

THE DISPATCH.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEWER SYSTEM IS NEEDED.

IMPROVED SCHEME FOR DRAINING THE TOWN SUGGESTED.

The Sewer Pipe is Not Taken Advantage of as it Should be.—Disadvantage of not Having Flushing Tanks.—Houlton's System Worth Imitating.

In the year 1885 Woodstock interested itself in sewers, and procured the passage in 1886 of an Act of Assembly allowing it, on a vote of the people, to assess \$10,000 for the purpose of constructing a sewer system, and to issue debentures therefor. On the strength of this act about \$1,300 has been expended in the construction of sewers. The annual return to the town is in the neighborhood of twelve per cent. on the amount expended. A sewer pipe ten inches in diameter was laid from the river at the foot of King St. along King to Main. From this, smaller lines run, one up Carleton to the Victoria Hotel; one up Wellington to Queen, and along Queen to Main; one up Main to Connell, and along Connell about two hundred feet. Not one quarter of the buildings on these lines have made connections as yet, though it seems there is a town ordinance making such connection compulsory. If this ordinance was enforced, as it should be, the returns to the town from the amount laid out would greatly exceed twelve per cent.

The sewers as they are at present, without flushing tanks in connection, are able to carry off only refuse liquid, all solid matter having to be directed to cesspools and from these taken out and hauled away. There is a large amount of dirty waste water of every description sluiced into the soil throughout town every year. This percolates through the soil in every direction, and its impurities get into the air. The condition of the atmosphere, thus brought about, becomes more dangerous year by year. The result which must ultimately follow from this will be an epidemic of some sort that will cost the town an amount of sorrow as well as money, beside which the cost of a sewerage system would be small.

The whole town of Woodstock could be drained by such a system as Houlton now has, at a cost of not more than \$20,000. This system consists of a main pipe ten inches in diameter running through the principal portions of the town, with a network of smaller pipes striking off from it in all directions necessary to reach the most remote and secluded streets.

At the extreme end of each of the main lines, on the high ground, is placed a flushing tank. This tank does its work automatically, and can be gauged so as to discharge its contents consisting of pure water, into the end of the sewer at regular periods, long or short, to suit the judgment of the superintendent. It is possible to discharge any sort of thick heavy matter into the sewer pipes, when these tanks are in use, as the water from them goes with a rush, carrying everything with it, to the main outlet at the river. Considering the danger that lurks in the continual outpouring of filthy water into the soil year after year it is to be hoped that the citizens would not resent a moderate assessment each year for the purpose of making a system of sewers. This could be done successfully if the part of the work done each year were done with a view to making it the foundation for the next year's work. This is a question to which the townspeople might well afford to devote some thought.

St. Andrews vs. Woodstock.

An eleven left Woodstock on Thursday last to play a match game of cricket with the St. Andrews club, taking advantage of the excursion run by Rockabema Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Houlton. The day was everything that could be desired, but when nightfall came victory lay not with the visitors.

Woodstock, captained by Mr. G. A. Taylor, went to the bat first, Canon Neales and J. T. Garden facing the bowling of Foster and Coakley. They began with making a stand, when a fast ball from Foster struck the middle finger of Garden's left hand, inflicting such a severe cut that he had to retire. Carter took Garden's place, and made three hits for one, after which he was bowled by Foster. Dr. Sprague had most aggravating luck. A ball struck him on the body, and then sneaked into the wicket and knocked a ball off. Ketchum played in good luck and got 14. Taylor did not get time to get settled before succumbing to a difficult ball from Foster. Doherty and Mitchell each added two to the score, and with two byes the Woodstock team was retired for 26 runs. Coakley and O'Halloran took the bat for St. Andrews. Coakley early succumbed to Taylor's bowling, and O'Halloran put six on the home score, when he was out leg before.

Foster was run out for two runs, and Cummings, the star wicket keeper of the St. Andrews eleven, made four runs, after which Taylor clean bowled him. Stoop played very carefully for seven runs. O'Neil got three and McGrath two. Taylor took four wickets in this innings, and scarcely any runs were made off him. Six byes brought the St. Andrews score to thirty-two.

Woodstock again went to the bat, six runs behind. Canon Neales was preparing for a good stand when he was most unfortunately run out by a too close call from Ketchum. The latter and Carter then made something of a stand, when Carter was caught by Burton for four. Sprague just got one good run when a break ball from Foster took his off stump. Taylor followed and having contributed a hit for two, was ruled out leg before, on a break ball from Coakley. Ketchum was caught by Black for thirteen, and Garden's one not out, was all that was made. Three byes made a total score for the second inning of twenty-four.

St. Andrews had nineteen to make to win, and they did it for the loss of five wickets, having one run to spare. O'Neil contributed five, Foster five not out, and Black four. They got four extras.

For the Woodstock team Taylor bowled destructively, keeping on the wicket, and doing good work. The fielding for Woodstock was good. Doherty and Mitchell doing fine work as wicket keeper and long stop, and had the team had some practice together they would probably have made a much better showing at the bat.

St. Andrews played a capital field, and the bowling was good. They played a remarkably careful bat, not one of their men being caught out. A return match to be played at Woodstock, is talked of for Labor Day, the third of September. Below is the score:

WOODSTOCK—1st innings.	
Canon Neales, c Owens b Coakley.....	3
Garden, retired hurt.....	0
Carter, b Foster.....	3
Dr. Sprague, b Foster.....	0
Ketchum, b Foster.....	14
Taylor, b Foster.....	0
Wilbur, stumped.....	0
Doherty, b Foster.....	2
Mitchell, b Coakley.....	2
Brayley, b Coakley.....	0
James, not out.....	2
Byes.....	2
Total.....	26

2nd innings.	
Canon Neales, run out.....	0
Ketchum, c Burton b Foster.....	13
Carter, c Burton b Foster.....	4
Sprague, b Foster.....	1
Taylor, b Coakley.....	2
Doherty, b Coakley.....	0
Mitchell, c Burton b Foster.....	0
Wilbur, b Foster.....	0
Brayley, b Coakley.....	0
James, b Coakley.....	0
Garden, not out.....	3
Byes.....	3
Total.....	24

ST. ANDREWS—1st innings.	
O'Halloran, 1 b w, b Ketchum.....	6
Coakley, b Taylor.....	0
Black, stumped.....	4
Foster, run out.....	2
Cummings, b Taylor.....	4
Burton, stumped.....	2
Owens, b Taylor.....	0
Stoop, stumped.....	7
McGrath, b Taylor.....	3
O'Neil, b Taylor.....	3
Bulger, not out.....	3
Byes.....	6
Total.....	32

2nd innings.	
O'Neil, b Taylor.....	5
O'Halloran, b Carter.....	1
Coakley, b Taylor.....	0
Black, b Taylor.....	4
Foster, not out.....	5
Cummings, b Ketchum.....	1
Burton, Owens, Stoop, McGrath, Bulger to bat.	0
Byes.....	3
Wides.....	1
Total.....	20

Woodstock Markets.

Now the market begins to have an appearance of business. There begins to be something to sell. Hay still stands at \$6, and while the reduction in the American duty may not cause the prices to go up, it will undoubtedly prevent its going down. There are a few oats for local use in, at 30c. Apples are a regular deluge, at \$1 per bbl. Potatoes, \$1 per bbl. Turnips, 75c. a bbl. Beets, \$1 a bbl. Carrots, 80c. to \$1 a bbl. Onions, \$1.50 a bus. Cabbage, 4c. to 6c. a head. Green corn, 8c. to 12c. a doz. Squash, 1 1/2c. to 2c. per lb. Cucumbers, 8c. to 12c. a doz. Tomatoes, 60c. a bus. Domestic plums are very low, selling at 50c. to 75c. per peck. Eggs, 10c. There is nothing doing in butter. What small amount there is about bring 15c. to 16c. Cheese, 9c. to 9 1/2c. with a slight prospect of improvement. Holders are slow to sell at the present price, as they are looking for an advance.

Why Is It?

Will Mr. Murphy chairman of the street committee inform the public through the press, why he is paying \$1.50 per day for labouring men to work on the streets when plenty of men as good can be had for \$1.00 and \$1.25?

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

WOODSTOCK MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS ON THE SUBJECT.

It will be a Benefit to All.—Woodworking Business will be Stimulated.—New Bill went into Effect Yesterday.—Other Matters of Interest.

James Hayden, who does a large sawing business in Woodstock says the tariff if it becomes law, will not, in the present condition of markets, affect his business at all. If the American market braces up to the condition in which it was two years ago he will be able to place sawn lumber there at a fair profit. At present, prices are so low down on the other side of the line that he could sell nothing there, tariff or no tariff.

W. P. Jones, manager of the Woodstock Woodworking Factory, said that as regarded their business, the new tariff would be a most satisfactory change. For instance, hardwood flooring, tongued and grooved, which under the McKinley tariff paid \$3 a thousand duty, would be admitted free. Spruce flooring, tongued and grooved, would be admitted under the same duty. There were many other items on which the tariff had been reduced, making the change an immense one for the good of the woodworking business.

John Fisher said that for the past two years under a 45% tariff, the Union Foundry Co. had been able to sell a few plows in the United States, although they had first to pay a duty of 25% on the handles which they imported from the States, and their iron cost them about \$4.00 a ton more than the price of the same kind of iron at Houlton. Under the new tariff, they will do a good business in plows, threshing machines, mowing machines and in fact all farm implements, with the United States.

D. L. Pitt, arrived home from St. John on Saturday. He said that people in his line of business were waiting to see how the tariff question would be settled. The tendency, if the proposed changes are made, would be to increase the export of farm produce from this county. The price of most agricultural products would probably be lowered. He is waiting to see the matter finally settled before quoting any prices to farmers.

D. W. Smith, who is at present erecting a commodious warehouse 50x56 just below Chas. VanWart's store, said that the effect of the change in the tariff would undoubtedly increase the business of exporting hay and potatoes. In oats there would be no advantage as the Western States are raising oats cheaper than we can raise them here.

The tariff bill became law without the President's signature Monday last at midnight. It went into effect yesterday. There were no amendments, none of the supplemental bills passed. The tariff law will be exactly the bill as it passed the senate without the change even of a typographical error. The decision of the secretary of the treasury is that goods in bond at the time the law goes into effect must pay McKinley rates. He holds that the act of importation was completed when the goods went into bond. Goods in bond can be exported and reimported, and have the benefit of the lower rates of the new law.

Musings.

Everything that is published concerning Japan and China is being read with much interest now. It appears that when an invitation to dinner is issued in Japan, the host writes begging pardon for insulting the desired guest by begging his company to dinner. "The house is small and very dirty," the invitation goes on to say, "our habits are rude, and you may not get anything fit to eat," yet, the hope is expressed that in spite of these trifling drawbacks, the invited one will condescend to dine.

It is not said whether this peculiar form of invitation is one of the gems of etiquette, borrowed from Europeans, and greatly improved upon. Still it is quite the custom for Europeans and Americans to use language almost as exaggerated. For instance, His Excellency the Governor General, "requests the pleasure" of Mr. and Mrs. So and So's company, while, as a matter of fact, His Excellency does not derive the least pleasure from their attendance or suffer the least regret if they stay away. Mrs. Muldoon calls upon Mrs. McGrundy, and Mrs. McGrundy begs and implores Mrs. Muldoon to come again, bring all the children and stay to tea. After Mrs. Muldoon leaves Mrs. McGrundy tell the maid in waiting, that the next time Mrs. Muldoon comes she is "not at home." What a lot of humbugs we all are, to be sure, whether we are in Canada, Europe or Japan!

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The organization of a cricket club for

Woodstock is a move in the right direction, albeit it comes late in the season. Cricket is the queen of out door games. It has the effect on those who play it not only of developing the muscles but of imparting the habits of patience and steadiness. The unseemly brawls which have lowered base-ball and lacrosse, find no place in the cricket field. Having organized the latter part of this summer the Woodstock club will be in a position to arrange for a ground, and start in active play early next summer. They must not allow themselves to be discouraged by the silly criticism of outsiders who know nothing of the game. It is very pleasant to win matches, but, after all, the real delight is in the game whether one wins or loses. The St. Andrews game was really very creditable considering the team from here was gotten up on a day's notice. There was no money at stake, and I don't think one of the eleven is sorry he went. Speaking of cricket, a tremendous individual score was made the other day in Peterboro, Ont., by Lyon who captained the Canadian team in the International match this year. He was playing for Rosedale (Toronto) and made the enormous total of 238 in one innings, not out and without giving a chance. Peterboro was badly beaten only making 47 against 390 for Rosedale. Yet no one in Peterboro would think of suggesting that the club disband because of this defeat. Cricket is a game of surprises.

* * *

It is difficult to come to a decision as to the rights and wrongs in the case of all strikes, and the small strike at the bridge here on Monday, is no exception. From the manager's point of view, he was acting squarely. He gave the men so much per day, and when they said they wanted more, he told them to work along till Friday, which will be pay day, and then their case would be considered. The men say that in view of the risk to limb and life in working on a bridge, \$1.00 a day is too small a sum to offer any man. They also say that if they work for that wage they will not be able to demand more when they go to work at the mills. In this case, however, the men who stop working are sure to be the sufferers. Unless the employer finds that their services are essential he will not accede to their demands and they have no way of compelling him. All they can do, under the circumstances is to decline to work. And this some of them have done. It is a free country.

BYSTANDER

Strike of Bridge Hands.

On Monday morning when the time arrived for starting the day's work on the new bridge it was found that some twenty men refused to work unless their wages were raised. They were mostly made up of men who have been employed by the company since work commenced in real earnest.

Mr. Came, being interviewed by THE DISPATCH, said that some of the men came to him and demanded that they be paid more than he had before given them. He told them to work on till pay day, which is next Friday, and he would then discuss the matter with them. This they declined to do. He was paying them from \$1.00 a day to \$1.25, and considered that was a fair wage as they were inexperienced hands.

The men claimed, on the contrary, that they had to do the same kind of work that old bridge hands were obliged to do, and that they should receive more pay than the ordinary laborer around town. They were assembled in a group and talked earnestly and loud.

Yesterday morning the condition remained unaltered, excepting that four or five of the strikers had returned to work.

An Editor's Sentence.

Another New Brunswicker has been distinguishing himself in the west. This time it is C. H. Lugin, formerly of Fredericton, and now editor of the Seattle Telegraph, who was convicted on Friday of criminally libelling Bolton Rogers, chief of the police, and sentenced by Judge Glasgow to pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned three months in the county jail. Mr. Lugin made no reply but it is reported that he subsequently told his counsel with grim humor that it was a pity that the judge had not power to sentence him to death. A notice of appeal was given and the bond, fixed at \$500 by Judge Glasgow, was signed by John Collins, proprietor of the Telegraph, and Contractor John Parke. The sentence imposed was more severe than looked for by many, yet was much less than the maximum.—*Vancouver World.*

Mr. Lugin is well known in this province as a clever journalist. He was editor, respectively of the Telegraph and the Herald.

Subscribe for THE DISPATCH.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER.

FREE BAPTISTS CELEBRATE THEIR 60TH ANNIVERSARY.

A New System of Instruction in Scientific Subjects for the Scholars.—Improvements in the Buildings During the Vacation.

The town schools opened on Monday morning. There was quite a flood of teachers and scholars pouring into Woodstock during the closing days of last week.

A glance through some of the school rooms shows that the trustees have not been idle during the holidays. In the College building the ceilings of two rooms have been sealed with tongued and grooved boards; new blinds have been hung in several of the rooms, and every blackboard has been blackened.

There are already fifty-five scholars enrolled in the Grammar school. Two of these are from out of town, Edna Smith and Edith Plummer of Jacksonville. Anna Taylor of Grafton, Viola Ingraham of Middle Simonds and Wallace Hemphill of Northampton are now being examined as to their fitness to enter.

It is pleasing to note that young people of the surrounding parishes are waking up to the great advantages extended to them by the Carleton County Grammar School.

A new course of instruction has gone into operation in all the grades from the first to the eighth. The principal feature of the new course is the increased attention given to scientific subjects. A very much needed thing in the Grammar school now is a good set of chemical appliances for the purpose of making demonstrations in connection with this new course of instruction.

There are in all fourteen schools in town. The respective teachers are G. H. Harrison of the Grammar school, F. A. Good principal of the Broadway school, Mrs. Cupples, Miss Neales, Miss Edith Porter, Miss Grace Porter, Miss Good, Miss Coen, Miss Carman, Miss Mulherrin, Miss Smith, Miss Stephenson, Miss McLeod and Miss Fisher.

In past terms men interested in education have been somewhat liberal in the matter of prizes. It is to be hoped this term will be no exception in this line.

Free Baptist Anniversary.

The Free Baptists of Woodstock celebrated on Sunday, the sixtieth anniversary of their organization as a church. At both morning and evening services the church was filled to the doors. In the morning Rev. Joseph Noble preached. Mr. Noble, now in his eightieth year is the only survivor of the of the little group of persons who made up the first Free Baptist society here. He was also its first pastor. The other men who have occupied that position since then are G. A. Hartley, Wm. Downey, J. T. Parsons, T. Vanwart, F. Babcock, J. Perry, W. Pennington, G. W. McDonald, and C. T. Phillips, the present incumbent. The longest pastorate was G. W. McDonald which extended for 15 years. Mr. Noble's grandfather settled at Sheffield, and he if not the first, was among the first of the pastors of the Congregational church there.

Since its organization 1,100 members have been added to the church among whom were G. A. Hartley, Wm. Downey, J. T. Parsons, and Albert Kirkland, who received their first license to preach from this church. The names of A. B. Boyer and his wife who went to India under the direction of the Free Baptist Board of Missions stand as illustrious examples of the good work the church has done.

Rev. C. T. Phillips preached in the evening. He suggested to the congregation that they should see to it that they were witnesses of Christ, and were doing their share of the work of spreading the gospel. The decoration of the pulpit and organ bespoke the taste of the ladies of the congregation. The music which had been specially prepared was worthy of the occasion.

In the afternoon the Sabbath School held its anniversary, the Supt., Chas. Watson read a report of the school since its organization. The school was organized by Revs. E. McLeod and G. A. Hartley, the latter being its first superintendent, the other superintendents were J. T. Parsons, Dell Hart, Edwin Parsons, Nathan Milbury, M. Trusdale, Simon McLeod and Charles Watson. Addresses by Rev. J. Noble, Mr. G. L. Slipp, Prof. Case and other persons filled the session.

Church Statistics.

The statistical year book shows that the increased number of churches in New Brunswick from 1881 to 1891 has been as follows, Baptists 81, Roman Catholic 28, Church of England 28, Methodists 58, and Presbyterians 56.