

THE DISPATCH.

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THE WATER WORKS SYSTEM

HOW THE TOWNSPEOPLE GET THEIR SUPPLY OF AQUA PURA.

The Crib Well Was Damaged by the Ice and is Now Under Repair.—A New Guard Pier.—Everything First Class and Complete.—Fire Alarm System.

What we don't know about affairs of our own town and county would fill many a book. We all know that we have an excellent water works system, but few, beyond those immediately connected with it know how we get the water. They turn the taps in their houses and the water flows, and that is all a good many citizens know or care to know. They are not curious or inquiring.

On Saturday the cold water editor of THE DISPATCH, anxious to know just how the supply of this refreshing and popular beverage was holding out, paid a visit to the pumping station, and was fortunate enough to meet there Superintendent Munro, who explained the working of the system, in such a way, as a practical man only can.

At a recent meeting of the town council the board was notified that the crib well, which is situated in the river about one hundred feet from the station, needed looking after. THE DISPATCH found several men at work at the well, cleaning it out. It seems that in the spring the ice tore away the top off the guard pier, and also the top off the well, and the consequence was that the well was rapidly filling up with stones from the guard pier, and the job of cleaning it out, now going on, is no small job.

The crib well, is a body of water about 10x15 feet, surrounded by wooden crib work, the crib work being filled in with small stones. The water going through these stones is supposed to filter, but the trouble is that larger stones have been used than those in the specifications and the consequence is that the filtering process does not work much. However, so long as the top, made of planking, is on the crib nothing of any size can get in the well. The guard pier has been thoroughly rebuilt, and some two or three feet added to the top, which makes it a much greater protection to the well than it formerly was.

A 16-inch pipe, 100 feet in length, connects the crib well with the pumping station, and through this pipe rushes all the water used in the town. There is no filter over the intake end of this pipe. On one occasion a filter was put on but some shavings got in it and the suction from the station drew in filter, shavings and all. If a stronger filter were put on, there is the possibility, as Mr. Munro pointed out, that some time when the water is high and access to the well impossible, something might get into it and cut off the supply of water altogether. So the wiser plan, under these circumstances, is to leave the end of the pipe as it is, and trust to the protection which the well affords. The 16 inch pipe goes into the cellar of the station, and from it the water empties into a 10 inch pipe, which is carried through the town via Main street, as far as the junction of Main and Broadway. Lateral branch pipes, four, six and eight inches in diameter tap this large pipe, and run through the public streets, where they, in turn, are tapped by the one half and three-quarter inch pipes which carry the water to the dwellings of the people.

Shortly after the water works system was introduced, the insurance people represented to the town that the whole system depended on one piece of pipe, and if anything happened to that, the water supply would be cut off. It was then suggested that a duplicate line be laid on Main street. This, in itself, would have cost \$2,000.

In the meantime the idea of erecting a standpipe was started and in 1891 carried into effect. The primary object of this standpipe is to have a storage of water ready in case of accident to the machinery, at the pumping station. By having it, it is now only necessary to pump four hours a day, instead of pumping continually during the twenty-four hours of the day. The placing of the standpipe also has been the means of affording the desired alternative route for water supply. A ten inch pipe was extended up Central street to the standpipe. Connection was made into Grover street at the junction with Central street, and a gate placed there. Thus, in case of an accident to the line south of Grover street, the supply to the town can be taken through this new route.

The standpipe has a capacity of 266,000 gallons of water, and it is not allowed that there shall be less than half that amount in the reservoir, which is really the proper term for the standpipe, at any time. This means 65 lb. pressure at the pumping station. The reservoir is also a great aid in case of fire. When Grant's factory was burned, there were

thirteen streams playing on the fire. If it were not for the reservoir seven or eight streams would be the limit of the pumping station's supply. But in a case of emergency as that was, by reducing the supply in the standpipe, five more streams were available, an important feature during a big fire.

The pumping in the station is done by two verticle duplex compound engines, and the steam in the fire room is furnished by two horizontal tubular boilers, one 48 inches the other 42 in diameter, and about eleven feet in length. The tubes are three inches in diameter.

Shortly after the fire bell rings, citizens hear a loud whistle. This is from the pumping station, and has its meaning. To make it plain some explanation is necessary. There are eight fire alarm boxes in the town situated as follows: (1) At the pumping station; (2) at Donald Munro's (superintendent) house; (3) at the Town Hall; (4) at chief Dibblee's house; (5) at Moore's mill; (6) at McKinnon's hotel; (7) at G. D. Jackson's house near the Broadway school; (8) at Geo. Green's house, corner of Main street and Houlton road.

When the alarm is given at the pumping station, the inference to be drawn by citizens being that the fire is in that vicinity, the long whistle, which is given in case of every fire, no matter where it occurs, is followed by one short whistle. From Munro's house, it is followed by two short whistles; from town hall, by three short whistles; from the chief's house, three short whistles; from Moore's mills or McKinnon's, by four short whistles; from Jackson's house, by five short whistles, and from Green's house, by six short whistles. Thus, anything less than four short whistles or blows following the first long whistle means the fire is on the north side of the bridge; if four, or more than four, the fire is generally on the south side of the bridge.

Taking everything into consideration, Woodstock has a first-class water supply, for general use, and for special use in case of fire, and can claim in this respect to stand on an equal footing with any city or town in the Dominion.

Harvard University.

(Correspondence of THE DISPATCH.)

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Your correspondent visited Harvard College yesterday and through the kindness of a friend was enabled to get a look at some old manuscript relating to this institution one of which is particularly interesting and I herewith send you a copy of it. John Harvard was the founder of Harvard College. The small beginning of this great university and the meagre facts of John Harvard's life, was traced in an interesting manner. On the 28th of October, 1536, by vote of the General Court an appropriation of 400 pounds sterling was made to found a public school. In 1637 the General Court appointed twelve prominent men, among them Winthrop, Stoughton, Cotton, and Winslow to carry the project. Nathaniel Eaton was made professor of the school. They broke ground on a site upon which Gray's Hall now stands. A frame house was built, and about an acre was inclosed with a fence six feet high. Such was the Eaton School the forerunner of the great Harvard College.

In the autumn of 1638 John Harvard, a young minister, who died of consumption, left by will one half of his estate and a small library for the purpose of erecting and supporting a college. John Harvard, belonging to a thrifty family living in Southwark, near London, Eng—came early into the possession of about \$8,000.00. He was a member of Emmanuel College, Oxford, which he joined on account of its puritanical proclivities. He took his B. A. and M. A. degrees, and graduated July 2nd, 1635. His mother married three husbands, and having outlived them all she was able to leave her accumulated wealth to her two sons Robert and John, and Robert dying, John came into the possession of it all, so that the commonplace products of an innkeeper, butcher, grocer and clothworker were equally made to serve the purpose of higher education. In 1637, on Aug. 31, John Harvard was admitted a townsman of Charlestown. There he bought a strip of land, built a dwelling and settled down. In September, 1638, this young scholar died, and was buried in Charlestown, in an unmarked and unknown grave. OBSERVER.

His Golden Jubilee.

His Lordship, Bishop Sweeney, of Saint John, is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. A large number of priests and laymen from a distance are in attendance, on the auspicious occasion. Bishop Sweeney is a native of St. John, and his golden jubilee is a matter for congratulations from all classes and creeds.

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THAT INSTITUTE MONEY.

COUN. MURPHY MOVES FOR A COMMITTEE TO HUNT IT UP.

Proceedings of the Council on Monday Evening.—Private Citizens who are Placing Asphalt Sidewalks.—The Improvement of Streets Necessary.

There were present at the meeting of the meeting of the town council on Monday evening last, his worship the mayor, Couns. Murphy, Taylor, Watts, Churchill, Flemming, Jones, Dickinson, Leighton.

The town treasurer submitted his monthly report. The debit balance on the first of the month was \$1080.16. He had received \$291.07, which he had not had time to deposit, which would reduce the account to \$789.09. This time last year the debit balance was \$2694.00.

The treasurer was instructed to draw a cheque for \$610.00 in payment of the debenture for that amount held by Mrs. Trewin.

Coun. Murphy stated that several persons in town, desired to have asphalt sidewalks built in front of their residences at their own expense. They wished to have the services of Robert Kennedy to place the asphalt, and he would move that Mr. Kennedy be allowed to do the work, on the condition that he leave a competent man in his place. The persons desiring his services were J. T. Allan Dibblee, A. B. Connell, Hugh Hay and Jas. Carr. The motion was agreed to.

The mayor asked the chairman of the street committee when they proposed to lay the asphalt crossings authorized a couple of meetings ago.

Coun. Murphy said that as soon as all the filling in was done, the asphalt would be laid in all the places where it was authorized.

On motion of Coun. Leighton, John S. Gray who has been acting as night watchman for certain citizens was appointed a constable and a member of the police force.

Coun. Murphy said that some eight years ago, when he was in the council, there was a certain fund set apart for a special purpose. He had reference to the Institute money, which was set apart for a particular purpose. At a vote of the council, when he was not in that body, that money was put in with the rest, and has become part of the fund of this town. He thought the council should not lose sight of this special money, so it could be procured when called on. This town was now approaching a population of 4,000 people, and had not a public library. This Institute money was set apart for that purpose, and with the accumulation since it was first secured, ought now to be in the neighborhood of \$2,500, and yet the council could not put their hands on a dollar of it. Something should be done in this matter. It had come before his attention through an article in THE DISPATCH. He had not had any talk on the matter with the proprietors of that paper about bringing the matter before the council, but he was interested in the matter and anxious that this money should be set apart, and placed at the disposal of the town so it could be reached when called for.

Coun. Dickinson—What do you propose to do regarding it?

Coun. Murphy—I propose that a committee be appointed to look into the matter and report.

Coun. Leighton—I will second Coun. Murphy's motion, but I think he is astray as to the amount of the fund. It was \$1450.00 when started, and \$1600.00 when the town took it. I think the money should be looked up and paid over whenever needed.

Coun. Murphy then moved that a committee of three be appointed to look into the matter and report back to the board. The motion, seconded by Coun. Leighton, passed and the mayor appointed Couns. Murphy, Watts and Dickinson the committee.

Coun. Watts said he hoped the street committee would not forget the motion passed at a late meeting of the board urging them to make a suggestion as to the permanent repair of Main street and Broadway.

Coun. Murphy said the committee had not forgotten the motion. He, for one, was at loss to know what to do. In order to make a report worth something they ought to get the opinion of some practical man competent to deal with the matter. He frankly acknowledged that he did not possess the necessary knowledge of road making to allow of his opinion being worth a great deal on such an important matter. As a citizen he was bound to confess that the roads were in a most deplorable and dangerous condition.

Coun. Watt—I know the committee is made up of men who are anxious to have good roads. The best inheritance we can leave will be a good highway road in the heart of the town, and having done that, whatever our contemporaries may say, those

who come after us, will give us praise.

The question of the claim of the parish of Wilmon for the keeping, care and attendance of one Charles Colter, amounting to \$64.50, was brought up, but not discussed, it being understood that it has already been put by the parish in the hands of its lawyers.

The council adjourned till Friday night.

Musings.

There are about seventy-five or eighty ladies and gentlemen who would not have missed the dance in the opera house last Thursday for anything and perhaps they are not to be blamed. Walter Savage Landor must have been speaking the truth when he said the fact that he could not dance was one of the greatest disadvantages under which he laboured through life. What can it profit a man though he amass great wealth and acquire wide political influence, if his heart and feet do not respond to the music of the waltz?

The evening was cool, the floor was good, and the fact that Miss Carman presided at the grand piano was guarantee for the music. It was a pretty sight to look down on the dancers from the balcony. One could almost imagine ones self in fairy land. But then, all things had conspired to make the floor so very desirable a place to be, that the pleasure of looking on from the balcony was generally foregone. Time was called at two o'clock and the dance broke up. The gentlemen who were the authors of this successful affair are Grenville James, James Creighton, L. R. MacLaren and W. C. Everett.

Musings.

The stranger who lands at Queen street station, and is hurried up to one of the hotels, probably comes to the conclusion that Woodstock is not a pretty town, however progressive it may be from a business point of view. Certainly the view from the Wilbur house is limited, and not very entrancing at that. Main street is not a thoroughfare along which one would be inclined to study the beauties of architecture. Yet there are beautiful landscape views within a couple of minutes walk from the centre of town. From the top of the hill on which stands Mr. Fisher's stately edifice there is a view not easily surpassed. Looking north or south one sees a picturesque combination of hill and valley, with the ever historic river to add the indispenible need of the artist. If the spectator is of an antiquarian disposition he may imagine that the piers of the old bridge which stand out in bold relief, are tenderly preserved for their historical significance, to let the public know that we did once have a bridge. Another pretty view is gained half a mile or so out on the Houlton road. There we get a sight of the town which is charming, while another very pleasing bit of scenery is to be taken in, still closer to the height where the old Institute used to stand. There are a dozen spots right within the town limits where the artist might well take out his brush. The natural beauties of Woodstock and its surroundings are not half known.

Musings.

What is the use of having by-laws which are not enforced? It would be better to remove them from the code. There is a by-law that every owner of a dog shall pay a tax to the town marshal, and moreover that every dog shall wear a tag with his owner's name thereon. But, as far as can be learned no one pays a dog tax, and no dog wears a tag. There are a lot of wretched looking and vicious curs around town, which are likely to distinguish themselves any time by biting some of our worthy citizens. No one likes to be bitten by a dog. There is always the remote possibility of the unspeakable horrors of hydrophobia, to say nothing of a milder type of blood poisoning. People who have valuable dogs, value them enough to observe the by-law rather than part with them, and the worthless mongrels in town, which are nine to one of the well-bred canines, should be got rid of. Somebody who happens to be bitten by a dog, may be inclined to bring action against the town for damages, and what is to prevent his succeeding in his claim. BYSTANDER.

St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

The Presbyterian church needed all the seating capacity it had, Sunday morning. A large congregation was on hand to hear Rev. James Whiteside, the young clergyman who will hereafter be the pastor of the church. Mr. Whiteside is a young man, and an Irishman, who has been in the country but a short time, "God made man in his own image," was the text of the sermon. There was nothing stale nor hackneyed about it. An originality of thought and expression marked everything he said. He dwelt on the inherent dignity of man, and the deplorable tendency of some people to overlook it. Even preachers sometimes forgot the deference due to their congregations, and resorted to theatrical effects in order to get the attention of their hearers.

Mr. Whiteside is a bright but unassuming young man, and has already many warm friends in Woodstock. His ordination and induction will take place on Wednesday of next week.

HIGH RATES HURT TRADE.

WOODSTOCK CANNOT COMPETE IN THE WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

Much of the Trade we Should Have Leaves us by Reason of Freight Rate Discrimination.—We Must Grin and Bear It, as we Are the Smaller Dog.

The town of Woodstock is gradually losing a certain amount of the retail trade it used to have. Victoria Corner, Hartland, Centreville and other places as they grow, and as their stores carry larger and more varied stocks, are able to supply demands that some years ago could not be supplied nearer than Woodstock.

It would be some compensation for this if Woodstock merchants could furnish the wholesale supplies for these various villages. In some lines of goods this is now possible, but as regards other lines, the freight rates to Woodstock make it impossible. For example, the rate by the C. P. R. on flour from Montreal to Edmunston is the same as to McAdam Junction, St. John and Fredericton. Woodstock pays \$24 a carload on flour more than Fredericton and St. John, and so is at a great disadvantage when it comes to quoting prices to merchants in other parts of the county. Fredericton and St. John can undersell Woodstock merchants by reason of the favoritism of the railway company.

Verily the ways of railroad men are past finding out. A manufacturer tells THE DISPATCH that on a certain class of goods he gets a rate of 34 cts. per cwt. to Edmunston, while on the same class of goods he pays 90c. to St. Basil, which is five miles this side of Edmunston. That means that the company charges him 56c. per cwt. for not hauling his goods another five miles. This manufacturer says he ships his goods to Edmunston and then reships them back to St. Basil and he can do this cheaper than if he shipped direct to St. Basil.

The interests of Carleton county are inextricably bound up with the interests of Woodstock. The advancement of one means the advancement of the other. No doubt county merchants would be as willing to purchase supplies from Woodstock as from Fredericton or St. John providing, of course, that prices are the same. It is not pleasant to see a railway company practically dictating to merchants where they shall buy, and shutting some merchants entirely out of a market.

A merchant in town tells THE DISPATCH that the merchants here can't do a thing in the wholesale line until the C. P. R. condescends to mete out to this town the same treatment that other towns along the line receive. Houlton gets perfectly paradisaical service, and rates compared with those Woodstock receives. Oh! for a new line from Houlton to Woodstock. Then Woodstock would be able to do a business that would put its present business in the shade.

Between the Wickets.

It was expected that a return match would be played here between the Woodstock and St. Andrews cricket clubs, on Monday, but the latter club was unable to come up. A scratch match was gotten up, between two elevens, captained by John McKenzie and Jas. Doherty. Doherty's eleven won on the following scores:—

McKenzie's eleven.—Carter, 0; McKenzie, 1; Saunders, 2; Canon Neales, 0; Garden, 7; Boyer, 1; J. T. G. Carr, (Hartland) 6; Balmain, 0; Hayden, 0; J. Frupp, 0; Ross, 2; extras, 3; total, 22.

Doherty's eleven.—Sprague, 3; Ketchum, 18; Mitchell, 2; Doherty, 4; Jones, 3; Malaney, 2; Guy Smith, 3; George Frupp, 9; Jacques, 1; W. Saunders, 0; S. Neales, 1; extras, 3; total, 49. For the winners Sprague bowled in excellent form, taking about all the wickets. Carter, of Andover, who played with the defeated eleven, was also on the wicket in good shape.

A letter has been received by the secretary from the St. John Cricket Club, asking for a date for a match.

Next week will witness some interesting cricket contests. A team from Halifax and St. John goes to Toronto the last of this week to play the Canadian team selected to meet the Americans at Philadelphia in the annual international match. The maritime men are somewhat piqued that not one of them was selected to play on the international team, and so they are going to Toronto to prove that a mistake has been made. The international match will be exciting. It has been won for the last three years in succession by the Americans, and for the three years previous by the Canadians. We may now expect a turn in the tide. Another cricket event is the coming of Lord Hawke's famous English team to play on this side of the water this month.