

# THE DISPATCH.

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## LUMBER INDUSTRY DOWN.

AMERICAN MARKETS NO GOOD, BUT ST. JOHN A LITTLE BETTER.

Depression in the United States the Cause of the Hard Times.—Small Output of Logs.—Many Millions Less than Previous Years.—Lumber All Out.

In conversation with a member of THE DISPATCH staff, a prominent lumberman, discussing the question of the lumber business in general, said: "The lumber business is no good at all this year. The provincial market, however, is far better than the American market. Deals are worth \$9 in St. John now, while a man who has American lumber cannot realize the cost of the logs, nor anything near it."

Asked to account for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, the same authority said: "It is on account of the general depression in the States, and if it were not for that our market would be very much better than it is."

"American logs are worth no more than English logs now, while in past years they have generally been worth from \$2.00 to \$2.25 a thousand more."

"How was the lumber output?"

"It is very much lower this year than usual. I should say the output was 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 less than ordinary years. It was a fair spring for driving, and about everything is out. There are a few logs in the Aroostook Falls, but there is less lumber hung up this year than for a great many years past."

There is no present prospect of Moore's mill being started as there are no indications of an improvement in lumber.

News comes from Fredericton that Hale & Murchie's (Victoria) mill closed down last Saturday for a month, throwing one hundred men out of employment. The dullness of the lumber market is the cause of the suspension.

### The Baptists.

The Young People's Baptist Union of America held its annual meeting in Toronto last week. There were more than 3,000 delegates present. A writer has the following apropos of the convention:

The Baptists of Canada are a noble people, descended from a worthy ancestry. Shubael Dimmock, accompanied by his family and others, all Baptists, fled from Connecticut for conscience' sake, because they were taxed for the support of the Congregational ministry, and came to Newport, Nova Scotia, in 1760. Rev. John Sutton, of New Jersey, a Baptist minister, was one of this company. He baptized many persons, among them Shubael Dimmock's son Daniel, and then returned. Shubael and Daniel Dimmock remained and preached the gospel to their neighbors with such success that many were converted and baptized, but no church was established. They were aided in this work in 1761 by Rev. Ebenezer Moulton, who came from Massachusetts with the first settlers, and preached at Horton and Yarmouth, with good results, until his return home. Among those baptized was Mrs. Burgess. In 1763, a whole Baptist church removed from South Swansea, Mass., and came to Sackville, N. B. Rev. Nathan Mason, who came with them, was their pastor. This church was increased to sixty members during eight years, when the original emigrants returned, and the church, thus depleted died out. In 1799, another Church was organized at Sackville. The Newport Church was formed the same year. The Rev. Nicholas Pierson preached at Horton N. S., and collected a Church, which was constituted with ten members October 19, 1778. This was the first Baptist church organized in the province. Mr. Pierson who was chosen pastor, was very successful, fifty persons have been added to the church in 1789 and 1780 through his labours.

"In the latter year the church adopted open communion by admitting Congregationalists to fellowship. The other churches which were established during the century adopted the same policy."

"Mixed fellowship prevailed in all the churches, that at Halifax excepted, which was the only Baptist church (properly so-called) in Nova Scotia at the close of the 18th century. But all the pastors were Baptists, and the converts were invariably baptized. Strict communion became the practice of the churches in 1809."

The church at Halifax was formed in 1795. The first Baptist Association in British North America, the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was formed of ten churches in Lower Granville, N. S., June 23, 1800.

From these small beginnings have come the great denomination of the present day in the Dominion: the 824 churches, 538 ordained ministers, 80,642 members, and nearly 5,000 baptisms for 1893—not to speak of the large sums contributed for benevolence and church work and missions.

### Hot Weather.

The middle and latter part of last week was so hot that it set the oldest inhabitant, scratching his head, and vainly attempting to recall a warmer wave in his recollection. Thursday night and all Friday the air was so

hot, that bread would bake, without the aid of mill edgings or hardwood. Citizens would have passed Thursday on their roofs if they had been flat (that is the roofs) and were only deterred from so doing for fear of sliding off the conventional hail-splitter of the present day. On Friday our fat men had a hard time of it, while the lean kine grinned at them in a highly self-satisfied and superior manner. It is said the collective weight of Woodstock's portly citizens was diminished between the hours of midnight Thursday and midnight Friday, by several hundreds of pounds. The laundry business took on a tremendous boom, and twice the usual force was engaged in renovating collars, which sank into oblivion during the severe heat. The festive and unconventional youths disported themselves in joyous nakedness in the water at the foot of Queen st., at all hours of the day, and in the evenings several sedate and altogether proper gentlemen were seen going thitherward, with perspiration on their brow and blood in their eyes. It is said that the question "Is this hot enough for you?" was asked four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine and a half times. The last inquirer only got the question half out, when an indignant citizen, who weighs over two hundred pounds, and whose celluloid collar had just melted and run down his neck, jammed his head against the Woodstock watering cart.

### WOULD A MARKET PAY?

Two Sides to the Question.—The Pros and Cons of the Case.

There has been a good deal of talk off and on, about establishing a market in Woodstock, and at one time it was brought before the attention of the town council.

THE DISPATCH talked with several leading merchants on the subject the other day. There was considerable difference of opinion among them. One grocery dealer expressed himself strongly in favor of a market, which he thought would be of advantage both to the farmer and the consumer. He thought the town should take the matter up, buy land, build a market, and that it would derive an ample revenue from letting the stalls. The effect, he was confident, would be, that better produce would be raised, and that only articles of a first class order would come into town for sale.

Another, did not take so sanguine a view of the result. He thought a market would be a good thing for the consumer. In some ways he was convinced that it would be a public benefit. For instance, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction over the sale of wood in town. There was no public officer to measure the wood, and there was no doubt about it that the town buyers were often cheated right and left. If a market were established, the sellers of wood, would be compelled to go by market quotations. Also there would be a regular price for all kinds of farm produce. It would, however, he thought, be hard on the grocery dealers. They would suffer everything and gain nothing by such a departure. Still there was no doubt in his mind that the majority of town people would find a market a good thing.

### The Old and the New.

The Woodstock band has got their band stand on the county grounds well started, and if they succeed in carrying the work to completion it will be quite a pretty affair. The stand will cost in the neighborhood of \$100. About one third of that has been subscribed, and used upon the construction of the stand as far as it has gone. Work must cease for lack of funds. The band seems anxious to keep up the reputation of its predecessors, and a little more encouragement from the citizens, will be greatly appreciated by the boys. Speaking of bands, it may not be uninteresting to name the members of the old band which for so many years, was considered the best of its kind in the province. It was led by Holland Snow and the others in it were Edward McClement, Simon McLeod, John Buck, Abner Caldwell, Rice Tupper, Jarvis Dibblee, Gideon Fields, Henry R. Baird, Sandy Kerr, Williamson Fisher, Herbert Dibblee, Smiler Blake, Charles Churchill, Dr. Churchill, Tom Lynch, Sam Caldwell. These old bandsmen were an energetic lot. They used to play in the square once a week for the benefit of the town. Now if the young ones get their stand let them try to excell the old boys.

### Storms and Floods.

BOMBAY, July 23.—Storms and floods in Western India have caused much damage to the crops. Many lives have been lost.

Two trains collided on the Windsor and Annapolis railway, Monday morning last. No lives were lost, but several were badly injured.

## IN TRUST FOR A LIBRARY.

THE MONEY WHICH THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE INVESTED.

The Town Accepted the Trust and Should Fulfill it.—Upon What Authority is the Money Kept From the Purpose to Which it was Devoted.

The need for a free public library in Woodstock, has in the last few years, been keenly felt, and often expressed. Generous provision was made for the foundation of such a library some years ago, and numerous enquiries have been made as to what became of the money.

When the Mechanics' Institute was burned the corporation owning it got an act of assembly passed empowering them to sell the land on which it stood, and pay over the proceeds together with other money held by the Institute, to the town of Woodstock to be invested by the town, till by accumulations of interest and donations it should amount to \$2,000, when the council should apply and appropriate it for the purpose of providing a free public library for the town.

The land was sold, and the money, amounting in all to \$1580.73 was paid over to the town, who thereby accepted the trust, and became trustees. Now, let us see what has been done in the matter. In 1885, on motion of Coun. Murphy, seconded by Coun. Drysdale, the money was "deposited in the Savings Bank to be held for the purposes mentioned in the act of assembly."

When H. A. Connell was mayor the money was used for town purposes. Mayor Dibblee, in his inaugural in January, 1891, said that the \$1580.73 had been appropriated by the town in 1885 to help pay for the electric light plant; that it had been the intention of the town to open a separate account for this fund in the books, and placed to its credit each year interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum; that the account was opened but the interest was never credited; that the interest up to December 1890 had amounted to \$550.70, which added to the fund would bring it up to the \$2,000., at which point it devolved upon the town to fulfill the terms of the trust and apply it for a library.

In the month of June, in the same year, 1891, Coun. Hanson brought in a resolution providing for the appropriation of the fund, in accordance with the terms of the Act of the Assembly, creating the trust. The following voted on the resolution: Yea, Leighton, Hanson, Henderson, Nay, H. Hay, McLaughlan, Vanwart, Cliff, Gallagher, Smith, Wm. Lindsay.

This is the condition of the matter at present. The trust fund which in 1891 had, with interest at 4½ per cent risen to something more than \$2,000, considerably more than that, still the town refuses to take any action in the matter. The fund should not have been appropriated in the first place. There was no valid excuse for such a proceeding, but this being done, it can't be that the town is unable to replace it at a fair rate of interest. The public wants a library and should have one. What will the council do about this?

### The Strike up to Date.

The great strike is practically at an end. Public Opinion says, "the railroad service, except in California, has nearly or quite recovered its normal condition, and at the few points where there is still serious trouble the situation is constantly improving. The fact that perishable freight is again being freely accepted by the railroad companies, both east and west of Chicago, has been held to prove that the blockade has been effectually raised." Despite the prediction that this was to be "the greatest strike in history," it is admitted now that up to this time it has not reached the proportions of the great railroad strike and the bloody Pittsburg riots of 1877. President will appoint a commission to examine into the cause of the strike.

### Carr-Bull.

St. Lukes church was well filled yesterday morning when Miss Cassie Bull was married to Mr. Willard Carr. Both of these young people are well known and popular in the community and the news of their wedding will subject them to congratulation on all hands. Miss Annie Brown was bridesmaid and Mr. Stewart Carr was groomsmen, Rev. Canon Neales was assisted by Rev. Scovill Neales. After the wedding the bride and groom left town on the early morning train to spend their honeymoon at St. Andrews. Mr. Carr has taken a house on Connell street.

### Boston Letter.

BOSTON, July 21.—Mayor Mathews will vote in favor of the proposed elevated railway. The measure will no doubt be carried and the road built in the very near future. When it is opened for traffic it will be a great

boon to people visiting here as they will be able to get quickly from one point to another and see more of the city and suburbs in a few hours than they now do in days. It is estimated that it will cost \$12000 to remove the books from the old public library to the new one. This is quite an expense but will be a great improvement on the old quarters. The great Emerson said he seldom visited a public library without renewing the conviction that the best of it all was already within the walls of his study at home. Unfortunately we are not all Emersons and have to be content to brave the unsavory odors of the studious unwashed when gleaning knowledge in a public place—a little carbolic acid is an excellent safeguard against microbes that may be looking for new places of abode, although not very pleasant it is the least of two evils and should be chosen on that account by the impecunious youth who seek for knowledge and are not as yet Emersons.

The Boston policeman is a curiosity. He rivals the gentlemen in the same capacity in St. John or Halifax in his slothful propensities, and seems more ready to avoid encountering a disorderly crowd than the crowd wishing to avoid him.

OBSERVER.

### "The Dispatch" is Appreciated.

An esteemed subscriber sends the following kind and encouraging letter:

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me to congratulate you upon the general appearance of your valuable journal. You promised THE DISPATCH would be "devoted to the interests of Carleton Co. and the upper St. John district," and you are certainly fulfilling that promise. I hear people on the right hand and on the left speaking kind words of appreciation. I trust you succeed in finding your subscription list growing larger. We citizens of Centreville should feel grateful to you for your highly flattering words in last issue. We frequently express like you, astonishment at the remarkably slow progress made with our railroad, which has been built on paper for some time and for which subsidies have been granted by the local and dominion governments, the latter having revoted \$82,300. Keep on urging the contractors in fulfilling their promise. I remain,

Yours &c., A READER.

Centreville, July 19, 1894.

### Board of Trade.

A small but select representation of the Board of Trade faced 90° in the shade and attended the meeting on Friday evening last, called mainly to consider the question of the conference of the Boards of the province to be held in St. John on October 4th. President Baird was in the chair.

On motion of Mr. John Lindsay seconded by Mr. W. Fisher, it was agreed that all members of the board who find it convenient attend the conference.

The selection of subjects for discussion was next taken up and the main question decided upon as being of practical interest was freight rates on the C. P. R. The delegates will also be ready to join with other delegates in discussing the question of fire insurance rates. The Woodstock contingent will likewise be prepared to condemn the present duty on coal oil. The question of the organization of a provincial board of trade was introduced by Mr. W. P. Jones, and on motion left over until the next meeting of the board.

### The Western Floods.

Sir W. C. Van Horne returned the other day to Montreal from a tour of inspection as far as the Pacific coast. In an interview he said:

"My desire was to see just what damage had been done by the recent floods in British Columbia, and to fully understand the lessons taught by it I wished to see myself the extent of the losses, and determine the best methods of guarding against their recurrence. The loss of the settlers and farmers of the Fraser Valley was exaggerated, no lives were lost. Very few cattle were lost, and if any farm houses were carried away they were very small and fragile structures. So far as the damage to the railway is concerned while there was no very serious damage done at any particular point, or no important structure lost, there was more or less damage at a great many places, and the aggregate cost of making the line good and providing against the recurrence of such a flood, will reach a very considerable amount. I cannot say at present how much."

"In the original construction of the line the highest water known was provided against and a liberal margin in addition; but the water rose far above the rock protection which had been provided and made numerous breaks in the embankments, and in some cases rose entirely over them."

"The line is already in good order, but some months will be required to complete the work necessary to its protection against another such flood. I do not imagine, however, that we will see anything of the kind again in our time."

"How did you find the crops through the North-West?"

"Well, in the Territories, in some districts, the crops are suffering for want of rain, but in Manitoba and this way everything seems all right."

"What about the strike?"

"I have very little to say about it, except that it was the most unwarranted strike I have ever heard of in my life. I enjoyed my trip, as I enjoy everything, and whether the rest of the party did likewise it is for themselves to say."

## NOT QUITE AN INJUNCTION

BUT STILL THE BRIDGE COMPANY MUST NOT CROSS THE LINE.

The C. P. R. says "Hands off"—Whose duty is it to flag the crossing—It may mean a good thing for the Company—The work will go on rapidly soon.

A report spread around town last Friday that the Canadian Bridge Company had been served with an injunction, issued by the C. P. R., restraining them from passing over the railway track, which runs at right angles with the Woodstock end of the new bridge.

It was found upon investigation by THE DISPATCH that the report was somewhat exaggerated, though it contained a strong percentage of truth.

On Tuesday last Mr. Came, the manager of the Canadian Bridge Company, received a letter from Weldon & McLean, of St. John, solicitors for the C. P. R., forbidding the company, its manager, employees, or agents from using or crossing any part of the railway track of the C. P. R. If they disregarded this warning they would be held responsible for any accident which might happen. As the iron for use on the bridge lies on this side of the track and the bridge is on the other side it is quite plain that if the company cannot cross the track, they will be put to a good deal of inconvenience.

Mr. Came, immediately on receipt of the notice from Weldon & McLean, wrote to the local government acquainting them with the turn matters had taken, and asking them to have the matter settled with the C. P. R. as soon as possible.

The trouble seems to be over the question, who shall find a flag man to watch the track while the bridge company is going on with the work—the local government or the C. P. R. The government evidently thinks that the railway company is bound to flag the crossing, but the railway people, it is surmised, see the matter in an entirely different light. At the time of writing, Mr. Came has had no word from the government, and, as the wise lawyers say, things are "in statu quo ante bellum."

The question is one which may call for legal interference. If the C. P. R. is right, they will be able to prevent the public from crossing the track to get on the bridge when it is completed. But some people hold that when a railway crosses a thoroughfare, the company is bound to see that the crossing is properly flagged. Quite possibly the C. P. R. in this instance, considers that it is the highway which is crossing the railway, inasmuch as the railway has been here for many years, while the highway—that is the bridge—is a new comer.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and as the bridge company is detained in their work by reason of this threatened injunction, they may with quite a good grace ask for an extension of time in which they are to finish their work.

The manager expects that every bit of the iron will be here by the end of the month, and says that seven weeks will see the bridge pretty nearly, if not quite, completed. While prevented from working, as rapidly as they wish, the men, during this semi-injunction are painting the framework on the first span and doing other work, which they can attend to without using the railway track.

Some people in the community are of the opinion that if all the iron necessary were on hand, the matter of crossing the railway would be settled very quickly and they say that if there were no delay by reason of the warning from Weldon McLean nothing could be done on the second span, until the five inch eye bars, now being manufactured in Montreal, arrive.

### Government Savings Banks.

In the table below will be found a statement of the monies deposited at, and withdrawn from, the different branches of the banks in this province during the month of June:—

Place.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Balance.
Chatham	2,037 00	2,138 86	253,931 03
Dalhousie	2,059 00	2,571 50	357,446 82
Dorchester	2,705 00	816 00	89,106 36
Fredericton	12,818 00	12,636 06	599,748 75
Newcastle	7,199 43	5,304 42	220,384 42
St. Andrews	3,639 51	3,115 02	304,074 75
St. John	47,497 00	50,984 17	3,691,543 97
Sussex	2,695 00	2,767 77	156,466 77
Woodstock	7,848 00	8,895 96	479,762 07

Why should there be more jealousy of military force than of any other kind? Government itself is organized force, and this is as true of popular government as of any other, for without force behind them laws might as well not be enacted.—Indianapolis Journal.

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