

Board of Works

THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 2. NO. 8.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., JULY 24, 1895.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE MUSINGS OF THE IMP.

HE DOESN'T WANT TO HEAR ANY MORE FISH STORIES.

The Result of the Cricket Match.—The Latest From English Elections.—Newfoundland Bank Directors Arrested.—A Boy Badly Burned.

The religious editor gives notice that all men who have been on fishing excursions are forbidden the sanctum, or if they will insist on coming in they will be compelled to make all statements under oath. During the early summer months he has endured the wonderful fables of the local fishermen without a murmur, he has listened with impassive countenance while the venerable sports have recounted their wonderful exploits, and have told how the largest fish were lost, broke the



line, or walked away after being safely deposited in the basket, and now he demands that his ears shall be no more persecuted by him that loveth and maketh a lie. Of course if a fisherman has any religious scruple about taking an oath, he will be allowed to make a solemn affirmation to the truth of his lies, but on general principles the religious editor says he prefers an oath. He further states that no evidence whatever as to sea serpents will be received, on an account, and in describing snakes seen on the trip, the minutest accuracy will be expected.

While I a British object, have been for the last month making scandalous and unsuccessful attempts to endow myself with the worldly wealth, the affections and the obedience of some seraphic female, young men from the neighbouring republic have been slipping in, and walking off with the best looking girls in town. I intend to see Mr. Foster about having an export duty placed on pretty women, or an import duty on foreigners, just to protect the home made young man. Most certainly!

The gay and festive Woodstock Cow will give a grand promenade concert every evening, on the streets of Woodstock. All her friends are invited to attend. Special amusement in the way of general deprecations are offered the guests. Pound keepers, if there are any in town are warned that they will be badly treated if they put in an appearance.

THE IMP.

Latest From England.

On Monday the results of the English elections stood as follows: Conservatives, 298; Liberals, Unionists, 55; total unionists, 353; liberals, 14; McCarthyites, 54; Parcellites, 7; labor, 2; total opposition, 177. The Government now has a majority of 107.

Prof. C. Win Smith gives his opinion on the English elections. After giving the Local Veto bill and the fear of socialistic radicalism as being causes of the Liberal defeat, he refers to the future:

"Lord Salisbury's majority is dangerously large, especially as it comprises two sections, the Tory and the Liberal-Unionists, which may split on such a question as disestablishment, though united in opposing dismemberment and confiscation.

"Lord Salisbury let his last majority of a hundred go to waste and he turned into a minority at the next general election, with attempting to solve the political problems before him. With all his power as a speaker and skill as a diplomatist, he is not a good leader. He has no policy suited to the present day. He clings desperately to an hereditary House of Lords and a State Church, two things which nobody, looking at the universal tendency of the civilized world, can think it possible ultimately to maintain. To save these he has shown himself ready even to dally with socialism. The Duke of Devonshire would have been a better leader. He is infinitely more popular, and would have a policy adapted to the time."

An English writer says: The old story about Noah's friend, who thought it would not be much of a shower after all was on many Liberal's lips last week. No political party in England was ever overwhelmed with a more disastrous defeat; there has been nothing like it for three generations. All the great towns have turned against the Lib-

erals, and the counties have followed the boroughs. All the local issues on which the party leaders depended have the local veto. Welsh disestablishment has been answered by Unionist gains in Cardiff, Pembroke and Swansea; been repudiated. Derby has gone against the London programme has produced a remarkable turn over of Liberal votes to the Unionists; the Democratic Budget made no friends anywhere; Newcastle rejects Home rule in the person of its chief English advocate, Mr. Morley Lanchester with its industrial hives is not more emphatic than the agricultural shires in declaring against the Newcastle programme. The Unionist gains are not confined to any section, class or industrial interest; the swing round of the constituencies is general and independent of local conditions. It has involved in some instances the turning of over two thousand votes in three years. The result is so stupendous that all partizan attempts to explain it away are futile. Some apologists begin by charging the working classes with treachery, the Irish factions with stupidity and local constituencies with ingratitude, but in the face of the general demoralization of Liberal voters this is mere beating of the air.

Other commentators assert that the party has been punished because it committed the fatal blunder of choosing a peer to head the assault upon the House of Lords, but the sight of the prostrate form of Sir William Vernon Harcourt outside the breastwork of Derby does not give color to the assumption. Another explanation tends to show that the electors have not reprimanded Liberal principles, but only condemned Liberal tactics; but that is too fine a discrimination; mere democracy does not split hairs in choosing between parties. Principles and tactics go together when the sheep are divided from the goats in a national election.

Cricket Match.

Woodstock and Fredericton met in a match game of cricket on Wednesday last. The day was dark and when the game was commenced the wicket was decidedly wet. Taylor who captained the home team won the toss and sent his own men to the bat. The stand of the day was made by Taylor and Mellish. Below is the score:

WOODSTOCK—FIRST INNINGS.	
Mellish, c Fowler.....	4
Ketchum, b Rutter.....	0
Carter, c Hallet, b Rutter.....	4
Wilbur, b Fowler.....	1
Jack, b Fowler.....	5
Sprague, lbw b Rutter.....	4
Taylor, b Fenty.....	25
Hartley, b Fowler.....	0
Doherty, c Hawthorne, b Fowler.....	0
Fripp, not out.....	6
Tremlett, run out.....	14
Byes, 11; leg byes, 1; wides, 17.....	29
Total.....	97
FREDERICTON—FIRST INNINGS.	
Scott, run out.....	17
Campbell, c Taylor, b Tremlett.....	2
Neill, c Tremlett, b Taylor.....	3
Fenty, b Tremlett.....	0
Rutter, run out.....	4
Hawthorne, b Tremlett.....	0
Hallett, c Jack, b Taylor.....	0
Upton, b Tremlett.....	0
Massie, b Taylor.....	2
Fowler, b Tremlett.....	0
Bridges, not out.....	0
Wides.....	1
Total.....	33
SECOND INNINGS.	
Bridges, c Frupp, b Tremlett.....	0
Campbell, c Hartley, b Tremlett.....	14
Scott, c Mellish, b Tremlett.....	3
Neill, c Mellish, b Tremlett.....	4
Fenty, b Tremlett.....	5
Rutter, b Hartley.....	3
Hawthorne, run out.....	0
Hallett, b Tremlett.....	0
Upton, c Frupp, b Hartley.....	1
Massie, c Sprague, b Tremlett.....	0
Fowler, not out.....	2
Total.....	32

Newfoundland Bank Directors.

A dispatch of the 22nd from St. Johns N. F. says:—Today the directors of the Union bank were arrested, but were at once admitted to bail. The bail was fixed in the case of the directors, Sir Robert Thorburn, Hon. A. W. Harvey, and Messrs. Grieve and Donnelly, with two sureties in \$18,000 each and the principal in \$36,000. Manager Pinset was bailed on his own bond of \$18,000 and two sureties of \$9,000 each.

The Telegram, the government organ, attacks the directors of both banks, accusing them of appropriating from four and five million dollars to their private account, and marvels at the delay in taking steps to vindicate the ends of justice.

Badly Burned.

A ten-year-old boy named Fred Dupins, son of Phillip Dupins, was badly burned recently near Memramcook. A portable mill had been located near where the lad lived and a fire had undermined the pile of sawdust left on the site. The boy was running over the burning pile, when it suddenly collapsed, precipitating him into the burning mass, a distance of five or six feet. The lad was so badly burned before he could be rescued that it is feared he will die.—Sun.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO SEEDERS.

The Houses do not adjourn in accordance with the notice given. The Winnipeg and North Western Railway Bill has the time of Parliament.

In the House of Commons July 19th, Mr. Borden raised a question relating to the tariff on agricultural implements. Under item 294 of the tariff seed drills were admitted at 20 per cent., but potato planters were charged 35 per cent. These planters were certainly seed drills, and Mr. Borden could not see any reason for the discrimination. Last year a potato planter was introduced into his constituency at 20 per cent., but the department was now collecting 35 per cent. In the West Indies market Canadian potato growers had to compete with dealers from the United States, where agricultural implements were free.

Mr. Foster held out no hope for any change, but he would look into it to see if the present item would bear such construction as to admit potato planters at 20 per cent.

Sir Richard Cartwright urged as good treatment for this article as for other seed drills.

The budget changes in the tariff were passed, and a bill founded on them introduced. One change took place in committee. Condensed coffee, condensed coffee with milk, milk foods, and all similar preparations, 30 per cent. This is a reduction of five per cent. from the budget announcement.

A thing unprecedented in Canada happened on Saturday afternoon. Both Houses of Parliament were notified that the Governor General would come down in state at 5.30 on Saturday afternoon and prorogue Parliament, but, after all, Parliament was not prorogued. This happened because of the introduction of a bill respecting the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway Company, formerly the Hubson's Bay Railway company.

In introducing the bill in the House Mr. Haggart explained that the object of the legislation was to enable the company to change their starting point so as to start from Gladstone or Portage la Prairie and build to Saskatchewan. The principle object of the scheme was to enable the company to earn half of their subsidy of \$80,000 a year on completion of one-half of the road.

Mr. White, of Cardwell, brought up the question of the operation of the road during the twenty years the subsidy ran, and contended that the \$40,000 should be made contingent on the operation of the road for full twenty years. He expressed a fear that both in this and the Regina and Long Lake road the government would have an experience and the government of Canada might be paying out \$40,000 a year and the road not in operation. He thought the subsidy too large any way for a colonization road.

Mr. Haggart said there was no provision made for the company operating the road for thirty years. The only condition would be for a forfeiture of one-third of the land grant.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, took the point of order that a bill amending a private bill could not be introduced as a government measure.

Tupper and Daly opposed the point of order, but the Speaker held it good and ruled out section three.

This left the bill authorizing the dividing up of the subsidy aid of \$80,000 a year for 20 years into two halves, one for each half of the road and extending the time for the completion until 1898, three years from now.

Mr. Laurier offered an amendment depriving the company of the subsidy if they cease to operate the road.

This was lost, and the bill passed and went to the Senate at 4.15 o'clock.

In the Upper House Senator McInnes, Hamilton, a Conservative, moved the three months' hoist.

Senator Scott said it was reported, but he would not believe truly, that the proposed loan of \$2,500,000 was to have been shared by the government for election purposes.

Premier Bowell sprang up and indignantly repudiated any such boodling, and characterized Senator Scott strongly for daring to mention it.

At 5.30, the hour His Excellency had set for proroguing Parliament, the debate was still in progress, and ministers from the House of Commons came over and a sort of cabinet council was held in the cloak room.

A message was sent to Rideau hall asking the Governor General not to come up until 6 o'clock.

The military officers, aides, guard of honor, the general public and all the accessories of prorogation were on hand at 6 o'clock, when Premier Bowell, who was very much put out, announced that the government had decided not to prorogue and soldiers and citizens went away feeling that they had been fooled.

The Senate met again in the evening, and, after further debate, McInne's hoist was defeated by 7 to 11, only 18 Senators voting. A few absented themselves.

The motion for the first reading was carried, and the second reading will be moved on Monday.

The business was concluded and the fifth session of the seventh parliament finally closed on Monday afternoon.

The Greatest Zoological Exhibition Travelling with Sells Brothers' Big Show.

While abroad Sells Brothers added notably to their special attractions by purchasing in Australia, East India and elsewhere, many

exceedingly rare and royal wild beasts birds and reptiles; among them five tremendous Tigers, any one which is big enough to swallow any other heretofore exhibited; a whole drove of giant Kangaroos of varied hue; a flock of splendid full-grown and baby Emus; prodigious constricting serpents, singular apes, and superbly plumaged language-gifted birds. In truth great and proportionately successful efforts have been made to gather from every clime the most valuable and unique promoters of instruction and entertainment in living form, and the grand result cannot fail to universally profit and please. We suggest to the rural people to be in town early on the day of the exhibition and witness the biggest street parade ever seen at 10 a. m., rain or shine, on the day of the exhibition.

Married Today.

An interesting ceremony will be performed in the F. C. B. church at 2.30 this afternoon when Miss Clara I. Shaw, daughter of Mrs. Salome Shaw, Woodstock, will be married to Dr. B. F. Cunningham, of Gloucester, Mass. The bride arrayed in white swiss muslin will be supported by Miss May E. Cunningham, who is sister of the groom. The groomsmen will be Mr. Eddie Hunt of Bangor, Me. Rev. C. T. Phillips will perform the ceremony. The bridal party will take the evening train for Boston and after spending a couple of days at the home of Dr. Cunningham, will proceed to Denver Colo., where he will practise his profession. The bride has been the recipient of many beautiful presents, among them, fifty dollars worth of silver spoons from the employees of the establishment in which she was recently employed in Boston.

St. Gertrude's Roman Catholic church, Woodstock, was a centre of attraction at five o'clock this morning when Miss Mary Cole, daughter of John C. Cole, one of Woodstock's most respected merchants, was married to Dr. Daniel McCann, of Bangor, Me. Miss Cole, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and Mr. James Cassidy, of Bangor, supported the groom. The bride and bridesmaid were both very prettily arrayed in travelling suits, and the bride looked a perfect justification to any man for losing his heart. A wedding supper was given at the residence of the bride's father last evening at which were present from Bangor, beside the groom, Miss McCann, Miss Susie McCann, Mrs. P. H. Gillen and child, Mrs. P. H. O'Donohue, Miss McGrath and Mr. James Cassidy as well as Mrs. J. H. Barry and her sister Miss Owens from Fredericton, who had come to Woodstock to be present at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. McCann took the early train for Montreal. They will make their way to Bangor by way of Niagara Falls. Dr. McCann has an excellent practise in Bangor.

Base Ball.

A game of baseball was played on the park Monday afternoon last, between the Printers and Clerks, which resulted in the defeat of the former by the following score:

Printers.	Clerks.
McKinley.....	5
McDonald.....	4
Jacques.....	3
Holyoke.....	2
McClements.....	2
Clare.....	2
Mitchell.....	3
Total.....	21
Wilbur.....	4
Fripp, J.....	2
Fripp, G.....	3
Mellish.....	3
Connell.....	5
Taylor.....	3
Townsend.....	4
Total.....	24

A painful accident happened to F. S. Wilbur during the game. In running to catch a fly ball he and Jacques collided the latter's head coming in contact with Wilbur's jaw, breaking the bone. He was driven to his boarding house by Mr. Wolverton who happened to be on the grounds, where Dr. Rankine set the bone.

British Elections.

Although the Conservatives are carrying the United Kingdom, and this is sufficient of a generalization of the result for all ordinary purposes, there are some details which interest the reader. Nobody who knows Gen. Laurier, formerly of the Canadian Parliament, will regret that he gains an entrance to the English House. Even Conservatives will rejoice that Edward Blake, once leader of the Canadian Liberals, goes back to Parliament without opposition; and many readers of the Globe, though, perhaps, not all, will be glad that the Nationalists have won the historic city of Londonderry; the Conservative Ross, who held it in the last House, was defeated by forty votes. It will be recollected that on the night when Justin McCarty spoke from the platform of the Institute here, word was just received that the court had awarded him the seat. At the last election Mr. Ross defeated McCarty by twenty-six votes, and now Mr. Ross succumbs to a Nationalist with the good old Presbyterian, and eminently safe, name of Knox.—St. John Globe.

Subscribe for THE DISPATCH.

NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMS.

A NEW SCHEME FOR TESTING THE PROFICIENCY OF STUDENTS.

A Few Test Questions.—Who Stole Charlie Ross?—What is your Remedy for Remedial Legislation?—What the Poet Laureate Would Have Said on the Question.

Something like five hundred students have sent in their names for admission to the Normal School. As less than half that number of applicants can be admitted, no matter how creditably they may pass their examinations, the question as to who shall be admitted and who rejected, is as about as hard to answer as some of the questions asked by the examiners. The school master, and especially the school marm, is "abroad" too much, and how they shall be kept at home is one of the questions that confronts us. Free schools are altogether too free, and something ought to be done to prevent the great "unwashed" from drinking at the Pierian spring. For admittance to the Normal school there ought to be some test applied that will not wear out the "grey" matter of the brain so fast. Brains are needed even by teachers, and ought to be encouraged, and receive diplomas, and chromos, instead of being discouraged and taxed. If the prospective teachers could run the gauntlet; or we could have them weighed as Victor Hugo tells us was the custom in Holland at one time, the test would be quite as fair as the present one. This weight was sagely fixed by law. Nothing was simpler, or more ingenious. It was a clear test. They put you in a scale, and the evidence was conclusive if you broke the equilibrium, too heavy, you were hanged, too light, you were burned. To this day the scales in which sorcerers were weighed may be seen at Oudewater, but they are now used for weighing cheeses. How religion has degenerated! The government ought to get those scales or similar ones for the Normal school.

Here are a few of the simplest questions asked by the Board of Education: "Who stole Charlie Ross? and where is he now?" "Where did Captain Kidd bury his money; and what did he bury it for?" "Did Columbus do right in discovering America?" "If it took one Columbus to discover America, how many Columbuses will it take to discover Mr. Laurier's policy?" "If it cost the government \$25,000 to bury one cabinet minister, what will it cost to bury the whole cabinet, and if the price is satisfactory how long before you will agree to bury them?" "What is your remedy for remedial legislation, surgical treatment, or the 'Keeley Cure'?" Here is what the poet laureate would have said about the situation if he had not been called upon to attend his own funeral:

From city, from country
From village, onward
All to the entrance,
Came the five hundred,
"Forward the first class ones,
Go below stairs," he said,
Down to a back room went,
Part of five hundred.

Did a commander say?
Some time before that day,
"We have no use for them,
Use for five hundred;
Let the exams be hard,
For youth have no regard,
Some of them, may be spared,
Some of five hundred."

Forward the students came;
Was there one dismayed,
In the Geometry some one had blundered
Pupils can not reply
When there's no reason why
None can this fact deny
Of the five hundred.

Questions to right of them,
Questions to left of them,
Questions in front of them,
Every one wondered:
First paper, Arithmetic
Made several students sick;
But now they aren't sick
For they had started it;
Foolish five hundred.

Brought all their wits to bear,
For Looks, they didn't care,
Wrinkled their foreheads here
Tripped in their metaphors
While they still pondered;
Plunged in Egyptian lore
What are these questions for?
O! they're a dreadful bore,
Taken together;
When the returns came back
Some one had blundered.
For to the Normal went
Not the five hundred.

English to right of them,
Geometry to left of them,
History in front of them,
Every one wondered
Will all these victims grade
To the "Celestial" shade
Or will they but degrade
And all their courage fade
From the brave hearts
Of the gallant five hundred.

Where are all those who failed,
What were the marks they made
All the town wondered,
Will it discourage them?
Will they not try again?
To join the old ranks
Of the valiant five hundred?