

## THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., MARCH 6, 1895

## LORD ROSEBERY.

A few weeks ago there was a very general impression that the English government was doomed, and it was thought that a few weeks of the session would settle the fate of Lord Rosebery's cabinet.

Since the debate on and result of the vote on the Indian cotton duties a change seems to have taken place. There is no longer the feeling that the Rosebery government is going immediately to the wall, but, on the contrary, the sentiment is gaining ground that the present English government may not only last this session but may last several years. There is always this to be considered in connection with English politics. Governments are shorter lived than on the American continent. The reason is plain. The fiscal policy of England is settled. It is free trade, Conservative or Liberal, Tory or Radical, differing not on that question. Therefore, whatever may be the vital questions the fiscal policy does not come in. To business men this is a very important matter. The changing of a duty, even if it be a very small change must affect the business men who are dealing in the article affected. It is this which causes governments and ministers in Canada to last so long. It is not the popularity of the party; it is the feeling that a change may be injurious.

Lord Rosebery is a radical lord. He is an aristocrat, and at the same time a radical. Home Rule, the pet scheme of Gladstone, does not appear to figure as extensively in the programme of Lord Rosebery as one would suppose it would figure in the programme of one who inherited the mantle of the greatest Englishman of the century.

But if Lord Rosebery does not pander to the Home Rule feeling, he is, at least, in with the Radicals. Questions of the relation of labor to capital are now the great questions in England, and Lord Rosebery seems disposed to treat such questions in a way likely to result in an happy solution. Whatever his views may be, on religious matters it is quite plain that he is no believer in church establishment, and his government may be found to fall on the question of the disestablishment of the church in Wales. At the present time, the influence Lord Rosebery exercises must have a vast bearing on the future of the British Islands.

## REP. BY POP.

The measure at present before the local legislature for the readjustment of the constituencies is one of the most important which the legislature has had to deal with for many years past.

It is a pity that party exigencies should hold play in a case of this kind. Mr. Blair made a speech in connection with this bill, which was an able effort. He pointed out, what those of us who know anything of local politics are well aware of, that population is not the necessary guarantee of the needs of a constituency. As a matter of fact, our local members have more to do than our members for the dominion house. This is not understood by our fellow Canadians in Ontario. They have the idea that our local legislators have as easy a time as theirs do. But this is not so. In Ontario the municipal authorities look after the roads and the councillors are the men to who all the complaints from neglected highways are made. But in New Brunswick this duty falls upon the local member and his time is therefore very much taken up.

Mr. Blair's treatment of the argument that Nova Scotia should not have a larger representation than New Brunswick was not as effective as some of the other points he made, and a specious argument could no doubt be made to show that certain constituencies in the neighboring province are neglected by reason of their lack of representation.

We do not impute any sinister motive to Mr. Blair in this bill of his. But we do not see anything in his speech which shows the absolute need of increasing the strength of the local legislature. When the idea of economy is in the air it is a poor time to add to the representation in the provincial parliament.

## Rosebery Convalescing.

LONDON, Mar 2.—The influenza epidemic is still causing havoc among the prominent men in and out of parliament. The disease has spread with greater rapidity than any of the previous four epidemics of influenza. Lord Rosebery, who was among the distinguished sufferers, is improving, but the recovery of the conservative leader in the house of commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour is progressing slowly. Of the other notable patients, Lord Dufferin was able to leave his house yesterday, and it may be said that he has almost completely recovered.

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The question of the redistribution of the constituencies for the local legislature was discussed in the house last week. Mr. Blair in submitting his bill, said:—

He wished to say, on behalf of himself and colleagues, that they had too much respect for themselves and the country they represented to introduce a measure that would mutilate and carve up the constituencies, and destroy the old boundaries that had existed so many years. The determination of the plan to be pursued was not an easy matter on the part of the government. A plan might be an ideal one, but it would not be practical unless it would command the support of the members of the house, and it was well known that the hon. members were not likely to consent that the representation of their own county should be reduced. It was, therefore, necessary to adopt a principle which would be as nearly perfect as possible, and which would command the assent of the legislature. He did not at all accede to the proposition that the country was not in a position to pay the additional indemnity of five or six members of the legislature. Those who honestly and calmly examined the subject, would find no justification for the statements of the hon. member in this amendment. It was absolutely false to-day, as some of the hon. members had said, there was an annual deficit of \$100,000. The fact was that these financial critics, by adding up the coupons that had accumulated, the balance due to supervisors, the amount expended upon permanent bridges, etc., might be able to make out that there was at the end of any given year, an outstanding liability of \$50,000 or \$60,000, or perhaps even \$100,000, and this they called the deficit. But if it was true, as they had said, that there had been an annual deficit for the past five years of \$100,000, he (Blair) would be glad to know where the \$500,000 of accumulated deficits had gone to. The fact was that the outstanding liability at the end of the year was paid from the revenue of the following year, but hon. members opposite kept adding the outstanding liabilities together and calling them annual deficits. Mr. Blair said he would present an official statement showing how erroneous these declarations were. In 1885 there was a surplus of \$32,721, in 1886 a surplus of \$10,980, in 1887, a deficit of \$1,827, in 1888 a surplus of \$4,013, in 1889 a surplus of \$5,980, in 1890 a deficit of \$5,655, in 1891 (which was the year in which the territorial revenue dropped so low) a deficit of \$68,000, in 1892 a deficit of \$23,000, in 1893 a surplus of \$19,204, in 1894 a deficit of \$42,293. These figures, which could not be confuted, showed that there had been five years of surplus and five years of deficit in 10 years, the gross deficit over the gross surplus being \$68,610. There was also to be borne in mind, that during that period, or rather since 1889, there had accumulated a sinking fund of \$36,805, so that the whole statement in all its hideous deformity, amounted to \$31,805 of accumulated deficit during the past 10 years. It was to be borne in mind also that during that period the interest account had grown from \$45,000 to about \$112,000 or \$120,000, owing almost wholly to railway legislation for which the people through their representatives, under this government, as well as under the old were responsible. During the past two years \$60,000 had been paid out of current revenue as expenditure upon permanent bridges. The government had to choose between a reduction and an increase in the representation. They had felt that it was legitimate to expend upon legislation the amount allowed under the British North America Act. Hon. members opposite were continually crying out that the influence of the executive was too great in the house. If there was any force in that argument surely its force would be diminished by an increase in the representation. Thirteen years experience at the council board had satisfied him that it would not be safe nor wise to reduce the number of the executive below the present number of seven. The government had not to deal with questions of federal magnitude, yet the interests, which it had to guard, were numerous and important, and it was of the utmost importance that there should be adequate representation upon the board of education. The government had reached the conclusion that no county in the province should be represented by less than two members, or else its interests would not be properly looked after. Some of the counties, like Victoria, with comparatively small population, were of immense area, and a single member could not look after all sections. It would probably be found impossible to reduce the representation of Sunbury, Albert or Restigouche, even if it were desirable to do so, and in that view Victoria and Madawaska were entitled to be placed on the same footing. He ventured to say that if they waited till the crack of doom, the hon. gentlemen opposite would not carry a scheme to reduce that representation; they might advocate it in general terms, but they would never descend to particulars. The leader of the opposition was alarmed at the bogie or phantom of dissolution, and he (Blair) did not wonder at it. He failed, however, to appre-

head upon what constitutional principle it was that an increase in the representation must be followed by dissolution. The government were well satisfied with the support they received in the house, and saw no reason for hurrying into an election before the natural time. The representation of the different counties could not be justly based upon population. There were considerations of race, of territory, and of geographical peculiarities, which had to be considered. If the representation were based upon population, five counties in the province—Charlotte, St. John, Kings, Albert and Westmorland, which had a population of 148,861 out of 320,000, would be entitled to send 19 members out of the 41, though they only embraced about one-sixth of the territory of the province. In the absence of a second chamber the legislative authority, resting absolutely upon the impulse of the moment could pass very unwise legislation, and it was advisable that the public interest should be safe-guarded by an increased rather than a reduced representation. The county of Sunbury had a very large representation according to population, yet that county was a large one and was cut in two by the river St. John, and its roads and bridges could not be properly looked after by a single member. The government had considered the question of dividing the province into ridings but found that to be practically impossible without connecting together parishes which were geographically remote and without common interests. The subject of ridings had been the more readily abandoned by him because he felt that such a system would result in impairing the quality of the representatives by the selection of ward representatives so to speak, whose interests would be altogether sectional, and who would be too much guided by the wishes of the people of their particular locality. He did not think there was anything sacred in the number 41, that it should rigidly be adhered to, or that the government should seek to carve and cut and twist in order to keep the representation at that precise figure.

Dr. Stockton's amendment was as follows: For all purposes of legislation and administration the number of representatives in this house is sufficiently large, and the present inequalities of representation should be removed by readjustment and not by increase.

Further resolved, That in view of the large deficit in provincial revenue to meet expenditure, it is inexpedient to adopt any measure imposing additional burdens upon the treasury; and

Further resolved, that the order for reference to committee of the whole of a bill entitled an act to further amend the New Brunswick Election Act of 1889 as respects representation in the legislative assembly be discharged.

## SAVED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

Given Up by Two Doctors—Read what Mrs. Annie Hoyt, of Letete, N. B., says:—My Life Saved by Taking Six Bottles of Dr. Thomson's Sarsaparilla, the Great English Remedy.

She says: I was given up to die by two celebrated doctors. Thirteen months ago I was a great sufferer with a sore ankle and leg. Could not bear to touch my foot on the floor. It grew worse every day and my leg from the knee to the ankle, began to turn black and mortify. I had to take my bed. After a short time the sore broke and it was awful! It began to eat the flesh away, leaving the bone bare. I sent for the doctor at St. George. He came, examined me and left a wash and salve which I used, receiving no benefit. After a short time I sent for him again and he brought another doctor with him for a consultation. They decided that the only way to save my life was to amputate my leg at the knee, and as I am an old lady of sixty-seven, the chances would be decidedly against my surviving the operation, then I was wasting away to a shadow. I would not allow them to do this.

A short time after this a neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomson's Sarsaparilla, the great English Remedy. Said it would purify my blood, give me a new appetite, improve my health and the sore would heal. I sent for 6 bottles, commenced using it and began to feel better from the start. My leg began to heal and my general health began to improve after using the 6 bottles, the sore healed up and I could bear my weight on the foot. I could walk around the house. Just think! for over thirteen months had not been able to touch my foot to the ground or leave my bed.

MRS. ANNIE HOYT.  
Letete, N. B., Sept. 1st, '94.  
The Dr. Thomson Medicine Co., Calais, Me. and St. Stephen, N. B.  
For sale by H. Paxton Baird, Wholesale and Retail; C. A. McKeen Woodstock N. B.

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One pill a dose, one box 25 cents. One pill relieves constipation. One box cures an ordinary case. One pill taken weekly neutralizes formation of uric acid in the blood and prevents Bright's Kidney disease and Diabetes. True only of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

## MARRIED.

HARPER-HANNAH.—At the Baptist parsonage, on Tuesday evening the 5th by Rev. John B. Morgan, B. A. Mrs. Mary L. Hannah to John Harper, both of Jacksonville.

## DIED.

MONTGOMERY.—At Woodstock, on Sunday, the 3rd Mrs. James Montgomery aged 78.

PHILLIPS.—At Grafton, Feb. 27th, Rebecca Johnson, wife of Robert M. Phillips, aged 50 years 8 mos.

NOBLE.—At Somerville, Mass., on Friday, March 1st, Maria, wife of J. W. Noble, aged 41 years.

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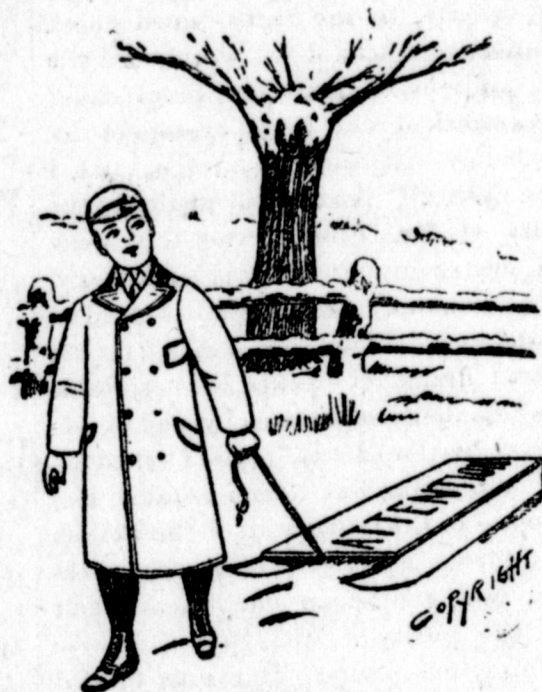
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By FLORENCE WARDEN, author of "My Child and I."

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"My Lady Ruth,"  
By STANLEY WEYMAN, author of "The House of the Wolf."

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