

# THE DISPATCH.

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## FELL WITH A CRASH.

FORTUNATELY NO ONE HURT WHEN THE STACK COLLAPSED.

Hartland Having Another Boom.—Water Works Under Way.—New Buildings Going Up, and New Business Starting.—The Queen Village of the North.

Quite an exciting event took place in Hartland on Thursday last. A gang of men were employed in erecting the huge, ninety foot smoke stack of the saw mill on the Guimic, one of the new industries of which the queen village of the north is justly proud. They had the big affair pretty well up when a chain holding it snapped, and down with a crash fell the big pipe. It struck the engine house and cut clean through it. The engineer had been warned that his usual abode was not altogether the safest place in the world while the smoke stack was being raised, so he had moved out; otherwise a fatal and horrible accident might have occurred. But this caused but a slight delay, and on Friday the stack was placed in position safe and sound. So now another "tall chimney" points to the sky and will no doubt some day be quoted as either a direct result of "high protection," or, of "free trade."

Hartland still pushes ahead. C. B. Churchill, of Woodstock, has opened a branch tin shop, and he finds business quite as lively as he can attend to. E. M. Campbell has opened a branch photograph gallery, and a new tailor has appeared on the scene in T. B. Thistle, a graduate from W. B. Nicholson's establishment in Woodstock, who occupies a stand in Burt's new building.

It is said that some twenty or thirty new buildings will be put up in the village this season.

There seems every prospect now that the waterworks system will be carried to completion before the summer is over. The lumber for the tank which will be on the rise of ground above the village, called the "sugar-loaf," is now being prepared. Miller, Johnson and Shaw have the contract for this part of the work. They will commence to deliver the lumber today. John Thomas has the contract for the trench and pipe covering. The contract for the pipe supply has not yet been given. A number of hydrants will be placed along the Main street, and individual citizens will be enabled to have the water in their own houses. As soon as the system is completed a fire brigade will be organized, and Hartland may look for reduced insurance rates.

The new band is getting on finely. They have fifteen instruments in all, and, although they would get on much faster with an experienced teacher, they are still making fair progress with only local talent to aid them.

## MAKE IT AN EVEN \$17,000.

An Evening with the City Fathers.—Result of a "Clerical Error."

The town council had an active time of it at the meeting on Friday night last. It appears that the council was bothered with a weakness said to appertain to the minister of finance. It had discovered a "clerical error." The taxable amount required for running the affairs of the town, outside of other receipts was put at \$17,500. A "clerical error", in addition, was discovered, and after the warrant for this amount issued, it was found that the various estimates totalled up \$17,300, instead of \$17,500.

The council was therefore called to rectify this error, and after a spirited debate it was decided that it would not look well to assess for such an odd number as \$17,300; it would be better to bring it down to the round figure of \$17,000. This was done by taking \$100 off miscellaneous; \$100 off fire; and \$100 off street appropriation. The heads of the departments affected by this fit of economy, naturally did not take the reduction in the very best grace, but they smiled a sickly smile, and tried to look happy.

The following were present at the meeting, His Worship, Counc. Carr, Leighton, Smith, Gallagher, Nicholson, Jones, Payson.

The mayor opened the ball by explaining that in the addition made of the estimates at last meeting an error of \$200.00 had been made. The total amount was \$17,300 instead of \$17,500. He thought it would be a good plan to reduce the amount so as to make the sum of \$17,000. Times were hard, and the council should make the taxes as easy as possible.

Coun. Nicholson thought that there was just as much danger that the assessment would be too low, as too high. He had talked to quite a number of citizens, and they all thought we had done well to reduce the assessment to \$17,500. Of course it would

sound well to have an assessment as low as \$17,500, but this would be but poor satisfaction, when, at the end of the year, we found ourselves with a deficit of from \$2000 to \$3000. The difference made by cutting off the \$300.00 would not reduce anybody's taxes, so that it could be noticed.

Coun. Jones moved that \$100.00 be taken off the fire appropriation, the street appropriation, and miscellaneous.

Coun. Payson seconded the motion. Coun. Leighton, with blood in his eye, stood up for the defence of his fire department. Certain improvements were absolutely necessary. This department was the last which should be run with a scanty appropriation. He also opposed the reduction in the estimate for miscellaneous. The council would find how far \$500 was going for that purpose this year. For four years the assessment had not been so low as this year.

Coun. Gallagher said that he was of the same opinion, that he had always held that more money should be spent on the streets. They could not be put in decent shape without the expenditure of money. As for the electric lights, he was going to make some improvement in that service. If anybody else choose to run it as it had been run, they could have it.

Coun. Carr did not approve of the reduction in the streets grant. He would do the best he could with the amount he had, but he warned the council that the time would come when it would be necessary to issue bonds for money to put the streets in good condition. He moved as an amendment that \$100 be taken off the fire, \$100 off the poor, and \$100 off the miscellaneous departments.

Coun. Smith doubted whether all this could be done legally.

After some debate it was found that the proper way to proceed was for the council to move the vote of the previous meeting be reconsidered. So the members made a new start in this parliamentary way and passed a motion that the said vote do be reconsidered. Coun. Jones' motion was then put and carried, those for it being Counc. Payson, Jones, Carr and Smith; against it, Nicholson, Gallagher, Leighton.

Coun. Gallagher, stood up and expressed himself as surprised at the position of the chairman of the street committee. He had opposed the reduction in his department in the first place. But a piece of paper from the chair seemed to have changed his mind.

Coun. Carr explained that as they were bound on retrenchment he was not going to oppose it.

His Worship defended the chairman of the street committee, and commended him for his economical principle.

Coun. Nicholson thought the chairman of the street committee was easily satisfied. He asked for \$2000.00 and now meekly took \$1400.00. If Woodstock was going in for improvements, money would have to be spent. Another town in New Brunswick the size of Woodstock could not be found, which spent less money than Woodstock spent. He thought it absurd to think that the fire and water departments run for the protection of the town, should be inefficiently conducted by reason of the small appropriation given them. Somebody had spoken of the old ladder truck being good enough. That truck had cost Elvridge Bailey his life. Why make the assessment \$17,000 when it would not be sufficient. Every member of the board knew that the town could not be run on that appropriation.

Coun. Carr admitted that the street could not be put in condition for \$2000 or \$3000; but if the council only gave \$500 even, the duty of the committee was to do the best it could with that \$500.

The members entered into a discussion on the power and scope of the various committees, and then adjourned.

## An Old Tomahawk.

John Clowes, Rockland, has left at THE DISPATCH office an old Indian Tomahawk that he found on the Becagumic stream seven or eight miles back from the St. John about thirty years ago. The weapon is of wrought iron, no steel in it and of a very curious shape. It was buried a few feet into the soil near a pile of rocks. It is badly eaten away by rust, but would make a dangerous weapon even yet, if wielded by an aborigine.

## A St. John Ex-Mayor Dead.

Mr. Thos. W. Peters, ex-mayor of St. John, died suddenly on Saturday evening last. He had been in poor health for some time past, but no serious result was anticipated. He expired while in conversation with his wife and an attendant physician. He was mayor of St. John from 1891 till 1894, when Mr. Robertson was elected. Mr. Peters was son of Thos. W. Peters and Mary McMonagle, of U. E. loyalist stock. He was one of the most popular men in St. John.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

TROUBLOUS TIMES IN THE ANCIENT COLONY.

Political History of the Island Since 1878. A War of Creeds.—Bread Riots.—Sir William Whiteway and his Opponents.—Delegates at Ottawa on Terms of Union.

A few days ago the Toronto Globe had a most interesting special letter from Newfoundland, explaining, in a concise way, in the situation of matters in that colony which, by present indications, is soon to become a province of the Dominion. The Globe correspondent strongly favors the policy pursued by Sir Wm. Whiteway, the present premier.

As anything regarding Newfoundland must be of interest to us, an epitome of the Globe's excellent article is here given. Sir Wm. Whiteway became premier of the colony in 1878, and the Globe gives him credit for being the first public man to form a policy and carry that policy out.

"In 1880 we find him negotiating with several railway and dry dock companies for the establishment in the colony of those great civilizing agencies which up to that time were strangers to the land. 1882 saw him before the constituencies on a railway policy which was endorsed by the country, and he was sent back to power with a following of 28 out of a House of 36. From '82 to '85 witnessed the building of railroads across the country, and during the same term \$700,000 was being spent in the capital on the construction of one of Messrs. Simpson's improved dry docks."

This policy did not find favor with the mercantile party, and in 1885 they took advantage of the Harbor Grace Catholic and Orange riots, to go to the people under Sir J.S. Winter, grand master of the orange lodge on a cry of no amalgamation with the Roman Catholics. So in 1886 the government side consisted of 22 Protestants and the opposition of 14 Catholics. Sir William Whiteway retired from public life, and the government and opposition were lead, respectively by Sir J. S. Winter and Sir Ambrose Shea.

From 1886 to 1889 was a period of depression and misery for the islanders. Bread riots occurred, and bread was not to be had. In November 1889, a general election was held, and the Whiteway government was returned to power with a following of 29 out of 36. Every member of the Winter government was defeated.

"Sir William, with a strong cabinet, including the Hon. R. Bond, E. P. Morris, R. H. O'Dwyer, A. W. Harvey and H. J. P. Woods, with G. H. Emerson as Speaker, had to restore order out of chaos, and to bring back to life a consumptive, dying commerce. Everything was in confusion. From 1885 to 1889 the public debt had been doubled, without any assets to represent it; \$3,000,000 had been spent by the Winter party in relief and other works. In other words, the government had usurped the functions of the supplying merchant, and whilst the latter took the fisherman's summer catch of cod to pay back debts the country supported him through the winter. The colony was in the middle of a law suit with the Newfoundland Railway Company, having repudiated its just obligations by refusing to pay the railway subsidy."

It was under this administration that the Bond-Blaine treaty was negotiated, but it was disallowed by the home government. Its provisions were that all Newfoundland products were to go free into the States, and in return American fishermen have the right of coming on the Newfoundland shore to secure bait.

In 1893 the Whiteway government was again returned. The opposition then sprung the bribery and corruption act. "Under the bribery and corruption act it is illegal to do a lot of things Newfoundland politicians have been doing from time immemorial. For instance, in some cases the member representing a constituency visits his electors very seldom. The elections being held in the spring or fall, when all the fishermen are home, constituents embrace the opportunity afforded by the presence of their representative to obtain promises of grants for road repairs, etc. This kind of thing was held to be bribery and corruption, and accordingly seventeen election petitions were prepared secretly, all in the same form, and filed in court on the 6th of January 1894, at 3 o'clock—being the last day and the last hour which by law an election petition could be filed. This prevented any of the Whiteway party petitioned against from filing counter-petitions in order to unseat their opponents, and also prevented the hearing of any recriminatory evidence against the other side. The

whole Whiteway cabinet were included in the petitions filed. Every charge in the petition, and all the particulars of it, was of the nature of the expenditure of public moneys, and so intermeddling as to amount to bribery. There was no insinuation that any private means had been used to bribe and corrupt, nor was there one solitary case of personal bribery shown in all of the seven-teen election trials."

Sir Wm. Whiteway, Mr. Bond and Mr. Watson were disqualified, but Mr. Justice Little made the following remark, "Nevertheless, although under the law there is nothing left for me to do but unseat and disqualify Sir Wm. Whiteway, Mr. Bond and Mr. Watson, I deem it only due to them to say that they leave this court without a stain on their honor, integrity or morality."

Sir James Winter was at this time elevated to the bench, and Mr. Goodridge was appointed premier.

A new government was formed and they proceeded to govern the colony with a minority in the house. "The elections of candidates to fill the place of Whiteway members disqualified were held from September to November, 1894. Seventeen elections were held, resulting in a complete victory for the Whitewayites, leaving the relative strength of the party the same as before the fying of the petitions—that is, 24 Whitewayites to 12 Goodridgettes—thus vindicating the policy and party of Sir Wm. Whiteway. In the face of the defeat the Goodridge government clung to power until December 8, when the great financial panic and crisis occurred in the capital and the banks closed their doors. Then they were dismissed from office by the governor, and the premier is now, in common with his brother directors of the commercial bank, awaiting trial for misrepresenting the condition of the bank in their statements to shareholders in their government report. Parliament met December 18, when a temporary government of Whiteway supporters was formed. They immediately proceeded to pass a law removing the disabilities from Sir Wm. Whiteway and his colleagues who had been disqualified. The governor refused to assent to this bill; but on reaching England the Queen gave it her sanction and Lord Ripon telegraphed to Sir Terrence O'Brien to sanction the necessary legislation. The result is that Sir William Whiteway is again at the head of affairs in Newfoundland and has as his cabinet the same tried and true statesmen who pulled the colony out of chaos in 1889. In other words, the status quo ante bellum exists."

A delegation from Sir Wm. Whiteway's government is now at Ottawa consulting with the Dominion authorities as to the terms of confederation. Sir Wm. Whiteway is, himself, ill, and unable to attend, but he is strongly in favor of Newfoundland entering the confederation.

## Houlton Town Meeting.

The last number of the Aroostook Times contains an extended notice of the Houlton town meeting held recently. As, briefly noted in THE DISPATCH last week, Messrs Michael M. Clark, Alexander Wilson and Mellin D. Putnam, were elected selectmen. The Times says "the attendance was large and the voters appeared to be very liberal in their appropriations—the total amount being \$40,000. \$2000 was voted for the support of the poor; \$2,500 for interest; \$1500 salaries of town officers; \$1000 for miscellaneous; \$5000 for schools; \$1500 for repairs upon school houses; \$5000 for two new school houses. \$6000 was appropriated for support of fire department and watchmen, besides \$1000 for the purchase of a pair of horses, harness and horse wagon for the fire department. \$600 was voted for ten additional hydrants; \$150 for rocks for the county work yard; \$1200 for lighting the streets of the village. \$8000 in statute labor and \$1000 in money was raised for the repair of roads, bridges, and sidewalks in town; \$500 was voted to keep the sidewalks open during the winter of 1895-6. The above are the principle items of interest.

Houlton people seem to take much pride in keeping their town up with the procession.

## France in Africa.

LONDON, March 31.—Commenting on the present aspect of the Anglo-French situation. The Globe says:—England can safely call upon the world to judge whether she should face France's deliberate encroachments in Africa, or whether it would become the dignity of a great nation to turn the other cheek to the smiter any longer. The Pall Mall Gazette says:—France is warned since last evening that she has not a shred of pretence that she does not know that her advance into the Nile Valley would be regarded by England as an act of open and avowed hostility.

## THE MUSINGS OF THE IMP.

WHO WILL INVENT A NEW SUMMER JOKE?

What The Imp Heard on All Fools Day.—Bull's Island to be Made a Public Park. Women on the School Question.—About the Bachelor's Tax.



The winter jokes are just now being laid on the shelf, and the jokers of the comic papers are preparing to get in their work in a summer line. There are a few styles that should be relegated to a condition of "innocuous desuetude" such as the one on ice cream, and those on the summer girl, and the mother-in-law. There is a good field for some bright young man or woman to make a new joke, and if some one only can, it will have an unlimited run for a year or so, of course dished up in various ways, in different papers, but still the same joke. Who can make the new joke?

The number of statements, partaking of the character of mendacity, which were poured into my ear on Monday, All Fools day, would fill many columns of this great journal. Men came to me with the most improbable yarns, thinking I would believe them and have them put in THE DISPATCH. But I was very sharp, and hearkened not to the counsel of the ungodly though I did at the time happen to be standing in the way of sinners. One fellow told me, and his words almost choked him, that a rich Woodstocker had purchased Bull's Island and intended to present it to the town as a park. The next man's story was even more improbable than this. He said he accidentally overheard a conversation between five young ladies on Saturday and they were not discussing the Easter ball, dry goods, men, nor any such nonsensical subject but were intelligently handling the Manitoba school question. The third fellow's story was so wide a variation from the truth that he could not preserve a straight countenance when he told me that the town council had awakened to the fact that a previous council had misappropriated the people's library money, and that the present council would now at once perform a work of justice and mercy and establish the library. Next came a smooth faced prevaricator who, so he said, had it on good authority that the people of Carleton county have decided to pay school teachers' and preachers' salaries that would lift them above the ragged edge of life. All these things they told me, beside many more, till finally in tears and desperation I cried, in the words of the famous, fat and dirty Falstaff, "Lord, Lord, how this world is given to lying."

Cornered at last! Bachelors, I mean. The civilized governments of earth have decided to tax all unmarried men into matrimony or the poor house, and it remains to be seen which of these two great evils the untrammelled man will choose. To do it or not to do it, that will be the question, whether it will be better to pay the tax and pass the remainder of one's life in peaceful poverty or throw arms around a sea of trouble, and buy a license. I very much doubt the wisdom of the bachelor tax. There are enough storm centres of civil war in the country as things are now, without the government attempting to create another lot of them by fairly driving a number of peaceful men into getting married when they don't want to do it. Probably the tax would be justified on the ground that it is a tax on a luxury, even then I object. The liberty of the subject is in danger.

## THE IMP.

### Exports to the United States.

The following is from the advance sheets of the quarterly volume of U. S. Consular Reports, giving an authentic list of the exports declared for that country through the consul's office here for the quarter ended December 31st, 1894:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.	
Hay	\$ 941.00
Potatoes	2,602.35
Fowls and geese	1,243.50
Horses and lambs	1,777.00
Sheep and lambs	15,284.40
Bark	6,600.00
Wood (laths and lumber)	27,481.70
Emigrants effects	1,270.50
Goods returned to the U. S.	210.00
Sundries	356.00
Total	\$57,773.45
Total for same quarter in 1893	31,692.55

Showing an increase over the corresponding quarter of last year of \$26,080.90.

The Dispatch has REMOVED to QUEEN STREET.