

THE DISPATCH.

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THE IMP STILL MUSES.

DO DISEMBODIED SOULS COME BACK TO HELP OR WORRY?

Dr. Mary Walker's Views Criticized.—He suggests the Gold Cure for Poverty. Thinks Canada is a Wintery Country.—Great Statesmen who Discuss Religion.

Gladstone has, throughout his life, spent a great deal of the time he could spare from politics, to the study of theological questions. Sir Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario, went around his province a year or two ago lecturing on "Evidences of Christianity." The latest acquisition to politico-religious characters, if the St. John papers are to be believed, is the sole surviving representative of this county in the provincial legislature, who wrote a letter to the chairman of the church congress held last week in St. John, "deploring the excess of forms and ceremonies creeping into the church." It was Gladstone; then, Gladstone and Mowat; now, Gladstone, Mowat, and Dibblee.

Certain persons in certain parts of the Dominion are very much exercised because winter carnivals are held, and illustrated publications are sent to England and other lands, which give the impression that Canada is a land of ice and snow. This impression, it is urged, has a tendency to prevent immigration. All this may be very true; but as a matter of fact the kind of immigrants we want, are persons of hardy constitution, capable of standing the severity of our climate. It is no earthly use to represent that our winters are mild when in almost all parts of Canada, they are severe. Frost and snow do come early, and stay with us a long while. The world might as well know the truth. To give up holding carnivals because people may shiver when they read the accounts in our papers seems to me the height of absurdity. It is far better that intending immigrants should know of the climate of the country to which they come, than to be deceived on arrival. We have long healthy, bracing winters in Canada, lots of zero, and piles of snow, and we have no cause to be ashamed of the fact.

Chill penury has repressed my noble rage and frozen the genial current of my soul for so long a time that lately I have been looking through the patent medicine advertisements for some instances of a miraculous cure for poverty, that I might purchase the wonderful drug that wrought the cure, and be lifted at once to opulence. The other day, like the great Richard Arkwright, I was meditating on the hardness of the time when a bright idea struck me. After recovering in a measure from the effects of the blow, I analysed the idea, and found it to be this—why not take the gold cure for poverty? Then comes the question, would the cure, if effectual, make me rich, or merely take away the terrible craving for wealth. If this latter, I would not desire it, for the desire for wealth is not a mere senuous hankering to handle a quantity of filthy lucre, but a spiritual need for good books, choice pictures, great dramas, and other things that are conducive to happiness, or as Carlyle might insist on my saying "blessedness."

Dr. Mary Walker, in an address to a Boston audience a few days ago, told them that she was opposed to capital punishment, and among other reasons for her opposition, gave this, "That while in the abstract she did not believe in spiritualism, she did believe that the departed were permitted to visit their old homes, and haunts, and had the power to influence, and annoy, and incite to good and evil their friends and enemies." If the learned doctor's diagnosis is correct, a great deal of the trouble and annoyance of life is capable of explanation. If the bliss of paradise is what the preachers tell us, the temptation of its inhabitants to come back again to the scenes of their old struggles and sorrows, must be reduced to a minimum. If the temperature of hades is as high as it is represented, the temptation to come back to a lower one must be as strong as the temptation to the average missionary to get out of the sweltering heat to the cool atmosphere of the Himalayas! The inevitable logic then is, that the number of good spirits coming back here as missionaries of helpfulness, and the number of bad spirits coming back as missionaries of evil are about in proportion to the number of men, as compared to the women attending prayer meeting. If Dr. Mary's psychology is correct, it is more startling and alarming, than the bloomer costume she apostrophized a few decades ago. If we can't get rid of our enemies by dynamiting them, what is the use of killing them? If

we hang a man because it seems to be the only useful thing we can do with him, and he is coming back with his ghostly pals to be revenged on the judge and jury who convicted him, perhaps we had better coddle and doctor him, and keep him alive as long as we possibly can, that we may minimize the danger. If he is more dangerous dead than alive, it is logic to keep him alive as long as possible. If Dr. Mary is correct, a great deal of the sin and suffering of this world is explained. Capt. Kidd and his men have been operating Wall street instead of Vanderbilt, Gould, Sage, et al, or have been the power behind the throne. Washington, Ottawa, Fredericton have their Archbishop Lauds and Stafford's, manipulating affairs for us and the men you anathematize as boodlers are simply machines operated by ghostly Mephistophiles. Thank you, Doctor, your doctrine is as comforting as heredity, upon whose dead back we put all our sins.

THE IMP.

Death of Rev. James Neales.

Rev. James Neales, who has been for several years a resident of Woodstock died at his residence, on Monday afternoon last, after a long illness. He was a faithful and devoted minister of the church of England. His death coming, as it did, in his eighty-first year, had been sometime expected.

Rev. James Neales, born in Dover, England, Aug. 29, 1813., son of William and Mary Neales, of that town, was educated at King's College, London, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He practised his profession for some time in Tickhill, Yorkshire, and in the year 1841 came to this country and settled in Stanley, York Co. He continued his practice as surgeon in that place until the year 1844, when he entered the ministry of the Church, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Inglis, of Nova Scotia, and in the following year was ordained priest by Bishop Medley at his first ordination in this diocese. His fields of labor in the ministry were, successively, Grand Manan, Richibucto and Gagetown, being rector of the last named parish for thirty years. He retired from the active work of the ministry in 1887, through age and infirmity, and had spent the past seven years in this town. At the death of the late Metropolitan he was the only surviving clergyman, of those who were at work in this diocese when Bishop Medley took charge in 1845. He was married twice, his first wife being Mary, daughter of the late Dr. Cooke, of Gainsboro, England; his second wife was Julia, daughter of the late Capt. Kortright, of the Royal Navy, at one time on the coast survey of this province. He leaves five sons, Canon Neales, Rector of Woodstock; J. DeVeber Neales, barrister, of Moncton; G. Finnis Neales, of Red Rapids, N. B.; Rev. Scovill Neales, Rector of Andover, and A. Kortright Neales, solicitor, of Ontario, California, and two daughters, Rose S. and Julia Neales, of Woodstock. His funeral takes place at Gagetown on Thursday at 10 a. m. The remains were taken to Fredericton by train on Tuesday, accompanied by the four sons whose names have been given. A number of citizens attended the funeral to the Queen street station.

On Account of The Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Daily News, in an article commenting upon the withdrawal from the Bank of England yesterday of £200,000 in gold by the Bank of Montreal in New York, says the withdrawal is presumably made in connection with the Canadian Government loan. The Times says the sum withdrawn was taken in American eagles, the purchasers being two Canadian banks, the purchase probably being made for the account of parties intending to tender for the Canadian loan. The Telegraph says it is understood that the withdrawal was made on account of the recent Canadian loan. It is rumored that there have been shipments of gold to New York in connection with the United States loan, but there would be a loss upon such shipments at the present rate of exchange.

Freight Rates Reduced.

The talk around Woodstock is that the C. P. R. has made a reduction in rates on freight coming here from Montreal and the west, and that the arbitrary rate of 24c. a hundred from McAdam, in car loads, will be reduced to 12c. This is good news, and shows that the efforts of the Board of Trade have not been in vain. The duty of the board is to give credit to the C. P. R. for making so much of a concession, and to work away until every vestige of injustice in the matter of freight rates is removed. The Board of Trade has proved its usefulness in this respect. Let the members work together for other reforms and improvements, and Woodstock will experience a boom such as it never before has experienced.

LUMBER CUT THIS YEAR.

A LARGER OUTPUT FOR THE COMING THAN THE LAST SPRING.

What will be Done on the Tobique and Aroostook—Something Interesting about Tanning.—A Change in This Line of Late. Upper Leather Not Made Here Now.

Quite contrary to an impression that obtained among the uninitiated public, the lumbercut on the St. John and its tributaries will be larger this year than it was last. The river is cleaner of logs at present than it has been for some years past, in fact there is practically no old lumber to come down with next spring's drive.

On the Tobique Hale and Murchie will cut from 6 to 7 millions, Baird about 3 millions, Beveridge 3 millions, McNair 2 millions, Tedlie and Nixon 3 to 4 millions, Estey 2 to 3 millions, Fraser 3 to 4 millions. On the Siegas G. R. Burt will cut about 3 millions. He has there at work 80 men. Theriault will cut about 1 million, on the Quisebas. Ketchum, on the Aroostook, will get out a couple of millions, and on the same stream Geo. Dunn expect to get 5 millions. Connors cut is not expected to be large this year. Fred Moore has sent 12 pairs of horses and 60 men up the Meduxnakeag where he will get in the vicinity of 5 millions. Nixon will get 3 to 4 millions, and D. H. Keswick 3 to 4 millions, Sawyer will get 5 millions on the Becaguinic for his Hartland mill. Burgess is after 3 millions. Geo. Upham will cut about 2 millions on the foundry land. Page and Mallet 2 to 3 millions, Dickey 2 millions, Noble 3 millions, McLean 2 to 2½ millions.

Taking it all around the lumbering outlook is good, the price of lumber in the American market is said to have risen \$1 a thousand. This is a welcome note.

Tanning Industry.

How curiously the complexion of the business of a whole county can change in the course of a few years is well illustrated in the case of the leather trade in Carleton. Not many years ago a large quantity of leather for uppers was manufactured in this county, and shoemakers on the small scale were scattered in some numbers about. Today there is no upper leather made in town at all, and the shoemaker, working alone with small capital is almost a thing of the past, although a few still work on as a monument to a decayed industry, at least as far as Carleton is concerned. The work these men did some years ago is now done for us in the Province of Quebec, chiefly by machinery, where also the upper leather is manufactured.

The tanning industries of Woodstock finding it somewhat difficult to keep pace with the ever changing fashion in uppers, finally gave up the chase and have devoted themselves solely to the manufacture of sole leather, which they find quite as profitable as the old work, and which does not require so much capital to carry it on. Mr. Ingraham at Simonds, Mr. Boyer at Victoria Cor., and Mr. Dickinson at Hartland, still manufacture some upper leather, and no doubt it is made in other tanneries which have escaped the notice of THE DISPATCH, but the point is that there is not half the upper leather made in this county there was five years ago.

Coun. Taylor's Views.

Coun. Wm. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor returned to their home in Woodstock after a somewhat protracted, but most enjoyable visit to Boston and other cities and towns in New England. The councillor, naturally being much interested in the good roads question, took his eyes with him where he went. He says the road question is the great question in all New England towns. Special pains are taken by the various municipalities to keep the roads in good repair, and the consequence is that such streets as we have in Woodstock are unknown. In Melrose, a town something about the size of Woodstock, the principal thoroughfares are kept in admirable condition. Mr. Taylor is more decided than ever that a vigorous "good streets policy" is necessary for this town, and he is strongly in favor of the town borrowing \$10,000 or \$15,000 and having the streets attended to at once, instead of following the policy of patching up here and there.

The Premier of Nova Scotia.

The premier of Nova Scotia, Mr. W. S. Fielding is expected to address a Woodstock audience at the Liberal meeting in the Rink, on the evening of the 30th inst. The following is a brief account of his career.

Hon. William Stevens Fielding premier of Nova Scotia, and M. P. for the city and county of Halifax, was born at Halifax, on the 24th of November, 1848, and is of English descent. He was educated in his native

city, and has devoted the greater part of his life to journalism. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of the morning Chronicle, in Halifax, the leading Liberal paper in Nova Scotia, as a clerk, and gradually worked through the reportorial and editorial departments to the position of managing editor, which office he resigned in 1874, when called upon to fill a high position in the government of his native province. During these twenty years he did not confine his writing exclusively to his own province, but contributed to various journals abroad. For fourteen years he was connected with the Toronto Globe, as Nova Scotia correspondent. In 1882, at a convention of the Liberal party held at Halifax, after the resignation of the Thompson government, the positions of premier and provincial secretary were offered to Mr. Fielding, but he declined the honor. He, however, entered the administration of the Hon. W. T. Pipes, on the 22nd of December, of the same year, without a portfolio, having previously declined the offer of a seat in it. In May, 1884, he resigned. On the retirement of the Hon. W. T. Pipes, on the 15th of July following, he was called upon to reorganize the cabinet, which he succeeded in doing, and became premier and provincial secretary, on the 28th of July, 1884, and thus position he still holds. He was first returned to the house of assembly at the general election held in 1882, was re-elected on his acceptance, 20th of August, 1884, and again at the last general election in 1886.

Boys Brigade.

The company that gathered together on Thursday evening in the W. C. T. U. hall, to discuss the advisability of forming a Boy's Brigade in Woodstock, was no by any means so large as the importance of the occasion demanded. James Watts acted as secretary. Colonel Baird took the chair, and went into the details of the order which he is one of the prime movers in establishing here.

After this exposition of the nature of the organization, the following resolution, moved by Rev. C. T. Phillips and seconded by Major Vince, was passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, An organization has been formed in Great Britain and her colonies, known as "The Boys Brigade," and composed of Sabbath school scholars between the ages of 12 and 17 years, for the purpose of their being instructed in military and religious exercises,

AND WHEREAS, A better attendance and higher degree of moral excellence has been obtained under this system than any other previously devised, and it is

THEREFORE RESOLVED, That this meeting hereby pledges a moral and monetary support towards organizing and sustaining in the town of Woodstock a company to form a part of the "Boys Brigade of Britain."

Another resolution moved by Rev. A. F. Baker, and seconded by Rev. T. Vanwart, is as follows:

RESOLVED, That all the boys in attendance at the Sabbath schools in the town of Woodstock and vicinity, between the ages of 12 and 17 years, be, and are hereby requested to meet at the W. C. T. U. hall on Thursday evening for the purpose of being organized into such company.

An Event at Edmundston.

A happy company gathered at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Burpee, Edmundston, on Thursday evening last, to celebrate for them the fortieth anniversary of their wedding. The party was made up exclusively of Mr. and Mrs. Burpee's children and their children, Charles W. Burpee, wife and children, Woodstock; Mrs. Tyler C. Burpee, Houlton; F. S. Murchie and wife, Edmundston; Mrs. R. K. Holmes, Caribou, and Miss Lillie Burpee and Mr. Samuel Burpee, Edmundston. They went armed with a silver tea service, which they presented to their hostess. All who were there voted it an evening pleasantly spent. Mrs. Burpee was Miss Mitchell, a sister to the provincial secretary.

Woodstock Markets.

Hay is worth \$6. Oats are looking up. Still quoted at 29c here, but advances outside bid our sellers look for a better price. Potatoes, 80c to 90c, are being bought in considerable quantities. Turnips, 50c. Beets, \$1. Carrots, 60c. Beans, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Butter, 17c to 18c. Fresh eggs are scarce and readily sell for 15c. Cheese, 9½ to 10c. Buckwheat meal, \$1.10 to \$1.20. Cabbage, 4c to 6c each. Squash, 1½ per lb. Pumpkins which are almost out, bring 5c to 7c. As to apples, alexanders sell at \$1.25 to \$1.50, fameuse and wealthies \$1.50 to \$1.75. Chickens, 6c to 7c per lb. Ducks, geese and turkeys have not commenced to come in in any quantities as yet. The demand for oats will probably be good as the lumbering operations in New Brunswick will be very extensive, and corn is high.

A Liberal Meeting.

A liberal meeting will be held in the Rink Opera House on Friday evening the 30th. It is expected that John Harper of Jacksonville, the President of the Carleton County Liberal Association will preside. Among the speakers of the evening will be Mr. W. S. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia, Mr. Davies, P. E. I., and Mr. Gilmore, of Charlotte. This is looked forward to by liberals of the county as a grand rally.

A RAM CAUSES A ROW

BETWEEN NEIGHBORS IN THE PARISH OF NORTHAMPTON.

And They Resort to the Law for Justice.—It Looks as if a Pretty Good Sized Fracas had Occurred.—Hayforks Flying in the air.—To go to the County Court.

Jonathan Swift was a very sarcastic sort of a fellow and he commented on the law in a very caustic manner, as follows, "that insatiable gulf of injustice and oppression, the law." But in spite of the cynical dean's severity, people have continued to go to law, and will so continue unto their lives end.

There appears to have been general fracas in the Parish of Northampton lately, in which the family of Johnson and the family of Trambly took different views of a matter in which a ram, a hay fork, and several other articles played an important part. This, anyway, is the inference to be drawn from a case which was tried before Magistrate Queen on Monday last.

Wm. Johnson entered a complaint on behalf of his son, Edward Johnson, against Joseph Trambly for assault and battery, and also on his own behalf against Joseph Trambly for a same offence. The alleged assault took place in Northampton on the 10th day of this present month, in this present year of grace, A. D. 1894. He likewise enters a complaint against Jas. Trambly for assaulting him, and in the assault severely damaging that useful piece of anatomy called his head, with a hay fork. From all of which it may be judged that the Johnsons and the Tramblys have had a pretty lively time of it. It is said that Joseph and James Trambly went on the day in question to Wm. Johnson's field, to take therefrom their sheep which had wandered thither, and were coquetting or flirting with Johnson's ram. Now it appears that the Tramblys were after taking Johnson's ram away with the sheep. It is not clear whether this was a Jesuitical trick played on the sheep in order to get them home or not, but at any rate, it goes that the Johnsons arrived on the scene, and nobly came to the rescue of the captive ram. Then the war commenced, and in the fracas, the complainant alleges that he and his son were grievously assaulted. He says that James Trambly had a hold of a pitch fork, and after threatening to "split his brains out" proceeded to carry out his threat. Blows appear to have been exchanged, and sore heads, and sorer hearts resulted. Hence this appeal to the magistrate. Mr. J. R. Murphy appeared for the complainant and Mr. Chas. Comben for the defendant. After the hearing before the magistrate the defendant's lawyer availed himself of the privilege of carrying the case to the next county court.

A Close Call.

On Thursday evening last Carrie McFarlan, a little girl about nine years old went into W. R. Snow's steam laundry on King street to see her mother who is working there. She is a playful child and while teasing her mother, she crawled under the mangel where her long hair was caught in the driving shaft and rapidly wound about it. Attracted by her screams and seeing her danger, her mother with great presence of mind threw off the belt that was turning the machine, and stopped it. When she was rescued from her perilous position it was found that in two spots on her scalp the hair had been torn out, and her fingers had received some injuries in her attempt to extricate herself. She is all right now, but she should congratulate herself on an almost miraculous escape from death.

The Days of the Flood.

A recent despatch from London, England, says that remarkable tides flowed in the lower Thames, Thursday and Friday last. Many dwellings and warehouses from Barking upwards, have been flooded. The water has been higher than at any time since the memorable tides of 1891. There has been a further rise in the upper river. Thousands of acres are inundated on farms at Maiden Head and Marlow to the depth of two feet. Some railways have wholly suspended traffic. The water rose fathoms above the level at Hampton and poured over the boundary wall of the old palace, flooding lawns and gardens. House boats drifted from their mooring and then the sudden subsidence left them grounded and capsized. Numerous dwellings and hotels in the neighborhood of Windsor have been flooded. Fishing vessels arriving at Yarmouth report an aggregate of eight of their crews drowned during the recent storms. In consequence of the flooded condition of the town Eton College has been closed for ten days and the students have been sent to their homes. Postmen are compelled to use boats in delivering letters from house to house.