

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY

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

WOODSTOCK, N. B., NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

CITY AND TOWN.

A Kansas City paper, the Star has an article under the above heading, and as there is a great deal in it which applies to the east as well as to the west, extracts are given at considerable length. After showing the absurdity of calling every settlement a 'city,' this paper says:

It is the truth that a very considerable fraction of our people live in what it would be an excellent notion and convenience to call just "towns." Every county in Missouri has one "town," the county seat, and sometimes several towns, the county seat the capital, having the chance to be the best, usually possessing what historical advantage there may be, and the larger share of accumulated wealth. "Life," as a large body of citizens find it, is life at the county seat. It is somewhat remarkable that, while there is a reasonable amount of essay writing about "life on the farm," and whole libraries are published every year about the conditions actual and proposed of existence in large cities, very little is said or done about distinctively "town" life, what might be called the county seat environment, which is the sphere of such a large proportion of the population. Placed thus, between the large city and the country proper, it is noticed that the aspirations and affiliations of the town are constantly growing nearer to the metropolis. Once the general gathering place of the town—the forum and the theater—was called "the hall." It is now the "opera house." In the streets the city names are prevalent, and why not? Once connected with a great city by railroads, one, or two, or three, as our towns are, distance is so far abolished that the towns seem to be in a sense "additions" to the cities. This forced proximity also affects the modes of life, wherewithal men shall be fed and clothed. * * * Every thing that may be brought to New York may be brought by what is indeed the world's "common carrier" to the country town. Supposing the wealth and the disposition to luxury to exist, it would be possible to live in as much style in a modern Western town of 2,000 inhabitants as in one of 200,000. The tendency undoubtedly, as wealth accumulates, is to assimilate more and more of elegance, at an expense which would once have been deemed extravagance. It would be safe to say that at present the per capita supply of pianos in the country towns of Missouri is as great as in the largest cities. The universal reign of the public school system is one of the influences which have elevated the standard of the towns. Every town has its high school, or a school answering its purpose for the time and place. Of the denominational and other colleges, seminaries and academies—institutions which have shown their value by continuance in face of public education by the state—most are located outside of the largest cities, and this is also true of most of the state charitable institutions. The education of the town may be said to be the same as that of the city. There is, of course, in the United States, as in all enlightened countries, the tendency to seek the great cities as fields of every sort of action; it is this that makes cities. Yet with us the towns retain a vast amount of ability, men of rank in all the professions are found in them, and in the field of active politics and government their influence is potent and powerful. * * * The need of the town as of the city is better local government. The town has its limitations in fact. It may be much, but it cannot be Paris nor London, nor New York, nor Chicago, and it is not worth while to begin by rivaling those cities in the creation of municipal debts. The wisdom of the townspeople and of the legislature, of all whom it may concern, should be devoted to the devising of a system of government of the right size for the town; built for it, in short, in which it shall be a matter of honor and pride to serve; which shall do its work continuously and certainly, as do business corporations; aiming not to make great cities out of small towns or little cities, but to bring to their communities good streets, light, water, sanitary appliances; protection for life and limb; education as complete as need be; all the comforts and conveniences that it develops on the community to secure to the individual. 'The towns, as a rule, are facing in that direction.'

Every word in the above article will apply to eastern towns, and consequently to this town of Woodstock. We are connected by the electric wire and by railways with the very heart of the world. Means of improving mind and body are within our reach, quite as easily as if we lived in a large city. Our school system, if it is not as good, should be as good as the school system of any city in Canada. Those means of advancement in knowledge and culture which we have not, can be had practically for the asking. First and foremost we want a public library and reading room. We have the money for this if we can only find where it has been hid. Another thing we need, is the disposition among our citizens to beautify the town. A building pleasant to the eye, would have been no more costly than that heinous monster of architectural deformity—our town hall. Utility must not be sacrificed to beauty, but let us have beauty when it does not conflict with utility.

As the article from which we quote says, "the need of the town, as of the city, is better local government." To have this, all of us must take an interest in town affairs.

There must be an end of leaving the management of our business to any one who can "pull the ward." Citizens have no just cause of complaint if town politics are mismanaged, so long as they will not exercise themselves in bringing about a more healthy state of affairs.

Japan's Triumph.

The news we get from the far east respecting the progress of the war between Japan and China, is not altogether reliable, and is generally subject to connection. But, as far as can be learned the Japanese are decidedly getting the better of the fight. The war may be compared to a huge over armed, over manned three decker of the olden days, engaging in combat with a small gun boat, but armed with the latest and most approved fighting implements and manned by men, not machines. A dispatch from Yokohama is as follows:—

Advices received here from the front show that there has been heavy fighting in the country just north of Port Arthur. The despatches received are brief and are silent on some important points. It appears that Field Marshal Oyama divided his forces. While one division landed on the east coast of the peninsula north of Talienwan another division was detached with orders to effect a landing near Kinchow and to proceed thence and join the main body of the army. This operation was a complete success. The Japanese encountered no Chinese warships and their transports reached Kayonko and disembarked troops, guns, horses and munitions safely.

Kinchow, which is a walled town and which was believed to be held by a large garrison, was immediately attacked. The outer defences were carried by the Japanese after a few hours' fighting, and as the Chinese made little further resistance the Japanese were soon masters of the place. In the meantime the Japanese fleet which had conveyed the transports opened a heavy fire on Talien Wah and Kakuyon (Kayonko) covered by which the land force attacked and captured Talien Wah in a brilliant fashion. The despatches state that the losses were heavy. They also mentioned that important naval engagements occurred Saturday, but give no details.

It is the largest naval station belonging to China. It is situated at the extreme southern point of the Liaotung peninsula, has twenty-five feet of water at low tide, is bordered with wharves and quays and supplied with dry docks and railways. Here are foundries and workshops and provision to repair, refit and construct ships of all sizes. The port is entered by a channel about two hundred yards broad, and while it does not afford an anchorage for a large fleet its fine tidal basin is capable of holding from fifteen to twenty warships. As the harbor is free from ice all the winter it is an admirable place for a squadron to seek refuge for repairs and re-coaling. The coast defences of Port Arthur cover over four miles of seaboard and consist of about a dozen batteries equally distributed on either side of the entrance to the port. The place is reported to be defended by 7,000 troops, accoutred and drilled under European model, and the port further defended by submarine mines and a fleet of torpedo boats. Despatches hitherto have chronicled the fact that the Chinese northern squadron had been refitted there for some time past. Upon several occasions also it has been reported the Japanese had effected a landing near Port Arthur. The land portion of its defenses, generally known as the "Back Door," is said to be weak and experts have expressed the opinion that if Port Arthur were attacked on the land side it was more than likely that it would easily fall into the hands of the Japanese.

A telegram received at Washington on Nov. 4th by the Japanese legation from Marshall Yamagata, under date of Kin Len Chan, 2.15 p. m. Nov. 2, is as follows: On the 21st of October the detachment under command of General Tatsumi took possession of Fong Fang, the most important stronghold next to Moukden. The Chinese soldiers mostly fled toward Moukden, the rest in the direction of Hal Ching and Ta Ku San. The native inhabitants were suffering from plunder and devastation; committed by the Chinese soldiers and welcomed our army. The capture to this date amounts to 55 cannon and 1,500 arms; about 2,000 rounds of ammunition for the cannon and about 2,500 for the other arms.

The big naval station which the Japanese are after is Port Arthur.

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Fuller particulars in a later issue.

JOHN CHESTNUT, DAVID HIPWELL.

Upper Woodstock, Oct. 22, 1894.

The Dead Czar.

The Czar of Russia died on November 1st. The cablegrams say that his end was peaceful, as his life comparatively speaking had been.

Alexander III (Alexandrovitch), emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, who succeeded to the throne on the murder of his father by Nihilist conspirators on March 13, 1881, was born March 10, 1845. For some time after his elevation to the throne he seldom appeared in public, but lived in the closest retirement at Gatchina, being in constant dread of the machinations of the secret societies of Socialists. His coronation took place at Moscow, May 27, 1883. He was very shy and a poor speaker, in fact, he had no talents, but was an honest and a moral man, who tried to do his duty, who was brave and did not fear death, and who, if he could, would have done a great deal of good, but he had not the originality of character to rise superior to his advisers, and he was intensely jealous of his Imperial authority. Six foot three in height, weighing 250 pounds, the Emperor looked like a giant.

At a meeting of the Czar and his courtiers about a year ago a discussion ensued on the matter of a distinctive title for the Emperor, a courtier proposed that "as the father was known as the liberator," the late Czar should be named "Alexander the Just."

"Oh, no," the Czar exclaimed. "I am and shall remain the Peasant Emperor. Some of my nobility style me so in derision, scoffing at my affection for the moujik; but I accept the title as an honor. I have tried to procure for the humble a means of livelihood, and this, I think, is the best and only means of keeping the world going. After all, I believe that only two men have really known what socialism is—Henry IV, who dreamed of giving every peasant *la poule au pot*, and perhaps myself, whose greatest ambition is to save the Russian peasant from dying of hunger. For when the people understand that they run no danger of starvation they begin to bless God and end by loving their sovereign, who represents Him on earth. I am not among those who believe that the only way of ruling easily is to render people powerless by privation and fear of the morrow, and my greatest ambition is to deserve to bear to the last the title of the Peasant Czar."

That His Majesty fulfilled his duty in life according to the best of his judgment is evidenced by the following comment on his career by leading British journals:—

In recalling the circumstances of the late Czar's accession to the throne the Standard says: "His life was one long martyrdom, which he bore with serene fortitude. That he kept his head clear and his judgment stable argues his uncommon strength of character. The price had to be paid for this stern exercise of will power. It may readily be believed that the malady to which he succumbed had its origin in his disappointment of heart and vexations of mind. We believe the Franco-Russian friendship will be little affected by his death. His son Nicholas must move for a considerable time in the grooves of policy worn by others."

The Graphic says: "On the whole the Czar's influence was healthy. He leaves Russia distinctly happier, stronger, and more prosperous than in any other period of her history. He was faithful to his great trust as custodian of European peace."

The Times says: "It is the Czar's highest title to the gratitude of his subjects and mankind that he invariably strove to preserve peace. He has passed away with the consciousness that he so used his great position as to save the human race the awful scourge of a great war. Whether his policy for his own subjects was as beneficent as his foreign policy we need not for the moment inquire."

The Morning Post says: "We warmly admire his strict sense of duty and the heroic way in which he struggled against the rapidly-increasing weakness. There is no reason to doubt that Nicholas will walk in the footsteps of his father, who commanded the gratitude of his subjects and the respect of Europe."

The Chronicle says: "The death of the Czar calls forth human and personal emotions before which all political and public considerations subside. For doing his utmost to preserve the peace of Europe millions who detest his ideas and the nature of his rule will respect his memory. We devoutly hope his pacific views will be shared by his successor."

The Daily News says: "Everything was on a colossal scale in the Czar's experience, not only in his sufferings, but also in the appalling possibilities of his mistakes. A single blunder of vanity or ambition would have brought upon Europe the most devastating war in history. To his eternal honor the blunder never was made. Amid all the gloom and despondency of his life he was true to the tremendous duty Providence had imposed upon him. There are all the elements of perfect understanding between the new monarch and his people and it seems impossible to believe that the old repressive system will continue."

However much the Czar may have loved his eldest son, he had no great respect and admiration for him as a Russian Emperor. He is a student, and Alexander III., thought that students are of small account in the world as compared to men who can bend iron poker in their fingers. Nicholas Alexandrovitch has studied all his life because studying was his only pleasure. As Emperor he has issued a proclamation announcing the death of his father, Alexander III., in which he says: "May we be consoled by the consciousness that our sorrow is the sorrow of the whole of our beloved people and may the people not forget that the strength and stability of holy Russia lies in her unity to us. We, however, in this sad and solemn hour when ascending the ancestral throne of the Russian empire and the Czarism of Poland and Grand Duchy of Finland indissolubly connected therewith, we in the presence of the Most High record our solemn vow that we will always make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and glory of beloved Russia and happiness of our faithful subjects."

RECEIVED

This Week:

- Preston's Pellets,
- Silver Soap,
- Packer Tar Soap,
- Cayenne Lozenges,
- Colgate's Sachet Powd'r
- French Perfumery,
- Seeley's do.
- Baby's Own Soap,
- Infant's Delight Soap,
- Rose Soap,
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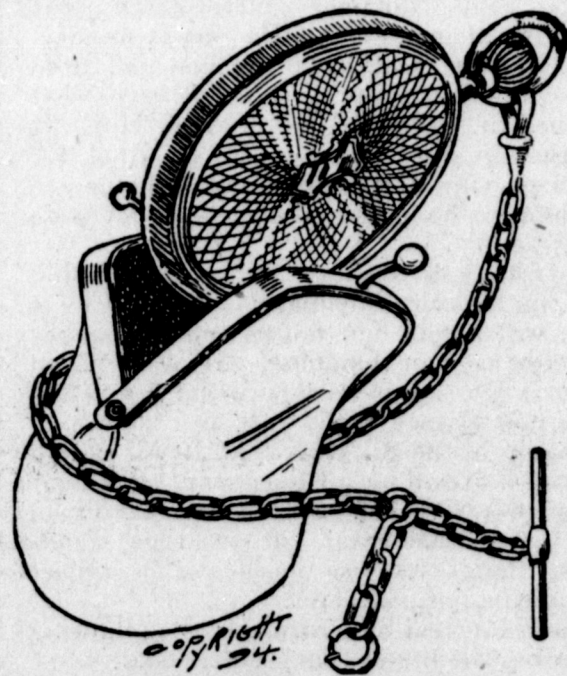
To Farmers' Wives:

Your husband uses a mowing machine—horse 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 your wool into yarn for 18 cents a pound.—You pay us 15c.—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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