

WEAK, NERVOUS WOMEN

Suffering from palpitation of the heart, dizzy or faint spells, watery blood, etc., can be readily cured.

A Manitoba Lady Tells About Her Case.

There is no need whatever for so many women to be the subject of faint spells, heart and nerve weakness, anaemia, or any of those health destroying ailments peculiar to her sex.

Mrs. Alexander Setter, of Pigeon Bluff, Man., writes an account of her case as follows: "I have great pleasure in giving my experience of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. For about ten years I was troubled with throbbing and fluttering of the heart. I tried five doctors and several remedies but none of them did me much good.

Lately I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and bought two boxes. Before I started using them I could not do my house work and gave myself up to die, as I thought I would never be cured.

Now I feel really splendid since taking the pills, do my work, enjoy my meals and feel as if there was something in life worth living for."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, sold by all druggists at 50c. a box or 3 boxes for \$1.25. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation and Dyspepsia. Ever-Pill Perfect. Price 25c.

You'll Regret It

If you let the days go by without getting those photographs taken which you have in mind. Time brings changes. Think what may happen. I give great care to obtain the most artistic and natural poses, and the ones most becoming to the subject.

E. M. CAMPBELL, PHOTOGRAPHER, Main Street, Woodstock.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the Sixth day of August, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the directions of a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the Thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1898 in a certain cause therein pending between John P. Folkins and H. Jennie Folkins his wife, William A. Teeple and Mary G. Teeple, his wife, Annie L. and Amelia K. Currie, Clarence Scott Currie, Percy Ernest Currie, and Louis E. Young, Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity duly nominated and selected by the clerk in Equity as Referee under the said Decreeal Order the lands and premises mentioned and directed to be sold by the said Decreeal Order and therein described as follows: "All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in the Parish of Richmond, in the County of Carleton, and bounded as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the point where the road running from Richmond Corner to the Maduxnakik River meets the southern side of a lot of land owned and occupied by Thomas Watt and James C. Watt, running thence southerly along the eastern side of said road to a certain cedar stake thence in a southeasterly direction in a straight line to a certain cedar stake in the northern boundary of lands owned and occupied, or said to be owned by one Jeanette Currie (widow) thence easterly along the northern boundary of said Jeanette Currie lot of land to the northeastern angle of the same, thence northerly in a straight line to the southeastern angle of said Thomas Watt's and James C. Watt's lot of land, thence westerly in a straight line along the southern boundary of said Thomas Watt's and James C. Watt's lot of land to the place of beginning, being same land conveyed to the said George Currie by Alfred Currie by Indenture of Deed dated the Second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Carleton in Book C, Number Three of Records, on pages one hundred and sixty-six and one hundred and sixty-seven, excepting therefrom the two following tracts, lots or parcels of land, the first of which tracts, lots or parcels of land, is described as follows: All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in the Parish of Richmond, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a certain cedar stake standing in the southeast angle of a lot of land owned by Andrew Currie, thence running easterly along the southern boundary of said George Currie's lot of land to the southern corner of the same, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of the said George Currie's lot of land seventy-five and one-half rods, thence westerly and parallel to the northern boundary of said George Currie's lot of land thirteen rods, thence northerly and parallel to said road running from Richmond Corner to the Maduxnakik River till it meets the said northern boundary of said George Currie's lot of land, thence southerly along the eastern side of said road to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre more or less, being same lands conveyed by the said George Currie and the said Amelia K. Currie his wife, to Andrew Currie by Indenture of Deed bearing date the second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Carleton in Book C, Number Three of Records, on pages one hundred and sixty-eight and one hundred and sixty-nine, and the second of which tracts or parcels of land is described as follows: All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate in the Parish of Richmond, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a certain butternut tree standing on the eastern side of the road running from Richmond Corner to the Maduxnakik River and thence running parallel to the northern boundary of said George Currie's lot of land thirteen rods, thence northerly and parallel to said road running from Richmond Corner to the Maduxnakik River till it meets the said northern boundary of said George Currie's lot of land, thence southerly along the eastern side of said road to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre more or less, being same lands conveyed by the said George Currie by the name of George J. Currie and Amelia K. Currie his wife, to Thomas Watt by Indenture of Deed bearing date the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Carleton, aforesaid, in Book K, Number three, on pages three hundred and forty two and three hundred and forty-three." Dated the twenty-seventh day of May A. D. 1898. STEPHEN B. APPLEBY, Referee in Equity.

D. McLEOD VINCE, Plaintiffs Solicitor.

THE WAR.

The correspondant off Guantanamo, Cuba writes of the first engagement on Cuban soil as follows:—

Admiral Sampson resolved last week to await no longer the coming of the American troops before seeking to establish a strong base at some point not far east of Santiago. He decided to seize Guantanamo bay, owing to its many advantages as a rendezvous for both navy and army. The American admiral on Wednesday communicated his decision to Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, who, with the Yankee and St. Louis, left Santiago at 4 o'clock on Thursday omrning to carry out the plan.

Admiral Sampson has been impatient over the delay in sending troops to aid in the capture of Santiago. It has been his desire to establish a base on the southern coast of Cuba, and Admiral Cervera's course in seeking a refuge in Santiago harbor seemed to make that the best point from which to direct the American operations. It became evident to the admiral, however, that he might be left without a base indefinitely, if he continued to wait for the arrival of troops, and he resolved to select some advantageous point forthwith.

The blockade of Santiago seemed likely to continue for some time, and the United States had no base of supplies nearer than Key West.

The fleet was much in need of a safe harbor on the southern coast, where the war ships could coal and transfer provisions from the supply ships. Coaling at sea, although successfully accomplished by Commodore Schley's vessels off Santiago, is very precarious in rough weather. This made it imperative to secure a harbor where colliers, supply ships and torpedo boats could remain safely in all kinds of weather, and where troop transports could be moored when they should arrive.

In view of this situation, the selection of Guantanamo bay was most natural. Its advantages for American purposes are second only to those of Santiago, and no Spanish fleet, with such a skilful commander as Admiral Cervera, would have to be reckoned with after the land defences were destroyed.

Guantanamo bay is about 40 miles from Santiago, and is admirably suited to Sampson's purposes. It is one of the largest and finest harbors in the entire coast of Cuba. It consists of two land-locked bays, either of which could easily accommodate a large number of ships. The inner bay is separated from the outer by a narrow, tortuous channel, navigable only with great care. On the inner bay is situated the town of Caimanera, garrisoned by 3000 Spanish troops and protected by a fort and several gunboats.

The fort is in good condition, and presents a much more formidable appearance than the castles which frown above the entrance to Santiago harbor.

Knowing the great value of Guantanamo bay to the Americans, the Spaniards made as powerful and desperate resistance as they could. When Caimanera was attacked on Thursday morning they withstood the American fire as long as possible, retreating only when no other course was open to them. Again, on the following day, when 900 marines were landed from the Panther on the opposite side of the bay, the Spaniards fought like mad. But they could not withstand the destructive fire of 6-inch shells, showered upon them by the Marblehead and Oregon, which had gone over from Santiago to aid in the landing of the marines. These defeats seem only to aggravate the Spaniards.

Made desperate by the floating of the stars and stripes over such a strategic point, the enemy assumed the aggressive and stormed the American camp on Crest Heights at three o'clock on Saturday morning. They fought tenaciously until daylight, then on through the morning.

Nothing daunted by their failure to recover the position they had lost the day before, the Spaniards returned to the attack again and again. By noon it was evident that they could not dislodge the plucky American marines, but they kept up the fight until sunset. Even then they rested only a few hours and then returned to the assault, and battle was on again when I left the bay this morning.

This engagement, the culmination of the first three days' operations in the vicinity of Guantanamo bay, left the Americans in possession of magnificent advantages. Admiral Sampson's hopes have been fully realized, and the scene of American operations in Cuba had been successfully transferred from Santiago to Caimanera.

Clearly the Spaniards stationed about the entrance to Guantanamo bay were taken by surprise when the Marblehead, the Yankee and the St. Louis appeared off the coast, just after daylight on Thursday. They had not recovered from their surprise when the Marblehead and the Yankee headed straight into the bay. Standing on the bridge of the Marblehead, Commander McCalla swept the shore of the village, until the Marblehead was well within the harbor. As he drew nearer, however, Commander McCalla discovered soldiers in both places. The chart showed that the entrance to the outer harbor was easy, though somewhat crooked, protected only by a small log lock house high up on the eastern promontory, just above a small village, a mere cluster of about 30 huts along the beach, well inside the harbor.

The Marblehead and Yankee opened fire with their 6 pounders. Their practice was excellent at a range of 800 yards, several shells smashing into the blockhouses and making the timbers fly, while the sharpnel burst among the houses in the village. For a time the Spaniards showed a disposition to fire, but presently they abandoned the blockhouses, and then the village, disappearing over the ridge, they were seen later making their way on the Cienfuegos route to Caimanera.

Having thus easily disposed of the enemy, Commander McCalla gave his attention to another feature of the work, the cutting of the cables out of Caimanera. He had attacked the blockhouses and villages before lowering a boat to drag for cables, because he wanted to make sure that no Spanish soldiers

were in a position to harm his men. He was determined to avoid a repetition of the Cienfuegos affair.

After the Spaniards had disappeared the Marblehead lowered a cutter and began to drag for the cables, when the work was suddenly interrupted by a large shell bursting with 50 yards, almost directly over the snips. It came from the Spanish gunboat Alfonso Pinzon, which had crept unobserved well along the inner channel. She was manned with 5-inch guns, and was partially obscured by a low tongue of land which separates the outer from the inner harbor. She was firing at a range of 4000 yards.

The Marblehead and the Yankee immediately replied with their 5-inch guns and quickly got the Alfonso Pinzon's range. Shells splashed all around the little Spanish gunboat. Her commander pluckily refused to retire till the Marblehead showed a disposition to go in after him. The gunners on the Alfonso did surprisingly good shooting, several shells coming dangerously near the Yankee and the Marblehead. Convinced that he was opposed by a greatly superior force, the commander of the Alfonso finally retired behind the fort, which then opened fire at 6500 yards.

All of the shots from the fort fell short, indicating that no large rifles were mounted there. The Marblehead and the Yankee soon found the range and dropped several shells into the fort, silencing its guns. The Yankee then joined the St. Louis, which had remained at the entrance to the bay, while the Marblehead waited inside to protect her cutter, which resumed the work of dragging for the cable.

After two hours of hard work, the cable was picked up, and cut in three places. Meanwhile, the St. Louis had picked up another cable just outside the bay, and had cut it in two places. By these operations, Caimanera, the second largest military post on the eastern end of the island, was completely cut off from communication from the outside world, and the cable connecting Santiago with Moie St. Nicholas was severed.

In the afternoon the Yankee re-entered the outer harbor, and took a position from which the fort and the channel to the inner harbor could be seen. The Alfonso Pinzon again came out from behind the forts and steamed slowly in our direction. "Let's try a shot at her," said the commander to Lieut. Colby. One of the Yankee's guns was sighted at 6000 yards, and the shell struck only a few yards from the Spaniard, who quickly retired. Presently another Spanish gunboat, smaller than the Alfonso Pinzon, appeared in the harbor, but she retired at the sight of the Yankee.

Fifteen minutes later Commander Brownson thought he saw signs of life in the vicinity of the blockhouse, and he gave orders to fire a six-pounder that way. The first shot struck squarely, knocking a great hole in the blockhouse and setting it on fire. It burned rapidly and was left a complete wreck.

When the Marblehead and the Yankee retired to the outer harbor at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Spanish fort and the gunboats were known to be incapable of interfering with the use of the outer harbor as a base of supplies for our fleet. The guns of the fort cannot reach, and the little gunboats are certain to keep at a distance when the American warships are in the vicinity.

Commander McCalla took soundings and found the harbor to be excellently adapted to Admiral Sampson's purposes. This successful day's work was followed on Friday by the landing of the American marines, full particulars of which were contained in previous dispatches. There had been no American losses during the first two day's engagements with the Spanish, but on the third day, as I telegraphed yesterday, occurred the first American losses since the landing on the island was made.

No accurate information as to the Spanish losses can be obtained, as the enemy was able to take the dead and wounded from the scene of the engagement. It is certain, however that the Spanish loss was considerable. The Cuban pilot, who was wounded on board the Marblehead, says there are 3000 insurgents in the hills about Caimanera, completely shutting in the Spanish troops.

It is believed that a small force of American troops will be able to capture the entire garrison without difficulty, and that half a dozen war vessels of the third class could enter the inner harbor, destroy the fort and readily take the Spanish gunboats. The opening attack at Guantanamo bay was the first time the New York naval militia, on board the Yankee, had been in action. They acquitted themselves well, and Commander McCalla complimented them on the accuracy of their gunnery.

An Up-to-Date Catarrh Cure.

Woodville, Ont., Feb. 22nd, 1897. It gives great pleasure to testify to the excellent effects of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. It has completely cured me of Catarrh in the head. I practise it as an up-to-date cure.

Sought a Guaranty.—Pruyn—Is it true that the congregation played progressive euchre to decide the price of the pews at your annual rental? Miss Waite—Yes, our pastor hoped it might tend to make the pew rents debts of honor.

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This dread malady lurks behind the most insipid head cold, and when the seeds of disease are sown steals away the beauty bloom and makes life pleasures a drudgery.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER will cure the insipid cold and the most stubborn and chronic Catarrh cases. It puts back the beauty pink and sheds sunshine in its trail.

"My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from its distresses since the first application of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—it acts instantaneously—gives grateful relief in 10 minutes, and we believe there is no case too deeply seated to banish it in a cure."—Rev. D. Bochner, Buffalo, N.Y.—32 Sold by Garden Bros.



Is the most reliable and effective remedy known for the relief and cure of DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA and SUMMER COMPLAINT. It settles the stomach, stimulates the heart, soothes and heals the irritated bowels. NEVER FAILS. "For several seasons we have relied on Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all summer complaints. A few doses always give relief and it never fails to cure. We think it a very valuable medicine—as precious as gold." Mrs. F. C. WINGER, Font Hill, Ont. PRICE 25 CENTS. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Why Kipling Became a Prohibitionist.

In his "American Notes," page 121, Rudyard Kipling, the English author whose stories and poems are read by all the English speaking world, tells how, in a concert hall in the city of Buffalo, he saw two young men get two girls drunk and then lead them reeling down a dark street. Mr. Kipling has not been a total abstainer nor have his writings commended temperance, but of that scene he writes:

"Then, recanting previous opinions, I became a Prohibitionist. Better it is that a man should go without his beer in public places, and content himself with swearing at the narrow mindedness of the majority; better it is to poison the inside with very vile temperance drinks, and to buy lager furtively at back doors, than to bring temptation to the lips of young fools such as the four I had seen. I understand now why the preachers rage against drink. I have said: "There is no harm in it, taken moderately; and yet my own demand for beer helped directly to send these two girls reeling down the dark street to—God alone knows what end. If liquor is worth drinking, it is worth taking a little trouble to come at—such trouble as a man will undergo to compass his own desires. It is not good that we should let it lie before the eyes of children, and I have been a fool in writing to the contrary."—The Voice

A schoolboy was asked to explain the formation of dew. His answer was, "The earth revolves on a axis every twenty-four hours and in consequence of the tremendous pace at which it travels it perspires freely."



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Ask for Eddy's when you order matches. Then you will be sure of having the best. MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate. APPLY TO D. McLEOD VINCE, Barrister-at-Law, Woodstock, N. B.

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Sold in Woodstock and everywhere in Canada by all responsible druggists.

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