

THE DISPATCH.

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CENTREVILLE IS THRIVING.

WHERE THE FARMERS MEET AND DO THEIR BUSINESS.

Stores which Rival City Places of Business. New Buildings in Course of Erection.—Railways on Both Sides, but the Promised Road Still on Paper.

The drive from Woodstock to Centreville, by the Jacksontown road, is about the best sample route one can take, to see and appreciate the beauty of the scenery and fertility of soil of this county of Carleton. If a railway passed through where the main road does, it would be an advertisement for the county which would undoubtedly have the effect of opening the eyes of the many travellers from the upper Provinces and the United States.

One of the striking features of the trip is the appearance of the dwelling houses of the farmers on the way. Without exception they are neat and stylish, and a great many of the houses are really handsome. At this time of the year the country looks at its best. Immense fields of luxuriant hay and clover, through which the mower is just now making inroads, acres of grain, fields of potatoes and other roots, everything on the race for growth, meet the eye whichever way the traveller turns.

Centreville is just what its name signifies. It is the centre of a marvellously rich agricultural country. The situation is pretty, the village nestling in the heart of a valley, and surrounded by undulating hills. There is a positive air of prosperity about the place and the people in it. Everyone is doing well, and a good percentage of the inhabitants, a good deal better. Some money has been made in Centreville and more is being made every day. It is the centre of four roads. One road runs east and west from the river at Florenceville to Bridgewater in Maine, and Centreville is about half way between these two points. Then the road running north and south passes through Centreville twenty miles from Woodstock, and extends through Knoxford to River de Chute.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is one of the oldest residents in Centreville. He told me he came to the place in 1858. It was then known as Perkin's corner, and afterwards the name was changed to Wheeler's corner. When Mr. Fitzgerald arrived there was one blacksmith shop, and no other place of business. A couple of years before that date a man named Raymond from Woodstock had a little general store. He sold to one Donald McGraw, who finding the business unprofitable gave it up. There were, in '58, nine families living in Centreville. A moderate "boom" struck the place in '61 when it took the name of Centreville. All the land opposite the present Baptist and Methodist churches was covered with dense forest, and the present Knoxford road was in a primeval condition. About 1862 G. W. White came to Centreville from Grand Lake. H. T. Scholey came soon after and R. W. Balloch appeared on the scene in 1869.

There are now in Centreville a goodly number of industries. The general stores are a surprise to outsiders, in attractiveness of appearance and variety and extent of stock.

R. W. Balloch has a fine place of business on the corner of Main street. Its dimensions are 40x40, double story, making the room practically twice that measurement. He keeps an immense stock on hand, embracing about every article of merchandise. A fine plate glass front adds style to the general appearance. Quite close to Balloch's is the business place of G. W. White and son. This firm is at present erecting what promises to be a very attractive place of business, and Howard White is also building an equally pretentious store, a few rods further down Main street.

C. M. Sherwood has a really magnificent place of business. He carries enterprise on purely a cash basis, and finds it profitable. His main store is 30x75, his ware room 20x75, and he has also extensive warehouses in connection.

To enumerate the industries; there are five blacksmith shops; four dressmakers and milliners; two carriage shops; one furniture shop; a jewellery establishment run by C. E. Vail, a pushing young man; two shoe shops; five general stores; one confectioner; two barber shops, C. R. Cliff one of the proprietors, being a one time well known foot runner; and one tailor shop; add to these, two tanneries, a harness shop, a grist and shingle mill, and a steam saw mill. If I have left out any industry, let no good citizen of Centreville visit his vengeance on my unprotected head. Let him attack my informant. One institution has been omitted and if left out the omission would be blameworthy. It is the Exchange Hotel a short way up

Mechanics street, owned and run by Mr. David Burt a Centreville resident for many years. He has a first-rate house and looks after his guests in good shape.

The religious and spiritual needs of Centrevillians are well looked after. Rev. J. E. Flewelling is pastor of the Episcopal flock; Rev. Mr. Cahill takes care of the Calvinist Baptists, and Rev. Mr. Parkins keeps the Methodists up to the scratch.

Like almost every other place under the sun, Centreville has passed through the ordeal by fire. On the 7th of Jan. 1893, the fire fiend started on a career which did not end till a large part of the village was demolished. It raged over part of Main and Mechanics street. Eleven places of business were burned, a whole block succumbing to the flames. Among those who suffered were Wilkinson, blacksmith; Burt, carriage maker; F. J. Burt, harness maker; Fitzgerald and Sons, shoe makers and tanners; Wilcox, blacksmith; Hiram Clark, carriage maker, and Howard White, general merchant. As will be noted, this conflagration occurred only a short while ago, but you would never know now that there had been a fire in the village. So much for the enterprise of the Centreville people. There is an Orange lodge, a Foresters' court, with a splendid hall, and a newly organized I. O. G. T. lodge. Centreville has also a good band with fourteen players. A. J. Lee is the leader.

It strikes the visitor as strange that a railway has not been built through this vast and fertile country before this. To be sure, there is a Woodstock and Centreville railway—on paper—subsidized by both the Dominion and local governments, but whatever may have been their expectation in the past, those most interested in the building of this road, must by this time be enjoying the "sickening pangs of hope deferred." Does anyone know if there is the slightest intention on the part of the contractors to build this road or not? If so why is it not commenced; if not, what about the subsidies?

We have railways in New Brunswick running for miles and miles, through land so unproductive that a stone will hardly thrive, while the most fertile ridge in the province knows nothing of the iron rail. Four miles on one side is the C. P. R.; four miles on the other the Bangor & Aroostook is at work. I was told that last year the custom house officer at Centreville passed 2222 teams of produce, shipped from the American side in bond over the C. P. R. to the American market. The B. & A. will be running before fall, and the official told us that he would be surprised if 222 loads were reported to him this coming season. Centreville must continue to grow, not with a rush, but surely and steadily. There can be no backward step as long as seed time and harvest continue. Any afternoon there are a large number of teams in the village, and on Saturday afternoons and in evenings in summer, there is such a crowd that one no longer wonders how it is that the Centreville merchants do so large and profitable a business.

A Military Funeral.

Nubert Brewer, a young man well known around town, died suddenly on Thursday morning, at his home in this place. He had been in decline for a couple of years past, but his end was not expected at once. He had been Sergt. Major of the Field Battery, but being in ill health when camp opened this year, went as Orderly Clerk. His death occurring during the drill, he was buried with military honors. It was quite an impressive affair. The casket was placed on a gun carriage drawn by six white horses, and covered with the Union Jack, on which was placed the uniform, helmet and accoutrements of the deceased. Behind the casket the Sergt. Major's horse was lead by a sergeant. There was a firing party of 12 men, and when the services at the cemetery had been conducted by Rev. Mr. Denton, Adventist minister, three volleys were fired over the grave. Besides the military representation, the firemen and Odd Fellows turned out in the procession. A goodly number of citizens followed the remains to the grave. Nubert Brewer was a kindly hearted young man, and had many friends and no enemies.

Beats the Americans.

Small & Fisher had a pleasing illustration last week of the fact that they can compete with the Americans in the manufacture of mowing machines. A Richmond farmer had an American machine at his farm, trying it, with a view to making a purchase. He asked Small & Fisher to send out a "crown" machine that he might compare the two. After a careful examination and comparison he sent the American machine off to Houlton and kept the "crown". The price of the American mower, after duty paid was no greater than the Small & Fisher, but the farmer preferred the Canadian make.

WHEN THE TROOPS PASSED.

THE DAYS OF '60 AND '61 RECALLED BY WOODSTOCK VETERANS.

They Formed the Guard of Honor for the Prince of Wales, and Were on Duty During the Passing of the Troops Through Woodstock.

A veteran of the Prince of Wales Rifle Company, Woodstock's pride thirty years ago, was relating some interesting and amusing reminiscences to THE DISPATCH yesterday.

"It was in 1860, when the Prince of Wales visited Fredericton that we had a good time. The company was in command of Capt. now Col. Baird, and the other commissioned officers were Lieut. T. Evans, and Lieut. George Strickland. We left for Fredericton in three tow boats, and a steamer, the old Bonnie Doon, run by Capt. Smith came up as far as Springhill to meet us, and took us into the city. The government did not find us in uniforms those days. We bought our own uniforms, and paid our own way down to Fredericton. We numbered forty rank and file. The Woodstock band, which was led by Robert Wetmore went with us. We reached Fredericton in the morning at ten o'clock, and about two o'clock on the same day the Prince arrived. We were the guard of honor, at the reception of his Royal Highness, also at the park next day, and we formed the guard of honor, during the grand ball in the Parliament buildings. We were the crack company of the province and that is why we took so prominent a part. We were nearly a week away altogether."

"Do I remember the time the troops passed through, during the Trent affair? Yes, sir, as well as if it were last night. The first detachment—the 62nd—came to St. Andrews from Halifax. From St. Andrews they came to Canterbury by rail, and thence by teams. The regiment reached here at 12 o'clock on New Year's night. I remember there was a big storm. The Garrison Artillery, commanded by Capt. Edgar, took up a position just about opposite where the English church is now, and fired a salute in honor of the arrival. I recall it distinctly that four or five panes of glass were broken in the house of Mr. Chas. Perley, who lived where Wellington Belyea's house is now. This detachment of troops stayed about a week. They occupied the block on the west side of Main street as a barracks, and also the Brown block. Where Mr. Connell now lives there was a building owned by W. F. Dibblee, and it was used temporarily for a hospital. Houses situated where Dr. Griffith and John S. Leighton reside were used as officers' quarters.

"The troops kept coming along all through the winter, and from eight to ten thousand soldiers must have passed through altogether. Our company was on guard away out at the Red Bridge and along the Richmond road to prevent deserters from crossing the border, but as far as I can recall, there were no attempts at desertion made. Yes, it was a fine company. Of those now living around Woodstock, who were enlisted in it, I can only think of Wm. Stevenson, Dr. Churchill, (Bristol), Wesley Boyer, C. B. Churchill, E. McClements, John Kerrigan and Wm. Hayden. The late Col. Tupper had the contract of taking the troops through from Woodstock to Riviere du Loup."

Another veteran with whom THE DISPATCH talked, also had a distinct recollection of the Prince's visit to Fredericton, and the passing through of the troops to Riviere du Loup.

"When we left the foot of what is now Queen street, for Fredericton, I remember," said he, "old Capt. Cunliffe coming to us on the run and presenting us with a jug which contained something stronger than water. It was before the Scott Act. Two of our boatmen became decidedly elevated, and a couple of the soldiers navigated the craft successfully, but at considerable risk, through some of the most dangerous places on the river."

THE NEW BRIDGE.

Work now Being Pushed.—Description of the Structure as it will be.

Everyone in Woodstock, and a great many others in the county have a lively interest in the new bridge, and all want to see it completed as soon as possible. The Canadian Bridge company who have the work in hand, have been delayed a good deal in one way and another, but last week very considerable progress was made, and it is probable that the work will be pushed energetically. Just when it will be completed is more or less a question of guess work, but the middle of September, at the latest, in all likelihood, will see the last span finished.

Last week the first span was bridged, and the hands are getting ready to go on with the second span. It is expected that all the iron will be here by the last of the month.

The bridge will consist of 12 spans, numbered in order from the Woodstock side. No. 1 span, 98 feet 3 1/2 inches, C to C of end pins; No. 2 span, 182 feet 11 inches, C to C of end pins; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 spans, 179 feet 7 inches, C to C of end pins; No. 11 span, 225 feet 6 inches, C to C of end pins; No. 12 span, plate girder, 49 feet over all. Spans 1 and 11 to be pin-connected Pratt trusses, placed with a width of 18 feet 6 inches center to center of trusses, except spans No. 11 and 12 which will have a width of 19 feet center to center of trusses. The entire structure will have a system of railing on each side of the bridge to be composed of gas pipe. The top pipe will be 14 feet above the top of the planking of the roadway. The floor will consist of 8 lines of spruce stringers placed about 2 feet 5 inches center throughout the entire structure. The stringers are boxed down over the flanges of the floor beams, increasing as they are placed from the centers until the outer stringers are boxed down 2 inches, thus placing the floor on a vertical curve, transversely with the length of the bridge. There will be two courses of floor planking. The lower course will be of hemlock 1 7/8 inches thick, placed at right angles to the stringer. The upper course of planking to be of birch, 2 inches in thickness, laid diagonally at an angle of 60° with the stringers. A guard rail will be placed along the side of the bridge, at a distance of about 16 feet 11 inches center to center of guard rail. The channels used in the bridge were rolled by Carnegie, Pittsburg, and the floor beams and angles are Glengarnock steel, rolled in Scotland.

When completed the bridge will be undoubtedly one of the prettiest and strongest highway structures of its kind.

W. F. B. Does Well.

The Field Battery broke camp last Saturday, after a successful thirteen days drill. The weather on the whole was favorable, and the men apt to learn. Much benefit was derived from the instruction given by Major Drury, who came from Kingston, Ont., specially to give pointers to the battery.

The shooting competition was successful beyond the most sanguine expectation. The batteries do not go outside to fire this year, so Friday's competition was for the Oswald cup given under the rules of the Dominion Artillery Association.

The total result was 321 points out of a possible 368. Sergeant Taylor made the possible 46.

The score stands:—

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Sgt. Taylor | 46 |
| Sgt. Vanwart | 43 |
| Bomb. Peabody | 42 |
| Corp. Dysart | 40 |
| Sgt. Brown | 39 |
| Sgt. Tom | 39 |
| Sgt. Major Scott | 36 |
| Corp. Porter | 36 |
| Total | 321 |

In the officers' competition Lt. Col. Dibblee made 23 points out of a possible 24, and Lt. Good made 20 points.

Last year the Montreal Battery secured the cup, making a total of 244 points. They will have to better that a good deal this year, if they keep the prize from the Woodstock Battery.

Bankers vs. Professionals.

The bankers of this city pitted themselves in the classic game of baseball against a select nine made up of "professional men," not professional baseballists, but men of strong professions otherwise, in the park on Friday afternoon. Seven innings were played, and when at six o'clock time was called, the score stood 12 to 12—a tie. In the first innings the "professionals" started off in pretty good shape. They made a score of five runs, and the batters— or rather, bankers, only ran up three. But in the second, and two subsequent innings, the "professionals" fell behind, and when the bankers went in for their seventh inning they had only one score to make to win. But they failed, and the result, as aforesaid, was a tie. Taylor, for the bankers, did the finest work of the day, which is saying a good deal, for there was some very fine work done throughout. Several players on either side performed some beautifully graceful athletic feats, just as the ball would come in their vicinity, indicating that they are adepts in the art of tumbling. The players and their positions were as follows:

| Bankers. | Positions. | Professionals. |
|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Taylor, | 1st base, | Holyoke, |
| Walker, | 2nd base, | Sprague, |
| Creighton, | 3rd base, | Hartley, |
| Melish, | pitcher, | Rev. Baker, |
| Frip, | catcher, | Saunders, |
| Keith, | short stop, | Ketchum, |
| Ross, | right field, | Rankin, |
| Lynch, | centre field, | Kirkpatrick, |
| Clark, | left field. | Carvell. |

Correction.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:—
SIR.—In the last issue of THE DISPATCH is recorded the death of Harry Archibald, of (so the notice reads) scarlet fever. I would wish to rectify this statement and have it thoroughly understood that the doctor pronounced the disease inflammation of the bowels, and not scarlet fever as before stated.
A. A.

WAR THREATENS THE EAST

CHINA AND JAPAN HAVE NOT SETTLED THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

10,000 Japanese Troops on the Warpath.—Chinamen Leaving Japan.—The whole Orient Aroused.—Tribute Levied on the People.

A Berlin despatch to the Standard states that the North German Gazette, a semi-official organ, commenting upon British mediation in the Chinese-Japanese dispute regarding Corea says that such mediation does not necessarily mean a settlement of the difficulty, as it is perfectly clear that Japan wants to profit by the troubles to push the Chinese out of the peninsula. It is a warlike symptom that Japan lately not only chartered transports but bought them at any price as the chartered ships must be restored to their foreign owners in the event of war in order to avoid a breach of neutrality.

VICTORIA, B. C. July 17.—News comes by the steamer Victoria that while she was at Yokohama active preparations for war were being pressed forward off Moji, on the Japanese coast. She passed a warship and eight troopships, carrying 10,000 Japanese soldiers to Corea. The latter action was taken by the Japanese Government after a report that China was going to send 12,000 men. On June 26 Li Hung Chang ordered a fleet of five Chinese warships to the north for service.

Many Chinese engaged in business are withdrawing from Corea and Japan. Japan has stopped the exportation of coal. The two armies are camped very close to each other at Seoul, and if there is any trouble the Korean capital will be the battle ground. No less than four demands have been made on Japan to withdraw, but all have been declined.

The whole Orient is on the qui vive. Every telegram, every mail, every move by officials helps in keeping up the tension of feeling among the people. The Chinese troops are quartered at Assan; levying a forced tribute on the people, and committing many indignities.

A Refutation.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Some maliciously disposed persons having circulated the unfounded report that J. J. Gallagher, barrister-at-law did dishonorably neglect to account to me for the sum of five hundred dollars alleged to have been given by me to him for election purposes, I desire to publicly refute the vile slander against Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Gallagher is an estimable young man for whom I have high esteem for his independence of character, integrity, talents and gentlemanly qualities. I have frequently had important business transactions with him, and can attest to his professional honesty, shrewdness, and ability. He is a personal friend of mine, and I am considerably incensed to learn that any person would fabricate such a falsehood. Mr. Gallagher is not indebted to me; he never failed to account to me for any sum of money; all my business relations with him have been highly satisfactory, and I am assured that any business I may hereafter entrust to him will be promptly executed to my unqualified satisfaction.

H. A. CONNELL.

Woodstock, N. B., July 17th, 1894.

The Heir Baptized.

LONDON, JULY 16.—The Queen, accompanied by the czarewitch, the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Alix of Hesse, went by special train today from Windsor castle to the White lodge of Richmond, while the family of the Prince of Wales proceeded in the same manner from Marlborough house to attend the christening of the infant son of the Duke of York. The Duke of Cambridge with the Duke of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and the Duchess of Albany were also present. The ceremony took place in the drawing room of the white lodge. A gold bowl from Windsor castle served as the front. It was filled with water from the River Jordan. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales stood as sponsors to the royal infant. The prince was christened Edward Albert Christian Georgian Andrew Patrick, David.

President Cleveland and Governor Altgeld.

Governor Altgeld has objected to President Cleveland sending federal troops to Chicago. Philadelphia Times, an independent daily says, "The Governor of Illinois is in open sympathy with anarchy. If the next legislature shall fail to dismiss him from the office he dignifies it will fail in its most important duty to the state and to the nation." Providence Journal, independent, says, "The impertinent protest which the action of the president has called forth from Governor Altgeld is not of any great consequence in itself, perhaps, but it serves to illustrate very aptly the dangers inherent in bestowing upon men of his sort the authority of office.