

# THE DISPATCH.

Board of works

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## THE MUSINGS OF THE IMP.

A TIPP BETWEEN THE RELIGIOUS AND SPORTING EDITORS.

The Former Preaches About Circuses, but Hung Around the Door of the Tent.—The Way in which Subscribers Testify Approval.—The Times wishes to Exchange.

Although the sporting editor is playing in the religious editor's yard to a limited degree they are not exactly on kissing terms; that is to say the sporting editor does not feel at liberty to holler down the religious editor's rain barrel, nor climb his apple tree to any exuberant extent. They had a slight difference on the second day of August as to the spiritual value of the greatest show on earth, when the religious editor divested himself of his coat and proceeded to demonstrate to his sporting friend, the utter futility of placing his trust in earthly things. Notwithstanding the religious editor's professed contempt



for so worldly a pleasure as a circus, he did manage to take in the parade, and finally compromised with his religious principles to the extent of seeing the animals, and it was remarked by one scoffer that he seemed to hang about the door of the big tent, where the performance was in progress, in a very numerous manner. But he is compensating for all his backsliding to day, by a wholesale condemnation of the circus, the theatre, and in his zeal to advertise his purity, he even questions the morality of the Sunday school picnic. The sporting editor is engaged in writing a sixteen column editorial on hypocrisy, and I am reading up the Marquis of Queensbury rules, that I may be in position to superintend the internecine conflict I fear is impending.

I am slowly coming to the conclusion that the religious editor is a fakir, and chooses riches rather than a good name. He had been reading in a newspaper some very flattering letters that had been written to the editor by old subscribers, and it seemed only fair to him that this great "light unto the world," should be able to publish something of the sort. I mildly suggested that inasmuch as we had no such letters on hand we couldn't very well publish them. He laughed me to scorn and called me green, unsophisticated, and other epithets that I couldn't put in writing without a modest flush mantling my virgin cheek. He seized a piece of wrapping paper and proceeded to write as follows: TO THEIR SUBLIME AND SAPIENT WORSHIPS THE EDITORS OF THAT GREAT JOURNAL THE DISPATCH, Gentlemen,—I have been a subscriber to THE DISPATCH for the past four thousand years and I may proceed to ejaculate that it is the best paper published. I wouldn't be without it for \$400 a year. When it comes a few moments late my family weep and groan for its appearance. I enclose a check on the Maritime Bank for \$200, to pay my subscription a few years in advance.

Yours thankfully,  
LI HUNG CHIANG.  
Then he wrote this:  
Gentlemen,—We write you these few lines hoping you will reconsider your previous resolution, and consent to exchange with us.  
Yours Truly,  
EDITOR LONDON TIMES.  
And yet he'll prey, I've seen him do it.

The following from an exchange, is quite good enough to give the readers of this column:—The season had been an exceptionally bad one for farmers, but in a country church not one hundred miles from Arbroath the office-bearers had resolved, according to custom, to hold the annual harvest thanksgiving service. It was noticed that on that particular Sunday Mr. Johnstone, a regular attendant and a pillar of the church, whose crops had turned out very poorly, was not in attendance. The minister in the course of the following week met Mr. Johnstone and enquired of him the reason of his absence from church on such an important occasion. "Weel, sir," replied Mr. Johnstone, "I didna care about approachin' my Maker in a speerit o' sarcasm."  
THE IMP.

Baptist Young People.  
The Woodstock delegates to the B. Y. P.

U. convention which met about two weeks ago at Baltimore will report next Friday evening at the Albert Street Baptist church.

The convention was one of the greatest gatherings of Baptists ever held, at some of the meetings more than 15,000 people being present. Some of the leading speakers of America addressed the convention, including Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago; Dr. A. C. Dixon, of New York; Dr. Cranfill, prohibition candidate for the vice presidency of the W. S.; Dr. Russel H. Conwell, of Philadelphia; and President Harper, of the University of Chicago. The key-note of the gathering was "Evangelization" and the coming together of so many enthusiastic and devoted young people from the different parts of the continent cannot fail to elevate and quicken the spiritual tone of the churches represented. The maritime provinces were again to the front. For the third time they carried off the Sacred Literature Banner which was awarded to the State or provincial union sending in the largest number of successful examination papers on a course of Bible study adopted by the International Union.

The Woodstock party were delighted with the South and greatly enjoyed the trip. They visited on the way Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington but have returned home with the conviction that Woodstock is good enough for them.

### A Good Circus.

The circus has come and gone, and everyone is satisfied, and pleased. Sells Bros. have proved worthy followers of the illustrious P. T. Barnum. The parade in the morning was most gorgeous, and everyone spoke of the fine horses, which looked slick and well cared for. Thousands of people gazed at the procession, and all formed the opinion that it was a good one.

The circus proper was thoroughly good. The menagerie was complete, a special feature being the flock of ostriches, which naturally attracted much attention. The performance in the rings, of which there were three, was quite up to the mark, and several new features were added. The performing seals were simply marvellous, and their accomplishments would not be credited as possible, if it were not for visual evidence. This was the best thing seen in this or any circus. The attendance was immense, between 6000 and 7000 people being in the tent at the afternoon performance. The attendance in the evening was not so large. The circus men expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the order shown while here. They had exhibited in lots of towns, but never came across such an orderly lot of people. Let us shake hands with each other! The compliment is returned. The circus is above praise. There was no faking, nor suspicion of faking, and no one regretted the fifty cents they spent. City marshal Gibson was on deck as usual, but he had an easy day of it. Everybody was on his or her best behavior.

### He Wouldn't Pay.

Mr. E. T. Wetmore has resigned his position as station master here for the C. P. R., and he is now auditor of the Grand Southern railway. The circumstances leading to Mr. Wetmore's withdrawal is such as to secure for him a good deal of sympathy. It will be remembered that the C. P. R. station has been broken into twice within the past year or so. After the first burglary, the safe was not repaired. It remained in the office of the agent, with no fastening for the outside door. There was a drawer into which money was occasionally put. One afternoon shortly after Mr. Wetmore's arrival, an entrance was effected to the office, the drawer easily opened and some \$90.00, which was awaiting transmission by the evening's train was stolen. No clue could be found to the robbers. The C. P. R. company insisted that Mr. Wetmore should pay the \$90.00. Mr. Wetmore insisted that he would not, and the end of the matter was that Mr. Wetmore left the company, the company retaining enough of the salary due him to cover the loss occasioned by the burglary. Mr. Wetmore, on the day of the robbery, had gone to the lower station as his duties demanded. The safe was in exactly the same condition as it was when Mr. Wetmore arrived, and as the burglars after their first steal, left it. A good many people in Woodstock are hunting for the "justice" in the C. P. R.'s claim that Mr. Wetmore pay the money. Anyway the company has lost a good servant. Something more will probably be heard of the money which the company is holding back from Mr. Wetmore.

Little Girl—What is tact, papa? Papa—Something every woman has and exercises, until she gets married.—New York Weekly.

Orders for Book-binding taken at THE DISPATCH office.

## "AN OPEN SEWER."

IS WHAT DR. COLTER TERMS THE HISTORIC MEDUXNAKIK.

Physicians Give Important Testimony at the Town Council Meeting.—Sewerage Absolutely Necessary For Health of the Town.

"From the bridge to the dam the creek is nothing but an open sewer."

This was Dr. Colter's remark, emphatically repeated, at the town council meeting on Monday evening.

On invitation of the mayor, four of the physicians of the town, Drs. Colter, Rankin, Hand and Sprague were present to give their opinion on the question of sewerage.

Dr. Colter was first called upon. He said:—I have this to say, for the past four or five or six years I have given this question a good deal of attention. Previous to the introduction of the water works system it was no uncommon thing to have a large number of cases of typhoid fever. There was three of us at that time, and we would average for a year from fifteen to twenty-five cases of typhoid. Immediately after the introduction of the water system the number of cases fell rapidly, till three or four or five would be an average for a year. For the past three or four years my attention as chairman of the Board of Health has been called to the fact that the number of typhoid cases is gradually increasing, especially was this so in the year in which the bridge across the river was built. I have no hesitation in saying that was altogether due to the men using the water from the creek, and to their working around the mouth of the sewer. That year there were from twenty to thirty cases. Since then the cases have been increasing. What is the cause? The only cause is that we have not a proper system of sewerage. The amount of water pumped every day is from 150 to 200,000 gallons. It is impossible for the ground to take up that amount of water and carry it off. It is necessary to have a proper system of sewerage.

His Worship—Do you think there are certain localities that need sewers more than others?

Dr. Colter—There is no doubt of that. A great number of cases for the past few years have been either people living near the creek, or people who had business on the bank of creek. The creek is nothing but an open sewer. That is the first thing to fight. Make everyone enter the sewers, that we have or will have. I have no hesitation in saying that if 10 families moved from the country, and lived on the creek, within a year 8 out of the 10 would have typhoid fever.

Coun. Carr—Provided we cannot sewer the whole town what part would be necessary first?

Dr. Colter—The first and most important part would be that which would prevent the sewerage from entering the creek. From the bridge to the dam the creek is nothing but an open sewer. The doctor here reminded the council that on the 18th of Feb. last they had been memorialized by the Board of Health to insist on all persons adjacent entering the sewers.

Dr. Sprague was not at all certain that sewerage was not as necessary on the high ground as in the lower part of the town. There was no doubt at all about it, that the creek around the bridge was a menace to public health. He was not sure that it would do to empty the sewers into the river. Now, for instance the water was very low, and the current would carry the sewerage up till it contaminated the water supply.

His Worship—Do you think we need a system of sewerage at once?

Dr. Sprague—I think certain parts of the town need it. Perhaps the unsanitary condition of portions of the town may have been somewhat exaggerated.

Dr. Rankin next was called upon. He said:—At the present time, as far as I have been around town, the outhouses in every house have been in an unsatisfactory condition. I can only attribute it to the fact that there is no place for people to empty their sinks, and the refuse of the closets. In a great many cases they use disinfectants. It costs some people from \$15 to \$20 to have their outhouses cleaned, and there is another bill for disinfectants. You can hardly enter a house in town without smelling the most outrageous odors. There is a great deal of sickness that people cannot account for, which arises from this cause. This odor is not confined to one part of the town. It is right here in Chapel street, right around the town hall, and in the centre of the town. The people are paying five or ten times the amount they would otherwise have to pay. A sewerage system is a very cheap way to

get out of a great deal of expense. If you are going to do anything you want to drain a part of the town within a quarter of a mile radius or even more. Put in sewers to drain the great bulk of the town and compel the people to enter the sewers. The water which permeates the town is going to increase. You must do something.

Dr. Hand—About the extent of sewers, to put in a partial supply would be like picking one rotten apple out of barrel and leaving the rest. As regards one part of the town not being in a good sanitary condition as another, it is only due to locality and surrounding. You will find overflowing cesspools in the higher as in the lower parts of the town. Around the old college building is as bad as around Moore's mill. Remember that all water used for anything becomes sewage. It is possible that the water pipes are not air-tight, and sewer gas may find its way into our water pipes, and water contaminated with sewage is fraught with disease and death. He advised the council to put the town in as good a shape as possible and, then start the right way to put in a sewerage system. The town was no worse now than the past two or three years.

Coun. Jones moved that whereas a number of the ratepayers are anxious to know in what part of the town the \$10,000 will be expended, resolved that the physicians of the town be requested to act in conjunction with the sewer committee for the purpose of enquiring into and determining where sewers are most urgently required, and report to this council.

Coun. Leighton was opposed to the motion. The ratepayers would be voting in the dark, not knowing where the sewers would be laid.

Coun. Bailey said he would vote for the resolution. The sewers should be laid where they would do the most good. He lived in Wellington ward, but he did not care where the sewers were laid, so as they were laid, where most needed.

The motion carried.  
On motion of Coun. Carr seconded by Coun. Bailey, it was decided to take steps at once to get parties to enter the sewer. It was also decided on the recommendation of the board to extend the King street sewer further into the river.

The communication from the Board of Health to the mayor was next read. It is given in another column.

Coun. Carr waxed indignant over the term "joking." "It is no joke with me, whatever," he said, "it was a bit of business to be carried out for the welfare of this community. The very proof we have in this report brought in tonight. If the board had attended to their duty, they would have had that King street sewer extended before this, but this is the first time we have heard anything of it. A gentleman of this town, Mr. William Connell, came to me and said his property had depreciated 100 per cent. by reason of the unsanitary condition of the town, and Mr. John McKenzie took me in and pointed out to me the unhealthy conditions under which he worked."

Coun. Bailey—I did not take it as a joke. The people who live around some of these filthy places do not think it much of a joke.

The mayor explained that in his conversation with the chairman of the board, and Messrs. Baird and Henderson, he had referred to the manner in which the resolution was sent to the chairman—with the seal and the blue tape—as a joke. He thought the board and town council should remember that they are public servants and should not be too thin-skinned.

Coun. Leighton moved that the communication be received and filed. Coun. Gallagher seconded the motion.

Coun. Carr—I am not in favor of that motion, and I will not accept any such communication. No wrong was intended to the board, we were simply doing our duty to the ratepayers of the town.

Coun. Smith thought the Board of Health did all they could considering the limited means at their disposal.

On the yeas and nays being taken the motion was decided lost. So the communication from the Board of Health was not received and filed.

### About Vegetables.

All vegetables should be put in boiling water when set on the stove to cook. Peas, asparagus, potatoes, and all delicately flavored vegetables should be only covered with water, but those with a strong flavor, like carrots, turnips, cabbage, onions, and dandelions, should be cooked in a generous quantity of boiling water. All green vegetables should be cooked with the cover partly off the stew pan. It gives them a better color and a more delicious flavor. The average housekeeper is careless as to the time of cooking vegetables, yet a vegetable is as much injured by too much cooking as by too little cooking as is a loaf of bread.

## IT MAY BE MADE TO PAY.

THE TOBIQUE VALLEY RAILWAY AND ITS FUTURE.

Opinion of an Engineer who Knows a Thing or Two.—Settling Right of Way.—Something About Light Railroads.—New Policy for the N. B. L. C.

From what THE DISPATCH can learn, the Woodstock and Centreville railway will not be finished, by the end of 1896, as the contract called for, nor is it by any means certain that the end of the century will see the completion of this most famous road. It is said that the present company are anxious to build the road, but they are troubled with a very common complaint, called in the latin *inopia* and in the English "empty pocket."

Last week THE DISPATCH had an informal and none the less edifying talk with an engineer who is interested in railway schemes here and elsewhere, and whose knowledge of the country round about is unexcelled. This gentleman touched a subject in which THE DISPATCH is much interested when he opened up the question of light railways.

It must surely have struck a good many people that while our railway locomotive is in many ways complete and admirable, it is at the same time somewhat cumbersome. Said the engineer in question!

"I am sure that the people will soon demand a light kind of railway for carrying produce. It will make no difference what the motive power may be. It may be steam or it may be electricity. The main thing is to have the road bed easily of construction and the stock light. The time will soon come when the farmers will demand such roads all over the country. They can be built all right; but not according to the conditions which the government now enforce on contractors. Of course the main lines would be heavy as now, but light branches to all settlements are required.

"Does the government ever allow contractors to vary from the regular provisions?"

"Occasionally, as in the case of the Tobique Valley Railway, where wooden trestle work was allowed to be substituted for masonry, in some of the culverts."

"How are matters with that railway?"

"At present they are busy settling the right of way with those people through whose land the railway runs. In many cases, when the railway was being built the company settled hastily with the farmers, and it has since turned out that many of these settlements will not stand law. The C. P. R. insists on all claims being completely set at rest before they will take over the road. The C. P. R. was bitten in this way in Madawaska county, and they propose to make everything safe this time.

"Will the Tobique Valley ever be a paying railway?"

"That is rather a hard question to answer. Now, the C. P. R. runs on it just when they see fit, which is not oftener than twice a month. There are several things which make me think the T. V. R. will pay. It is plain that the New Brunswick Land Co., which owns such a preponderance of the land along the Tobique is about to change their policy. It is said on good authority, that henceforth, the company will demand from parties purchasing that the lumber be not sent away by water, which means in plain English that mills will be erected along the Tobique. It is said that in accordance with this arrangement, Fred Hale will erect a new mill along the river this autumn. Jas. McNair has bought the Stratton mill at Red Rapids. Now these two mills alone would give a large business to the T. V. R., and there are the plaster works beside. It is said to have been this policy on part of the New Brunswick Land Co., which led to the erection of Sawyer's and Craig's mill at the mouth of the Guimic. The company owned large tracts of land there."

"So you think the T. V. R. will yet pay?"  
"I think there will be a great business done on the Tobique, and that the railway will have all it can handle."

### Something for Nothing.

Of all the recent efforts at writing the life of Napoleon in popular style, Miss Tarbell's easily leads, in point both of merit and of interest. It first appeared serially in McClure's Magazine, and is now published in a handsomely printed cloth-bound volume with 250 illustrations. The book is having an enormous sale at \$1.00 per copy. PUBLIC OPINION (New York City) is actually giving away this fine volume to new subscribers. Write for particulars.

### New Senator.

Josiah Wood M. P. for Westmoreland has been called to the Senate.