

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY

From the office, 29 King Street, Woodstock, N. B.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Advertising rates made known on application. P. O. Box E. Telephone.

T. C. L. KETCHUM & CHARLES APPELBY, Editors and Proprietors.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FEBRUARY 6, 1895

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Our Provincial law makers are in their annual session. The speech from the throne has been regally delivered, the faithful commoners are duly assembled, and, so far, in the words of the poet, "all went merry as a marriage bell."

The Carleton election has figured a good deal in the debate on the address and the leader of the Government, and the leader of the opposition have been playing a bit "cross" with each other, over the good luck of this constituency in having escaped the demoralizing effect of an election. Mr. Stockton taunted Mr. Blair with the loss of the county, and Mr. Blair sarcastically scored Mr. Stockton for waving the flag of victory when two out of three by-elections have gone with the Government.

Dr. Atkinson's debut appears to have filled the opposition with pride, and one would really suppose, judging from the speeches, that serious questions of policy divide the "ins" and the "outs."

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that the DISPATCH notes a clause in the speech from the "throne," dealing with the redistribution of the constituencies. Without any doubt, Mr. Blair is the clever man in the assembly, and we have no doubt that, if he will, he can introduce a measure which will prevent the monstrous discrepancy of Carleton County having two representatives and Charlotte four. The dawn of the 20th century is none too early to effect a reform in this regard.

Professional and unbiased agriculturists and dairymen in this county say that the present local Government has done well in its policy of fostering the agricultural and dairying industries. They have thereby covered a multitude of sins, even if all the sins which Mr. Stockton and his confederates in duty bound, lay to their charge. We must always take the terrible indictments which an opposition presents, with a considerably large dose of salt, and as far as this journal is concerned it means to observe for itself without the aid of professional faultfinders.

The whole panorama at Fredericton is none too edifying, and when real reform is projected we will be ready to side with the reformers.

TO OUR MENTOR.

One would scarcely have fancied that the comparison made in THE DISPATCH of last week between the way the census was taken in 1881 and 1891, would have called forth the half column sermon which the Press, in its wisdom, sees fit to preach to us. Still, the Press has a grave and serious task in keeping the world going all right, and in preventing its getting off its axis, and it often takes little to irritate great minds.

Like the "weary Titan" of whom Matthew Arnold speaks, the Press must sometimes stagger under "the load well nigh not to be borne, of the too vast orb of its fate," and feel like expressing with the Shakesperian gentleman:

"The time is out of joint,—O cursed spite! That ever I was born to set it right!"

As to whether the Press was published in 1881, it is only necessary to refer to its first page of last week, on which is the announcement that the issue is No. 10. of Vol. 15. Accordingly the Press must have been published in 1881; but as we have pointed out it does not appear in the manufacturing industries of that year. Even if the Press were not published in 1881, the argument that industries were included in the census of 1891, which did not appear in 1881, although existing, would not be dissipated. It would simply have been a mistake in one item. It would still remain true, for instance, that Connell Bros. was two industries in 1891, and one industry in 1881.

The Press should not be too hard on THE DISPATCH on account of its youth. We shall have to retaliate in the words of the great English statesman (with variations). "The atrocious crime of being young which the Press with such spirit and decency charges against us, we shall neither attempt to palliate nor to deny, but, content ourselves with wishing that we may be of those whose follies may cease with their youth, and not of those who continue ignorant in spite of age and experience."

Move Up.

The town council would be making a wise departure if they would move up stairs and hold their meetings in the big hall. No part or room of the town hall should be too good for the members of the town council. When a man owns a house he uses the best rooms for himself and his family. He does not live in the kitchen, and give outsiders the use of the parlour.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The Provincial Legislature opened at Fredericton on Thursday last. The following is the speech from the throne:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The re-arrangement of the fiscal period which you effected at the last session of the Legislature has enabled me to summon you for the despatch of business at an earlier and, I trust, a more convenient season than has recently been customary; and in meeting you upon the resumption of your parliamentary duties, I do so in the fullest confidence that you will enter upon the performance of those duties with a single eye to the public welfare.

As had been anticipated when I took my leave of you nine months since, your Excellencies, the Governor General and his Countess, were enabled during the summer to pay a short visit to this Province. The reception everywhere accorded their Excellencies was, I believe, most gratifying to the distinguished visitors, and I am well assured that they carried away with them the hearty good-will of all who had the pleasure of meeting them during their brief sojourn in New Brunswick. It is fitting that I should allude to the untimely death of the late Premier of Canada, Sir John Thompson, cutting off, as it did, a promising career and occurring under circumstances of striking and tragic interest. The almost royal distinction with which the Imperial Government honored the remains of the deceased Premier deeply touched the hearts of the people of the Dominion and caused Canadians to realize, perhaps more clearly than they ever realized before, the closeness of the tie which binds us to the mother land.

The liberal provision which the Legislature has made in the past few years for the encouragement of the dairy interests of the Province, and the cordial co-operation of the Dominion authorities with my government in this important work, have produced very gratifying results. Three years only have elapsed since the Province was obliged to depend very largely upon outside production for its cheese supply. So rapid has been the growth of this industry in New Brunswick that last year not only was the home demand fully supplied by the home production, but there remained a considerable surplus for export, which found ready sale in markets abroad. The capabilities of New Brunswick as a dairying country have been thus completely demonstrated, we may reasonably hope for a more rapid and economical development in this direction in the future than in the past. My government will invite you to consider whether, in addition to the continuance of fiscal aid to this industry upon lines similar to those which have hitherto obtained, it may not be well to invest the Executive government with the necessary power to enable it to co-operate with the other provinces of Canada in devising a system of inspection of dairy products intended for export with a view to maintaining these products in European markets in their present high standard of excellence.

The importance of providing for a more equitable representation in parliament of those counties whose wealth, population and relative importance have increased in recent years has been engaging the serious attention of my government. While it may not on consideration be deemed necessary or expedient under present conditions to establish a system of representation in the Legislature which shall be based upon an arbitrary standard of numerical equality, the measure which my government will submit to you will be found, it is hoped, to some extent at least, to redress the inequalities which in these respects now exist. I solicit for such measure, when laid before you, your most favorable consideration.

My government has more fully matured the bill prepared and introduced before you last year in relation to the constitution of and procedure in Probate Courts. Having to deal with interests as important as those which are the subject of litigation in the very highest tribunals, it has appeared to my government that material changes might with advantage be made in the existing law. I solicit for this measure, when presented to you, your most favorable attention.

I am pleased to observe that an active interest is being awakened among the enterprising business men of St. John in favor of holding a Provincial Exhibition in that city during the current year. Should the plans of the association provide for a suitable display of agricultural products, my government believes it would be desirable to encourage and assist the promoters of the undertaking in a substantial manner. A bill with that object in view, authorizing the giving of a moderate financial guarantee, in addition to the usual grant, will be presented to you.

The accounts of the receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal term, ending on the 31st of October last, together with the estimates of the receipts and of the proposed expenditure for the current year will be laid before you. The estimates of expenditure, I trust, will be found to be framed with due regard to the needs of the public service.

Bills.—To amend the law as respects the property of married women; the subject of life insurance for the benefit of widows and orphans; to amend the act relating to the registration of deeds; to further amend the practice in the Supreme Court; for reporting the decisions of the Court in Equity; and a general act under which towns throughout the Province may become incorporated without applying to the Legislature for special acts, will be laid before you, and to those, as well as all other measures which may pass under my consideration, I invite your best attention.

Relying with entire confidence upon your zeal in the public service I leave you to your deliberations.

Mr. Venoit of Gloucester, moved the address in reply to the speech, and Mr. Martin (Madawaska) seconded the address.

Dr. Stockton went through the usual formula of complimenting the mover and seconder of the address. He said, in the course of his subsequent remarks, that it had given him great pleasure to introduce the hon. member for Carleton (Dr. Atkinson), who had formerly occupied a seat in this house. A paper which was not unfriendly to the government (the St. John Globe) had said that the return of the hon. gentleman under the circumstances was an extraordinary incident. It was impossible that if the government had honestly administered the public affairs of the province, and abstained from political bridge building, they might have been spared this humiliation. Upon the completion of that historical structure, the Woodstock bridge, the solicitor general had urged the electors of Carleton to send a good running mate to Mr. Dibblee. Well, the people of Carleton had sent a good running mate, the man who was always ahead in a tandem. Mr. Stockton read from Mr. Atkinson's card, which was a blast of defiance to the government from beginning to end, and said the people of Carleton had endorsed everything that was in that card by unanimously sending Dr. Atkinson to the legislature. There was one thing in connection with the Carleton election which called for the protest of every member of the house who believed in free institutions, and that was the fact that although Mr. Connell had resigned and left before the opening of last session, no step had been taken to fill the vacancy until three weeks ago.

Mr. Emmerson—Draw it mild now. Dr. Stockton—The writ was issued on January 7th, the nomination being set for the 17th, and polling, if it had been possible

for the government to find a candidate, for the 24th, so that he was drawing it more than mild. The leader of the government might take refuge behind the technicality that Mr. Connell's resignation was not handed to them until the session was well advanced, but that was because the hon. member for Victoria (Mr. Baird) had carried it in his pocket two or three weeks before he presented it. The address also referred to the intention of the government to redistribute the representation. If the mover of the address had been taken into the confidence of the government, it was evidently their intention to enlarge the representation of the counties of Gloucester, Kent, Madawaska, Victoria and Carleton. He would accede in general terms to the proposition that there would be a more equitable representation than at present, but if the measure proposed by the government was intended to give the supporters of the opposition for the purpose of political advantage, it would receive upon this side of the house strenuous opposition. He would like to call the attention of the attorney general and the chief commissioner to the platform of the liberal party on this subject.

Mr. Emmerson—You have not forgotten it.

Mr. Stockton—How could I forget it?

Mr. Emmerson—You were a liberal too recently to forget.

Mr. Stockton said if a bill was brought in which was opposed to that plank in the liberal platform he would oppose it. He believed in adhering to county lines and giving fair and square representation to the people of all sections, though it must be very difficult to carve the province up in any way that would help the government, if he understood the trend of public opinion at the present time. If the bill will give three members to Carleton that would mean that the opposition would have three members supporters from that county.

Before resuming his seat Mr. Stockton moved the following amendment to the address:—

RESOLVED, That the paragraph of the proposed address ending with the words "needs of the public service" be amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the following words, namely: We desire, however, to call your honor's attention to the expediency of promoting legislation to better guard the expenditure of the public moneys, especially through the department of public works, so as to prevent a recurrence of such looseness in the expenditure of public funds as was disclosed in the late St. John Suspension bridge inquiry.

Mr. Blair, following the leader of the opposition, said that he did not place himself second to any gentleman in the house in his regard for the maintenance, in all their purity and integrity, of the free institutions of this country. It was not always those who professed the most who valued them then most highly. When Dr. Stockton attributed to the government a remissness of duty in respect to the Carleton election he was travelling beyond legitimate limits of criticism, and basing his conclusions upon visionary foundations. The hon. member had stated that the late member for Carleton, Mr. Connell, had resigned his seat before the legislature met last year. He (Mr. Blair) was not aware of it, and now heard it for the first time. The government were not aware of it. There was only one way in which they could become aware of it, and that was when the resigning member took means to place his resignation in the hands of the government or of the proper officer. Until that took place there could be no recognition.

Mr. Stockton—O, you might hide yourself behind a technicality.

Mr. Blair—Well, I say if the hon. gentleman, whose knowledge of constitutional law is so vast that he does not hesitate to instruct the rising generation, thinks that the production of a written resignation, certified in the way the law requires and properly filed, is not an essential, but a mere technicality, then I confess I should not like to sit under my hon. friend's instruction as a Gamaliel in the realm of constitutional law. In my case it would be a case of the blind leading the blind. If that was a mere technicality, he (Mr. Blair) yearned to be enlightened as to what could properly be termed a substantial condition. The hon. member's reasoning on this subject was about as profound as could be expected, perhaps, from a gentleman who declared that, when two counties returned government supporters and one county returned an opposition supporter, the trend of public opinion was against the government. Had the government undertaken to issue a writ for the election in Carleton county before Mr. Connell's resignation was received, the hon. member need not have resigned at all. The government would have been an object of ridicule for calling on an election to fill a seat which had never become vacant, and the hon. member would have pursued his favorite pastime of filling his scrap book with clippings from the entire press of Canada having been so ignorant and incompetent as to have issued a writ for a vacancy which had not become vacant. The technicality would then have been discovered to be a very substantial one. He thought if the hon. member was to approach Mr. Connell and tell him he was a mere technicality, that gentleman would speak his mind somewhat plainly.

Dr. Alward—When did he resign?

Hon. Mr. Blair—The resignation was handed to the government after the session was more than half way through.

Mr. Stockton—By the member for Victoria, who kept it for about three weeks after he received it.

Hon. Mr. Blair—If he did it was without my knowledge. If he had it for six months I do not think that made it any more of a technicality than the resignation was not in than it was before. Under all circumstances, he (Mr. Blair) would ask the hon. members opposite whether, under all the circumstances it would not be well for them to withdraw this very juvenile amendment.

Dealing further with the Carleton Co. election the Attorney General said he could not but realize with respect to the Carleton election the extreme difficulty which faced the government when they attempted to meet the views of their friends in the opposition. If the government take a course which the opposition have appealed to them these gentlemen at once declare that it was taken because the government were afraid or because public feeling was against them. The

(CONCLUDED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

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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 to 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),

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made by the applicants hereinafter named, to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for a grant of Letters Patent under the Great Seal, according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, 56th Victoria, Chapter 7, intitled "The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1893," incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed Company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1.—The proposed name of the Company is "Small & Fisher Company."

2.—The objects for which the incorporation of the Company is sought is,—(a) To acquire and carry on the business now and heretofore conducted by the firms of "Small & Fisher" and "Union Foundry Co." together with the lands and premises connected therewith and belonging thereto and all improvements, plant, machinery and buildings thereon. (b) To carry on a general manufacturing and foundry business embracing the manufacture, purchase and sale of harvesting machinery, farm implements, wheeled vehicles, brick, lime, coal and lumber, and all kinds of mill machinery, machinists tools and supplies, and also all other kinds of implements, articles and supplies used in farming and agriculture. (c) To purchase and sell patents and to grant licenses to use the same. (d) To generate, sell, lease and use electricity for lighting, heating and mechanical purposes, and to transact all business connected therewith and incidental thereto, and for the said purposes, by its agents, servants and workmen, to enter upon any public streets, roads, squares, open plots of ground or highways, in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, and Province of New Brunswick, and break up and open such public roads, streets, squares, plots of ground or highways, or any part thereof, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining poles and posts and stringing and maintaining wires for electric lighting, heating, and mechanical purposes, and for renewing and repairing the same, subject to such conditions as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may prescribe, and to do such other acts and things as are incidental thereto. And if desired for any of the aforesaid purposes to sell and convey all or any portion of the said properties.

3.—The office or chief place of business of said Company is to be in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, in said Province of New Brunswick.

4.—The capital stock of the said Company is to be Sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. The amount of the capital stock actually subscribed is thirty two thousand and seven hundred dollars.

5.—The names in full, addresses and calling of each of the applicants are,—

John Fisher, Woodstock, N. B., Manufacturer. Williamson Fisher, Woodstock, N. B., Foundryman. Harry A. Nash, Woodstock, N. B., Moulder. Frederick P. Harrison, Woodstock, N. B., Machinist. J. Chipman Hartley, Woodstock, N. B., Barrister-at-Law.

The first three named of whom are to be the first or Provisional Directors of said Company. Dated at the Town of Woodstock, N. B. the 5th day of February, A. D. 1895.

HARTLEY & CARVELL, Solicitors for Applicants.

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Best Form

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Latest Fashion.

W. B. Nicholson

Merchant Tailor.

Notice.

I hereby give notice that my wife having left me for no just reason, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract, and caution the public not to give her credit in my name. HENRY GREEN. Upper Woodstock, February 9, 1895.

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Small, Sugar Coated.