

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY

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Editors and Proprietors.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., DECEMBER 12, 1894.

OUR MANY THRONES.

In another column we reprint a letter written by that master of the English language, Prof. Goldwin Smith, to the Canada Farmers' Sun, the organ of the new party, the Patrons of Industry, under the heading, "Veils and Feathers." A perusal of this letter will well repay our readers. Indeed, it is one of the charms of Prof. Goldwin Smith, that whatever he writes is not only worthy of perusal, but also of serious thought, however different our conclusions may be, from the conclusions he may have reached, and so fearlessly proclaims.

Is it not time to ask ourselves, in all seriousness, if the professor's criticisms in this particular article are not fair? We seem, as a people, to be laying ourselves open to his kindly, but penetrating, satire. In the course of a year, in this Dominion of Canada, no less than nine speeches from nine different thrones are delivered by nine different representatives of the sovereign. In the first place, we have the speech from the throne at Ottawa, the circumstances attending which Prof. Goldwin Smith says, "vies as a display of ineffable dry goods with the opening of the British House of Lords." Then we have, every year, a speech from the "throne" at Fredericton, with probably a less gorgeous display of "ineffable dry goods." And each province has its own "throne," besides the throne at Ottawa. This kind of thing can surely be pronounced nothing short of absurd.

It is far from the policy of this paper to say anything disrespectful of monarchy in general, and of the British monarchy in particular. The exhibition of republican simplicity to the south, is not such as to lead us to surrender the happy connection with England which we now enjoy. But we can be loyal to British connection without covering ourselves with frills. Just now we are looking for opportunities to cut down our running expenses, but with so many thrones to maintain it seems difficult to apply the pruning knife. The salaries of the governor general and the lieutenant governors cost us about \$125,000 a year, not counting the necessary expenditure in keeping up the "courts," which are necessary adjuncts to the "thrones."

HONORS ARE EASY.

A most satisfactory state of affairs appears to have resulted from the recent political meeting. The Liberals are naturally sure that the good seed sown cannot all have fallen on stony ground, and ardent Conservatives are willing to testify on oath that the weak-kneed have been strengthened in their convictions by listening to the arguments of Mr. Davies and Mr. Fielding, while "grits," by the score, are also flocking into the Conservative camp. This result seems to imply a paradox, but it is the talk on the streets, and what is talked on the streets by gentlemen of political proclivities must be true.

This journal thinks that the spirit of tariff reform is in the air. It judges this, not from the expressions of Liberal orators and Liberal organs, but from the sentiments expressed by the independent press of Canada. The orators, who were present, promise us tariff reform, and if the people have confidence in them, they will probably secure a large support. We were told that the Conservatives made all manner of promises which they failed to fulfill, and it may be that the people fear that the Liberals will be troubled with a similar weakness. The public may have become cynical by this time, and hold that "all men are liars," of whatever political stripe.

It is a sign that economic truth is spreading, when the heartiest applause was given the speakers, when they touched on what they thought dangerous ground—direct taxation. No one doubts that this will come in time, though most of us may be food for worms before men can stand the pressure of knowing just what they pay to be governed. Tuth, however, must in the end prevail, but we must have patience.

The plan of campaign adopted by high protectionists, is to cry to the tariff reformer, "you cannot raise the heavy revenue we need without high duties," to acknowledge that whether we will or not, we must be heavily taxed. This appears to be too true, and the very first duty of a tariff reform government must be a sweeping reduction in legislative expenditure. Let the government, whatever its complexion may be after the next election, take a lesson in this respect from the Canadian Pacific railway. No servant remains in the employ of that road one moment after his services are unnecessary. If we can get our expenditure down, we are confident that the people are not so wedded to protection that they will insist on continuing it when it has

survived its usefulness. The fact that its advocates, instead of defending the doctrine, make a point of the fact that we cannot get along with a smaller revenue, goes a long way to prove this. The aim of earnest men is that we shall be a country governed economically, and a country in which there shall be few very rich and none very poor.

Mr. Davies Criticized.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

SIR.—Upon reading your report of the speeches in the rink, on Friday night, Nov. 30th, I find there is room for a little mild criticism. And first, I would premise that Liberal speakers both in and out of parliament, as a rule, deal in generalities. They are continually talking about free trade—as a principle—as their principle. But when they come to apply this principle, they offer us something altogether different. It is a tariff, a tariff for revenue only if you will. Mr. Davies says, "there are three policies adopted by the nations of the world with reference to the trade question, and that all economic writers uphold free trade and say that it is impossible to challenge the accuracy of the principle, etc." Now I hold that it is of more importance for our people to know what the nations of the world, civilized and uncivilized, practically think on this matter, than to learn the theories of every "professor of repute in the colleges of the world." On this point I observe that there is not a civilized country in the world that accepts free trade as a principle. Great Britain does not do it, a large part of her revenue coming from duties on certain imported articles. The British tariff differs from that of Canada, and the United States in that, while taxing the people, it affords the home producer or manufacturer no protection, while those of Canada and the U. S. do afford such protection. The result in Great Britain has been, that farm lands renting formerly for two hundred pounds sterling per annum now bring about sixty pounds. Will our farmers please make a note of this? Mr. Davies, as above quoted, says there are three policies adopted by the nations of the world with reference to trade, etc. I take exception to this. There are two possible policies with regard to any article imported. It is either allowed to come in free or it is charged with a duty. This duty is either protective or non-protective in its nature. A duty on tea or coffee would not be protective because those articles are not produced in Canada. A duty on coal oil imported would be protective, as this article is largely the product of Canada. A Canadian duty on coal oil of 15 cents per gall., or 7 1/2, or even 6 cents has in it the principle of protection, and Mr. Davies is going to eliminate every vestige, (mark what follows) "every vestige of protection or taxation for the purpose of excluding foreign goods." Protection is popularly supposed to benefit the Canadian producer, and Mr. Davies gives us to understand that it injures the foreigner, so, it is not protection in itself, but protection for the purpose of benefitting Canadians and injuring foreigners, that Mr. Davies denounces. That I am not misrepresenting the gentlemen, let us consider, that when imported coal oil was charged 15 cents per gall. I am not aware that he or his party denounced it as robbery, and should a Liberal supporter complain of that rate being high and protective, the Liberal leader would inform him that he did not understand the subject that the rate per cent was in reality very reasonable, and while protection for the purpose of benefitting Canadians was altogether wrong, incidental protection was eminently right and proper, and so the follower would take home his oil, and boast of the great liberal free trade party to which he belonged. Mr. Davies tells us that the tariff and taxation must be reduced to the last dollar, so that not one cent shall be taken out of the pockets of the people, excepting what is necessary for the purpose of revenue. Mr. Davies should know that the dominion government, last year, did even better than that. Their income was less than their expenses, and yet he did not have the grace to thank them for it. Mr. Davies further tells us that the prosperity of the people of the U. S. was due to the free trade existing between their forty-four states or commonwealths, and afterwards he represents New Brunswickers as being ruined by free trade with Ontario and the other provinces under confederation. Mr. Davies appears to be a rather poor judge of cause and effect. "Hewers of wood and drawers of water." According to Mr. Davies, free trade with the U. S. would be an excellent, but free trade with the upper provinces is our ruin, this shows the gentleman's true inwardness. But, there is the rice question, \$200,000 per annum pocketed by one man in Ontario, as regards this, I would say that if the statement was true, there would be more than one man go into the business. I am afraid the gentleman is in the habit of "drawing the bow," and that his assertion on this point is on a par with his statements about the New Brunswick cotton mills, the exodus, "Carleton county losing 5,500 people in the last ten years," the "tall chimneys and the hum of machinery that is lacking." Mr. Davies seems disposed, when he thinks of Carleton county, to sit down and weep over it, but he may as well dry his tears. I think the rural districts of the

county will compare favorably with most places in the land to the south of us, to which Messrs. Davies and Fielding cast such longing eyes, and as to the town of Woodstock its people have no reason to be ashamed of their public buildings, their private residences, or the standing of their business men. Mr. Davies must have seen Woodstock during the night or he would not have lamented the absence of tall chimneys and the hum of machinery. In Mr. Davies' utterances regarding the tariff that his party would enact if in power, he says, "It would not be under 15 per cent. It would not be 15 per cent. on everything. Some articles would pay more some less. Whether the average tariff be 15, 16 or 17 1/2 per cent it will be sufficiently high (mark that) to enable us to derive a revenue sufficient to carry on the government. Mr. Editor, it is not strange that when Mr. Davies denounces the present tariff, and undertakes to describe a tariff that he intends shall replace it—that every solitary item of his description should fit the national policy to a T. "It would not be under 15 per cent., etc." The gentleman is a modern "oracle of Delphos." Now there are a few points regarding the tariff, on which the Liberal leaders are very reticent. One is when they speak of a 17 1/2 per cent average rate, do they mean on our whole imports, or on dutiable articles merely? Second, what do they intend to do with our present free list? Would they abolish it in whole or in part? and in the latter case, give us a list of articles which will be made dutiable. Mr. Davies condemns the duty on rice, but I would ask him to explain how he proposes to benefit the "masses" by making rice free, and making tea and sugar dutiable? as I understand it the Liberal programme. WILLIAM BOYLE.
Nortondale, Dec. 5, 1894.

Clergymen Recommend It.

Rev. J. Leishman, Angus, Ont., writes: It gives me much pleasure to testify to the excellency of K. D. C., as a cure for Dyspepsia. I have recommended it here widely, and in every case it has proved successful. It is the very best remedy for that frightful trouble, that I know of, and never fails to help or cure when used as you direct. It deserves the name "King of Dyspepsia Cure."

The Famous Pig.

Now Benton town has gained renown,
In a famous suit at law,
'Twas Dickinson who raised the fun
As all the people saw.

Armed with an execution writ,
He made for Godsoe's pig,
And Godsoe made a judge to sit—
One minus gown or wig—
To try who would the title get
To Godsoe's famous pig.

The witnesses, both pro and con,
Were three upon a side;
Hot words were flung as the suit went on,
And so the cause they tried.

Two lawyers were upon the case;
Two days the suit went on,
And many bouts of wit took place,
Some quarreling and some fun.

In Woodstock was this wondrous suit
Tried out with fitting dig—
Fought out it was—hog die or root—
And Murray got the pig.

And now the case goes on appeal,
The interest is intense;
Oh, little pig, why such a squeal,
And such a great expense?

But cost be d—d, a hundred pound
Is nothing as against renown.

Dearie (to Jack): I am willing to be married, Jack, just as soon as you can make a good living for both of us. Jack: Then I am to consider our engagement broken?

Fraternities.

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.

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.

S. of T., Campbell Division, No. 299.—Meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

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

IF YOU OWN A HORSE!

Carleton County unquestionably leads the province in the production of fine horses. The men who raise these horses are intelligent and humane, and believe in giving them the best of care. Food is plenty and cheap, but clothing for the horses is quite as important. The day for the cheap, almost worthless shoddy blanket, is about gone. Horse raisers are tired of buying a new blanket every month, and it doesn't take them long to find out that a good blanket bought from the Woodstock Woolen Mills Co. is not only the BEST but the least expensive and altogether the most satisfactory. We use no shoddy. The Blankets are Pure Wool, Good and Strong, Well Made, and are sold as low as a living profit will allow. Call and see them before you buy.

Camp Spreads, 84 inches wide, good solid material, is being made every day, though we have great difficulty in getting it out fast enough. Such a hurry for, have been waiting for them for weeks and months. If YOU are the person, call get your goods—things of clothes—dresses—shawls—and all sorts of things dyed black or in colors.

Woodstock Woolen Mills Co. (Limited,)

Christmas GOODS

—AT—
H. PAXTON BAIRD'S.

Most of my stock was bought direct from the manufacturers, and can therefore be sold at a fair profit at Very Low Prices.

Don't Buy

Without looking over my stock of useful and beautiful lines in many new designs, of entirely New Styles and Finish in fact it will pay you not to buy

UNTIL YOU SEE THEM.

Annual Special Discount on all Brushes, Perfumery and Toilet Goods for Christmas.

H. PAXTON BAIRD.

Holiday Goods

—AT—

E. J. CLARKE'S.

Stamped Goods and Fringe for Fancy Work.

WORKING SILKS AND LINENS.

Fancy Art Muslins, Art Sateens, Art Silks, Bengaline Silks.

Chenille Table Corners.

Initialed Handkerchiefs, In Silk and other material.

Fur Trimmings,

IN BROWN, GREY AND CREAM.

Ladies' Fur Coats, Capes and Muffs.

Ladies' Ready-Made Jackets.

Ladies' Dress Suitings.

Full lines of General Dry Goods, suitable for this season.

Form

—AND—

Fashion.

"So many ELEGANT PATTERNS it is difficult to decide what to take,"

Is the expression we often hear from our customers. And, we give our undivided attention to the making those Beautiful Goods in the

Best Form

—AND—

Latest Fashion.

W. B. Nicholson

Merchant Tailor.

Dwelling House To Let.

CONTAINING 10 ROOMS, with wood shed, barn and good cellar. Possession given Dec. 20th. W. B. JEWETT,
37 Main Street.

The Woodstock and Centreville Railroad is coming!

SO IS XMAS!

We are all ready for it—just opened out a Fine Line of

Dress Goods!

FANCY FLANNELS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKINGS, FLANNELETTE, ETC.

And the Fur Goods are Booming.

I still have a few LADIES' and GENTS' COATS left. A fine piece of BROWN SEAL-ETTE, only \$4.75 per yard. Also, a big lot of XMAS GOODS, from a Toad Swallowing a Pin Cushion, to a Gold Watch and Chain.

WANTED! Any quantity of Poultry or Cash at

R. W. BALLOCH'S.

THE

ABERDEEN

SKIRT CLOSER.

Patented June 1st, 1894.

Here's a new thing that will be welcomed by every woman in the land. Keeps the skirt closed at the back, whether stooping, sitting or standing; it also serves as a lock for the pocket and improves the fit of the skirt. Full directions with each Skirt Closer.

I AM ALSO AGENT FOR THE

Genuine JACKSON Waist.

A full assortment of sizes just received.

The Jackson Waist is the most natural garment worn as a Corset. Ladies ever so frail can wear them with ease and comfort. They are the only corset that give complete support to the spine and shoulders. They can be worn with or without steels in front, as desired. They are endorsed by physicians as, being beneficial to health.

I have also a complete line of Misses' and Children's Waists.

B. B. MANZER,

MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK.

CLEARANCE SALE.

The subscriber intends to close his business at Hartland, and offers his stock of goods for sale at Large Reductions in order to clear.

I have on hand, and am receiving, in fulfillment of orders given before determination to close was arrived at, a large stock of

Christmas Goods,

—COMPRISING—

Photograph, Autograph & Scrap Albums.
Booklets, Christmas Cards.
Calendars, Stationery.
Story Books, Poems, Toy Books.
Bibles—Teachers, Reference and Text, in great variety.
Fancy Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Cheese Dishes, Vases, Glass Sets, Tea Sets, Etc., Etc., in great variety.

All these goods are offered at Bargain Prices, in many instances at cost or below.

I will also sell my stock of

Patent Medicines, Perfumes, and Spices, at Cheaper Rates than can be obtained anywhere else.

I have a large stock of TOILET SOAPS which I will sell at Half Price or less.

JOHN BARNETT.

Hartland, Nov. 26th, 1894.