

One Philippine Railroad.

The Manila and Dagupan railway, the only railway in the Philippine Islands, is running along smoothly as if peace prevailed throughout the land, says the Manila correspondent of the Railway Age. Ordinarily railroads suffer as much inconvenience and loss in business and damage as any other line of business at times when comparatively small countries are in a state of rebellion. This loss is not only because of demoralization in freight business and from common disinclination of people to travel where the existence of social disorder creates an additional element of risk in travelling on public carriers, but because of destruction of railroad property, as a matter of proper warfare and military strategy, as has been the case in Cuba. The Philippine railroad has been remarkably fortunate in the respect of enjoying immunity from inconvenience and violence at the hands of the insurgents—so fortunate, indeed, as to agreeably surprise and disappoint the management of that property.

The road is of 3 foot 6-inch gauge and runs from Manila, with a population of over 200,000, in an almost northerly direction, 125 miles, through several large municipalities to Dagupan, a reasonably prosperous seaport of about 30,000 souls. The island of Luzon, of which Manila is the capital, has a population of about 3,500,000, nearly half the entire population of the twenty-one islands that form the Philippine group, and with an area of nearly double that of Great Britain. The railroad, as might be expected, runs through the most populous section of Luzon.

While the railroad is private property and owned and managed by Europeans other than Spaniards, it was thought the insurgents would, nevertheless, try and prevent its operation, at least spasmodically, inasmuch as it was proving of so great advantage to the government in the effort to quell the revolt. There has, however, been no trouble with the road as yet. The forbearance of the rebels has caused no little surprise among Spanish officials. The insurgents derailed a passenger train several months ago. Since that time there has been absolutely no violence. The rebel leaders were very much displeased when they learned that some of their subordinates had molested a train, and at once gave orders that the personal and property rights of foreigners other than Spaniards should be respected, and that this order was intended to apply particularly to the railroad, which they well understood was the property of English capitalists. The fact that the railroad company has not since been subjected to the slightest trouble or inconvenience, while the immediate country is involved in very serious and formidable revolution, demonstrates these facts: 1. That the Filipinos are not savages, warring just for the excitement of the thing. 2. They are a peaceable and easily-governed people, and are regarding with respect the wishes of their recognized leaders. 3. That they value the good will and sympathy of the Europeans who live in the Philippines, and will unquestionably see to it that these foreigners are protected to the fullest extent.

The Cuban Machete.

Much has been said of the terrible machete—a deadly weapon indeed in the hands of a desperate man, and when used against a defenseless person, says Osgood Welsh in the August Century. The machete was never intended for a weapon of warfare; it is an instrument of husbandry carried by the Cuban peasant in times of peace, and is his one familiar daily companion. It cuts his fire wood, aids him in building his hut, hews his path through the manigua, and performs many other offices. The machete is a straight, heavy blade about two feet long with a wooden or bone handle, having no guard; consequently it is utterly unsuited as a weapon to be used in a conflict with an armed man. The Cuban, of course by reason of his long familiarity with the instrument, is an adept in its use, and its effect upon a group of unarmed workmen is truly terrible. It is in the foray against the defenceless and unarmed that the most serious work of the machete has been done in the island of Cuba.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNPLEASANTNESS.

England Preparing for Grave Emergency.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—That extreme tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is formally admitted today, though the officials deprecate the alarmists reports which were current yesterday. It is hoped that the firm stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to have already created some misgivings at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness.

It is felt both here and on the continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the new Chwang railroad extension is a crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britain's policy of the "open door."

"As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies and that it will soon be ready to mobilize the entire fleet at the shortest notice. Every officer and man on furlough or on half pay has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment possible after being notified to do so. Therefore, practically every ship in the British navy, whether in or out of commission at the present moment, has its full war complement of officers and men ready to take her out to sea when the time arrives.

According to Paris advices, Admiral Beddier, commanding the French squadron, has cabled a demand for reinforcements and for a large credit to be applied to erecting fortifications. The reason for these demands is that the natives of the Kwang Chou Wang region are showing signs of hostility. But there is some suspicion here that the action of the French admiral may be connected with a desire to back up Russian desires.

Spain Will Accept.

It is now understood that Spain will accept the terms of the United States for peace. They will include, it appears, the independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico to the United States, the return of the Philippines to Spain, excepting a coaling station for the United States. A war indemnity will probably not be demanded.

Unmarked Logs.

The annual sale of mixed and unmarked logs took place at Randolph & Sons' office, Fredericton. A number of prominent St. John river lumbermen were present. The logs were sold as follows: 120,570 feet of cedar to J. A. Morrison at \$3.45 per M.; 24,480 feet of pine to T. E. Babbitt & Sons at \$5.00 per M.; 625,039 feet spruce to Randolph & Baker at \$6.70 per M.; 9,480 feet hemlock to Fredericton Boom Company at \$2.25 per M.

Thanks To Mr. Mulock.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At a meeting of the British Empire League a resolution was passed thanking Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General of Canada, for his assistance in the promotion of penny postage.

A room when full of married people, may be said to be empty, because there is not a single person in it.

Carleton Co. Divorce Case.

The trial of the divorce case of William Armstrong v. Ellen Armstrong was begun before Judge Vanwart at the adjourned session of the divorce court last week. F. B. Carvell and W. Vanwart, Q. C., appeared for the plaintiff and A. B. Connell, Q. C., and G. F. Gregory, Q. C., for the defendant. Some twenty witnesses were present at the opening of the suit—seven for plaintiff and thirteen for defendant. The plaintiff is a resident of Lakeville, Carleton county where he has carried on for some years an extensive farming and trading business. He and defendant, who is a daughter of William Love, proprietor of the Glassville House at Glassville, were married by Rev. Mr. Beairs in July, 1886. They lived together happily for six or seven years and had four children born to them. About the year 1893 trouble began to develop, each apparently becoming suspicious of the other, and this culminated in Mrs. Armstrong leaving her husband and returning to her parents in January, 1895 since which time the two have lived separate and apart. Plaintiff seeks divorce on the ground of adultery. The defendant in her answer denies the allegations of adultery, and in addition charges him with several offences of the same character and with cruelty.

Aug. 6.—The Armstrong divorce case is still unfinished. There are between fifteen and twenty witnesses yet to be examined. A more contradictory set of statements could not well be imagined than told by the witnesses in this case.

The evidence in this case was all in on Monday. Argument takes place on the 8th of September.

Irate Hartland.

The Advertiser says:—"The County Council has spoken and the goal goes to Woodstock. A new building is to be built to cost in the vicinity of \$10,000. Woodstock Town was sharp when it schemed to get the strange legislation that gave it the boon of having a new county goal built within its precincts. It knew that if repairs were put on the old building a new one was only a question of a few years, and then it would be built in the most central town in the county—which is the right and proper place for it. This goal business is a piece of long headed scheming. However it is a good thing for Woodstock that the goal is to be built there. The town needs propagation, for when a place of its size has half a hundred empty houses within its bounds there certainly must be a decadence going on. Seeing it has the goal maybe Woodstock will be considerate enough of Hartland to cease working against its Bridge project."

This half a hundred empty houses here, referred to include a lot of tenements that have been vacated for new and better buildings erected in other places. Probably Woodstock during the past few years overdid it in residence building. It may be said for the benefit of those who think Woodstock is going back, that 1000 tax bills were not sufficient to go around this year, and that 200 more bills were ordered and used by the town treasurer. Like every town of any size, Woodstock is feeling the effect of the universal depression in business. Signs of better times are already at hand. There was no "scheme" to get the goal here. The councillors simply acted as common sense dictated.

"Empire Day."

At the Dominion Educational meeting recently held in Halifax, a paper by Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, for the Ontario government was read. He urged the establishment of a new public holiday, and in doing so said:—"As to the time most convenient for the celebration of such a day, from suggestions received and from a careful consideration of the whole question, I would respectfully advise that the school day immediately preceding the 24th of May be the day selected. This form of designating the day would overcome any difficulty that might arise when the 24th of May fell on Saturday, Sunday or Monday. The 24th of May is a statutory holiday and the schools are consequently closed. It is a day which all British subjects hold in a spirit of the deepest respect for Her Most Gracious Majesty, for her pre-eminence as "mother, wife and Queen," and of profoundest loyalty to their country because of the privileges which as citizens they enjoy. If the school day immediately preceding the 24th of May is set apart as "Empire Day" the exercises which may be designed for the afternoon of that day will have (at least during Her Majesty's reign) a depth of feeling which perhaps they might not have at any other season of the year, and even if the day should be continued (and I think it properly might be) after her Majesty's demise, for this and the next generation or two, the recollection of her illustrious reign will by reflection still quicken the pulse of the many hundreds of thousands of school children as they remember the greatness of the empire over which she reigned so long.

The day preceding the 24th of May has other advantages. As a rule the season of the year is particularly favorable either for indoor or outdoor exercises. The ratepayers are less occupied in their various pursuits than at any other season of the year; besides our annual examinations are a month or six weeks later, and the attention devoted to the exercises peculiar to this day would disturb the work of the school less than perhaps at any other season of the year."

Ned—She says she's connected with all the richest families in town. Ted—Yes, she's a telephone girl.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lizzie Bull is home on her vacation. H. H. Sutherland, of St. John is at the Carlisle. Rev. Father Murray registered at the Aberdeen Monday.

George A. Brittain, Bristol, was at the Victoria last week.

Miss Clara Leighton is home again after a long visit to Boston.

Rev. Thomas Todd accompanied his son to Eastport last week.

Mrs. Howard P. Wetmore is expected home today for a short visit.

Miss Ella Whittaker, Fredericton, is visiting Miss Campbell, Richmond.

Miss Minnie Burt is spending a vacation at St. Stephen and St. Andrews.

Miss Sadie Gray and her little sister Jennie are visiting friends in Boston.

F. L. Baxter and L. H. Cohoon, St. John, were at the Victoria on Saturday.

Miss Lou Smith, who has been visiting in St. John, returned home last week.

Miss Inez Burt, daughter of Howard Burt, is visiting relatives in Centreville.

Dr. R. H. Upham and his son, Ralph, of Boston, are paying a visit to Woodstock.

Mrs. A. D. Holyoke is on a visit to Chatham and other points on the North Shore.

A. B. Marston and wife, Brockton, Mass., were at the Carlisle for a few days last week.

Y. H. Fletcher, Boston, G. H. McNudey, New York, registered at the Carlisle Sunday.

Miss Bruce, Houlton, spent a few days of last week with Mrs. Hugh Hay, Woodstock.

Mrs. Pearson and Miss Pearson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are guests of Miss Hunne, Woodstock.

Mrs. John McCreedy and Miss Lillie Ryan, Bath, are guests of Miss Maude Cogger, Woodstock.

W. B. Spinney and wife, Milo, Me., and W. I. Gage and wife, Houlton, spent Sunday at the Carlisle.

Miss Nellie Blackie left Woodstock Saturday morning for St. John to spend a few weeks with her friends.

Miss Lottie E. Allingham, who has been visiting relatives in Boston and vicinity returned home last week.

Charles Palmer and wife, Fredericton, are visiting Mrs. Palmer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tilley, Woodstock.

W. A. Sherwood who is with his cousin C. M. Sherwood, Centreville, is off on his vacation. He wheeled through Woodstock on Tuesday.

Henry W. Taylor, chief engineer at the Capitol, Washington was on a visit last week, to Mr. Denison, the American consul. He went away on Friday night.

Hanford McKee, S. W. Babbitt, L. W. Borden, Fredericton; W. P. Wyman, Beechwood; Arnold Porter, Wm. Hubble, David Aiton, Hartland; were at the Aberdeen on Monday.

A. P. Allingham of the C. P. R. General Ticket Agent's Office, Montreal, who with his wife has been spending a few days of his vacation with his parents has returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. McGrath, of Wilton, Me., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Greene. Rev. W. A. Nuttage and Mrs. Nuttage, of Newton, Me., are also visiting Mr. and Mrs. Greene. Mr. Nuttage preached Sunday in the Methodist church.

At the Carlisle—R. T. Taylor, Chas. Nicoll, J. A. Nichols, L. E. Kaler, Montreal; F. R. Butcher, R. M. Belyea and wife, J. O. Chardon, Harrison, Kinneer, Frank A. Kinneer, Geo. P. Trites, Mrs. J. A. Bowes, J. N. Golding, Jr., H. H. Sutherland, St. John; Chas. Appleby, Hugh Wright, Town; S. Porter, Walter V. Moore, E. R. Teed, St. Stephen; Val Fitzpatrick, Peoria, Ill.; G. A. Russel and wife, B. W. Putnam and wife, Miss M. E. Robinson, O. B. Buzzell, J. C. Lombard, Geo. W. Taber, J. Frank Bryson, J. E. Robinson, G. T. Holyoke, W. F. Gage and wife, Houlton; Mrs. James Lock, Mrs. Arthur Cram, Miss Claudia Sherwood, C. H. Douglas, A. Blackmen and wife, F. W. Blackmen, J. W. Pratt, G. H. Fletcher, Boston; W. A. Fisher, Kemptville, Ont; G. A. Brittain, Bristol; A. Alward, R. L. Phillips, Fredericton; M. J. Spaulding, McAdam; F. R. Dooley, Portland, Me.; Miss E. Cornelson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Master Gerald Bearisto, Lakeville; W. M. Fidler, Toronto; Rev. Fr. Bradley, Newburg June; A. B. Marston and wife, Brockton, Mass.; A. B. Spinney and wife, Milo, Me.; G. McNudey, New York.

Appreciates Canada.

Mr. A. J. King of the King-Darrell Product Company has just returned from a business trip to England, and in an interview with a Star reporter he reports prosperous times there. He found a great accession of interest in Canada among the English people. "A few years ago," Mr. King said, "if you went into a man's office in London and began to talk to him about Canada you would have to tell him where Canada was and point it out on the map. But that is all changed. The name of Canada is on everybody's lips over there. The Canadian is sure of a hearty welcome wherever he goes. You see Canadian goods everywhere, and wherever the Canadian goes he is sure to be asked something about the Dominion." Of the extension of the penny postage system, Mr. King says: "That set the English people to thinking that Canada is always doing something good for the empire, and when I left England everybody was talking Mulock."—Toronto Globe.

America And The Monroe Policy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The London correspondent of The Evening Post says regarding America and the Monroe policy:—"As to the future of the Philippines, all views as to what America will do or should do coincide in this anxious conviction that she is under obligation to the whole world to effect such a settlement as shall make it impossible for any European power to effect a lodgment there without throwing down the gauntlet to the United States. Unless she acts up to this obligation the Philippines are certain to become the cockpit of Europe." These are the words I heard yesterday from the lips of a British statesman, who prayed that America might never depart from the Monroe policy and ideal, "until the other day when she hoisted the Stars and Stripes over Hawaii, when," he sorrowfully declared "American as irrevocably broken with the Monroe tradition as if she had annexed a continent." These views are not new, and I repeat them only because they gain daily wider and weightier acceptance.

WANTED.

A first class female teacher for Watson Settlement school, district No. 16, North Richmond, for summer term of 1898. Apply to JOHN COFFEY, Sec., or WILMOT WATSON, Trustee, stating terms.

FOR SALE.

The Clothing and Furnishing Business conducted in Woodstock by Ham & Smith under the name of Oak Hall. This is a good opportunity for any person who wants a good established business. HAM & SMITH.

SITUATION WANTED.

By a young man, a graduate of the Fredericton Business College. He has had three years experience as a book-keeper and about five years experience as a clerk in general store and in boot and shoe store. Apply to this office or to JOHN T. LEPAGE, Woodstock.

This ought to be Interesting Reading to A Woman!

Our Dress Goods ARE in extensive variety and price at this season. For a dressy dress we can offer you silk, silk and wool, crepon and grenadine, in blue, green, lavender, and almost any of the latest shades. We carry large lines of trimmings specially for these dress goods. They make up beautifully and are good value.

For Heavier Dresses WE can offer you your choice of a whole lot of all wool, cheviot cloths, and suitings of different kinds. You can find here plenty of braids, tubular and otherwise, straight or made up into patterns, for these goods.

A Light and Cool Looking Dress CAN be made up from any of our large stock of linen and pique. We are closing out a particularly fine line of French Lawn, which regularly sold at 25 cents, but can now be had at 12 cents.

For Evening Wear WE can give you an excellent bargain in white figured lustre, or striped chiffon, for over dresses. These are very fashionable. The lustre may be used for a street dress. Silk and taffeta evening gloves are a specialty. We have them in all sizes and colors.

About Blouses. COOLNESS and comfort are suggested by our silks, muslins and cambrics for blouses and waists. Plaids are all the go in these things. You can't fail to find what you want here. Every variety every price.

Hosiery is one of our Successes THIS season. Our stock was never so large nor so good. You do yourself an injustice by not examining it at once.

Lace Curtains MUST be hurried out. We are selling these at a reduction of 25 per cent. to make them disappear.

Straw Matting. WHAT is left of it, is going at eviction prices, almost given away. Don't lose a chance to mat your floor cheaply and well. Of course we always keep carpets.

Kid Gloves. Perrin and the famous Alexandre Kid Gloves. Every pair warranted. Latest shades and styles.

G. W. VANWART
KING STREET,
Woodstock.

Cause For Rejoicing.

"The war will have one blessed result, anyway."
"Well!"
"The war of thirty-seven years ago will never be spoken of again as 'the late war.'"
—Chicago Tribune.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

—AT—
THE HUB.

About six dozen Fine Colored Cambric Shirts of various styles and patterns, sizes 16, 16½ and 17,—75c. former prices, \$1.00 and 1.25.

Remember this you large people (large shirts).

Everything else in Gents' Furnishings will be sold very low through August.

Remember the Main place to buy Gents' Furnishings is at

THE HUB,
NO. 2, MAIN STREET.

A. J. GREY, Prop.