

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY

From the office, 29 King Street, Woodstock, N. B.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Advertising rates made known on application. P. O. Box E. Telephone.

T. C. L. KETCHUM & CHARLES APPELEY, Editors and Proprietors.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., AUGUST 22, 1894.

APPLES AND CHEESE.

In this issue we publish an interview with Mr. Franklin Sharp on the question of apple culture. It is not as comprehensive an article as might have been well made, but will give our readers a fair idea of the debt of gratitude this county really owes to a man with the unusual genius which characterizes the subject of the interview.

It is not, indeed, the successful cultivation of apples which places Mr. Sharp in a category distinct from the rest of us, but the "art," if we may use the term, of introducing new species of apples to the world. He is continually experimenting, and the sum total of his discoveries is not, we may trust, by any means full. In his own language and terms, Mr. Sharp has promised to give to THE DISPATCH an account of the scientific and truly marvellous process by which he takes the blossoms of two distinct species of apples, and produces therefrom a hybrid which combines the superior qualities of either. New Brunswick and Carleton county in particular have become well known to many people by means of Sharp's apples, and visitors have frequently come long distances to find out the golden secret of Mr. Sharp's success. It is safe to say that were it not for the artificial impediments in the way of apples going to the consumer who wants them, this county would be the wealthier by many thousands of dollars. To Franklin Sharp be the honour of starting the apple and plum industry. It is no exaggeration to say that one fruit bearing tree out of every twenty-five in the county, has come from his nursery. Given the right species, and the apple king tells us that we can raise unlimited supplies of apples, plums, and pears. To try to raise exotics is but to throw away labor and money.

Our politicians might take warning by his experience, and before they attempt to build up an industry by feeding it with lactated food, be sure that it is indigenous to the soil. Otherwise it will surely share a fate similar to the hundreds of fruit trees which Mr. Sharp has proved are unsuited to the condition of the country. There is another industry in this county rapidly coming to the front, and to which THE DISPATCH has again and again alluded. What Mr. Sharp has done in the line of fruit, Mr. C. L. Tilley has done in the line of cheese, and as these two gentlemen have sown, so many others are reaping. If THE DISPATCH had any particular pull at the court of St. James, it would certainly recommend that these two benefactors to the county be knighted. But perhaps they are not after honors which fall freely in political wire pulling circles, but which some way or other, seem to miss the most deserving heads in the country.

OUR ROADS.

The town council has become seized of the fact that the streets in Woodstock need looking after, and the road committee has been ordered to consider and report to the council on the best method and probable cost of putting in a state of efficient and permanent repair, Main street, from St. Luke's church to the bridge, and Broadway from the bridge to the top of the Institute Hill.

The excellent suggestion as to the way in which many of our streets may be put in permanent repair, made to the public, through the columns of THE DISPATCH, last week, will scarcely be found to apply to Main street. That is a stony, hilly thoroughfare, and the heavy rains in spring and fall wash any substance, excepting the most enduring, to the foot of the hill. The members of the road committee say that lack of harmony has not prevented the improvement of our streets, and of course we accept their statement, although the public may still be somewhat sceptical. Anyway, if they can come forward now, and give the council a good recipe for the permanent improving of Main street and Broadway, they will deserve the gratitude of the people at large. The committee says it is hampered by lack of funds. This is undoubtedly a fact. Good roads cannot be built without money, nor indeed, without a good deal of money.

The committee, the council and the citizens generally must simply look the facts squarely in the face. Will it pay the town to make extra exertions to have first class roads or is the game not worth the candle? What are good roads, good sidewalks, good crossings worth to a town, and what is the damage likely to be if the town has bad roads, bad sidewalks, and bad crossings. It's all a question of which pays best. Perhaps the condition of our streets might justify the calling of a citizens' meeting.

Harvest work is in full swing in the North West, weather good, and crops above average.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE FARMERS. His Excellency's Visit to Fredericton.—His Advice to Farmers.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, and the Countess of Aberdeen have been spending the past few weeks in the Maritime Provinces, and their appearance in the cities and towns they have visited, has in every case been the signal for a hearty and in some instances an enthusiastic welcome.

The Earl of Aberdeen is a nephew of Sir Arthur Gordon, now Lord Stanmore, who was at one time lieutenant-governor of this province. In St. John there was a great display in honor of the distinguished visitors, firemen's parade, yacht races, fireworks, besides the multifarious addresses which it is the bounden duty of a governor-general to listen to with patience, and an affected deep interest, and to reply to in terms, which shall lead the public to imagine that he is charmed beyond measure, when as a matter of fact, he is, generally, desperately bored.

After St. John, Fredericton. At the capital there was a repetition of the St. John enthusiasm, on a somewhat smaller scale, since Fredericton has not the proportions of a vast city, as the former place.

Their Excellencies arrived in Fredericton early on Wednesday evening, and after they had got somewhat rested a reception was held in the legislative buildings, followed by a dance. Thursday afternoon the city authorities presented the governor with the indispensable address, which was duly acknowledged in the customary gubernatorial manner.

The agricultural conference held on the square in the afternoon was the event of real practical importance. It is estimated that their were some four thousand people present. The farmers' address read by Mr. W. A. West, president of the Provincial Farmers and Dairymen's Association was as follows:

"On behalf of the members of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick, and the farmers of our province generally, we desire to convey to you and to the Countess of Aberdeen our heartfelt greeting and warmest welcome to our province.

We are glad on this occasion to give expression to our loyalty and attachment to our Most Gracious Sovereign and beloved Queen and to do so through so worthy a representative and to combine with it our welcome to one who has in a practical manner shown himself a friend to the development of this Canada of ours.

We feel in common with our brethren in the West, that we have a country of large extent and rich in natural resources, which are, as yet in some cases, scarcely prospected in others only partially developed, and we would be glad to have with us our friends across the water in greater numbers than at present, to assist in making Canada one of the most fruitful countries in the world.

As the farmers and dairymen of New Brunswick we would like it to be proclaimed to the world, that we have in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, a country which has the natural ability to produce dairy and other concentrated farm products of the very best quality, and that we have room here for thousands more farmers who would come resolved to apply skill and energy to their work. We are proud of and prize our political institutions and our connection with the Mother Country and hope that the future may not only tend to make our own ties to her stronger, but may witness the cementing of Great Britain and all her worldwide colonies, into that Greater Britain which should be an Empire more powerful than any the world has ever seen.

We hope that your visit among us will be a pleasant one and we earnestly trust the future may contain for you many years of happiness and success in the honorable position you now occupy and in others you may be called upon to fill."

His Excellency made a practical speech in reply. He said that: Upon the agricultural interests depended the welfare of Canada and the maritime provinces, whose natural resources admitted of the highest perfection in this particular line. Scientific dairying brought the farmers many direct and beneficial results, the most important of which were the improvement of dairy products and rising of prices for this class of commodities. He was himself a somewhat extensive farmer, having farms in British Columbia, Aberdeenshire and England, consequently he knew how to appreciate all the environments of a farmer's life, and was ever willing to turn a ready ear in the direction from which any good advice would come. For himself and Lady Aberdeen, to whom his excellency referred as a farmer's wife, he expressed the kindest greetings towards farmer's wives present and hoped that every farmer might be as fortunate as himself. He said he understood the tendency on the part of Canadian farmers who to engage in some other business a part of the year. He thought a farmer should give his whole energy to the work, and should find it easy to fill up all his time, and thought it would pay him in the end. While the farmer was away in the lumber woods, things were neglected at home. He ventured to hope that New Brunswick farmers would devote more of their time and attention to dairy matters and show the world what could be done.

Among the vice-regal party is ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, who takes much interest in agricultural matters. In addressing the assemblage, he said that:

He had formed a high opinion of the resources and possibilities of New Brunswick as a dairying country. Here was abundance of good grasses, water and climate, and all that was needed to make dairying a profitable branch of farming, were the cultivation of the best breeds of cattle and the employment and utilization of brain power in conjunction with manual labor. He was glad that between Canada and the United States there existed at any rate free interchange of thought. At the World's Fair Canada had

distanced all the Yankees in a fair race, and he for one was glad of it. The Yankees would learn something by and by. The American eagle had an idea that bombast and spread would make cheese, but he found out its mistake. It found little Canada, with five or six millions, was getting there. It was a splendid lesson to the whole country. He congratulated Canada on her progress. Her success at the fair had attracted world-wide attention, and gave her an advertisement she could have obtained in no other way. His impressions of New Brunswick were crude, but he had an idea the people were a brainy set of fellows. Every farmer should think towards expression. If a good farmer, he thought towards it successfully; if not, he allowed himself to become a slave to work. The dairy was an opportunity to exercise thought. The cow was a mother, and to the man who refuse to acknowledge her as such she gave him little profit for work. Take care of her and the cow will yield large profits. To him who was kind to the cow all things should be added. The speaker said he believed New Brunswick possessed dairy facilities equal to any in the country. Good soil, good grass, everything to make work a success."

Speeches were also made by Governor Fraser, the Attorney General, the Provincial Secretary, and others. Before the meeting closed a resolution was passed conveying to Prof. J. W. Robertson, dominion dairy commissioner, the appreciation of the meeting, at his successful efforts in bringing about the agricultural conference.

Professor Robertson announced that the medal offered by the F. & D. Association of New Brunswick, for the largest yield of milk per cow, had been won by John C. Gilman, of Kingsclear. In Mr. Gilman's absence, Mr. John C. Murray would carry the medal to him. The medal was then presented to Mr. Murray by Lady Aberdeen.

Immediately after the conference closed Lord and Lady Aberdeen held a short informal reception in the assembly room at which the members of the Farmer's Association and a number of others were present.

The Statistical Year Book.

The statistical year book of Canada has put in an appearance at the editorial chambers. It contains the constitution and government of the country; results of the census of 1891; short presentations of important events of the year, such as the Behring Sea settlement, the French treaty, etc.; a chapter on the forests of Canada, the first of a proposed series of monographs on subjects of importance to Canadians. The chapter on the constitution and government has been expanded in deference to many requests for a fuller statement, coming largely from school teachers. It also contains a digest of the Blue Books issued by the several departments, with such explanations as have seemed necessary to meet a very general demand for something more than strings of statistical tables. This book contains some excellent information and every school teacher should write to the department of agriculture for a copy.

A Wonderful Mirage.

Citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., witnessed a most peculiar phenomenon about ten o'clock last Thursday morning. A beautiful and wonderfully perfect mirage was seen in the northern sky. Toronto city, harbor, and Island were visible for nearly half an hour. Those first to discover the phenomenon claim they could distinctly see the church spires of Toronto, but the atmospheric conditions changed so quickly that only the outline could be discovered after the first ten minutes. This phenomenon appeared to be what is classified by natural scientists as a mirage of the third order. The objects were not inverted, as is the case with a mirage of the first and second class, but appeared exactly as one looks upon a distant landscape, only that they seemed to be in cloudland. The city of Toronto, as seen in the mirage, looked very much as it does in reality when approached by boat from the American side. The gradual rise of the city as it slopes back from the water was distinct and the perspective natural. Through a glass it seemed as if faint outlines of streets could be traced.

A large side-wheel steamer could be seen making her way in a south-easterly direction. The large wheel-house, and the funnel pouring out black smoke were perfectly plain to the naked eye. Directly to the north two dark objects surrounded by smoke stood out from the glassy surface of the water. They were supposed to be steamers of the Niagara Navigation Co. plying between Lewiston and Toronto. A sail boat, apparently a yacht, was the most distinct of any object seen in the mirage. Her main sail was set, and she was lying close to the wind. She looked no farther away than some of the small craft that were sailing inside the Buffalo breakwater. She turned and careened with the wind, and then disappeared from sight as suddenly as a picture on a magic lantern slide. In this way the whole mirage seemed to dissolve. A bank of black clouds swept along from the west, and between them and the bright rays of the sun the phenomenon melted away. By eleven its outline had vanished, just as its appearance began to be noticed about the town and the roofs of high buildings were becoming populous with observers. Toronto is about 70 miles from Buffalo.

Something About Oysters.

The Oyster season opens at Lee's Restaurant on Saturday, the 25th of August. We expect a large consignment of oysters to serve on the half shell during next week. Call early on Saturday evening and avoid the rush, as this is to be the first fall installment of this delicacy. JOHN M. WILLIAMSON.

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Woodstock, N. B., August 22, 1894.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for DEPARTURES and ARRIVALS, listing times and routes for various stations like Presque Isle, Houlton, and Bangor.

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