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T. C. L. KETCHUM & CHARLES APPLEBY,
Editors and Proprietors.
WOODSTOCK, N. B., JULY 25, 1894.

RETURN TICKETS.

Among the multifarious bills which have been before parliament in the session just closed is one which the public will heartily welcome. It is entitled "an act to amend the act respecting the sale of railway passenger tickets," and provides that every railway company subject to the jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada, or to which the Railway Act applies, as the case may be, shall repay to every holder, being also the purchaser, of a ticket over any government railway line, or other Canadian railway line, as the case may be, the cost of his ticket, of unused in whole or in part, less the ordinary and regular fare for the distance for which such ticket has been used. Such repayment shall be made at any station of the railway or company between and including the points covered by the ticket. The claim for such redemption shall be made within thirty days from the expiration of the time for which the ticket was issued, in accordance with the conditions thereon. The sale by any person of the unused portion of any ticket otherwise than by the presentation thereof for redemption, as provided for in this section, is an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable as herein provided.

The person holding such ticket must make a declaration that he was the bona fide purchaser of the ticket, and to such other facts as shall prevent him defrauding the company selling the ticket.

The act is a fair and just. People have frequently bought return tickets, and business or other causes have prevented them making the return trip, and thus they have been out of pocket. It was a strong temptation for a man to sell his ticket and take the risk of being found out, and morally it was as justifiable for the person who paid for a trip he did not make, to get his money back, even through a back door, as for the company to retain money for which they gave no value. This act should prove equally satisfactory to the railway companies and to the public.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Among the various remedies proposed for the settlement of the difficulties between labor and capital, and for the placing of their relations on a proper basis, that which is looked to as the most promising in the system called profit sharing. The total of profit sharing concerns the world over is at present, according to the estimate of Mr. N. P. Gilman, over 300. Mr. Pomeroy of Newark, who has been sharing the profits with his employees for years, says he has had no trouble with his employees during the hard times. They have uncomplainingly submitted to a reduction of wages necessitated by a drop in prices. Mr. Doyle, a large manufacturer of felt goods, says that the system of profit sharing has resulted in making his employees more stable than in ordinary cases, less inclined to leave his employ and seek work in other factories. His employees accepted a ten per cent. reduction of wages last fall without complaint because they had faith to believe that he would not reduce wages unless it was necessary.

Daring Outrage.

OTTAWA, July 23.—The postmaster of Ottawa, J. A. Govin, was set upon last night about half-past ten o'clock on Cooper street near Elgin and garrotted and robbed of his \$200 gold watch and chain. His two assailants after dealing him a stunning blow between the eyes stuffed a handkerchief into his mouth and went through his clothes. There were people on their door steps within half a block and the daring nature of the robbers is amazing. Govin is confined to his house.

Hawaii Wants Annexation.

HONOLULU, July 21.—The provisional government is no more and the republic of Hawaii holds the reins of power, but it is only a change of name. The same people are in power and the avowed purpose of the government is the same, to obtain annexation with the United States.

The British regular army at the end of last year numbered 220,000 men of all ranks, which was about 3,000 above the "establishment." The reserves numbered 80,349 men; the militia, 124,700; the yeomanry (volunteer cavalry), 10,400, and the volunteers, 227,800. During 1893, 34,847 recruits joined the army.

Replying to a letter addressed to him by the Anti-Gambling League protesting against horse racing, Lord Rosebery in the course of his letter says: "My position is simply this. Like Cromwell, whose official position was higher than mine, and the strictness of whose principles cannot be questioned, I possess a few race horses, and I am glad when one of these happens to be a good one.—Press Dispatch from London.

By the Sounding Sea.

St. Andrews, July 21st.—There is one shrine, one saint, that saint and sinner sweltering in the heat when the thermometer is up in the nineties, should visit, and that saint is St. Andrews. If you want to be cooled, refreshed, invigorated and strengthened for your work, and worry, then leave your shop behind you and visit this quaint, historic old town, and you will find this saint ready to lay his cooling hand upon your fevered head, and you will find him a patron saint indeed. If you are a hustling business man, and walk or drive through the main street, you may think of Rip Van Winkle, but if you drive around the residential part of the town and its suburbs you will find it has tasteful homes that show a solidity and beauty not matched by the more pretentious mushroom modern buildings that invariably suggest the parvenu and involuntarily prompt the question, "did they ever have a grandfather?"

St. Andrews has much more history and has sent out more representative men than many towns with ten times its population. Owing to its situation there are few more desirable summer resorts in the Dominion. One thing greatly in its favor is that the visitor from every quarter is in close touch with his home, or place of business. In an emergency he can reach his home much quicker than from almost any other resort. It is rarely foggy, and the views and drives cannot be excelled. That this resort is becoming one of the most popular is shown by the fact that this year's business is greatly in excess of last year's, and that the manager of the Algonquin told me that he could fill two hotels with guests, and that nearly all the rooms were already engaged. Mr. Miller, the manager, knows how to keep a hotel, is genial and looks well after his guests. Terms are moderate, I should think. I was there about an hour after supper, local time, and I came away solvent, but as I only took a tooth-pick my solvency is accounted for. Here are the names of a few of the distinguished guests who have registered at the Algonquin this season: Judge Allen, Boston; Rev. Dr. Conklin, New York; Ira Sankey, the singer; Robert Gardiner, Boston; Robert Meagher and family, John Hope, Montreal; Miss Ellen Dickenson, authoress, Brooklyn; and the well-known editor of the Springfield Republican, Samuel Bowles.

The Kennedy is an excellent hotel, and the business is very much larger than last year. It will be filled to overflowing before the season is over. "Charlie," son of the proprietor, Mr. Kennedy, and clerk of the hotel, has one of the finest private collections of old coin and curios to be found, among them being a bronze coin of Augustus Caesar, 29 B. C.

I am aware this letter sounds a little "guide-booky," but for absolute accuracy, its style is ultra-Washingtonian—I can't tell a lie. There is no motive, I mean. I got a tooth-pick from the Algonquin, only this and nothing more, and I paid for all I received at the Kennedy. FLOUNDER.

Thirty Years of Protection.

A recent number of the New York Nation has a very trenchant review of the results of thirty years of protection in the United States. How could any sincere tariff man hope for a more complete experiment in protection, it asks, that that which has been had during these years of continuous rule by a protectionist party, which has twenty-five times made such alterations as it thought proper, and ended with the highest and most carefully studied tariff ever invented by civilized man? Could the system be tried under more favorable conditions? What is the result? Has it won over the whole people in its favor, by its beneficent fruits? On the contrary a large and powerful party has risen up against it, and has twice succeeded in electing a low tariff or free-trade president and congress. Has it purified political life and brought the most intelligent men of the country to the work of administering the government? "On the contrary, it has supplied us with a senate which does not contain a single really eminent man, which is largely composed of millionaires revelling in fortunes of doubtful origin, who have had within a fortnight to submit to the immense humiliation of an individual examination as to whether they have not been speculating in the stock exchange on their own legislation."

Has it improved the condition of the labourer? It has filled the mines and factories with half-civilized foreigners drawn from the lowest races of Europe, who live in a state of savage and chronic discontent and are bitterly hostile to their employers and the institutions under which they live. Has it, then, won the adherence of the farmers, who are after all the bone and sinew of the country? The answer to the question can readily be given by any one who knows anything of the present political condition of the country. In a word the Nation can compare the results only with those of absolute monarchy in France and affirms that the one has produced almost as great moral chaos as the other. Is there not in all this a lesson for Canada, especially when she compares the results with the firm attachment of the British people to the free trade which they have tried for a still longer period?—*Ec.*

Coal Mining.

If matters "pan out" as the promoters hope, there will be a boom in the vicinity of Fredericton Junction. Mr. A. H. Bell, who has associated with him Mr. Edward Moore, has secured from the government five miles of land, and the papers are now being made out for five miles more, for coal mining operations. The land is situated about four miles from Fredericton Junction and one and a half miles from the Orococto river. On this land a 17-inch seam of coal has been discovered. The seam runs with a "dip" on an angle and it is expected the further down it goes the thicker the vein is. So far as the prospectors have gone the indications point that way. Next week specimens of the coal will be brought to St. John and a company will be formed to operate the mine.—*Globe.*

The Korean War.

LONDON, July 23.—The senior consul of the foreign consuls at Shanghai has been officially notified that the government is preparing to block the Yang Sikian at the bar near Woosung at any moment in case of need.

Mr. Pullman was once a poor boy without a penny in his pocket and today he is a many times millionaire with nervous prostration and several thousand strikers on his hands.

He is all Clean Now.

Mr. Turcotte M. P. who was accused of having violated the Independence of Parliament act, by supplying the government with certain goods, has passed through the pleasing operation of "white washing" and has come out with a bran new character. An exchange which does not excite itself over party politics says: "So far as can be judged from the general statements which have appeared touching the evidence adduced before the Parliamentary Committee in support of the charge against Mr. Turcotte, his case is in marked contrast with that of Mr. Corby, whose return to the House after his unopposed re-election was received with hearty cheers from both sides of the Speaker's chair. In fact, the evidence against Mr. Turcotte seems so conclusive that it is hard to believe that a majority of the members can conscientiously vote for the motion "not proven" which is to be submitted by Mr. Amyot. The very precautions—may we not without harsh pre-judgment say subterfuges?—to which the accused seems to have resorted, will constitute, if satisfactorily proved, the strongest evidence of his conscious violation of the Independence of Parliament act. The case appears on the surface to be one of those against which the Act in question may be supposed to have been particularly directed. It will be greatly to be regretted should such a matter be argued and decided on party lines. The law that members of Parliament may not have business transactions of any kind, such as may possibly tend to impair their independence, with the Government, is one which commends itself to all. It is very much to be desired that justice may be done in this and every similar case so impartially as to afford the people the protection they need against those who might seek to barter their parliamentary influence for personal gain."

Board of Health Matters.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

SIR,—I should like to ask the Board of Health what they are doing to prevent the spread of the scarlet fever. They are, it is true, placarding the houses where it is, and that keeps visitors out, but I should like to ask them what they are doing to keep the residents in the infected houses. I should like to call the board's attention to the Public Health Act 1889, sec. 7: "No person affected with any of the diseases mentioned in the last section named (viz: scarlet fever, &c.) shall mingle with the general public until such sanitary precautions as may be presented by the Local Board of Health, shall have been complied with." Sec. 8: "Persons recovering from scarlet fever, shall not leave the premises until they have received a proper certificate from the attending physician; and no such person shall expose himself in any public place, street, train or public conveyance, without having first adopted such precautions." I heard a gentleman say there would be no fault to find if the board made the precautions general, and the residents should be kept in as well as the visitors kept out. Prevention is better than cure.

July 23, 1894.

CAUTION

A crowd of horsemen attending the Cook & Whitby's circus at Louisville recently, declared the English Derby races, the most exciting they ever saw, being absolutely true to life—something never attempted before under canvas.

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