting the revenue question, and dealing in a masterly manner with the usual objections to prohibition.

Rev. Mr. Home gave a brief summary of historical illustrations, chiefly to Ireland and an analysis of revenue demands. There were calls for Henry Doucette one of the Knowlesville committee and a temperance reformer of long established reputation, but owing to the lateness of the hour that gentleman declined taking the platform. The chairman briefly and pointedly summed up, when the National Anthem was sung, Mr. Calder pronounced the benediction and the meeting, a highly enthusiastic one, separated.

Another successful prohibition meeting was held in the new union meeting house at Biggar Ridge on evening of Thursday, 22nd Sept., Par. V. P. Ed. S. Gilmore Esq., in the chair, and Rev. Mr. Home, sec. After the usual devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Messrs. Calder and Home, the chairman congratulated the large audience on the fine meeting house they had recently erected and said that if a moiety of the energy displayed by the Biggar Ridge ladies in providing such a handsome place of worship were brought by them to bear on their husbands and sons on polling day he had no fear of defeat. He minutely went into the state of the great question now before the county, and eloquently exhorted all to stand shoulder to shoulder on the 29th.

Rev. Mr. Calder the first speaker delivered one of his usual admirable addresses. The temperance question was as old as the hills, as old as the time when old Noah went on a spree on coming out of the ark. It was now being discussed everywhere, in India, China, Africa, Europe and America, and men were busily engaged in devising ways and means to check the continually increasing evils of dissipation, moral suasion, societies, meetings and temperance legislation. Government had heard of all these things and others. For his part he wanted to say a few words on High License, a panacea recommended by many, he condemned High License. Fine stores, ample accommodations and glittering gew-gaws did not make the trade respectable. Besides, it was the worst thing we could do for humanity to make the attractions of the gin palace a lure to destruction. It was said that licensed houses would close at certain hours. Every person knew that was humbug. It was said they would not sell rum on Sundays. Well, what about hotels? They sell coffee, on which people get drunk. Mr. Calder gave numerous and telling illustrations of revenue requirements. Was liquor lawful merchandize? No. It had no limits bearing the stamp of justice. If local option was a failure, it was very different from Dominion Prohibition, moreover License Law was an injustice to the rum seller. If rum was fit to come into the country, it was fit to be sold without severe restriction. Then look at relation of rum to labor, many laboring men ruin themselves by wasting their wages on drink, young men thus reduced were driven to accept any wage, an experienced employer might tender Scott Act was an injustice because it permitted liquor to be brought into the country, and then limited its sale if it was not right to sell it was not right to import.

Mr. S. Dow had been a temperance man, if not a teetotaler for many years. Temperance and religious principle ought to go hand in hand if liquor business was done away with, revenue would be collected all the same, but in a more honorable way. Intemperance affected not only the victim, but the victim's connections too. There was a great responsibility now resting on us all.

Mr. G. Brooks insisted that all knew well the bad effects of liquor traffic on individuals communities and nation. He drew a striking analogy between guaranteeing a plague stricken ship and shutting out liquor, which polluted and affected everything it touched.

Alfred Biggar spoke very effectively of the liquor traffic, both from experience and ob-

ervation, and evidently made a deep impression.

Andrew Mack thought all should give a helping hand to drive liquor out of the country now and forever. In referring to its terrible evils, he said he had every sympathy for the fallen, and hoped soon to see total prohibition.

Mr. Hayward, teacher, would give all his influence for temperance.

A. Bell spoke very feelingly forty years ago, he wished to vote the trade down, and now would like to see it stopped.

Mr. W. Staten had in the past sold liquor and quitted selling it, but never made, but rather lost money in the business. He had never however stooped to peddle liquor about roads and villages. A good deal of talk about making up revenue was all nonsense. A man that spends from one to two hundred dollars a year on long necks need not grumble if he saved that and paid perhaps an additional dollar or two of tax to make up revenue deficit. But he wanted all transgressors of the law to be treated alike, and no favour shown as was too often the case in many places.

Rev. Mr. Home summed up at length dwelling chiefly on the financial aspect of question and answering objections to prohibition. He concluded with a forcible appeal to all to remember individual, social and national interests of those were coming after us, and to take our places in church and state, when we are gone.

The chairman having again addressed the meeting in his usual felicitous and persuasive style "God be with you till we meet again," was sung Rev. Mr. Calder pronouncing the benediction.

Struck By The Engine.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 26.—Judge and Mrs. Vanwart, Mrs. Geo. W. Allen and Mrs. Elizabeth Hazen had a miraculous escape from serious, if not fatal injuries Saturday evening. They were returning to the city after a drive to Marysville and reached the Canada Eastern Railway crossing near Mr. J. R. McCounell's residence, almost simultaneously with the suburban train on its way to Marysville, whose approach they had not observed. The horse had got over the track but the carriage was squarely across the rails when the locomotive crashed into it and sent it flying in pieces into the air. Fortunately the terrified occupants were thrown clear off the track and thus escaped with their lives. All, however, received a terrible shock and the ladies were more or less bruised. Mrs. Allen who was found pinioned under the box of the carriage received a severe cut in the head and suffered otherwise more than Mrs. Vanwart or Mrs. Hazen. The judge escaped with scarcely a bruise.

Wreck of a Romance.

"No, Henry, it is useless to plead. I mistook the strength of my feeling for you."

"And this is the end?"

"It is."

"The agitated young man strode up and down the parlor."

"If anybody had told me a week ago," he began bitterly, "and that my dream of happiness—"

"Henry," she interrupted, "what happiness could you expect in marrying a woman who does not love you?"

"How can a woman's heart change so quickly!" he groaned. "Cassimere, is this the result of treachery, of envy? Has anybody—"

"Nobody has traduced you, Henry. There has been no interference by any third party. Believe me when I say that no shaft of slander could harm you in my esteem. My admiration for your character my sincere friendship—"

"Prate not to me of friendship, Cassimere McGinnis!" he broke in, fiercely. "You who, only a few days ago, told me—"

"I know I did but I repeat that I did not know the real depth of the feeling which—"

"You who, no longer ago than last Saturday, when we were on the way to the races—"

"Ah, Henry, you unwittingly recall the hour when the scales fell from my eyes—when I found that I no longer—"

"What do you mean?"

"Henry?" said the young woman, with infinite sadness, "I never could be happy with a man who pronounces it Durby!"—Chicago Tribune.

Color of the Eyes.

It is not generally known that the eyes of infants are always blue, and they do not begin to assume their permanent color until the sixth or eighth week. There is, therefore truth as well as poetry in the statement that babies look about them in "blue-eyed wonder." The wonder may be left to poets and philosophers but the blue is always a practical fact. It is not uncommon to see different colors in the eyes of the same person, and even in the same eye, half of the iris is sometimes brown, and the other half blue. There is a popular notion that dark eyes are stronger than light ones. There is no truth in this except so far as they are better protected against excessive light. Hence light eyes prevail among northern nations and dark eyes among the races who live in the glare of a tropical sun.

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