# THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

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

### WOODSTOCK, N. B., AUGUST 8, 1894.

### ENGLAND AND FREE TRADE.

Among the many strange delusions to which the devotees at the shrine of Imperial Federation cling with child-like credulity, is her company so completely that no one would the delusion that England is about to go live to tell the tale. While the Japanese back on her policy of free trade, and adopt protectionism. When Mr. Gladstone writes a letter saying that free trade is not gaining in popularity among other nations, our ultraprotectionist friend jumps gleefully to the conclusion that he means that England is tired of her trade doctrine. When Lord Salisbury, on the eve of an election coquets with the handfull of fair traders in England, our advocate of protection now, henceforth and forever, goes into a paroxysm of delight, and is assured that the millennium of an Imperial zollverein is at hand. It is in vain that every ogy and indemnity for the loss of life. The English journal, including the Times and the Standard, surely the most conservative in the kingdom, speak of protection as political error, which some day, however distant, must give way to the light of the economic truth of free trade. Our Canadian enthusiast knows far better than the Times and Standard, far better than the leaders of both parties in England, what the English people want. He will not rest content that the N. P. was an evangel of truth, miraculously sent from above, and committed to a heaven born finance minister, for the express benefit of Canada. No! he must convince the stupid Englishmen at the heart of the empire, that the gospel of high protection is given freely for them, as well as for Canadians. He is purely philanthropic. It is not that the Canadian producer will benefit by a duty on breadstuffs, but that the English consumer will be ever so much richer, if he will only tax wheat-that is of course all wheat except colonial. He has pointed out to us long since that he has a peculiar patent at hand under which the at once arose among the Chinese troops on English may tax imports and get their imports as cheap as if they were not taxed.

Sir John Gorst is in Canada. He was a

### The War in the East.

Japan and China are now at war in earnest, and it would take a prophet of no ordinary reputation to foretell the consequences.

England has peculiar interest in the commencement of the fight by reason of the fact that a ship flying the British colors was fired upon and sunk by the Japanese, before the declaration of war was made.

THE

The first accounts of the atrocities connected with the sinking of the Kow Chung, the ship referred to, are fully sustained in the Times' and Standard's reports which are compilations from the affidavit of Capt. Hanneken, of the Kow Chung, who reached Chemulop in a boat. The Japanese idea appears to have been to wipe out the ship and claim to have been fired on first by the Chinese there is evidence in Hanneken's statement to show that the officers of the Naniwa were aware that the Kow Chung was a British ship before they began their deadly fire upon her. The presence of the Chinese soldiers upon her and their refusal to surrender appears to have raised the Japs' worst passions, and after the escape of the Chin Yuen and the Kuwanie, they returned full of mischief, and almost carried out the idea formed of wiping out the Kow Chung and all her crew. In view of the outrageous conduct thus shown, it is doubtful if Great Brit-

ain will submit to accept a mere formal apolinsult to the flag is probably the worst that has taken place in a dozen years. The apology and penalty demanded will, doubtless, be severe.

The account published by the Times is rather more circumstantial than the official report. It states on July 25. the Japanese Admiral on the cruiser A Kit Sushima, with the two other men-of-war in his command, sighted the Kow Chung, which was carrying 1600 Chinese troops for Corea, in Corean waters, forty miles off Chemulpo. He signalled the Kow Chung to "stop where you are or take the consequences." The transport, which was flying the British ensign, promptly came to anchor. The Chinese man-of-war, which was consorting her, steamed away. The Kow Chung's captain, trusting to the protection of the British flag, refused the advice of the commander of the Chinese cruiser to slip her anchor and run. The Japanese cruiser Naniwa steamed up near the Kow Chung and sent a boarding party to her with instructions to make a strict scrutiny of the ship's papers. After this had been done there was some hesitation on the part of the Japanese commander as to action to be taken under the circumstances. Finally he peremptorily ordered the Kow Chung's captain to follow with his vessel. Great excitement board the transport, and they told the English officers of the ship that they would not surrender. They said: "We refuse to be-come prisoners. We would sooner die here. member of the Salisbury government which everyone knows is conservative. In the China, we will kill you." They then posted course of an interview that distinguished a guard at the anchor chains and allowed no one to go near them. The officers of the Kow Chung signalled to Canada is a great country, and must have remarkable future. I suppose free trade sent with an officer. When the boat arrived Col. Von Hannekin explained the situation ship and sailed under a British flag. He then urged the impossibility of executing the order of the Naniwa's commander, and claimnalled by the cruiser, "Quit ship as soon as possible." The Kow Chung replied that it was impossible to quit ship. The Naniwa her, following this with two broadsides with all her guns, comprising two of 25 tons and four of 10 tons. The excitement aboard the Kow Chung was awful. The troops had begun fitting up a number of small mountain guns when the Naniwa threw the torpedo. The missile struck a coal bunker and burst one troops fired on the Naniwa with rifles and small guns and exhibited the greatest bravery. and soon the Kow Chung was in a badly disabled condition. Many of the Chinese soldiers jumped overboard and on these the Naniwa rained bullets from her deadly machine guns. The Kow Chung gradually began to sink and after 15 discharges from If Mr. Geo. F. Smith's front store had not eight fathoms of water. The troops who re-FORESTERS' PIC-NIC! mained aboard her kept up their fire to the very last, some of their shots being aimed at their own people who were swimming away, GLASSVILLE, they being determined that all should die together. The vessel sank stern first, flying the red ensign of the Chinese. One heavily armed boat was lowered from the Naniwa FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th, and from this a fire was directed upon the troops struggling in the water. There was no attempt to save life. It was evident that costly that the inducement is strong to build no quarter was to be given. All were to be massacred. The Naniwa steamed away to report to the British Consulate or naval officer that seven Englishmen had The committee of management have made arbeen killed. A number of soldiers reached a rock and were saved. Col. Von Hennekin had a miraculous escape and arrived at Chemulpo in a Corean fishing boat on July ance. Foot Races, Three-Legged Races, Sack Races, Bicycle Races, Swings, Merry-Go-Rounds, Dancing on the Green, and other popular recrea-tions. Neither trouble or expense will be spared to make this one of the best fetes ever held in the LONDON, August 4 .- Bloody battles, it is inferred here from the Chinese despatches, are going on in Corean territory. The first battle fought was apparently that of Shan Yeng, where the Japanese troops, after they province. left Seoul, encountered the Chinese troops were entrenched and prepared for battle, having been warned that the war was really A GRAND BAL urned must be replaced by brick. Perhaps this would not work in Wood- Chung and the loss of the troops sent to re-inforce them. The battle was a bloody one, will be held in the Caledonian Hall, for which an efficient string band will be in attendance. stock, brick being expensive; but it is worth and the Japanese were victorious, forcing Tickets for Lady and Gentleman:

China. The Japanese having followed the defeated troops, it was again decided to give them battle, and the fight took place at Yashan. The Chinese troops had brought from home with them several European officers in the service of Li Hung Chang, and these led the Manchurian giants in desperate onslaughts on the Japanese. It is reported that 2000 lives were lost by the Japanese,

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and the loss of the Chinese was also very heavy. After nightfall the Japanese made good their retreat, followed by the victorious hordes of Chinaman. The route was direct to Seoul, where the Japanese expected reinforcements from the fleet. Fresh relays of troops meanwhile, in their absence, had arrived from Japan, and the Japanese found a strong and fresh force of their countrymen awaiting them at Shan Yeng, where, effecting a junction, they made a stand and again faced the Chinese, utterly defeating them and putting two victories to their credit as against the defeat at Yashan.

### Sir John Gorst on Strikes.

The Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst, P. C., Q. C., M. P., formerly Under Secretary of State for India, arrived in Montreal last week. He is a very prominent figure in po-litical circles in England. In 1866 he entered parliament as Conservative member for Cambridge, but lost the seat in 1868. In 1875 he was elected for Chatham. He now represents Cambridge university. He was from 1880 to 1885 one of the parliamentary group known as the Fourth Party, most of whom have since achieved considerable political distinction. In the first Salisbury government (1885) he held the office of solicitor-general. In the second government he was under-secretary for India. In 1890 he was made a privy councillor.

In an interview with a Montreal Star reporter Sir John said in reply to the question, "Is the idea of submitting labor disputes to arbitration gaining ground in England?"

"No! I regret very much to say it is not. You know that is one of the things I am particularly anxious to see brought about. I have striven hard to try and secure the establishment of some kind of an arbitration tribunal in England. The labor commission has now submitted a report, declaring that it is impossible to expect to produce a condition of things where such disputes can be submitted to arbitration without the consent of both parties.'

"I cannot understand," Sir John added with emphasis, "why they will refuse to see that the State, the public as a whole, the people, has the right to step in and settle a dispute between two parties, when the dispute threatens to result disastrously to the public. I do not see why the parties have a right to choose at all about submitting their dispute to arbitration. I want a legal tribunal established which shall have the right to compel the parties to labor disputes to appear before it to have the case adjudicated oon. Strikes interfere with the whole 8 country, and the country has a right to prevent anything that interferes with its business. That, in brief, is my contention. Two guests of mine might have a right to go out into the street and fight out a dispute, but if they proceed to fight it out in my parlor and disarrange and break things up I certainly have a right to find out what the quarrel is all about. The public has the right, or should have, to prevent capitalists and workmen in a certain industry from dislocating the whole trade of the country. "Do you think that Great Britain is likely to be drawn into this war between China and Japan? "No, I think it is extremely unlikely that either England or Russia will be drawn into the war. You must remember though that war had not actually broken out when I left England. It is hard though to see why any European nation should be involved." "Both England and Russia have been and are now on very friendly terms with China and they have had no cause to quarrel with

## Manchurians, who had come in from No.th RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

### DEPARTURES.

6.10 A. M.-MIXED-Week days: For Presque Isle and points North.

7.22 A. M.-EXPRESS-Week days: For Houl-ton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, St. John, Vanceboro, Bangor, Boston, &c.

11.50 A. M.-MIXED-Week days: For Freder-icton, &c., via Gibson Branch.

2.00 P. M.-MIXED-Week days: For Vance-boro, St. Stephen and St. Andrews. 12.25 P. M. - EXPRESS - Week days: For Presque Isle, Edmundston, and points

7.30 P. M.-MIXED-Week days: For Houl-ton, McAdam Junction, St. Stephen, St. John, Bangor, Boston, &c., and Saturdays excepted. for Sherbrooke, Montreal, &c.

ARRIVALS.

6.10 A. M.-MIXED-Except Monday, from St. John, St. Stephen, Vanceboro, Bangor, etc. 7.20 A. M.-EXPRESS - Week days: From Presque Isle, etc. 11.00 A. M.-MIXED-Week days: From Fred-ericton, etc., via Gibson Branch. 12.25 P. M.-EXPRESS-Week days: From St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Vance-boro, Bangor, Montreal, etc. 7.20 P. M.-MIXED-Week days: From Ed mundston, Presque Isle, etc.

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This is GARDEN BROS., Druggists-want to tell you about the Soda-

Hey, what's that?

Water with Delicious Fruit Syrups and Cream, for circus day, and-

I will be in and get some. It must be good; everyone says so.

A new lot of Havana Cigars just in. Would like you to look at New Perfumes and Toilet Soaps, too. Good-bye.

Ring-a-ding, ding, ding, etc. Aug 6th.



AUGUST 8TH.

Englishman is reported to have said:

a remarkable future. I suppose free trade does not bother you much here. I see Australia has been worrying about it, but I do to the Japanese boarding officer. He told not think she will adopt free trade with the him that the Kow Chung had left China in Motherland. It is probable she will embrace time of peace and there had been no declarafree trade with those countries under the tion of war that the vessel was a British Australasian Government. I am a free trader to the backbone, and I suppose every politician in England is. Free trade for Canada is a subject that must be left for the ed that the flag should be respected and the politicians of your country. The conditions ship escorted back to the Chinese coast. are vastly different here. Revenue has to be raised, and the most natural way to do so in and a little later the Kow Chung was siga large country where the population is scattered, is by taxing the imports. If a tax were levied upon the people, the cost of the collection would be too great. But still I thereupon flew an answering pennant, steam-might say I think that protection is carried in ed quickly, and lined up, broadside on, at a many cases to great extremes. We find a distance of about 200 metres from the Kow whole nation subservient to one or more Chung, and at once discharged a torpedo at -manufactories for the development of some article the consumption of which does not warrant such procedure. Fair trade is a subject that has received much discussion in England, It might, perhaps, be of more advantage in Canada than England. Commercial treaties are impracticable with England. Now, for instance. take France, the only dutiable import to England is wines. of the boilers, the explosion being terrific but not sufficient to sink the vessel. The Chinese The amount used is infinitesimally small. It would be no advantage to the bulk of the people to remove that duty. Or take The Naniwa continued to fire her ten-tonner America. The only imports to England worth mentioning are food and raw material, and no politician would think of taxing such necessaries. It would be cutting off our noses to spite our faces.

#### BRICK AND WOOD.

been built of brick, Sunday morning's fire would have been much more disastrous in its result that it was. No wooden building could have been saved, even in the calm that, at the time of the fire, prevailed. Moralbuild of brick where and when you can.

Wood is relatively speaking such cheap material to put into buildings and brick so of the former, and while there remains this difference in the cost of materials we can hardly wonder that wood is preferred. In a country where wood as fuel is cheaper than coal, one cannot expect that coal will be used, and the same thing holds good in discussing wood and brick as building material.

With a big fire started before the firemen can get it in hand and a moderate wind blowing, a wooden town is always in danger of a conflagration no matter how efficient the fire department may be, or how perfect the water supply. Fire is a furious element and given certain conditions, as everyone knows, becomes completely unmanageable. The that were sent to Corea to suppress the re-best protection is brick walls and slated bellion. This was on July 29. The Chinese roofs. They are capital assistants to a good brigade. In some towns there is a brick limit within which a building having been on, by reports of the sinking of the Kow burned must be replaced by brick.

while for our progressive men to consider the the Chinese to evacuate their fortified posiestion whether brick could not be manu- tion and retreat northward.

Japan." "Would England's sympathies be with China or Japan?'

"Well, considering England's immense commercial interests in China, I should certainly say with that country. China has an immense frontier contiguous to India and her government has always been most courteous bout the settlement of any difficulties which have arisen in connection with the frontier. Russia would not be likely to run into war with China without great provocation."

It took all the available space in the monster steamship "Titanic" to accommodate Cook & Whitby's immense circus organization. This is probably the largest, show in the world.

A grand Picnic and Festival will be held at

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COURT CLASSVILLE, I. O. F.

rangements for a variety of entertain-ments, including

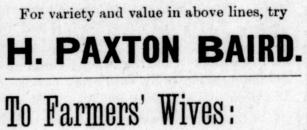
**GRAND POLYMORPHIAN PARADE** 

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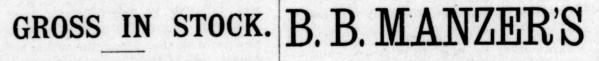


Your husband uses a mowing machinehorse rake and hay fork--and you are glad from time to time that the old fashioned Haying, with its TOIL and sweat and worry is in the past. So HE will be glad for you, that the old tiresome, exhausting spinning wheel can be put away-while the Woollen Mill will-card, oil, spin, and double and twist vour wool into yarn for 18 cents a pound .--You pay us 18c.--and we do the rest.-You can have it coarse or fine, hard, or slack twist, two or three ply-white or sheeps grey, all for the same price.-Life is too short-doctors' bills too long-to work hard all day and board yourself for 15 cents.-So please your husband, and save your health, by getting your yarn made at the FACTORY.

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Call and see us, and we will gladly furnish you with further instruction.

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Extra Heavy, Silk Finish, \_\_\_AND\_\_\_\_ With Spliced Heels and Toes.

These Are Hermsdort's Fast Black. Are at They Pretty? JOHN MCLAUCHLAN. Aug. 6, '97.

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