

THE DISPATCH.

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NO MORE WARD POLITICS.

FREDERICTON ADOPTS THE TOWN AT LARGE SYSTEM.

There seems to be a growing sentiment in its favor. Woodstock has it in part, and may yet adopt it altogether.—To Repair Certain Thoroughfares.

Fredericton has changed its municipal constitution. The ward system has been abolished. Ten aldermen will be elected from the city at large, instead of representatives from each ward.

We have the system in part in Woodstock as a proportion of our councillors are elected by the town at large.

In his inaugural address the beginning of the year Mayor Hanson recommended a reduction in the number of members of the council and the doing away altogether of the ward system. But there has been no action taken on the suggestion.

Ward politics have received an unsavory reputation, and the "ward politician" is not regarded now a days as the ideal statesman.

In Woodstock we cannot be said to have suffered to any serious extent from the ward system, but this is more our good luck than our good management. The ward system does not strike hard until a town becomes pretty large. The better thing is to do away with it in its infancy, to "nip it in the bud."

One cannot blame the representative of a ward for doing all in his power for that ward, anymore than one can blame a member of parliament for looking closely after the interests of his constituents. He is elected to look after the interests of a particular section of the town, and would undoubtedly be remiss in his duty if he did not keep an eye open to see that his constituents are not "done up."

The attractive feature about the town at large representation is that the clashing of ward interests is done away with. Every town, has a business part which needs more attention than outlying parts. In Woodstock, for instance, Main street from the Free Baptist church down, is probably a street more travelled on than any other in the town. It is in the interest of everyone in the town that this street should receive more attention than any other street. When it is put in repair, there are other streets on which much business is done, such as King street, Queen street, Connell street, Main street across the bridge, which are thoroughfares, and on which men, wherever they reside, have business interests. These streets should not be looked upon as the care of the representatives of the various wards, but as the care of the people at large. The residential streets are in an entirely different category.

Taking all things into consideration I think Woodstock would do well to part with the ward system and go in for representation of the town at large. The question of a reduction in the town council is not a burning one. The councillors are not paid, and we are taught that "in the multitude of councillors there is wisdom."

It will soon be time for the town elections. The people should be afforded a good opportunity to hear town affairs discussed, and a party which will go in for heroic treatment of our street nuisance will stand a good chance of having the whip handle next year.

Valued Contributors.

Rev. W. O. Raymond, rector of St. Mary's church, St. John, and a son of Lt. Col. Raymond, of Woodstock, is writing for THE DISPATCH a series of articles on early times of Woodstock. The first of the series is published this issue and will be found on the sixth page, under the heading of "The Creek." Mr. Raymond is president of the New Brunswick historical society.

A. E. N. who has a second contribution in THE DISPATCH this week, on historical incidents of Norway, is a native of that country, and his communications are translations, made by him, from Norwegian writings.

Muddy Streets.

The heavy rains of Thursday last played sad havoc with the streets of the town, and on Friday we wandered around in mud. King street, which is honored this year in having THE DISPATCH office on it, was in a truly deplorable state. The sidewalks are in a wretched condition, and if the street itself is not improved soon, those who have business on it, will be forced to invent mud shoes (a sort of adaptation of snow shoes) to cross from one side to another. This street has been macadamized, and the three or four inches of muck which covers it, after a heavy rain is nothing more or less than manure. If the town won't take hold of the question some of our enterprising farmers

will find that it will really pay them to collect the heavy coatings of manure from the main highways of Woodstock. If there be any men in town who wish for municipal honors, they should come before the public as street reformers and their election will be practically assured.

But King street has lots of companions in filth, after a heavy rain. Main street was a study on Friday. Wherever there was a hole near the oot, a small lake formed. There were two charming little lakes on each side of the fountain. I noticed a number of laths mixed up in the mud, any amount of blocks of wood, and other timber. Then, the gutters, what great ravines they are! Main street was not much behind King street, although the manure was hardly as deep. Which is the worst grievance, our streets or the C. P. R.?

Musings.

In early times, when a man was smitten with an absorbing regard for a woman of another tribe, the correct thing seems to have been for him to swoop down on her habitation and carry her off to his wigwam, in which proceeding he was generally pursued by the irate parents and other relatives of his bride, and all the weapons at hand brought into play to wreak vengeance on the audacious youth. If he got off safely he was a respectable married man; if he got caught, he was a corpse. Though the principal features of this marriage ceremony have been obsolete for some time, some suggestions of it still remain to us, for example, the custom of throwing rice and old shoes after a bridal party. There was such a party at the station one night last week, waiting for the down train. A young man went into the waiting room to pay his respects to the bride and groom, when some one slid a handful of rice down the back of his neck. He opened his mouth to expostulate, and another friend thoughtfully filled the aperture in his face with rice. Before he got home he was a regular rice pudding. How we cling to the forms of the past long after the spirit that prompted them, and the necessities that brought them about have ceased to exist.

Alert business men have long since concluded that it is necessary to advertise. I met a man the other day, who does a lot of it, and he said, speaking of the firm which he represented, that the bills for advertising were heavy, but he continued, "we simply can do nothing unless we advertise." I saw a novel kind of advertising on Sunday. It was not strictly in the nature of an advertisement, but rather of a notice of religious service. The sidewalk on Chapel street was used as a blackboard, and written thereon in chalk, by a woman, evidently, was a notice that Ensign So and So would conduct services on the day mentioned. The man with the muck rake, of whom Bunyan speaks, who always kept his eyes on the earth, and would not look up, though a crown was being proffered him, could not avoid this notice.

W. C. T. U.

The twelfth annual convention of the maritime W. C. T. U. opened in Fredericton on Friday morning last. Mrs. Archibald of Fredericton presided. Among the superintendants of departments present was Mrs. Burpee of Woodstock, of the county superintendants Mrs. C. D. Jordan, Carleton Co. The Woodstock delegates are Mrs. R. K. Jones, Mrs. James T. Smith and Mrs. W. Hay. The treasurer's (Miss Lochart) report showed a balance on hand October 20, 1893, of \$301.90; receipts from various sources \$73.76, Maritime day donations \$63.75, from local Unions, Nova Scotia \$178.02, New Brunswick \$136.60, Prince Edward Island \$60.50. Total \$375.12—total receipts \$814.53, expenses \$455.35, balance on hand \$359.18.

A resolution was proposed by Mrs. Atkinson, favoring the establishment of provincial unions instead of the maritime union, but it was defeated by 17 yeas and 46 nays.

Depressed Cattle Market.

The Canadian cattle exporters have met with some serious losses last week. The Glasgow market for Canadian animals on Tuesday was the worst on record. Imagine four pence per pound for prime Canadian beef in Glasgow! That was the price brought, however, at the Yorkhill, yards, where the Canadian animals are disposed of every Tuesday. Cables received in Montreal yesterday and today say: "Surplus of cattle and sheep; buyers make their own terms. Choice Canadian cattle four pence per pound. Holding cattle certain markets will be better. Useless sacrificing stock." One Toronto shipper lost \$20 a head on a small lot sold, and a Montrealer \$22 on another lot. Some of the heavy shippers stand to lose from \$20,000 to \$30,000 on shipments at present in Glasgow. This does not include shipments on the water. The Canadian Live Stock offered for sale on Tuesday numbered 1630 head of cattle and 1375 sheep. Three shippers have no less than about 6000 head of cattle due to arrive in Glasgow for the market and they are anxious as to the likely result. Besides the cattle they have nearly 2500 sheep on the water.—*Montreal Star.*

COUNTY EXHIBITION OPENS

INTERESTING SESSION AT THE BAPTIST QUARTERLY MEETING.

1000 Exhibits will be Seen at the Fair.—Attractions at the Rink in the Evening.—The Provincial Premier to Speak.—Horses will be Judged Today.—A Big Show.

This is exhibition day, and no doubt the town will be well filled with visitors in the afternoon. Those who have the fair in charge are very sanguine that it will pan out well. No pains have been spared to make the show as attractive as possible.

The exhibition will open at one o'clock in the afternoon. Music will be furnished on the grounds by the Woodstock Cornet Band.

There are up to date one thousand entries, the largest at any county exhibition held in Woodstock hitherto, and second only to the big fair of 1887. Ample room has been provided for all the exhibits. Besides the space at the command of the association, Mr. Jas. Hayden has kindly lent the lot of land belonging to him adjoining the Park, for the purposes of the show.

One of the most artistic features of the exhibition is the unique lettering in the words "Carleton County Exhibition," over the sidewalk before the entrance. It is very tastily done in garden products, fruits, etc.

The judging of horses will take place this afternoon in the Park, and the merits of other exhibits will be decided as far as possible this afternoon, also. Ladies should recollect that the grand stand will be free for them during the two days of the fair.

This evening a highly intellectual programme has been prepared for presentation in the rink. The premier of the province, Mr. A. G. Blair; the provincial secretary, Mr. Jas. Mitchell, and other shining lights of the local government will be present and will address the meeting. A musical treat will also be afforded. Among those who have tendered their services are Mrs. Ernest Holyoke, Mrs. Frank Good, Mrs. W. T. Kerr, vocalists. The Misses Baird who will give an instrumental duet; Miss Jordan, recitation, and a reading by Mr. Grenville James. The Cornet Band will play during the evening.

Gathering of the Baptists.

The quarterly meeting of the Baptist churches of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties convened at the Albert Street Baptist church, Woodstock, on Friday last. The delegates from the various churches were as follows:

Woodstock—W. S. Saunders, J. E. Sutton and Wm. Kennedy.
Benton—Mrs. Godsoe and Mrs. Kelly.
McKenzie Cor.—David Harding and Joseph Merrithew.
Hodgson and Richmond—Deacon Calvin Reed.
Jacksonville—Benjamin Burt and Deacon Good.
Jacksontown—Deacon David Alexander and Fred Estey.
Florenceville—C. T. Hendry and John Darkis.
E. Florenceville—Mrs. A. Tweedie.
Rockland—A. W. Estabrooks.
Bristol—Dr. Courchill and W. A. Sherwood.
Aberdeen—Mrs. McKenzie.
Maple Grove—John Williams.

A number of other delegates arrived, but as they came after the business meeting their names do not appear on the record. The pastors, who are delegates ex-officio were Revs. A. F. Baker, A. H. Hayward, Thomas Todd, Calvin Currie, J. B. Morgan and J. C. Bleakney. There were also a very large number of people present, who came from other churches, though not as delegates, and these were invited to a seat in the meeting and a voice in the deliberations. Among them were Rev. J. W. Manning, sec. treas. of the home missionary board, St. John; Jared Tozier, Lyme, N. H.; Mr. Thompson and C. E. Jenkins (lic).

On Friday evening the meeting was devoted to the interests of the young people's work. Rev. A. H. Hayward preached an earnest sermon that went to the right spot. The business meeting opened on Saturday morning, with Rev. Thomas Todd, moderator, in the chair. This being the annual meeting the election of officers was proceeded with, with the following result. Moderator, Rev. A. H. Hayward; vice-moderators, Rev. Calvin Currie for Carleton, Rev. Mr. Manzer for Victoria, and Rev. Charles Henderson for Madawaska. Sec. treas., John B. Morgan. Rev. Thomas Todd, W. S. Saunders and A. D. Hartley were appointed to the standing committee. The matter of home and foreign missions received a good deal of attention, and Mr. Manning gave much valuable information on this head. The standing committee were instructed to make it a special duty with themselves to interest the various churches in the jurisdiction of this quarterly meeting, in the missionary work, and to induce those that had not sent delegates to the meeting to do so in the future.

On Saturday afternoon the General Conference, which was of the nature of a social and testimony meeting was led by Rev. Thomas Todd. The missionary sermon was

preached on Saturday evening by Rev. J. W. Manning. After the service the congregation was treated to a programme which had been prepared by the W. M. A. S. the principal features were a reading by Miss Bessie Good, a letter from Miss Wright, a Baptist missionary in India read by Mrs. Archibald, and a solo by Mrs. Frank A. Good. On Sunday morning at 7 o'clock the denomination gathered together for a prayer meeting which was led by E. C. Jenkins. Again at 9 o'clock a prayer and social meeting was led by John B. Morgan. At the regular eleven o'clock service Rev. Calvin Currie preached the quarterly sermon which those who had the pleasure of hearing say was a well thought out and well delivered discourse. On Sunday afternoon the whole school was resolved into one class, Rev. J. W. Manning taught the lesson which was on Daniel's abstinence. On Sunday evening Rev. Jared Tozier, formerly of Woodstock, but who now has a charge in Lyme, N. H., conducted the service. The churches supplied on Sunday from this quarterly meeting were as follows:

Jacksonville and Jacksontown churches—Rev. A. H. Hayward.
The Woodstock Advent church—Rev. W. J. Thompson.
McKenzie Corner—Rev. J. W. Manning.
Rockland—John B. Morgan.

After the service on Sunday morning Rev. J. W. Thompson and wife were received into this church on letter from his church at Brantford, Ont.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Florenceville on the third Friday in December. John B. Morgan will preach the sermon to the young people, and Rev. A. F. Baker the missionary sermon. This is as much of the programme as has thus far been defined.

This quarterly meeting was pronounced by all who took part as an earnest and effective gathering. There was a very large number of people other than the delegates in attendance from various centres throughout the county.

Between the Wickets.

A very good match game was played on Saturday afternoon between two teams captained by Mr. Taylor, and Dr. Sprague. The crease had been well levelled and consequently the batters had a fair show. Six players got double figures. Sprague's team went to the bat first, and after one wicket had fallen Dr. Sprague and Mr. Mellish made a determined stand, putting together some thirty runs before they were separated. They both played good cricket.

An equally stubborn stand was made by Canon Neales and Mr. H. H. Fairweather, (St. John) who went to the bat first for Taylor's eleven. When the Canon was caught out for ten, they had made over thirty runs. Fairweather had 25 before he was run out, beating Mellish's score by one. Taylor ran up twelve quickly by a few heavy hits, and the side was retired for a total of 65. It was a capital practice game, and proves that Woodstock has material for a good team. Although there was not a full team batting on either side, by consent, one side fielded for the other, so that the scores were made with thirteen in the field, two over the ordinary eleven. Below is the score:

SPRAGUE'S TEAM.	
Mellish b Ketchum.....	24
Harrison b Ketchum.....	10
Sprague c S Neales b Ketchum.....	1
Doherty run out.....	5
Jones b Ketchum.....	3
H Smith b Ketchum.....	0
Loe b Taylor.....	2
S Neales b Ketchum.....	0
R Dibblee run out.....	0
Extras.....	11
Total.....	56

TAYLOR'S TEAM.	
Canon Neales c Taylor b Harrison.....	10
H H Fairweather (St John) run out.....	25
Ketchum b Sprague.....	4
Hayden c H Smith b Harrison.....	12
Guy Smith b Sprague.....	7
Balmain not out.....	0
Extras.....	7
Total.....	65

The Canadian International eleven made a much better showing at Philadelphia than had been anticipated by a good many. They made 154 in their first innings. The Americans made about twenty more in their first, and had one wicket to spare. Rain prevented the continuance of the match and it was therefore declared a draw.

The match between Lord Hawke's English team and the Philadelphians resulted in a big victory for the Britons. They made 422 in two innings, and the home team 291, the visitors winning by 131 runs. 10,000 people witnessed the game.

Manitoba Crops.

Sir Wm. P. Howland, of Toronto has been on a trip through the North West. To an Empire reporter he said, after his return: "I think it would be good policy on the part of the C. P. R. to lower their rates, but not being an expert, I would not like to venture an opinion as to the amount of the reduction. Rates are about the same for the same distance on American roads. I think that the C. P. R. cannot hope to prosper until the western country is settled. The best way to accomplish this would be to reduce the rates. I should say that the crop in Manitoba alone will yield at least 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, and also a large quantity of oats.

QUESTION OF FREE SILVER.

INTERVIEW ON THE SUBJECT WITH A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

He Did Not go in for Free Silver, but Favored a Compromise.—Supported the Late Sherman Bill—Late Panic Attributed to Wall Street Selfishness.

The monetary problem which has since very early times been sticking in the mental crop of the civilized world, has in these latter days attracted to itself very earnest attention from students, statesmen, politicians and demagogues, and like almost every other problem that ever put itself to the world, those who know the least about it do the most talking and are the most dogmatic. That phase of the problem which is of most importance just now is what we call the silver question. Do we want an increased volume of money? If so, shall we use silver to supply the demand? And if we decide to use silver, on what terms and in what quantities shall it be used? These are the questions that the commercial world is asking itself now.

S. N. Stephenson, member of congress for the eleventh district of Michigan, was registered at the Victoria hotel on Saturday, and THE DISPATCH called on him to get the views of a practical business man on silver.

Mr. Stephenson, who is a Republican, was a member of congress when the late lamented Sherman Act was passed, which was, as he says, a compromise between free silver, and no silver. He knew that free silver would utterly demoralize the currency, and he saw that the country needed more money, and on that ground he voted for the Sherman bill, which provided for the purchase by the government of about 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month at the market price, and the issuing on the strength of this silver, of certificates. While Mr. Stephenson disagrees with the "silverites" who go in for free coinage of silver irrespective of the action taken by any other nation, he also differs in his view from the "gold bugs," who oppose the use of the metal in the currency on any consideration. He holds, and in this he agrees with the most earnest and disinterested students of monetary problems in the world, that the United States wants an increase in the volume of its medium of exchange, that this increase should be supplied by silver, but that it would be the utmost folly for the United States to open its mints to the free coinage of silver while the other commercial nations shut their doors to it. He thinks the recent panic was partly induced by the selfishness of the Wall street men in their efforts to disparage silver, and partly by the fear in manufacturing circles that the Democrats would carry out their campaign promises of a tariff for revenue only.

Mr. Stephenson expressed himself modestly, not arrogating to himself any greater knowledge in the matter than a busy, practical man might be expected to have.

Now and Thirty Years Ago.

A correspondent writing from Hyde Park, Mass., sums up in the following extracts from a late letter received from him, his impressions of Woodstock:

"Since my arrival home from my visit to your beautiful town, and my former home, I have lived over and over again, in thought, the last thirty years, since I lived in Woodstock. I was much pleased with the vast improvements that I saw, not only in Woodstock itself, but in the surrounding country. In the town itself I find it has not only grown in size but in beauty. The many houses that have been built on land that, when I lived there, was almost devoid of buildings, make it now a place of beauty, of which your town may justly be proud. Its fine streets and still finer houses, built with an eye to the artistic, with their beautiful flower gardens and fine shade trees, are truly a feast for the eye of anyone who has any love for the beautiful, either in nature or art. I am now speaking of the hill where once stood the Institute, and where we used to drill with the rifle company under the command of Capt. George Baird and Col. Baird his father. These old recollections came up in my mind when in my morning rambles about the place, and I contemplated the many changes of the last thirty years. There were many pleasant thoughts, with a few sad ones, as my mind went back over the past, pleasant, when I looked about me and saw the many improvements, that have been made, and the many old acquaintances that I met with, and called to mind the many good times, that we used to have together, sad, when I thought of the many old acquaintances that are gone. In my drive up through the third tier in Jacksontown to Somerville, and down the river road to Woodstock I was much pleased with the many improvements that have been made, in places that used to be very familiar to me years ago.

In all my outings, I never have enjoyed myself so well, as I did on my visit to Woodstock. My friends seemed to vie with one another in making my stay pleasant. Wishing many years success to THE DISPATCH, and with many thanks to you and my many friends, who I hope may live to see changes yet for the better in years to come.

J. P. S."