

THE DISPATCH.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., NOVEMBER 13, 1895.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE MUSINGS OF THE WICKED IMP.

FACTS ABOUT SOCRATES NOT UNIVER-
SALLY KNOWN.

The Hard Time His Wife Had to Get Along
with Him.—Serious Mistakes Arising
from Judging People and Things by Ap-
pearances.



The sporting editor is getting literary. He pulled a bundle of manuscript from his boot leg the other day and read me a couple of paragraphs from a work he is engaged on entitled "A chin about the Greeks." This is what he read. "Socrates was born quite a good many years B. C. and lived, or perhaps it would be better to say stayed, at Athens. He was a homely looking duffer according to some tin types that have recently been found in a photograph album belonging to his late wife. He was a blooming crank from the word go. Instead of hustling about in an endeavour to earn a living for his young wife Xanthippe, he spent his time loafing about the market place "teaching the youth of Athens to follow after strange gods, and making the worse appear the better reason." Then he had a nasty habit of going home about two or three o'clock in the morning and snooping about the pantry for something to eat. He wouldn't earn a cent of money and his wife had to take in washing to keep herself and him out of the poor house; and simply because she called him a good-for-nothing lazy old theorist and threw an occasional bucket of water on him, pulled his hair and such like, historians have called her a shrew. I have no use at all for men who devote their time to regenerating the world and leave their families to shift as best they can. I'm not surprised that the Athenians poisoned the old bore, but I am surprised that his wife didn't save them the trouble by taking the hemlock into her own hands.

It is not always a safe thing to judge by external appearances. A delapidated old house, may be warm and cozy and comfortable within. A bulging wallet may be in the breast pocket of an antiquated garment. A sour looking old duffer may have a heart brim full of kindness, and a gentle looking Holmes may be an unmitigated scoundrel. How often have we looked upon pictures of holy and sainted men, and worked up a hearty enthusiasm over the guileless faces, representing the devout spirit of old;—and yet the models for those beautiful faces, may have been anything but like the originals in character. A contemporary remarks on this deceitfulness of appearances, and tells a story of one of Holman Hunt's models, who, in a barroom amidst a lot of questionable hangers on remarks, between the sips of his grog, "I sits for hall 'is 'oly men."

The king of Ashantee who is going to war with Great Britain, appears to be more despotic than the Czar of Russia, or even the Mayor of Woodstock. He has 3333 wives, and a newspaper correspondent says that if any of the king's subjects look at one of these 3333 wives, his name is Dennis—in other words he goes away and fails to come back.

THE IMP.

Turkey Warned.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—At the Lord Mayor's dinner, Lord Salisbury delivered an important speech. Dealing with the Turkish question he spoke in no uncertain tone of the Sultan's position. If he carried out reforms demanded by the powers, well and good. But supposing the Sultan will not give these reforms, what is to follow? The first answer I should give is that above all treaties, all combinations of powers in the nature of things is provident. God, if you please to put it so, has determined that persistent and constant misgovernment must lead the government which follows it to its doom; and while I really admit it is quite possible the Sultan if he likes, can govern with justice and can be persuaded, he is not exempt any more than any other potentate from the law that injustice will bring the highest one on earth to ruin. It is not only necessary action of the law of which I speak on which we may rely. There is in the authority of the great powers. Turkey is in the remarkable position that she has been saved for half a century mainly because the powers resolved that for the peace of Christendom it was necessary she should stand.

Big Output of Lumber.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—In a couple of weeks the mills at Chaudiere will close down. The

total output is estimated at about 627,000,000 and is made up as follows:—J. R. Booth, Ottawa, 100,000,000; Bronson & Weston, Ottawa, 75,000,000; W. Mason & son, Ottawa, 15,000,000; Shepherd & Morse, Ottawa, 25,000,000; Buell, Hurdman & Co., Hull, 50,000,000; Gillmore & Hughson, Hull, 20,000,000; Carswell & Francis, Renfrew, 10,000,000; Martin Russell, Renfrew, 2,000,000; John Mackay, Renfrew, 1,500,000; A. & P. White, Pembroke, 5,000,000; Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, 15,000,000; R. W. Conroy, Aylmer, 15,000,000; A. Lindsay, Aylmer, 3,000,000; J. R. & J. Gilles, Arnprior, 5,000,000; McLachlan Bros., Arnprior, 55,000,000; W. C. Edwards, Rocklands, 45,000,000; Gillies Bros., Braeside, 30,000,000; R. H. Klock's mills, 3,000,000; St. Anthony Co., Whitney, 70,000,000; Gillmore & Hughson, Ironsides, 20,000,000; A. Hagar & Co., Plantagenet, 50,000,000; Ottawa Lumber Co., Calumet, 10,000,000; McLaren estate, 15,000,000; Ross Bros., 10,000,000; Canada Lumber Co., Darlington Place, 20,000,000; Hawkesbury Lumber Co., 5,000,000; total, 928,000,000.

OUR DUTY ONE TO ANOTHER.

A Plain, Practical Sermon, Full of Sound Teachings.

The special services that have been running in the Advent church, Woodstock, for some time will probably close this week. Rev. Mr. Brown of Ohio, who has been conducting the services preached a very able sermon on Sunday afternoon, touching on the relations that exist between rich and poor, what those relations ought to be, what God intended they should be. And he read many passages from the Bible showing the remedies set forth by God for the social and industrial evils of the day. He set out with the statement that we are today confronted by a host of social conditions such as attended the downfall of every great civilization that has preceded us. God originally made abundant provision for the physical comfort and well being of all people in giving them the earth to live on, to till and produce from. God intended that no man should ever be very poor, for a state of grinding poverty is inconsistent with the highest state of manhood, and as enormous wealth is equally inconsistent with perfection so it was not intended that anyone should be as wealthy as the Vanderbilts. The speaker referred in no flattering terms to the way of life of the four hundred of New York, as an example of how hard it is for them that have riches to enter into the kingdom, and he quoted from Ward McAllister's "Society as I have found it," a description of the Carmencita Ball, in illustration of their debauchery. He used the last United States Congress to point the low condition to which those who should be leading the world upward, were driving it downward. There was no great city in the United States or in any other country but showed scenes that rivalled in iniquity Sodom before its destruction. The sins that were most grievous in our civilization were oppression of the poor by the rich. In the government of the Hebrew people God made provision against this oppression. The speaker quoted many passages from Deuteronomy in which God enjoined on his people the release of the poor from their debts and from their bondage. And it was the overturning of these institutions that had blotted out the Hebrew nationality. A man with great gifts could only get the greatest pleasure and advantage from his gifts by devoting them to the benefit of humanity. Great ability could not be prostituted to personal gain but by destroying the image of God in the heart. When the Hebrews ignored God's commands to care for the poor, He sent armies of grasshoppers to lay waste their land, and the speaker suggested to his hearers that God had sent the Colorado Potato Beetle as a penalty on this country for a similar sin. It was very well to say that if the poor had shown better judgment and been more provident they could have got along, but some men simply couldn't get along and God intended those who did succeed to help the others. If we were Christians we belonged to God, we were not our own but were bought with a price. We were commanded to "give alms of such things as we had," that meant that after satisfying our absolute needs, the remainder of our incomes God intended to be devoted to his incompetent ones, but the prevalent theory on this matter seemed to be "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." The speaker asked the audience "How much have you given? It will be known some day and some of you will have a very small bank account." The great fortunes of the world today were such as had never been known before. Croesus only possessed about \$8000,000 while Li Hung Chang was worth \$500,000,000. And the oppression of the poor was more direful at the present time than it had ever been. This fact was one of the ominous signs of the times. The social structure was tottering to its fall and it behooved us to get out from under. We should cease sowing to the flesh and sow to the spirit.

ST. JOHN VALLEY RAILWAY ROUTE.

RUMOR THAT THE GRAND TRUNK IS
LOOKING THIS WAY.

An Outlet Sought for This Great System.
Connection Between the Beaver Line
Grant and a New Route From Upper
Provinces Through New Brunswick.

There are so many railway rumors in the air, all the time, that one is sadly at loss what to take seriously and what to discard as mere gossip. The Woodstock & Centreville road, as a line in itself, seems to have past away among the shadows. The St. John Valley road of which we heard a great deal, some three years ago when the survey was made, has been resting in peace ever since, while the Woodstock & Houlton road, to connect with the B & A system seems to be several centuries a way, yet.

An article dated St. John, appearing in the Fredericton Gleaner last week, has aroused a good deal of interest, and if there would be any foundation for the correspondent's hope the people in this part of the province may find another great railway system competing with the C. P. R. The Gleaner correspondent associates the proposed grant of \$25,000 for a line of steamers to run between St. John and Liverpool, with a policy which the Grand Trunk railway has in view. This is nothing more or less than the utilization of a line of railway down the St. John Valley, terminating at St. John, for the purpose of enabling that company to compete with the C. P. R. and American lines for the carrying trade of this country. What lends some reason to the proposition, is that the Grand Trunk has recently undergone a complete change in its management. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson has become president, in place of Sir Henry Tyler, and the change, it is supposed, means the substitution of an active policy of progress on the part of that great system for the somewhat slow manner in which its affairs have been run for the past years.

People in Woodstock who keep an eye on what is going on, remember that in the spring a Grand Trunk official went all over the proposed railway route from Fredericton to Grand Falls. This route took in the St. John Valley road, as already surveyed, and the Woodstock & Centreville railway as already surveyed. It is held that, in the important matter of subsidies, those voted to the St. John Valley and the Woodstock & Centreville would be available, and that the Temiscouta road, in which the Grand Trunk is said to be more or less interested now, could be easily secured.

In these days of railway development, it certainly seems strange that such a fine ground for a route as the St. John Valley should be allowed to remain unoccupied. And who is there driving between Woodstock and Centreville, that does not open his eyes with wonder that the very garden of the province should not be served with a railroad?

It is said that the St. John and Fredericton boards of trade are interesting themselves in this new scheme and they can count on the active co-operation of the Woodstock board, than which, no body is more interested in the development of the historic St. John valley.

Kerosine Oil.

In view of the steps taken by the Board of Trade in the direction of securing co-operation from other boards with regard to a petition to parliament praying for the abolition of the coal oil duties, a DISPATCH reporter interviewed a number of the grocers in town as to the price of kerosine oil and the quality used. Some grocers sell American oil at 30c a gallon, others at 25c, none for less money. There is scarcely any Canadian oil coming into town, the reason being as stated by one dealer, that the best Canadian costs as much wholesale as the best American, and is no better, if as good. A lower grade of Canadian oil can be bought at 2c a gallon less than the American oil, but only one or two dealers in town handle it. The fact is that American oil is burned almost entirely in Woodstock and vicinity, and it is retailed at 25 or 30 cents a gallon. A big price that!

The Necessity of Credit.

Appropos of the formation of the Credit Men's Association, a few words on this important question will be in order. While, no doubt, the object of the above association is for our mutual benefit, to agitate and effect changes in our present laws is a matter of vital importance, and must be handled very cautiously. We would be very glad to see the time come when all business could be transacted upon a cash basis, but that time

will never come, at least not in the century that we live in. This whole country has been developed and improved on credit. No other plan was possible. A railroad has to issue mortgage bonds to raise money for equipment a farmer has to mortgage his home to improve it and make it productive; and a retail customer is to poor to live without the aid of credit. The whole country is still far too poor to think of doing business on a cash basis.

The retailer has as good a right to grant credit to a deserving customer as he has a right to expect credit in turn from the wholesaler. Cash does not always come when you expect it or need it, and there must be some elasticity in business. This is supplied by credit. A hard and fast cash business can never thrive, because customers have not always the cash at command. The customer supports you; you live off him; why should you not be the one he shall look to for accommodation?

Yes, business would be very brisk and pleasant if everyone had a nice bank account and paid cash for everything. But those are not the customers we encounter in real life. We have to take the world as we find it.—Portland Board of Trade Journal.

Death of Foster Brown.

It was with quite a shock that the people of Woodstock heard early on Monday afternoon that Foster Brown was no more. He had been ill for several days, and was an old man nearer 80 than 70, but, it was generally thought he would recover from this last attack. It settled in the kidneys, however, and then of course became very dangerous. Everybody in the county, almost knew Foster Brown. For the past thirty years he has been in this town, working as a butcher, and spending all his spare time, in training and trotting horses. He always had some fine animals on the string, and did much to encourage a healthy rivalry among horse fanciers in the town and vicinity. Mr. Brown was a native of Maine, being born in the Kennebec district, and was for many years a resident of Waterville. He was married when he came here. One daughter was the first wife of R. B. Jones. She was killed in a runaway accident. Another daughter of the deceased married L. Goodwin. There are two surviving sons, Albert Brown, who carries on the meat business, and another who has been in California for a number of years.

Judge Tuck and Mr. Blair.

There was a lively tilt in the Supreme Court last Friday afternoon between Judge Tuck and Attorney General Blair. During the argument in McLeod vs. Universal Marine Insurance case, the Attorney General, in referring to Judge Tuck's refusal at the trial at the last St. John Circuit to grant argument in order to enable defendants to have plaintiff Geo. K. McLeod's books produced, characterized the refusal as a denial of justice and went on to express the view that the court existed for the administration of justice rather than for the convenience of judges. With this Judge Tuck stopped Mr. Blair. "This court, Mr. Attorney," said His Honor, "will not take from you what it will not submit to from any other member of the bar. You must not imagine because you happen to be nominally leader of the bar, that you have rights here which other barristers have not." His Honor continued for a little while longer on this line and the court then adjourned.—St. John Globe.

Who Stole the Beehives?

To the Editor of The Dispatch:
In your late issue of the 30th Oct. we notice that your Centreville correspondent makes a very broad statement when he says that the parties who stole the beehives, turkeys, and robbed clothes lines were located in Summerfield. Now, as he has made the statement broadcast, and says the law will be invoked to punish them, we ask him to do so at once. As it now stands the public do not know who to blame, and, as your correspondent can point out the guilty parties, we ask him to do so and we will help to punish them. If he refuses to do this, we will always believe that the party who gave him the information, or the correspondent himself is the guilty party. Humbly awaiting his answer. We remain, Yours Truly,
INSULTED SUMMERFIELD.
Summerfield, N. B., Nov. 4th 1895.

In St. John.

When you go to St. John you want to put up at the Victoria Hotel. It is spacious, clean and comfortable and the clerks and the small boys of the establishment take delight in making a guest feel that he is a guest indeed. The hotel seems to be headquarters for Carleton county men in St. John.

Scott Act Expenditures.

For the information of a correspondent in last week's Dispatch the secretary treasurer has furnished us with the following figures:

Am't expended under Canada Temperance Act to Nov. 11th 1895.....	12,720.13
Fines received.....	10,152.00
	\$ 2,568.13

ST. GERTRUDE STREET STILL TO THE FRONT.

STREET COMMITTEE MUST HAVE A
REPORT ON FRIDAY.

Council Decides all Must be Treated Alike.
Complaints About Electric Lights.—
Electrician Must do Better Work or
Skip.—An Expert Coming Here.

St. Gertrude street is still a bone of contention among the members of the town council. At Friday evening's meeting, Coun. Gallagher said that, with regard to the complaint of encroachment made by Mr. Queen, he had expected that Coun. Carr, the chairman of the street committee would have been present and have made a report. He thought the town surveyor should survey the street, and report to the committee, which in turn would report to the town council.

Coun. Leighton—In my opinion we will have to take notice of the complaint of encroachment on St. Gertrude street. If we take notice of one complaint we must go along the whole line. The street committee come here and say they are not ready to make a report. Two of that committee are here now. If Coun. Carr were here, he would probably have to wait ten days to see what kind of a report he is going to bring in. Every rate payer has his eyes on this board to see what we are going to do with the rest of St. Gertrude street. I move that this council adjourn till Monday night, and then receive the report of the street committee. Coun. Jones seconded the motion.

Coun. Bailey thought the matter might rest till the regular night of meeting. He had business to attend to and could not run to council meetings every night and he would like to be present when this report was brought in.

Coun. Leighton thought it would be necessary to have a meeting at an early date as this council had not a very long life ahead.

Coun. Gallagher—I do not see what report two members of the committee can bring in, without first having the surveyor find out who is on the street, and how much they are on. I am as anxious to have that report brought in as is Coun. Leighton or any other councillor at this board.

The Mayor—It does seem to me that we cannot take up complaints against one man and not against another. These complaints should be looked into. I understand that some people on that street, admit themselves that they are encroaching. The street committee should be authorized to have a written report from the town surveyor.

Coun. Leighton then changed his motion so that the special meeting will be on Friday evening next. This was carried.

Coun. Gallagher, for the street committee submitted a report of what they had done on the matter of the Queen encroachment.

Coun. Leighton handed in a communication from P. Gallagher which he was ready to back by affidavit that he did the first work on St. Gertrude street between Broadway and the cemetery nearly thirty years ago.

Coun. Nicholson brought up an important matter with respect to the lighting, or lack of lighting of the streets. There is no light, he said, burning on Broadway tonight. Several of the ratepayers have complained to me on the way over this evening, and wanted to know what was the matter of the lights. They have been in very bad shape for the past few weeks. I think that something ought to be done with regard to this matter. The committee talked of getting an expert to look into the matter. I don't know whether this has been done or not.

Coun. Jones—There was no light burning tonight on Orange, Albert or St. John street.

Coun. Nicholson—The night watchman should report every night what lights are out.

The Mayor—It is a great source of annoyance the way the lights are run.

Coun. Arnold—An expert should be got to look into the matter at once.

Coun. Gallagher—There is not care enough taken with the carbon in these lamps. We sent away and got 2000 of the best carbons, and last night and tonight the light is no better. I think a great deal of the fault lies with the electrician. He has got to do better or give up the job.

Coun. Nicholson—Cannot the committee see that the man does his work?

Several members—They can't go up the poles with him.

Coun. Gallagher said he would communicate with Brown, the electrician in St. John about coming here at once to look into the matter.

Orders for Book-binding taken at THE DISPATCH office.