

THE DISPATCH.

VO 5. NO. 1.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., JUNE 1, 1898.

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in great variety are here, all things in our line that will go to make up a neat turn out.

ATHERTON BROS.

**King Street,
Woodstock.**

ON TO CUBA

First Expedition of U. S. Soldiers Said to be Enroute.

Summary of the Week's Proceedings Sifted From a Mass of Half True Matter.—Invasion of Porto Rico Also Projected.—Cape Verde Fleet at Santiago de Cuba.

The big dailies that turn out editions every hour or two have a hard time keeping track of the war operations, and the ordinary weekly newspaper can only give a resume of what has occurred during the past six days. At the time of writing there has been really nothing important to chronicle. Since the war began there have been only three actions in which, life was lost, the fight in the Philippines, where the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montago was defeated and annihilated by Commodore Dewey, the attack on Cienfuegos, where Ensign Bagley and five men on the American torpedo boat, Winslow, were killed, the bombardment of San Juan, where a considerable number of Spanish are supposed to have been killed, and in which one or two American sailors, fell. The Spanish Cape Verde fleet managed to get across the ocean without being intercepted, and were first heard of, on this side, off Martinique, a French West India island. It was reported that they had entered the harbour of Santiago de Cuba, and are bottled up there. Saturday's papers, however left this matter in doubt since the American fleet outside of this harbour could not see for themselves, and all of the information is liable to be misleading.

The Washington, Boston Herald's correspondent who takes a very intelligent view of the situation, wrote to his paper as follows:—(on Saturday)

There is every reason to believe that the outline of the administration's purpose given in these dispatches has not been altered materially, and that, if there is no change, the first move after it is officially reported that Admiral Cervera is blocked up in Santiago harbor will be to send troops there to cooperate on the land side with Commodore Schley in the attempt to capture the valuable cruisers and torpedo boats which Admiral Cervera would be forced to surrender. Admiral Cervera may, of course, disappoint the expectation of the administration, and destroy his ships, or take them out of the harbor, and compel Commodore Schley to destroy them, but it seems well worth while to attempt their capture.

Secretary Alger is authority for the statement that the invasion of Cuba will take precedence of the occupation of Porto Rico, since the two could not possibly be made simultaneously, for lack of organized troops, transports and convoys, unless both were delayed for some time, and the administration wants no delay.

Secretary Alger, more sanguine than the army officers, thinks that 75,000 troops are now ready to invade Cuba, although even he admitted that there was not an additional force of 20,000 ready for the occupation of Porto Rico beside the 20,000 destined for the Philippines. But army officers do not see such a large force ready, and therefore continue to advocate sending the Porto Rico expeditions first.

Gen. Miles, who is expected to go South, is under orders to make an inspection tour of the different encampments, and return to Washington, and is not under orders to lead an army into Cuba. Gen. Shafter is expected to command the first expedition to Cuba, and Gen. Brooke the expedition to Porto Rico, when it goes. It is certain that both Cuba and Porto Rico are to be invaded, and there is equal authority for saying that either one is to be first attacked, so it seems as though contradictory statements were being put forth to mislead the enemy, not the public.

I am able to state positively and authoritatively that the administration would make peace tomorrow if Spain asked for it and gave up Cuba with suitable provision for war indemnity, which might consist of Porto Rico and a naval station in the Philippines. But Spain will be late, as usual, and too late in her concession to this government, when she comes to the point of surrendering and will have to take harder terms than she could get now.

The imperial idea is spreading in the cabinet, although a majority of its members are still opposed to the permanent retention of the Philippines as the beginning of a new colonial policy, but its advocates are hopeful that, when once we occupy the islands, as Gen. Merritt has set out to do, the force of circumstances will prevent them from being given up.

It is by no means clear here what the best opinion of the country is in regard to the proposed new policy, and before the time comes when the President must decide whether to accept this policy or not he ought to have the advice of the country as well as of the politicians.

PANAMA, May 27, 1898.—Passengers arriving here yesterday on an Italian steamer from Cartagena report that they saw three warships, supposed to belong to the Spanish fleet. One passenger, who had a powerful marine glass, said that he discerned four others. The ships were apparently heading for Port Limon, Costa Rica.

The Herald's correspondent at Port Limon cables that at about 5 o'clock yesterday eight ships were sighted about 10 miles from the port. Owing to a heavy fog it was impossible to distinguish the flags of the fleet, but from the size and form of the vessels it is believed that they were warships.

The eight vessels were going in a northerly direction, and about 6.30 o'clock disappeared from view.

MADRID, May 27, 1898.—Gen. Blanco cables that Sampson's squadron is blockading that port. He says Schley's squadron is watching the Yucatan passage.

MADRID, May 27, 1898.—Blanco cables that the destroyer Terror has arrived at Fajardo, Porto Rico. She intended to go to San Juan, but found four American warships in front of that harbor.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 27, 1898.—It is reported here that a Spanish fleet of 14 vessels passed the Mole St. Nicholas today, going through the Windward passage.

It is reported that martial law has been proclaimed and is being rigidly enforced in the Canary Islands.

The entrance to Santiago harbor is only 200 yards wide, and across the channel there are three rows of mines. Sampson's squadron would run a lot of risk in attempting to force the passage.

The battleship Oregon is now anchored at Key West.

Mr. George J. Goschen, first lord of the Admiralty, is to visit Gibraltar, and the Madrid papers are wondering what it is about. El Correo thinks a coup de main against Tangier may be in contemplation.

A report from Madrid says that all Spanish steamers from 1000 tons up are to be pressed into service as auxiliary cruisers.

The mysterious movements of the vessels under the command of Admiral Cervera have led to the conjecture that this squadron of the Spanish navy is composed entirely of submarine boats that sink beneath the waves and crawl mud-turtle fashion along the ocean's bed. This peculiarity accounts for the many contradictory reports which are received regarding the whereabouts of the fleet, placing it in several distinct quarters of the baribbean Sea, at the same time, saying from Cienfuegos that the fleet is bottled up at Santiago, and from Santiago that the fleet has bobbed up at Cienfuegos. Our office map is worn thread bare with following the movements of this erstwhile fleet that windeth evermore and hath no direction. Admiral Cervera has been sighted everywhere upon the broad deep, and it would not be surprising to hear that he and his vessels have turned up at a considerable distance inland. Sampson and Schely have gone "a-grailling," after this foxy Spaniard, with little prospect of finding him, unless perchance they drag anchor and stir him up unawares.—Ex.

We continue to get all sorts of figures as to the size of Admiral Cervera's fleet. The varying estimates recall ex-Gov. Flower's remark to Amos Cummings, after they had been dining together "You'll see two carriages waiting for you at the door, Amos," said the ex-Governor, bidding his guest good night. "Take the first one, as the other isn't there."—Boston Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 30.—The navy department has just received, at 12.30 o'clock this (Monday) morning, a dispatch from Commodore Schley stating that the Spanish fleet is in the bay of Santiago de Cuba, and that he has seen and recognized the vessels.

It is known that the Spanish fleet put into Santiago de Cuba 10 days ago, to make repairs and to take on board coal, of which the ships stood in great need, according to Consul Smith, stationed at Curacao. The department has been advised that the reason why Cervera failed to sail from Santiago at an earlier date was that he sighted ships in the offing which he took to be American armorclads, but which were, in reality, scouting ships.

LATEST—The very latest before going to Press is that the military invasion of Cuba has begun by the embarking of some 30,000 men on twenty-five large transports. If this be so we may look for news of serious fighting by the end of the week.

GLENORA AND STICKENE.

A Woodstock Boy Cooking For Mackenzie & Mann.

He Writes of His Experiences Which Are Quite Thrilling.—A Man Needs Pluck to Persevere.—Town With a Population of One—General News of the Gold Country.

The war has rather eclipsed the Klondike, but while Admiral Cervera is in his bottle and Commodore Schley has control of the cork, a word from the gold districts becomes quite refreshing.

Among those who went from this country last fall was Jim Troy, son of Thos. Troy. His brother John, has received two letters from him both sent from Glenora, at the head waters of the Stickene, the one dated April 26th and the other May 8th. In the first, states that he started up the Stickene with a crew of men. On the route, they lost ten horses and ten loads of provisions. The horses and loads dropped through the ice. They also lost all their cooking utensils and had to eat their meals off pieces of tin. There were other sadder and more tragic occurrences. One man was killed by the fall of a tree, and while two brothers was walking up the ice one of them disappeared in the water beneath. He was present at the spot when the two men, Burns and Hendrickson, were murdered by their Belgian partner, Kloss, for \$1000 which they had on their person and Mr. Troy saw the bodies of the murdered men. The murderer was captured fifty miles up the route, and at the time of writing was in gaol having been captured between Telegraph Lake and Teslin. Glenora, Mr. Troy describes as a town with one man for its population, when he arrived. This population was the custom house officer, who had been there since the time of Cassier-Caribou gold boom, twenty-three years ago. There is good prospect of gold in the Stickene two men having taken out \$100 on one day. This was within 200 miles of where Mr. Troy then was.

The letter dated May 8th contained further information. The writer said that a post carrier had just arrived that morning and he had a chance to post a letter. A C. P. R. steamer, the Monte Cristo, had just arrived. A number of other boats were on the river, on the way up, and it was expected that a boat would arrive every day. There was no communication between Glenora and the Yukon. He had just read a newspaper telling of the war. He paid 25cts. for the paper telling of this news. He was cooking for Mackenzie & Mann. This firm then had 100 men at work. They had built the railway two miles, and had built a wagon road, besides erecting wharves and landings for steamers. He did not expect to go further north till the fall.

A Klondike pilgrim writing to a friend under date, Tagish Lake, April 25th, says:—"If you had your hay here it would bring \$15.00 per cwt., oats about a similar price. Horses are useless now and are sold for dog feed at \$5.00. A poor meal costs \$1.00. There are lots of people here from all parts of Canada and everybody seems good natured. Lumber at the mill is 30cts. a foot. The mill is run by Harry Domville, son of Col. Domville, M. P. It will cost me nearly \$500 to get here from home, when I pay all expenses including outfit for a year."

In a P. S. the writer says:—"I have failed to get this mailed but Geo. Black intends going to Skagway and if the trail is good enough it will leave Skagway in about four or five days."

Travelling Arrangements for Delegates And Visitors to W. C. T. U. Convention, Woodstock, June 10-13th.

I. C. R., P. E. I. AND N. B. R'Y.—and the Albert Railway will grant free return to those holding certificates showing they have paid first class, single fare to Woodstock.

C. P. R. will return at one third fare, provided there are 50 or more holding such certificates,—but at one half fare if 49 or under are in attendance.

In buying your ticket be sure to ask for standard certificate and hand to the Secretary as early in Convention as possible, for unless they are properly filled in and have corresponding secretary's signature you cannot have the benefit of reduced rates. It is necessary to present your certificates to the Station Agent at Woodstock, to get your ticket before getting on train.

Not A Square Face.

The bottle in which Cervera is said to be bottled is not a square face. It is a long neck with a crooked neck, such a neck as a bottle seems to have after its contents have been transferred.

OATS are selling at Florenceville for 33 cts. cash.

University Glee Club, Opera House, Friday, June 3, 1898.