

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY

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Editors and Proprietors.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., JANUARY 30, 1895

GREATER POLITICS.

The meaning of the word "politics" the dictionary says is "the science of government"—that is the meaning in the good sense of the word. In a bad sense the meaning is "political trickery." We know more about the word in its bad sense, than in its good sense.

It is the province of politics in its right sense to deal with problems affecting the well being or ill being of mankind.

In this community we are so fortunately situated that abject poverty is unknown. Not so, in great cities. In Montreal for weeks past there have been crowds of men besieging the city hall, begging the mayor for work. One of the leaders of the labor organizations, a moderate, clear-headed man told the mayor plainly that the applicants did not wish to be riotous, but they "would not starve while there was plenty of food in the land."

Let no one dismiss this painful picture with the comforting assurance that only the undeserving cannot get work, for it is not the truth. The nineteenth century affords the exhibition of immense cities with wealth uncounted, and poverty almost uncountable in its misery. The politicians, the political knaves are equal to the occasion. Whichever party is out of power blames the lack of employment to those who are in power. Do they think the people are so forgetful that they fail to remember that each party has had unemployed men appealing for work? Nor are boundary lines, the lines which separate prosperity and adversity. American cities are full of unemployed men. Canadian cities are proportionately as bad. What then is the cause? Politics instead of being the science of government has been political trickery, and on the heads of the politicians rests the blame. Instead of their time having been devoted to a solution of great social questions it has been devoted to most unworthy ends. Progress and poverty go hand in hand, as Henry George has wisely said. Our farmers are producing more than they can find a market for. Over production exists in all lines of manufacture. There is more food, more clothes, more comforts than can be disposed of and yet hundreds of thousands of little children are starving because they cannot get enough food to preserve life.

It is a piteous picture. Not only so because of the suffering one can bring before one's mind, but because, unless something is done, the world in on the eve of an awful social revolution. We never hear of a horse, or a cow, or a dog, allowed to starve. It is for human beings such a lot is reserved. What is the solution of it all?

BOARDS OF TRADE.

Boards of Trade seem to be flourishing institutions in the adjoining state of Maine. The following extract is taken from an up river paper:—

Secretary Blanding, of the Bangor Board of Trade, makes the very sensible suggestion in his annual report, that the next annual meeting of the State Board of Trade be held in this County, and that the Bangor Board of Trade and the various local boards of trade throughout co-operate in tendering the members suitable hospitality. The suggestion is a very wise one. Aroostook County is one of the best fields for the Board to do missionary work in just now, and we do not know of any section where the increased information and the awakened interest from such an event as the holding of the annual meeting of the State Board, would be likely to be followed by more fruitful and profitable results. We trust the suggestion of Secretary Blanding will be acted upon. The State Board will receive a warm and cordial welcome in Aroostook.

If a State Board of Trade is a success, as from this extract it appears to be in Maine, a provincial board should prove a benefit in New Brunswick.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The proposal that Newfoundland shall come into the Canadian confederation, meets with no strong objections, except for one reason, and that unfortunately a hard one to get over. It is the French shore question. By the treaty of Utrecht which was made between Great Britain and France in 1713, Newfoundland was ceded to Great Britain, but one stipulation in the treaty was that French fishermen should be allowed to catch fish and dry them on the shore of Newfoundland "which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence running down by the western side reaches as far as the place called Point Rich."

The treaty also allowed the French to erect stages made of boards and huts necessary and useful for drying of fish; but the French were not to fortify any place on the island, or to resort to the island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of

fish. A later treaty, that of Versailles, 1783 contains a clause whereby the French renounce the right of fishing, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, but are allowed the right to fish beginning at Cape St. John, passing to the north and descending by the western coast, extending to Caye Raye.

Mr. Wm. Houston, in an article in the Week Toronto, deals very thoroughly with this whole question of French Rights. He points out that in the face of the plain meaning of the act, France fishermen have claimed exclusive rights to fish on the whole western shore of the island and, that in disputes which have arisen from this, British war vessels have sided with the French, the inference being that to avoid complications with France in other parts of the world, they have been instructed so to act. By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were ceded to France, so, that France possesses these islands and the shore rights beside.

Mr. Houston thinks that until Britain secures a settlement of this French question, so that St. Pierre and Miquelon shall become British territory, and Newfoundland free from any foreign rights, the entrance of the island into the confederation is out of the question.

If Britain be anxious for Newfoundland to come in with Canada she may be disposed to take steps to remove this very serious difficulty.

FIGURES DON'T LIE.

The census returns of 1881 gave 29 manufacturing industries in the town of Woodstock. The census returns of 1891 gave 62 manufacturing industries. Our readers may use their common sense in forming an opinion whether there were over twice as many manufacturing establishments in 1891 as compared to 1881. That the statistician's figures are not altogether reliable may be judged from one fact. In 1891 among the 62 manufactories, is mentioned Geo. L. Holyoke's printing office. But although the Press was running in 1881 it does not appear in the 29 establishments of that year. The only printing establishment mentioned is S. and J. Watts. Another difference is in the way the 1881 and 1891 census were made up. In 1891, H. A. Connell appears as a blacksmith, and Connell Bros. in another list as "foundries and machine shops." So Mr. Connell is in 1891, two manufacturing industries. In 1881 he was not a blacksmith, only a foundry, and so appears but once as a manufacturing industry. In the same way in 1891, John Loane appears as both a carriage-maker and a blacksmith. In 1881 he was a "carriage factory," but not a blacksmith. Surely John Walker was working at the tailoring business in 1881, but his name does not appear, while in 1891 his name is in the list all right as one of the sixty-two. Now one more argument. In 1891 there were seventeen dress making manufactories, but the poor ladies must have all made their own dresses in 1881, as not a single dress making establishment is in the list of that year. No coffin and casket makers were mentioned in 1881, but they were here just the same. In 1891 two undertaking establishments are mentioned.

For confirmation of what we have said look at the Hansard of 1893, March 23 and 27, replies given to Dr. Colter by the minister of finance.

It is not the policy of THE DISPATCH to preach blue ruin, but it will always expose absurdities. Woodstock is growing creditably, but not so fast that we cannot keep up with it. Figures don't lie, but great statisticians, even, may be led to prevaricate.

End the Dominion Senate.

There are now no less than eleven vacancies in the dominion senate in consequence of recent deaths. In view of the general feeling regarding the mending or ending that venerable body it is much to be hoped that these vacancies will not be filled up. Some of the seats have been vacant for some time and the country has lost nothing in consequence. There are still seventy members left, but fully a dozen of these are men too old to be considered capable of transacting ordinary every day business affairs. Ten of them, we understand, are past 75 and three of them past 80 years of age. What can be expected of a house made up of such a membership? During the present parliament we do not remember a single act of any importance that originated in that house, nor of any bill from the commons that received any important amendments in passing through it. The Patrons' platform to end the senate, instead of attempting to mend it as the Liberals have proposed, meets the approbation of a large number of the really thoughtful and intelligent citizens of the country.

According to the last published Dominion Public Accounts the expenditure on the senate for 1893 was \$133,191. This is one lump sum and does not begin to meet all the contingency items by any means. From a farmer's stand point that single item alone would require 221,981 bushels of wheat to pay for at 60 cents per bushel, which is above the present average price, or the product of no less than 11,099 acres at 20 bushels per acre, which is about the average year for the entire province. Few Ontario far-

mers have over 500 bushels of surplus wheat each to sell, even among those fairly well to do. At that rate the surplus of no less than about 450 good farmers must go to meet this one item of useless expenditure in our present legislative machinery.

Any clear-headed farmer can sit down and soon cipher out the clear cash advantage there is to him in helping elect men to the next Parliament who will go for a thorough lopping off of such needless items in our existing public expenditure.—Canada Farmers' Sun.

United States Religious Statistics.

The Baptists have 42,909 churches and a membership of 3,712,468. Their church property is estimated at \$82,328,123. There are 5,102 Episcopal churches in this country, having 540,509 members. Their church property is worth \$82,835,418. The churches of the Christian connection in this country have 1,424 buildings, worth \$1,775,202, and attended by 103,722 members. There are 51,489 Methodist churches of all branches in the United States, having 4,589,284 communicants, and their church property is valued at \$132,140,179. Of Presbyterian church buildings in the United States there are 13,476; their membership amounts to 1,278,332, and the value of their church property is \$94,869,097.—Ram's Horn.

W. R. Richardson, of Hartland.

Has in stock a good assortment of Woolleu Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps—in fact everything usually kept in a general store, and can sell as cheap for cash or for Farm Produce as any one on the ground.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—Richard Ardah, chief of the Toronto fire brigade, who was so badly injured at the Globe fire on the 6th instant, died this morning.

The Sir John Thompson testimonial is being augmented daily and now reaches about \$25,000.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of The Britton Mining Company of New Brunswick will be held at the County Building in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton,

ON TUESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1895,

at Two of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may belegally transacted thereat. Dated this 28th day of January, 1895.

JOHN S. LEIGHTON, JR., Secretary.

Notice of Sale.

To the Britton Mining Company of New Brunswick, and all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, Province of New Brunswick, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH DAY OF MARCH next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon; the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: "All that moiety or one half all the mines and minerals whatsoever in or under the piece of land situate in the Parish of Wakefield, in the said County of Carleton, and described as follows: Commencing on the west side of the Canada Road where crossed by a certain brook at the line between Mrs. Bishop's and one William Britton; thence running southerly along said Canada Road about eight rods to road leading to said William Britton's house, thence along said last mentioned road twelve rods, thence Northery and parallel to said Canada Road eight rods or to said Brook thence down along said Brook in its centre to the place of beginning."

Together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining. The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1890, and made between the said Britton Mining Company of New Brunswick of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured.

Dated at Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, this twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1895.
DONALD MUNRO, Mortgagee.

Oats. Oats.

John T. G. Carr,
Hartland,

Pays CASH for

OATS.

Wanted at once 10,000 bushels White, Black or Mixed

NOTICE.

Pursuant to resolution of the County Council of the Municipality of Carleton, application will be made to the legislature of the province of New Brunswick at its next session for the passage of an act to authorize the said County Council, from time to time when necessary, to effect temporary loans to pay claims against said municipality; the amount of said loans remaining unpaid at any time not to exceed five thousand dollars.

R. K. JONES, Sec. Treas.
Woodstock, January 12, 1895

Tenders for Wood.

Tenders will be received until January 30th for about 300 Cords Green Hard Wood.

APPLY TO

H. PAXTON BAIRD.

THE GREATEST MODERN HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

DR. KENDRICK'S

WHITE

LINIMENT

For all forms of pain this Liniment is unequalled, as well as for all

Swellings, Lameness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Mumps, Headache, Stiff Joints, &c.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

EMOLLIENT AND COUNTER IRRITANT AT ALL DEALERS PRICE 25 CENTS

H. PAXTON BAIRD, PROPRIETOR, WOODSTOCK, N.B.

IF YOU OWN A HORSE!

Carleton County unquestionably leads the province in the production of fine horses. The men who raise these horses are intelligent and humane, and believe in giving them the best of care. Food is plenty and cheap, but clothing for the horses is quite as important. The day for the cheap, almost worthless shoddy Blanket, is about gone. Horse raisers are tired of buying a new blanket every month, and it doesn't take them long to find out that a good Blanket bought from the Woodstock Woolen Mills Co. is not only the BEST but the least expensive and altogether the most satisfactory. We use no shoddy. The Blankets are Pure Wool, Good and Strong, Well Made, and are sold as low as a living profit will allow. Call and see them before you buy.

Camp Spreads, 84 inches wide, good solid material, is being made every day, though we have great difficulty in getting it out fast enough. House Blankets, Union and Wool. Yarn of our own make—fine, coarse and medium—single, double and three ply—white, black, grey or colored—and of course we keep all kinds of cloth—union and all wool, such as we manufacture. Oh, yes, we most forgot to speak of our Dyeing Department. Some of our customers have also forgotten that the parcels of dyed goods they were in such a hurry for, have been waiting for them for weeks and months. If YOU are the person, call get your goods—suits of clothes—dresses—shawls—and all sorts of things dyed black or in colors.

Woodstock Woolen Mills Co. (Limited.)

Xmas

Presents for Everybody,

—AT—

B. B. MANZER'S.

Our whole stock of FURS will be sold at Greatly Reduced Prices. Now is your time to secure Useful Xmas Presents.

Ladies' Fur Capes, Jackets, Muffs, Collars, Caps, &c., in great variety.

Ladies' and Gents' Hd'kfs, Kid Gloves, Mittens, in all sizes, colors, &c.

Full stock of Fur Coats, Robes, Ulsters and Overcoats.

Also, Great Bargains in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Overshoes, Slippers, etc.

Do not fail to examine our stock of Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Ulsters, &c., they are being sold below cost to clear.

B. B. MANZER.

Pointer for Those who Want to Dye.

C. R. Watson, of Main street, has secured the agency of the well known Dyers and Cleaners of R. Parker & Co., Toronto. Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel of all kinds, Ostrich Plumes, etc., cleaned or dyed right if done by them.

PARLOR SUITES

Turkish Rugs, Brocaded Plush, Crushed Plush, Brockatelle, and Raw Silk,

Are now in stock at

HENDERSON'S

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Queen Street.

GIVE US A CALL.

A. Henderson.

Woodstock, Jan. 15, '95.

DANCING

—AT THE—

NEW PUBLIC HALL,

BRISTOL.

A series of assemblies, beginning

JANUARY 22ND,

will be held EVERY TUESDAY, dancing to begin at 7.30 p. m. No postponement for inclement weather. All the latest round and square dances will be practiced.

It will be important for those who wish to begin dancing to come early the first night and get a start with the rest.

Good Music and Ample Room.

Room, Room for all.

PER ORDER COM.

Form

—AND—

Fashion.

"So many ELEGANT PATTERNS it is difficult to decide what to take,"

Is the expression we often hear from our customers. And, we give our undivided attention to the making those Beautiful Goods in the

Best Form

—AND—

Latest Fashion.

W. B. Nicholson

Merchant Tailor.

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Suitable for

Christmas Presents,

At **E. J. CLARKE'S,** MAIN STREET, - - WOODSTOCK.

Stomach and Liver troubles cured readily by

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills Small, Sugar Coated.