

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY

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Editors and Proprietors.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., NOVEMBER 21, 1894.

TIME TO ECONOMIZE.

THE DISPATCH holds that in Dominion affairs, the time has come to call a halt on extraordinary expenditure. For very many years past, a vigorous and generous policy of what is called "development of the country," has been carried on. Money has been spent lavishly on all manner of schemes. The Canadian Pacific railway has been built, at an immense cost to the country. This great undertaking has no doubt been a boon to the people of the North West. What particular advantage the eastern provinces have derived from their contribution toward the founding of this colossal concern, remains yet to be shown. Carleton county, at all events, is not very heavily indebted to the C. P. R.

But, in spite of all efforts, and all expenditure the population of the Dominion does not increase as it should under even normal conditions, and as it most assuredly should, under the conditions of these extraordinary efforts towards development. It is not the purpose of this article to point out, why our population has remained almost stationary. But, we think, it is neither manly nor wise to deny a fact because it is unpleasant and uncomplimentary to our conceit.

We urge, now, that the duty of the Dominion government is to go in for a rigid system of economical government. We have been boomed long enough. It is now, plainly our duty to set our house in order, and see how we stand. Mr. Foster's loan may have been, apparently it was, most favourably received in England. But, we ask, in all reason, is there never to be an end of our borrowing? To say that the United States is making a loan, and some other country is making a loan, is altogether aside of the question. Let other nations do as they like. We are quite convinced that the people of Canada—the trimmers if you choose to call them so—the mugwumps, if you prefer it—who will settle the result of the coming election are heartily sick and tired of a policy of extravagance.

No party is perfect, and in many ways a party slow to venture may hinder the progress of a country. We are of the opinion, however, that while the policy of boom and development, which has been carried on for the last dozen years, has advertised Canada well, and brought her before the notice of the world, which a less forcible policy might not have done, there has been enough of that sort of thing for the present. We, now, want a policy of expenditure cutting, of civil service reform, of legislative reform, and we can scarcely expect our local governments to take up the cue unless the example is first set by Ottawa.

REP. BY POP.

"Rep. by Pop." was a battle cry which the late Geo. Brown, of "blessed memory" to many people of Canada, used with good effect in his day. It meant that the representation in the legislatures should be according to the population. One place with a population of 10,000 souls should send no more members to parliament than another place with the same population.

"Rep. by Pop." is a war cry which reformers of provincial politics might adopt. Now, let us make some comparison of the population of various counties and the number of representatives they have in the local legislature. In the first place we will take our own county, Carleton. The population, in 1891, was 22,523. This county is entitled to two representatives. That is quite enough, in all conscience sake. But upon what logic or spirit of rep. by pop. does Charlotte county, with a population of 23,751, exceeding Carleton by some 200, have four members in the house? Yet they have. Gloucester, with a population larger than Charlotte—24,901, is given but two members. Albert, with a population of less than half the population of Carleton, namely, 10,971, has two representatives in the legislature. By some very strange freak, Kings county, which has a population of 23,858, less than Gloucester has three members, one more than Gloucester. Madawaska, with a population of 10,514, has one member, quite enough; but why should Sunbury, with a 5,761 of a population have two members, while Madawaska has but one with almost twice as many souls.

Westmorland, the most populous county in the province, having a population of over 40,000 has just the same representation as Charlotte with not much more than half that number, or York with 10,000 less. Again, Restigouche, with a population something over 8,000, has two representatives, the same number as Carleton and Gloucester, which have nearly three times its population.

The city and county of St. John have a combined population of 59,574, and a repre-

sentation of six members in the local house. The population is a shade over twice the population of Carleton county, and they are entitled to three times as many representatives. Nor must we pass by Northumberland—a very big county in extent and name, but with only a population of 25,715, a trifle more than Gloucester. It has one more representative than Gloucester, and one less than Charlotte, which, as has been shown, has a smaller population.

We ask our readers to study these figures and see how we are governed on the representation by population practice. Carleton's two members are ample. One probably would do. For York, Charlotte and Northumberland to send four, and the city and county of St. John six, seems most farcical.

Surely the problem of equitable representation should not be beyond the power of our local authorities to solve.

AN ARBITRARY RULE.

Among some late official notices from the education office is one reading thus: "Teachers who hold certificates of having passed the preliminary examination in July for the class desired (and only such) may be admitted to the Normal School at the beginning of the second term in January, and to the closing examinations for license in June following." According to this order a teacher desiring to take the examination in June next for an advance class is prohibited from doing so unless he had made up his mind to do so last July. If the unfortunate teacher did not make up his mind until the month of August he cannot take his final examination for the class he desires until a year from the following June.

This almost seems to be an unnecessary order, and certainly it is very severe on young teachers who after the month of July find they have more spare time on their hands than they expected, and devote that time to study.

A Fatal Knock-Out Blow.

The manly art is likely to receive something of a set back by reason of the fatal result, detailed below, of a friendly square off between Bob Fitzsimmons, who is aspiring to beat Corbett, the champion of the world, and his sparring partner. A dispatch dated Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 17, says:—Con. Riordan, sparring partner of Bob Fitzsimmons, died at 3.30 this morning from the effects of the injuries received last night while sparring with Fitzsimmons. Riordan had been drinking heavily. He gave evidences of his condition as he walked on the stage of Japode's opera house, but despite this he was allowed to enter into the bout. There were a few exchanges and then Fitzsimmons with a quick pass landed on Riordan's jaw with his right. There are differences of opinion as to the force of the blow, but it was sufficient. Riordan reeled and fell to his knees. Then he lopped over like a dead man. The audience was worked up to a fury of excitement. Boys and men stood up in their seats and shouted. Back in the wings the unconscious man lay in his ring costume with two physicians vainly endeavoring to survive him. After 3 o'clock the injured man began to sink rapidly, respiration growing fainter with every minute, until finally with a few spasmodic contortions he died. The physicians, a few members of the company and Mrs. Fitzsimmons were present till the last. About 2.15 o'clock Captain Quigley placed Fitzsimmons under arrest and took him to police headquarters. The middle-weight champion seemed to expect what was coming and did not even change color. "Yank" Sullivan was with him and offered to go his bail, which the police would not accept until Riordan's condition was more certain.

Practical Joking.

There are some men who have no regard whatever for the feelings of their fellow men, and who, while they would not think of inflicting physical injury to life or limb, do not hesitate at any practical joke no matter how painful its finish may be to the feelings of those upon whom it is perpetrated. An individual with the not uncommon name of George Jones is of a class whom his neighbors are justified in avoiding. Happily his residence at Brookfield, Ohio, is so far from St. John that no one in this vicinity contemplating a practical joke can make him available. A social club near Brookfield got up an "opossum bake," which in the West is a rival in a limited degree of the Eastern clambake, and Mr. George Jones was selected to procure the opossum and to dress it for the club dinner. Mr. Jones provided the feast accordingly, and it was the unanimous judgment of the club that finer opossum had never been served. Sometime afterward it was discovered that a practical joke had been played upon the club, and that the animal which graced the feast was cat instead of opossum. It may be said in extenuation of this offence against the club's stomach that Mr. Jones provided for them feline animals of the best Maltese construction, but this concession to their appetites is not regarded graciously by the deceived organization, and they have commenced legal proceedings against this dishonest purveyor of food. After all this is a happy country. It is not worth while to grumble over the fact that our government occasionally pays fifty cents a day more for labor than it contracts for, when such occurrences as is above described happen in the land of liberty and under the folds of the Stars and Stripes.—St. John Globe

Shot Wife, Sister and Self.

M. V. Straight, a flour and feed dealer in Elmira, N. Y. and his wife, have not lived together during the past few weeks, on account of domestic difficulties. On Saturday Mr. Straight sent a note to his wife, asking forgiveness and requesting her to take him back again. She failed to reply. This angered him, and he purchased a revolver, although he already had one. That afternoon he saw his wife and her sister, Mrs. Mary Whitford, in the business part of the city, and dogged their movements until they were within 100 feet of their home, when he ran up behind them to within 10 feet and emptied the contents of one revolver at them. He then drew his other weapon and fired again at Mrs. Whitford. After firing the last shot he remarked: "I guess I've fixed both of you," and sitting down on a horse block he emptied the other four chambers into his own body, near the heart. A crowd gathered, but no one dared go near Straight until he shouted that he would not hurt any one. Neighbors then removed all parties to the house. Mrs. Straight was shot three times in the back, the balls lodging in the abdominal cavity and base of the lungs. She died this evening. Mrs. Whitford was shot twice, one ball piercing the arm and lodging in the posterior side of the thorax, the other shattering the spinal column near its base. She is still alive, but sinking rapidly. The murderer was removed to the hospital and retained consciousness for several hours. He graphically described the murder to the district attorney. He is now unconscious, and death is but a question of a few hours.

Another City Heard From.

The latest city to have an investigation into "boodling" in municipal matters is Hull, P. Q. Hull is directly across the river from Ottawa on the Quebec side and has a population of some 10,000 souls. A dispatch says: The charges of boodling, which, it is reported, are to be laid against Mayor Aubrey and Ald. Bolt, of Hull, are still the principal topic of discussion in the transpontine city. It is understood that the proposed action will be of a quasi-criminal nature. It will be proceeded with under the second clause of article 4645, section 8, of the revised statutes of the Province of Quebec, which reads as follows: Every person who shall accept any gift, promise or undertaking under any understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby in any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may, by law, be brought before him in his official capacity, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$500, if the gift, promise or undertaking accepted does not exceed in value the sum of \$500, and if the value exceed the latter sum every such person shall be liable to a fine equal to such value, but not to exceed \$5000, and in default of payment to imprisonment in the common goal until such fine is paid.

To Inquire Into Railway Matters.

News from Ottawa is to the effect that the departmental inquiry into the rates charged by the railways in Manitoba and the Northwest opened at Winnipeg on Monday. The instructions to the commissioners are as follows: (1) To inquire into the alleged discrimination in passenger and freight rates by the railways in Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories. (2) To investigate into freight charges generally with a view to drawing the comparison between such rates charged on the Canadian railways in Manitoba and the Territories and those in the United States. The different public bodies in Manitoba, the Central Farmers' Institute, the Grain Exchange, the Board of Trade, and kindred associations are all arranging to produce evidence before the commissioners.

A Theatre Robbed.

The safe in the Theatre Royal Montreal was blown open during last Friday night and \$30,000 in American bonds, belonging to H. R. Jacobs, stolen. A quantity of railway script and seven hundred dollars, belonging to his partner, J. S. Sparrow, was also taken.

Fraternalities.

Regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Thursday at 3 o'clock, p. m., in their hall. First Tuesday of every month being the Union Prayer Meeting. All women cordially invited to attend.

F. & A. M., Woodstock Lodge, No. 11.—Regular meetings held in Masonic Hall the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren are made welcome.

A. O. H., Woodstock Division, No. 1.—Meets in their rooms in McDonough's Brick Block, on the first and third Wednesdays in each month, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m.

Black Knights of Ireland, King Preceptory.—Meets in the L. O. L., No. 38, Hall on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Woodstock Hose Company, No. 1.—Meets first Monday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

Wellington Hose Company, No. 2.—Meets the 2nd Monday in each month.

Regular meeting of the "Y" in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Band of Hope meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday at 4 p. m.

B. of L. E., Missing Link Division, 341.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in K. of P. Hall, King street.

Royal Arch Masons.—Woodstock Chapter G. R. of N. B.—Regular convocations held in Masonic Hall, the third Thursday in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting companions always welcome.

Uniform Rank, K. of P.—Meets in the K. of P. Hall, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

K. of P., Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 7.—Meets in Castle Hall, King Street, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

I. O. F., Court Regina, No. 652.—Meets at K. of P. Hall, King street.

I. O. G. T., Woodstock Lodge, No. 131.—Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the W. C. T. U. Hall.

S. of T., Campbell Division, No. 200.—Meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

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Preston's Pellets,
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Packer Tar Soap,
Cayenne Lozenges,
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Baby's Own Soap,
Infant's Delight Soap,
Rose Soap,
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Camp Spreads, 84 inches wide, good solid material, is being made every day, though we have great difficulty in getting it out fast enough. House Blankets, Union and Wool. Yarn of our own make—fine, coarse and medium—single, double and three ply—white, black, grey or colored—and of course we keep all kinds of cloth—union and all wool, such as we manufacture.

Oh, yes, we must forget to speak of our Dyeing Department. Some of our customers have also forgotten that the parcels of dyed goods they were in such a hurry for, have been waiting for them for weeks and months. If YOU are the person, call get your goods—suits of clothes—dresses—shawls—and all sorts of things dyed black or in colors.

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