

# THE DISPATCH.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

### DARING BURGLARY AT THE QUEEN STREET STATION.

While the Agent is Away at the Freight House. — \$80.00 Missing. — Entered by Ladies' Waiting Room, and easily got at the safe. — No Clue as Yet.

The festive burglar is again at work. One of the boldest and most successful robberies ever attempted in this part of the province was successfully carried out Monday afternoon. It was the Queen street station which was robbed. It will be remembered that last summer the station was broken into. The burglary occurred at night time. The outside door entering the waiting room was broken, then an entrance was effected through the office door, and the safe was blown open, some \$80.00 being secured by the burglars, who got away all right.

Now, since that time, the safe in the office has not been mended, and consequently there has been nothing to prevent anyone opening the door. Under the present arrangement the station agent and his assistant leave the Queen street office at 3 o'clock and go on the train that passes at that time, down to the lower station. As usual they did this on Monday afternoon. While they were away the robbery took place, evidently between four and five o'clock.

The crooks must have entered the ladies' waiting room on the north side of the office. There was nothing to bother them till they came to the office door. This they easily forced open. The outside and inside safe doors were, as has been pointed out, unlocked, and all the burglar had to do was to break the little iron door into the cash compartment. A few blows with a stout hammer did this, and the enterprising adventurers were rewarded with some \$75.00. They also got about \$10.00 from the till. At the time of writing no clue has been found to the men, although Superintendent Stewart met a suspicious looking character walking along the track, and other men recall noticing two strange characters around the station.

There must have been two or more implicated in the affair, as one burglar, no matter how adventurous, would not run the risk of carrying out such a programme in broad daylight.

The town marshal was immediately notified of the affair, and wired Houlton, Debec and all places around giving a description of the two tramps.

The money in the safe was a remittance which had been given by the agent by the conductor on the Gibson train and was to have been forwarded on the night express.

## ALL ABOUT PAINT.

### Fight in the Town Council Over the Hose Cart.

At the town council on Monday evening there were present beside the mayor, councillors Gallagher, Payson, Jones, Nicholson, Smith, Bailey and Leighton. After the report of the police magistrate had been received and handed to the audit committee, the mayor made an apology to Coun. Nicholson for having stated that he, Coun. Nicholson, had signed his name to a bill of \$55 for painting the hose cart. This bill seems to be in scandalous disfavor at the board, not because it is considered exorbitant, but because it is thought the cart need not have been so gorgeously decorated.

Coun. Leighton, in defence of the bill, said the work had been ordered by the old council. On reference to the minutes at the request of Coun. Bailey it appeared that only the wheels and gear had been ordered painted. Leighton said the minutes were wrong and that the motion had been to paint the whole affair. He used some very strong language toward some people who he said had spoken unkindly of him in his connection with the business and he said it was a trick of a dog to decry him behind his back; a man would attack him at the council for any of his official acts.

The mayor mildly suggested that the language of Coun. Leighton was somewhat strong.

Coun. Nicholson said he had heard there were other bills against the cart, and that Coun. Leighton had advised that the others be not presented till the council had recovered from the shock of the present one. Coun. Leighton acknowledged that there were other bills, Mr. Dibblee had one for silver plating, Mr. Loane had one for repairs, and a St. John man had one for some attentions to the springs, but he indignantly denied that he had suggested that the other bills be held back, and he would see that they were all presented at the next meeting.

He thought the bill very reasonable. The cart of No. 3 engine house St. John, which was exactly such an one as the Woodstock cart, had been painted at a cost of \$75. The whole blame in the matter had been launched on his shoulders and he repudiated it. He had been only one man in ten at the last council and he didn't feel like shouldering the blame.

Coun. Nicholson didn't have any complaint against John McKenzie, who had painted the cart, and he thought the job well done, but he did think Coun. Leighton had exceeded his authority and had acted improperly.

Coun. Bailey thought all the work should have been done by tender, and intimated that Coun. Leighton would have had more difficulty in getting the bill through the last council than through the present one.

On the motion to lay the bill aside till all the other bills in this connection were in, Coun. Gallagher thought it might as well be paid at once. He said that Mr. McKenzie had told him they could pay it or not just as they pleased, but if they refused he would spend \$55 more to find out why it wasn't paid. The motion to lay it aside till the other bills were in was carried. Couns. Bailey, Nicholson and Smith were made a committee to ascertain whether or no the bill was exorbitant.

The tenders for completing the engine house were opened, and the contract was awarded to D. M. Stephenson at \$550, his tender being the lowest. Donald Munro was employed to superintend the work to see that the plans and specifications were followed. He will receive an amount equal to 5% of the money expended on the work, which will be \$27.50. A contract will be drawn up and Mr. Stephenson will be asked for a bond with two sureties for the proper completion of the work.

The poor committee received permission to ask for tenders for repairing the buildings at the poor farm.

Coun. Sutton's seat being vacant, a new election was appointed for Kings ward for Monday, the 22nd of April, at or near Mr. Queen's office. Frank Foster will be returned.

A motion was carried to the effect that no money be expended by any committee except in case of emergency, unless such expenditure is authorized by a vote of the council.

Coun. Bailey was, on request of the mayor, promoted to the position of chairman of the water committee.

### Death of Mrs. Wallace Hay.

The death of Mrs. W. W. Hay, at her residence on Chapel St., on Monday night, occurring though it did after a serious illness of two weeks, could not but be a shock to the many friends who in her life had enjoyed her friendship. She was a daughter of J. D. Harris, of Duchess St., Carnwallis, N. S., and was one of a family of seven sisters and a number of brothers. She came to Woodstock after her wedding a little more than nineteen years ago, and here she has lived her life and made her influence felt. One of the charitable of women, the poor of the town ever found in her a good friend, and her helping hand was known in every women's organization for the moral and spiritual advancement of her townspeople. She was an ideal mother, and her loving care of her family of boys was well rewarded. She will be buried on Thursday afternoon at the Methodist cemetery, Woodstock. The sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances is extended to Mr. Hay and his family.

### Balfour Extradited.

After a long period of extradition proceedings, Jabez Spencer Balfour, England's boddler, is on the way to his native land, to be dealt with according to the laws of his country. The charge on which his extradition was sought was that he had fraudulently obtained £20,000 from the House and Land Investment Trust Co. He recently denied that he has any connection with the Liberator society, claiming that he had resigned from the directorate about ten years ago. Prior to his flight from England, Balfour was a member of the house of commons in the liberal interest, and was a prominent church member. The failure of the building society referred to caused widespread suffering, hundreds of persons having invested every penny they had in the world in the concern. When the crash came they were ruined, and public subscriptions were taken up for their relief. Several of those charged with being responsible for the collapse are now on trial in London. The London Standard says, "No financial calamity of our day has been more far-reaching or more destructive in this country than the Liberator crash, and it would be a shock to the sense of public right if the contriver of the mischief be not compelled to answer for his acts."

The Balfour above mentioned must not be confounded with Mr. Balfour the respected leader of the conservative party in England.

## THE MUSINGS OF THE IMP.

### SINNERS WHO ARE CRIMINALS AND SINNERS WHO ARE NOT.

The Hard Character and the Slick Fellow Compared.—How Political News is Given to the People by Party Papers.—Blackstone's Peculiar Treatise on Whalebone.



In this vale of tears, as the pious old souls used to call the world in which we live and move and have our being, there are many different kinds of sinners. There is the down right, wicked, unregenerate sinner, who sins because he takes real pleasure in it, who would rather sin than not, who sees no fun in being good, and would chuckle over the idea of anyone telling him that virtue is its own reward. This is the sort of fellow that is always turning up in the police court, who begins a notorious career of being drunk and disorderly, and ends with the gallows or a life sentence in the penitentiary or states prison. He is the star of a class who go in for such playful antics as larceny, housebreaking, burglary and the like, and whom the other classes in the community pronounce incorrigible, and to whom is applied the term criminal. This unfortunate set of people are punished in this world for crime, and of course, may look for further castigation in the next world, as sinners. The retribution which follows closely on the heels of their misdoings here, does not expiate the sin, which the preachers tell us, must if not repented of, secure punishment hereafter. All sinners are not criminals by any means, but all criminals are sinners.

Then, there is this difference, the sinner is often a criminal, without his neighbors knowing of it, but the criminal knows himself that he is a sinner, and all the world knows it as well. When he is sentenced the judge generally reminds him of the fact. The out and out criminal prefers city to country life—as a general thing. When the city gets too warm for him—like his brethren of the upper classes, he makes for his country residence. But he doesn't stay longer than his caution suggests. If he stayed too long in communion with nature, he might have the misfortune to become honest and law-abiding. Like the business man who summers in a quiet resort, a few weeks of quietness, makes him long for his kind. Nor is there much opportunity to exercise his skill, for the criminal, in the country. As a general thing there are no great riches to rob, the doors of the farm houses have no iron bars to be broken. Our criminal sinner has only to walk in the door or window and take what he wants. There is not much sport in being a sneak-thief. I will leave the professional sinner. Everyone is after him, so we can well stop in the hunt for a moment to regard his brother sinner—a more fashionable being, prosperous, wary and used to nice company. We all know this particular sinner and yet in a manner he is only an imaginary being. Any one of us can describe him; but we seldom like to point him out. Unlike his fellow we have just been considering he is not a criminal. You do not catch him breaking into houses, or picking men's pockets, or smashing his neighbor's noses. He contents himself with more refined sport. He breaks into people's privacies, picks faults in men's characters, smashes their good names. He is very often a great supporter of churches, a shining light in prayer meetings, and his neighbors say of him "How I wish I could be as good as Mr. Smoothface!"

I wandered into the office of a young lawyer yesterday, and as he was busy with a victim, I pulled down from his shelves a volume written by one Blackstone, and proceeded to inform my mind with the laws of my country. Failing to find any reference to the Scott Act I wandered aimlessly through the musty pages and finally ran up against this:—"On the taking of a whale on the coasts, which is a royal fish, it shall be divided between the king and queen, the head only being the king's property and the tail of it the queen's. The reason of this whimsical division as assigned by our ancient records was to furnish the queen's wardrobe with whalebone." The reason seems even more whimsical than the division when we recall the fact that the whalebone lies in the head of the royal fish. Blackstone often speaks of the omnipotence of parliament, and it may be that parliament had previously passed an act making it incumbent on the

whale to carry its bones in its tail instead of its head. If this is actually the case and parliament is really omnipotent I wish our wisdom at Ottawa assembled would pass an act making it possible to get blood out of a beet. I know several individuals of that class from whom I would like to draw a quantity of the ruddy liquid.

I notice that the politicians are at work in Antigonish, N. S. where a bye-election will be held a week from today. The St. John Sun and Telegraph have, each, reports of the meeting, but they do not seem to agree as to how the affair went off. The Sun says, "Not half who sought admission could get in. It was a Liberal-Conservative meeting, but D. Fraser, and Colia McIsaac M. P., who is opposing J. A. Chisholm, were given half time. . . . D. C. Fraser followed with some one hundred old stories and tariff tables amusingly combined. Mr. Tupper closed in a rattling ten minutes speech, and the meeting dispersed with cheers for Messrs Tupper and Chisholm." The Telegraph gives a somewhat different version. It says, "McIsaac the Liberal candidate received a fine reception, and handled Tupper without gloves. During McIsaac's scathing arraignment of Tupper, the doughty knight winced so keenly that he constantly interrupted McIsaac and showed he felt the effect of the castigation he had received." To all of which add "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

Speaking of bacteria, microbes, protoplasm, etc., the young man whose "thoughts in the spring time lightly turn to thoughts of love" is reminded that this month the air is full to overflowing of matrimonial microbes. Front gates are getting ready for their summer burdens, the "old man" is getting his shot gun repaired and cleaned, and parsons are running accounts on prospective fees. Beware young man!

THE IMP.

### Venezuela.

Respecting the serious dispute over certain territory, between Great Britain and the Venezuelan republic, a late report says, it is stated by persons in a position to speak with authority that as soon as Venezuela is convinced that Great Britain has finally declined to arbitrate or settle the boundary dispute as suggested by the United States through Ambassador Bayard, the southern republic will regretfully but resolutely resort to what she regards as her only recourse—a resort to force. Venezuela fully recognizes the great military strength of Great Britain, but it is declared that her people are ready to see their homes and their cities desolated and laid in ashes rather than submit to what they regard as national dishonor. It is said that the contention with Great Britain is not so much one of territory as of the sentiment and honor involved. So firmly impressed have the people become with this that the opinion is expressed that they would rather see their country go out of existence than pass into the practical control of a foreign power.

Little doubt is felt under these circumstances that Venezuela will forcibly assert her rights to the disputed Orinoco territory as soon as Great Britain's rejection of a settlement is definitely communicated. This territory extends about 150 miles along the coast, running back 36 miles to what is known as the Schomburg line. Through the middle of this strip runs the Orinoco river, commanding the commerce of the interior of South America. Great Britain is already well entrenched with a naval station at the mouth of the river.

Great Britain gives as reasons for refusing to arbitrate, that some time ago a similar proposal was made by Venezuela to Great Britain; that that the latter submitted certain subjects of controversy, and that Venezuela made no reply. Great Britain does not recognize the right of the United States to interfere.

### Against Protection.

Commenting on Sir Joseph Crowe's report on French trade, the London Times, in its financial tomorrow says:—"The report shows that the export trade is steadily shrinking owing to France's protection policy. Altogether, according to Sir Joseph Crowe, France has spent about 5,000,000 fr. in the last decade in protecting her sugar trade, yet her sugar growers are unhappy, and demand further taxes on foreign and colonial sugars. Protection in France, as in the United States and Canada and elsewhere, by withdrawing the trades protected from the full influence of competition, insures a constant oversupply of their products."

The first test of one of the big 5,000 horse power dynamos recently placed in position in the power house of the Niagara Falls Power Company was made Friday night and a second trial on Saturday. Both tests were pronounced perfectly satisfactory.

## NOT VERY SANGUINE.

### CENTREVILLE PEOPLE HAVEN'T MUCH FAITH IN THE RAILWAY.

But will be Agreeably Disappointed if it is Built—Long Fooling Has Made the Skeptical—Slackness of the Hay Market Makes Business Poor—Bad Roads.

It is not the most convenient time of year for travelling through the country. The roads are pretty nearly at their worst, with the probability of reaching their lowest depths of degradation in a week or so. The going from Florenceville to Centreville, is at no time an easy five or six miles. The scenery in summer is picturesque along, but the hills are many and steep. Now, the way for the most part is still covered with a depth of snow, and the horses hoofs have punctured deep holes, which make it not any to safe travelling in the daylight, and positively dangerous to the equine's limbs after dark.

Centreville people are on the whole cheerful as to business prospect, though the winter has been hard on the trade. That section of the county looks for no benefit from a good lumber season. The fair or low price of farm products is the measure of its prosperity. And, the farmers products, especially those which the farmers there raise bringing a low price this spring. Hay is a drug and oats were but one half, or at the most, two thirds of a crop. If the farmer cannot sell his hay, the general dealer must suffer along with him.

A number of Centreville men were spoken to as to the prospect of the building of the "Woodstock & Centreville Railway." Not one of them was sanguine, and almost all appeared hopeless. They have waited so long and been fooled so often that the most encouraging remark they can make is "We will be agreeably disappointed if the road is ever built."

One man said that if, either the C. P. R. or the B & A. were anxious for the road, there was a chance, if not, it will probably remain a railway on paper. A couple of runners from Montreal who had just crossed from Centreville to Florenceville were talking to the representative of THE DISPATCH and they said they had never seen a place the size of Centreville with such fine stores. The stores, they added, would be a credit to a city, and so they most assuredly would.

Centreville is in need of a railway. There are people who say that the merchants would lose some business if a road were built, that many customers would come to Woodstock who now drive into Centreville, but the fact that the Centreville dealers are most anxious for railway communication contradicts in the most effective manner, such an argument. The telephone communication with Florenceville has put the Centreville people more in touch, in a moment's notice with the outside world than they were, for, now a message can be telephoned to Florenceville, and thence telegraphed to any point. But the telephone communication between Florenceville and Centreville has not been altogether a success. The constant communication by team between the two places makes it so that the wire is not necessary. What the people of Centreville want, is a direct telephone communication with Woodstock.

Florenceville merchants report business pretty good through the winter, with some, thing of a slackness just at present. The low price of hay, affects them just as it affects the Centreville dealers, and they are equally indifferent to the lumber outlook.

### A Severe Critic.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

SIR:—The town council should have some control over the committees and the committees should be able to manage their chairmen. Does the chairman of the fire committee imagine that he is placed in that position to squander the money of the ratepayers in the manner he has done in the hose cart painting? Another one of the fire committee's blunders was in the engine house in Wellington ward. The contract called for the laying of floor timbers 16 inches from centres down stairs and 18 inches from centres up stairs, and two rows of bridging on both floors, and the hose tower fully braced. Why was the contractor paid while this work was not done according to the specification? Why did not Councillor Leighton look after the work as the chairman of the fire committee last year? Now, see the muddle he has made of this hose cart affair, and next year he will tell the electors how he has looked after their interests, and expects to sit again as a councillor. When the voters of the whole town get a chance they will leave such bunglers at home.

QUEENS WARD.

April 8th.