SANTIAGO'S SURRENDER.

Historic Scene Last Sunday Morning.

The formal surrender of Santiago, with all its troops and munitions of war, took place Sunday morning. There were several hitches in the arrangements for the surrender, owing to demands made by Gen. Toral, and the officials at Washington became very impatient before the end was reached.

The Spanish garrison marched out of its lines "with the honors of war," that is, with its colors flying and stacked arms, at the command of its own officers, after which it returned to the city as prisoners. A detachment of our troops entered the city and hoisted our flag over the public buildings, thus formally taking possession of the place. Gen. McKibbin was appointed military governor and the local officials were retained in their position to discharge their customary municipal function. The final acts of capitulation were carried out without friction of any kind. Following is the story as told by the news despatches:

Hoisting the Stars and Stripes.

The ceremony of hoisting the stars and stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A concourse of 1,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry with drawn sabres, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division, with their staffs. On the red tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and Lieutenant Wheeler; immediately above them upon the flagstaff were the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Viva Alfonzo XIII." All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women adn non-combatants.

As the chimes of the old cathedral rang out 12, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKittrick hoisted the stars and stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a freckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy. At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery, firing a salute of 21 guns, drifted in. When the music ceased from all directions around our lines came flying across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops. The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

The formal sanction by the Madrid government of the terms of capitulation Saturday unravelled the tangled skein of demands and counter-demands between the opposing commanders which threatened to end the negotiations and compel a return to arms. After numerous conferences had resulted in the agreement already sanctioned by General Blanco, General Toral decided that the approval of the Madrid government was necessary before he would leave the city.

General Shafter maintained that such approval was not necessary; that when General Toral agreed to surrender the province of Santiago and General Blanco sanctioned it, the agreement became an accomplished fact. He insisted that General Toral had either surrendered Thursday or acted in bad faith, but documentary evidence bore out the fact that General Toral mentioned that he only capitulated subject to his government's approval, and the six commissioners by whom the articles were signed at 2:10 Saturday afternoon so ruled. The whole matter was cleared up Saturday morning, however, when General Toral received the necessary sanction from Madrid.

The agreement consisted of nine articles. The first declares that all hostilities shall cease, pending the agreement of final capitulation; second, that the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits; third, the transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port; fourth, that the Spanish officers shall retain their side-arms and the enlisted men their personal property; fifth, that after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor; sixth, that after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war, and a roster of all the soldiers in the district; seventh, that the Spanish general shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him; eighth, that all guerillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States; ninth, that the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms, to be disposed of in the future by the United States, the American commissioners to recommend to their government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to those "who so bravely defended them." The articles were signed Saturday afternoon after a four hours' session of the commissioners, who agreed that the terms of capitulation should await the sanction of the Madrid government.

The white-haired commander of the Spanish forces was present throughout the session, and appeared to be utterly heart-broken. He spoke bitterly of the fate which compelled him to sue for peace, but had no word to say against the gallant men who had conquered his army. He declared that he had little chance to win. "I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I held," he said to one of the commissioners. "Every one of my generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single colonel left, and am surrounded by a powerful army. We have counted 67 ships off this port. Besides," he concluded, wearily waving his hands towards the city, "I have secret troubles there."

The volunteer regiments, which have arrived here since the fighting ceased, are standing the climate remarkably well. The men seem greatly disappointed because they arrived too late to share in the battles, but they are seeing plenty of the real hardships of campaigning. The daily downpour of rain last week rendered the camp very uncomfortable. The rifle pits and tents and the ground are soaked with water, and the miserable yellow clay of the Cuban coast makes marching almost an impossibility. The narrow trail from Juaragua to the front is cut to pieces by a constant stream of wagons, and it takes hours for a supply wagon drawn by four starved, exhausted horses, to make the 12-mile trip. The troops look to be in good condition by daylight, but when the swift, tropical nights come down, damp and cheaty, with the men shivering miserably about the sputtering camp fires, or searching for dry places for their blankets, the great mass of troops seems little like a victorious army. The men do not complain, but accept the rain-soaked hardtack and wet shelter tents with cheerfulness.

The news that the surrender of Santiago was an accomplished fact was wig-wagged Saturday morning from the signal station at Aguadores to the New York. Acting on General Shafter's message Thursday, which stated absolutely that Santiago had already surrendered, Admiral Sampson abandoned all preparations for entering Santiago harbor and a further bombardment. When General Shafter said Friday that a hitch had occurred and the city might have to be taken by force of arms, it was believed that the navy's work would have to be continued and the harbor forced, and the arrangements already in progress for the campaign would be seriously interfered with. The removal of this contingency rendered the news of final victory doubly welcome.

The open handed generosity of American seamen was shown when a subscription was opened on Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, for the benefit of the young wife of George H. Ellis, the only man killed on the American side during the battle with Admiral Cervera's fleet. The men eagerly offered their money, and many whose salaries are $17 or $18 a month gave $20 and $25 readily. The subscription soon amounted to $907, and one seaman who had a silver coin taken from one of the Spanish vessels offered it for sale for the benefit of the fund, and it was bid in by another seaman for $25. Lieutenant Commander Mason offered a 5-peseta piece from the Infanta Maria Teresa, and its auction brought $60 more.

Since 5 o'clock Sunday morning a stream of refugees has been pouring into the city, some naked, and all hungry and footsore. Many had fallen by the wayside. Santiago presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked and the stores have all been looted and nothing to eat can be had for love or money. In the streets of the city, as at the entrenchments, at the breastworks and at every hundred feet of the barbed wire fences, were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers. Twenty-two thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5000 at Firmeza and 5000 at Cubitas. Ebonatio and San Vincente, where they have been living for a fortnight. In one case 500 were crowded into one building, which was a regular pig-sty, with a horrible stench. They used the water from the river, where soiled clothing was washed and all manner of filth is floating.

"CUBA, U. S. A."

Uncle Sam Secures Half of the Province of Santiago.

Washington, July 18.—It is new Santiago, Cuba, U. S. A. Five thousand square miles of territory were added to the American domain Sunday, when General Shafter raised the stars and stripes over the city of Santiago, and thereby annexed one-half of the province of that name, on the eastern end of Cuba. It is the entering wedge. Gradually but surely the Spaniard will be dethroned and the Yankee will take his place upon the island. Today the president is considering the problem of appointing a governor for the new territory. It might be supposed that General Shafter would be named, but, anticipating his selection, he has already privately advised the president that he does not care for the appointment. There is a possibility that General J. Warren Keifer of Ohio will be selected. He is a soldier, but has also had large legislative and legal experience, and, besides, has the confidence of the president. It is known that his name is under consideration.

This appointment will be the first of many. Customs officers, revenue inspectors, postmasters and all the retinue of government officials are yet to be appointed. Uncle Sam has a new infant on his hands and a large number of watchful nurses will be required to bring it to the full glory of manhood.

Spanish Prisoners In Annapolis Present at Divine Services.

Annapolis, July 18.—Maryland's ancient capital was crowded Sunday with curiosity seekers, who came from Baltimore, Washington and elsewhere by rail and by water in the hope of getting a peep at Admiral Cervera and the men who fought and lost in the naval fight off Santiago. Those who reached here early in the morning were rewarded for their trouble, as nearly all the prisoners, including the admiral, attended services at St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, where they offered up thanks for their deliverance from the fate that overtook so many of their less fortunate comrades who fell before the relentless fire of the American guns on July 3. The church, which is the only one of the Roman Catholic denomination in Annapolis, is one of the landmarks of the city, and embraces in its membership some of the most prominent and aristocratic of Annapolis people.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic; 10 or 25 cents. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Will Not Go to Porto Rico.

It has been decided that none of the troops who participated in the actual fighting before Santiago shall be employed on the Porto Rico expedition. There are two reasons for this, first the men have suffered severely from hardships, the climate and from fever, and are entitled to a rest; second, it is deemed to be very bad practice to allow the soldiers who have been exposed to yellow fever to be brought in contact with those fresh from the United States. There is also still another reason, a purely military one. Ten thousand Spanish troops are at Holguin, Manzanillo and other points within striking distance of Santiago, and they might not lose an opportunity to recover the ground lost at Santiago if the place were left insufficiently protected. Therefore Shafter's entire army is to be kept on guard on the high hills in the rear of the town until the men have stamped out the yellow fever. Then they will take a turn at the Spaniards if they can be found, and it may be that Shafter's march will end at Havana. He will work as far from his base as possible after his army is thoroughly refreshed, hunting the enemy wherever they are liable to be found.

Cubans Making Trouble.

War department officials feel that they are fully justified in their decision to retain practically all of Shafter's army at Santiago by the press reports as to the growth of serious friction between the American forces and the Cuban troops growing out of the latter's exclusion from Santiago by Shafter's orders. It is felt now that the garrison originally proposed, two immune regiments, would have been quite insufficient to meet an outside Spanish force that might come from Holguin or Manzanillo, and also to restrain the rapacity of the Cubans. It is realized that the present situation is full of difficulty, and the future is dark owing to the disposition evinced by the Cubans to ignore or refuse to be bound by the amenities of modern warfare.

This first symptom of friction has suggested to the officials innumerable difficulties that will arise in the future. Of course it would seem to be only politic now to avoid an open rupture with the Cubans, provided they can be kept in leash and not involve the United States in the disgrace that would follow the sacking of helpless communities; but it begins to appear that for some time to come and even after the conquest of Cuba is complete the United States

The Auxiliary Craft.

The navy department is rapidly moving the large fleet of auxiliary craft, made up of merchant ships, ocean-going yachts, tugs, etc., from Atlantic coast points to Cuban waters, where they will be placed on blockade duty, thus releasing the larger ships for more active duty at Porto Rico and the coast of Spain. Three of these smaller craft were sent south yesterday and most all of them will be on the way within a week, stopping only long enough at Norfolk to have their batteries strengthened. When the war broke out a large number of these auxiliary craft were purchased. They have been distributed along the coast from Maine to Florida, at some 40 or more points, making an effective patrol. There is felt to be no further need of this patrol, so that with the exception of a few important points the auxiliary craft will be withdrawn for service in Cuba.

Navy's Work at Porto Rico.

Admiral Sampson has received final orders from the navy department as to the part the fleet is to take in the campaign against Porto Rico. They are based on the view that the campaign is essentially an army movement, the duties of the navy being to lend every support and assistance to the land operations. The admiral is instructed to aid the army movements by dispatching convoys when required and by covering the landing of troops. As there is no fleet in San Juan harbor or other Porto Rican ports, the navy has a limited field. The reduction of the harbor fortifications will be the main work, but this and all other operations of the fleet will be supplementary to the main operations conducted by the army. The strategists, military and naval, are agreed in the view that the taking of Porto Rico is primarily a military undertaking, and Admiral Sampson's orders are on these lines.

News From Havana.

Havana, July 20.—The Red Cross society has established a free kitchen for the Havana people. Many instances are recorded of fine horses slaughtered here of late, whose flesh has subsequently appeared in the butcher shops.

Maximo Gomez is said to have ordered the hanging of an insurgent chief for acts of savagery.

It is reported from Manzanillo that the situation there is very bad. There is little communication with other places, provisions are very scarce and there is a great quantity of paper money which is so undervalued that the people do not know how to quote it. Advices from Jovellanos, Matanzas, say that a group of over 200 people presented themselves to the military commander of that place recently, urgently begging for something to eat. The commander ordered the distribution of rice and bread among them. Letters from Managuas, Havana province, say the situation there is horrible. The grocery stores are without the first necessary articles, and they cannot import them from Havana. Besides this the little stock of vegetables gathered in the Managua cultivation zone are taken out of the town to sell in other places.

The Eagle's Sharp Work.

Key West, July 20.—The Spanish transatlantic liner San Domingo, of 5500 tons, was totally destroyed by the little auxiliary gunboat Eagle on July 12 off Cape Francis. This intelligence was brought here yesterday by the Nashville, which came up after the attack and found the Spanish ship burned and smashed on the reefs.

The affair offers a striking commentary on the difference between American and Spanish spirit. The Santo Domingo had two five-inch guns mounted and loaded; her magazines were opened, and it only remained to train her guns and fire them to blow the little Eagle out of the sea. The latter, with her comparatively feeble battery of six pounders, steamed to within two miles of the enemy, and pounded shot after shot into her until she turned, and, in a desperate attempt to get into the narrow channel, grounded on the reef without having tried to return the American fire.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male and female. It relieves retention of the water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Geo. E. Greene, Druggist, Barttleboro, Vt

MISERABLE SANTIAGO.

Yellow Fever Cases Few, but City Ripe For an Epidemic.

Santiago, July 20.—A thorough inspection of the sanitary condition of this captured city has been made by direction of General Shafter. The work was done by Dr. Goodfellow, of the general's staff, and by a civilian physician, Dr. Orlando Dwiker. They find that although there are at present but six cases of yellow fever in the city, in addition to two suspects, the town is ripe for an epidemic. Santiago and Rio Janerio are considered the greatest fever-breeding centers in the world. The town lacks every sanitary feature at its best, and now, after two months' siege, leaving the city dirty and repellent, it is a veritable pest hole. The awful stenches that arise from the streets stagger and choke one. No cordial in Santiago has the power to wash out this odor from one's throat.

The city of Santiago is a typical tropical place, with narrow, crooked streets, 1-story dwellings and stores. Many of the houses are stuccoed and painted with startling colors, sky-blue and vivid shades of green predominating. These, with the red tiles of the roofs and the quaint verandas, show evidence of past picturesqueness. This is now in a state of dilapidation and decay, and the city is but a shadow of its former self. The majority of the houses are absolute ruins, and public squares, once green, with fountains playing in their center, are now utterly neglected. The iron fences are broken and rusted, while the fountains, on account of dearth of the water supply, have long been dry. Here and there, through the open doors of more pretentious dwellings, one meets with the vision of an open court filled with palms, brilliant pouchtanos and other flowering plants and trees.

There is no sewage system. The city drainage is all from the surface into the harbor, and the lower part of the city, through which much of the drainage runs, especially from the people's quarter around the lom ring, to the northwest of the city, is the seeding center of malarial, typhoid and other fevers.

The squalor in the streets was frightful. The bones of dead horses and other animals were bleaching in the streets, and buzzards, as tame as sparrows, hopped aside to let us pass. The windows of the hospitals in which there were over 1500 sick men were crowded with invalids who dragged themselves there to witness our incoming. In one square, a relic of an old merry-go-round told of happier days, but on every side there were evidences of the pitiless siege and of starvation.

There are four hospitals in the city, the civil hospital, presided over by the sisters of charity, and the military, Mercedes and Caridad hospitals. In these four hospitals are 1245 patients, which is a comparatively small number considering the lack of food and long siege, but it must be remembered that the reconcentrados were never admitted to the hospitals, and when the notification of the proposed bombardment by our batteries was received, every patient who could stagger out was driven into the streets. Twenty lepers who were in the civil hospital were turned into the streets, and they have been roaming through the city ever since. The largest number of patients are in the military hospital, where there are 37 Spanish officers and 421 wounded sodiers and sailors. In addition there are hundreds of cases of malaria and dysentery, and six cases of yellow fever. The sailors were wounded in the battle of July 1 and 2. They were disembarked from the ships of Admiral Cervera's fleet in order to assist in resisting the attack of the American troops by land. These sailors say that when the Spanish fleet sailed out of the harbor half of the sailors and marines on board had been fighting and working in the trenches ashore for 48 hours previously. Admiral Cervera, they also assert, sacrificed his fleet in obedience to the popular clamor, both in Spain and Cuba, including Santiago, that he should give battle to the American fleet.

Prisoners at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 20.—The Spaniards are becoming accustomed to living on the "American plan," and are making rapid advances in learning our national airs. The officers dress in citizens' clothes and apparently are enjoying themselves in the freedom they have of Portsmouth and vicinity.

Four deaths as a result of malarial fever marked yesterday's mortality in the Spanish lines. Burial ceremonies occurred in the afternoon, the bodies being placed in pine boxes. The name and complete history of the men are marked on each box so that the graves can be visited by friends at any time.

A dispatch was received at the navy yard from Whitelaw Reid of New York, stating that he had sent six trained nurses and 100 cots for the wounded Spanish.

Some question has arisen as to the acceptance of parole by the Spanish officers, owing to a Spanish law. None of the officers has signed a parole, but are awaiting a decision on the matter from Admiral Cervera, to whom the question has been referred.

Ate Poisoned Hash.

Washington, July 20.—Fifty-two men, members of company A, Twenty-second Kansas volunteers, who are stationed at Camp Alger, were taken suddenly ill shortly after breakfast Tuesday. Their symptoms pointed to poisoning, and an investigation proved that each had partaken of hash which had been cooked in a copper vessel in which it had remained over night. The hospital corps declared it to be ptomaine poisoning. Antidotes were administered and 27 of the men recovered at once, and were able to resume their positions in rank. It is reported that all the others are doing nicely, and that none is seriously poisoned.

Sensational Demonstration.

Paris, July 15.—The arrival of the Touraine from New York at Havre with the survivors of the wrecked La Bourgogne was the occasion of a sad scene and a sensational demonstration on the part of a great crowd which had assembled. The tears and sobs of the relatives of those who were drowned when they found that the lasthope was gone were heartrending, contrasting markedly with the transports of joy of the friends of those saved. The survivors of the disaster were extremely reticent, and their stories failed to develop any new detail.

The separating house at the Hercules powder works, 12 miles below Hannibal, Mo., has been blown up as the result of the acid becoming heated. The building was totally demolished. The principal loss will be the closing of the plant.

Klondike Gold.

This Season's Gleaning Estimated at $10,000,000.

Seattle, Wash., July 20.—The Samoa has arrived from St. Michaels with 36 Klondikers, who brought with them nearly $400,000 in gold dust. The Samoa left St. Michaels July 6. Among her passengers was Thomas C. Austin of New Whatcom, Wash. Mr. Austin states that the cleanup on Eldorado, Bonanza and Hunker creeks in the Klondike district this season will not be less than $10,000,000. This, together with about $50,000,000 of last season's output, will all be shipped out this year. He confirms previous reports that important discoveries have not been made.

Several passengers were from Minook creek, where they worked all winter with but little success. When the Samoa left St. Michaels many people there had decided not to go on to Dawson and were waiting on opportunity to come back. One misfortune after another seems to have befallen the craft which have started in toward St. Michaels. Up to the time of the departure of the Samoa not one of the numerous river vessels had arrived except those taken by the steamer New England. The Cottomaugh, which left Seattle early in June with a river steamer and a barge in tow, when more than half way on her voyage, encountered a heavy gale and lost both, nearly going to the bottom of the sea herself. She was thrown on her beam ends, and in this condition wallowed in the heavy sea for 18 hours. Her crew and passengers had about given up in despair, when the storm abated and she righted. She succeeded in reaching port in a battered condition.

The steamer National City, with the river steamer Jane Eyre in tow, also experienced heavy weather and, notwithstanding the heroic efforts on the part of her captain and crew to keep the tow afloat, they were compelled to see her break to pieces. The British steamship Carrone, which left Victoria with a barge in tow and cargo in bond, lost the barge and will now have to return without being able to land her cargo, owing to some hitch in customs regulations.

The miners are reticent about the amounts they brought, as they desire to evade the payment of the 10 percent royalty exacted by the Canadian government. Many of them have smuggled larger sums than they will admit. The largest amount brought out by one person is $140,000.

Joaquin Miller, the well-known poet, briefly expresses the general tenor of the stories told by the passengers as follows: "The Klondike mines are certainly the richest ever found on the face of the earth, but this gold is ten fold harder to get than in any camp I have ever seen."

It is said that the shipment of gold would have been much heavier had those in the interior not felt some apprehension of an attack at sea by privateers.

A Chinese Fiend.

Exploded a Magazine and Killed Himself and Six Others.

Oakland, July 20.—The works of the Western Fuse and Explosive company was blown up by a murderous Chinaman at 5:20 Tuesday morning. Five deputy sheriffs and constables who were trying to arrest the murderer, the murderer himself and a woman were killed. The dead are: Deputy Sheriffs White, Woodsum and Cameron, Constables Koch and Leary; Goon Chung and Mrs. Hill. The Celestial who caused the explosion was employed in the works. He had killed a fellow countryman named Sam Si Sing in a quarrel over a lottery ticket. He then defied the officers who went to arrest him. The murderer fled into the magazine, which contained five tons of giant powder, barricaded himself and threatened to blow up the magazine if anyone tried to arrest him.

Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White, and a posse were on the scene of the shooting shortly after the murder Monday afternoon and kept guard over the Chinaman within his stronghold. All the officers were armed with rifles. After repeated demands to surrender had been made, to all of which the same reply came, "Can you come in here? I will blow up the magazine," the officers retired for the night within the private office of the company, 20 yards away.

Tuesday morning White, after a consultation with the others, determined to break down the barricade, not believing the Chinaman would fulfill his threat. Accordingly the entire posse headed for the door. True to his word, the Chinaman fired the powder, and in an instant a terrific explosion occurred, killing the officers and blowing the Chinaman to atoms. But one piece of the latter's body has been found. White's body was fearfully mangled. It was found nearly 500 yards away. Koch lived long enough to be taken to the hospital, where he died. Mrs. Hill was visiting a Mrs. Pride, who lived across the way. She was killed by falling debris. Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Edward White escaped alive, but were painfully wounded. All the buildings took fire. Engines were soon fighting the flames, but to no avail. The works were completely wrecked. Four houses were also blown down and about 40 partially wrecked. Fourteen cars were blown to splinters and several were burned. Windows were broken in Oakland, Alameda and as far as Berkeley.

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Tutoring.

ANY persons who wish private lessons to prepare for the fall college examinations for teachers' examinations; will be receptive. Sold MISS F. A. SAWYER at No. 4 North Brattleboro.

Her Life Saved.

A Vermont woman was very ill with a complication of diseases; her case puzzled the doctors. Apparently she was on the edge of the grave; that she lives to-day is due to a remarkable circumstance.

Not many months ago Mrs. G. W. Palmer, of Jonesville, Vt., was apparently on the edge of the grave.

For months and months doctors had been treating her for stomach and bowel troubles which had seriously undermined her health.

Instead of improving, however, she became worse. Her life was in danger.

Finally a doctor advised her to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

To-day Mrs. Palmer owes her life to the use of these pills.

This marvelous restoration to health is another proof of the efficiency of this world-renowned remedy.

In telling the story of her life Mrs. Palmer said:

"Two years ago I was afflicted with stomach and bowel trouble. My case puzzled the doctors.

"After months and months of treatment, instead of being with better health, I was much worse.

"I subsisted only on the lightest kind of diet. My stomach would not retain solid food.

"The pain in my stomach and bowels was so intense that I cannot describe it.

"I consulted other doctors but none of them could properly diagnose my case.

"I continued to grow worse. I lost 48 pounds, my nerves were completely shattered, and I was very weak.

"Fortunately in September Dr. C. W. Jacobs, a well known practitioner of Richmond called and advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People as they had wonderfully helped the wife of Rev. S. P. Perry, of Richmond.

"He recommended the pills so highly that I really had faith in them.

"I began to use the pills, and from the first my stomach began to feel better.

"The first effect of the pills was the restoration of my appetite, and the quieting of my shattered nervous system.

"My food did not distress me. I began to regain my lost strength, and in one month after commencing to take the pills I was able to do my housework.

"I have gained 30 pounds and to-day am in good health.

"For the past five months in addition to doing my usual household duties, I have also cooked for nine persons.

"I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, for I am sure I never would have been well again if I had not taken them. I have recommended them to several persons and would urge all suffering people to give these pills a trial.

"I will be glad to answer any questions, by mail or to have any one call, for further details."

To add weight to her words Mrs. Palmer made affidavit before Notary Public Henry Gillett.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all those elements that purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and in this way restore health. Physicians prescribe, druggists recommend, and people everywhere use these pills.

Concord Buggies, Express and Grocery Wagons,

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Milk Wagons and Meat Carts.

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Parties going to the Lake will find at the Lunch Wagon of Granite Cottage near Silver Lake, milk, butter, eggs, bread, and pies for sale. Prices right. At the Lunch Wagon, constantly on hand, hot clam chowder, baked beans, sandwiches, frankfurts, etc. Ice cream, cold drinks, ginger ale, soda, birch beer, pop, etc.

Ice cream will be served Saturday evenings and Sunday. We have boats to let and will make the prices right. Give us a call.

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Kingsley's Dog Wash.

Put Up by A N Kingsley, Ashuelot, N. H.

THIS wash is absolutely free from poison and is warranted to cure mange and to kill fleas and lice, or money refunded. Has cured valuable dogs that have been given up as hopeless. It will also keep the dog clean and healthy and free from that dog smell. For sale by MILLER & KINSON, Brattleboro, Vt.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PACIFIC COAST $25.00 Tourist Cars Without Change.

ST. PAUL, $15.00 SOO LINE.

197 Washington Street, Boston.

Lace Curtains.

On Monday next we shall place on sale a line of

Lace Curtains at 98 Cents

That will be a bargain for close buyers. The regular price is $1.35.

Reed Rockers

For the piazza; cool and comfortable. Just what you will want for the next two months.

Cobbler Seat Rockers.

Another lot just received, some of new designs for the fall season. It will pay you to watch our windows for some of these bargains.

Wood Seat Dining Chairs.

New designs, handsomer than ever I think it is possible, and the prices are no higher than the common goods.

Lace Curtain Rods.

Have received another lot for which you have been waiting.

RETTING BROTHERS

Pie Lifters.

Some thing new, the "Klondike."

The best thing made and only 10 cents. Just try one.

Remember we are headquarters for Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers, etc. We have a

Fine Assortment of Toilet Sets

at bottom prices. Have you been in and purchased one of those tumblers with the High School building on it? Our Pearl Agate Ware is the best made for the money. Hammocks at cost.

WILCOX'S NEW YORK BARGAIN STORE.

Brattleboro, Vt. Greenfield, Mass.

Wd Th

BICYCLES.

New and Second Hand Machines

I have a few '98 bicycles as good as the best at prices that will surely interest you if you want to buy or trade.

I shall keep on hand Tires, Pedals, Handle Bars, Toe Clips, Rims and supplies of all kinds. Repairing of all kinds at prices that will make you one of my regular patrons after one trial, as we warrant all our work the best in town.

J. B. DUNTON'S REPAIR SHOP,

1 Main Street—down stairs.