

**Just Arrived.**  
**The New Rigby Proofed Fibre Chamois,**  
 —Just the thing to make up with our—  
**New Dress Goods,**  
 Which are Arriving Daily.

**NEW CARPETS,**  
**Rugs, Art Squares,**  
**Floor Oil Cloths,**

In all the Latest Designs and Best Values ever offered the trade

Agent for Canada Life Assurance Co., and First-Class English Fire Insurance Co.'s.

**G. W. VanWart, King Street, Woodstock.**

**THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.**  
 WOODSTOCK, N. B., APRIL 22, 1896.

**THE USE OF HISTORY.**

We would form anything like a fair opinion of the bearing of present events on the future, what will aid us more thoroughly than a study of the history of the past? There is nothing new under the sun, exclaimed the wise man, and experience fully justifies his summing up of the whole matter.

Individuals are continually reminded, not only of the weak hold they have on existence, but of the small importance they are to the great public. A man whom we call "great" dies. There is a feeling of a vacancy somewhere for a while, but before the grave of the great man is sodded, the vacancy is filled, and the world moves on.

No single individual is necessary for the world's progress.

Under our system of government it is doubtful if the people like the feeling that any one man is necessary for the safe management of the affairs of the country. After the Berlin conference, and Beaconsfield came home from the German capital with peace and honour, it was thought that the triumph of the conservatives in the ensuing election was certain. But they were defeated and a competent critic attributed the defeat to the bearing of Lord Beaconsfield, who acted as if he thought England could not get along without him. The people did not like the idea and the diplomatist was punished.

Many centuries ago there was a great and good man in Greece. He earned and was entitled to the name of "The Just." But, one fine day he was ostracised, by the casting vote of a citizen. When this particular voter was asked why he marked his shell against Aristides, he replied that he did so because "he was tired of hearing him called 'The Just.'" It was necessary that he should know, great as he was, that Greece was greater. Triumph and failure are not far separated, and the public man may indeed be called happy, who dies, while he retains public confidence.

Another ancient, by his powers and strategy, won the greatest battle, perhaps in the world's history. Elated with victory, he started after his triumph, on an expedition to avenge a private wrong. When he got back, an action was brought against him for wasting the people's money. A heavy fine was imposed which he could not pay, and he was sent to prison where he died.

Is it not true that, in this country, we are apt to give devoted allegiance to a party leader, to allow him the possession of a wisdom so Solomonic that while we may differ we feel in duty bound to say he must know it all?

THE DISPATCH has a good opinion of the personell of the leading lights, government and opposition, at Ottawa. They are not, by any means, too bad in lot. But if the country choose, it could elect a score of houses of commons containing men of equal ability, honour and patriotism.

When we read of a great prize fight, which is to decide the championship of the world, it would be well to remember that if every natural pugilist entered the ring, Corbett and Fitzsimmons would be soon outclassed. Similarly, if the best men in Canada, ran for and were elected to Parliament, about a baker's dozen of the present house would likely have seats after the next election.

The necessity of developing the agricultural calling in this country is apparent to all. And the one means by which this can be accomplished is equally apparent—farming must be made to pay better. One way to do this is to educate the candidate farmer more and not less—to give his mind all the alertness that the public school training can impart, and then to send him, if possible, to an agricultural college, just as the young minister is sent to a divinity school. One capital way not to do it, however, is to deny the farmer all chance of participating in the delight of spending one's leisure in the world of literature and taste.—Montreal Star.

A mild laxative, do not sicken—the best family medicine

**Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills** Small, Sugar Coated

**READS LIKE A NOVEL.**

Stirring Incidents in Connection With the Late Dr. Schultz.

It is rather a peculiar coincidence that two men, associated with the early political history of Manitoba, and both quite prominent in public life, should die within a day or two of each other, and just at a time when that province is playing such an active part in Dominion political affairs. One is Sir John Schultz, ex-governor of Manitoba; the other, Col. Fred Denison, M. P. for Toronto West. Col. Denison was with the present Lord Wolseley when he went in the famous Red river expedition to put an end to the first Riel insurrection.

But Dr. Schultz was more prominently connected with the early history of Manitoba than was Col. Denison. Of mixed Norwegian and Irish descent, he was born in Amherstburg, Ont., and when he had received an education as an M.D. moved to the Red river territory. The Montreal Witness gives the following graphic description of Dr. Schultz's experiences, during the days preceding the entrance of Manitoba into the Confederation:—

Upon the actual breaking out of the insurrection, Dr. Schultz suffered severely both in person and in purse. His pecuniary losses were liberally recompensed to him by the government, but the bodily privations to which he was subjected were the means of inflicting a shock upon his constitution. After the seizure of Fort Garry by the insurgents, the loyal Canadians of the settlement were placed under surveillance. About fifty of these assembled for mutual safety at Dr. Schultz's house, about eight hundred yards from the fort. Here they were besieged by several hundred of Riel's followers for three days. Two mounted six-pounders were drawn by the insurgents outside the walls of Fort Garry, with their muzzles pointed in the direction of the beleaguered house. The little force inside the building, was too small to enable the besieged to make a permanent resistance and at last they were compelled to surrender. They were then marched by the rebels to Fort Garry and imprisoned there.

Dr. Schultz himself, who was the especial object of Riel's hatred, was placed in solitary confinement under a strong guard. His wife, who had insisted on remaining by his side, was at first permitted to share his imprisonment, but after a few days she was forcibly separated from him, and it seemed not unlikely that this separation had been effected by Riel with a view to wreaking vengeance on the Doctor by taking his life. Riel himself alleged that there was no intention of harming any of the prisoners, but that he considered it desirable to separate Mr. and Mrs. Schultz lest the husband should be enabled to escape through the instrumentality of his wife, who was not a prisoner, and who was permitted ingress and egress at all reasonable hours. Dr. Schultz, however, placed little reliance on Riel's word. He felt that his life was liable to be sacrificed at any moment, and he determined to make an attempt to escape. This purpose, after being confined three weeks, he successfully accomplished. Mrs. Schultz contrived to secretly convey to him a penknife and a small gimlet. With these inadequate means he made an opening through his cell large enough to enable him to pass through into the inner quadrangle of the fort. On the night of Sunday, Dec. 23, 1870, he cut into strips the buffalo robe which served for his bed, fastened an end to a projection in his cell, passed through the opening he had made in the wall, and prepared to descend to the ground outside. While he was making the descent one of the strips of buffalo skin snapped, and he was precipitated violently to the ground. The fall rendered him temporarily lame, and caused him great suffering, but, even in this disabled condition, he managed to scramble over the outer wall near one of the bastions and found himself at liberty. He stole away in the dead of the night, and after a toilsome journey of some hours in a blinding snowstorm, took refuge in the house of a friendly settler in the parish of Kildonan. In the course of the next few weeks he and other Canadians organized a force about six hundred strong, with a view to releasing their friends who were still imprisoned in Fort Garry. Everything being in readiness for action, a message demanding the release of the prisoners was despatched to Riel.

The demand was vigorously backed up by the influence of Mr. A. G. B. Bannatyne and Miss McVicar, a young lady from Ontario, who was on a visit to the settlement. These two called on Riel at Fort Garry, and begged him to avert the bloodshed which would certainly result if he persisted in detaining the prisoners. Riel, under the combined influence of Mr. Bannatyne and Miss McVicar, and the demand which had been made upon him by the Canadian forces, released the captives. He was determined, however, to recapture Dr. Schultz, and sent out several expeditions to ascertain his whereabouts. He declared that he would have Dr. Schultz if he was to be found in the Red river settlement. Disappointed at the non-success of his emis-

saries, Riel started out himself at the head of an expedition to scour the settlement and to recapture the object of his enmity. The Doctor, however, was far away, and was every hour increasing the distance between Riel and himself. A large meeting of Loyalist settlers had been held, at which Schultz was requested to proceed to Canada, and to lay the real state of affairs before the people there. Such a mission involved grave perils and hardships, for all the roads leading to Minnesota were closely guarded by the insurgents, and certain death would have overtaken the Doctor had he again fallen into their hands. He determined, however, to make the attempt by way of Lake Superior. On Feb. 21, accompanied only by an English half-breed, Joseph Monkman, he started on his perilous expedition. News of his having done so came in due course to the ears of Riel, who sent out scouts in every direction to intercept him. The Doctor and his companion eluded their vigilance, and, with snowshoes on their feet, struck across the frozen south-easterly end of Lake Winnipeg to the mouth of the Winnipeg River. They made their way past the Lake of the Woods, thence to Rainy Lake, and thence across the northern part of the state of Minnesota, to the head of Lake Superior. Numerous camps of Indians were encountered on this adventurous trip. Over weary miles of snow-covered lakes; over the water-shed between Rainy Lake and the lakes of the Laurentian chain; over the height of land between Rainy Lake and Lake Superior; through pine forests and juniper swamps, the travellers made their way, turning aside only where wind-fallen timbers made their course impassable. Often saved from starvation by the woodcraft of Monkman, their course guided by the compass or by views taken from the top of some Norway pine, they found themselves, after seventy-four days of weary travel in sight of Lake Superior. They had struck the lake not far from its head, and in a few hours presented themselves to the astonished gaze of the village of Duluth gaunt with hunger, worn with fatigue, their clothes in tatters, their eyes blinded with the glare of the March sun. They then learned, for the first time, of the terrible event which had occurred at Fort Garry since their departure—the murder of the unfortunate Thomas Scott. From Duluth they made their way to Toronto, whither the news of their adventures had preceded them. On April 6 an indignation meeting was held in Toronto, at which a stirring address was delivered by Dr. Schultz, wherein the whole nature of the Red River difficulty was reviewed.

**Pills Do Not Cure.**

Pills do not cure Constipation. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels. Sold by Garden Bros.

Don't forget to let your wife and children have a little of the money they have earned to gratify their individual wants and tastes. It is only justice.

**HEALTH Must Begin in GOOD DIGESTION.**

It is next found in **RICH, PURE BLOOD,** Which gives color to the cheek and vigor to the brain and muscle. **K.D.C.** the greatest cure for **INDIGESTION** in any form. A test proves the statement. **HIGHEST ENDORSEMENT.**

This advertisement is printed on paper of our make. This journal uses our paper only. **THE E. B. EDDY Company,** HULL, TORONTO, MONTREAL.



**A New Supply of those Pretty Little Souvenir Spoons**

**24**

Different Patterns.

**New Designs of HANDLE,**

Not before seen in Woodstock.

For New Goods and New Prices, call at the

**UP TO DATE JEWELRY STORE**

**W. B. JEWETT,**

37 Main Street.

Proprietor.

**Why Don't You Change Your Ad?**

We have often been asked this question, and to save time and trouble we will make one answer do for all.

We advertised 24 Threshers for sale, and thought we were going to sell them all, but we didn't, HAVE GOT THREE LEFT. Now, for the last five months we have been melting 6 to 7 tons of iron per week and our stock has not increased sufficiently to make it worth while changing our ad.

We have on hand but little more than samples of the various STOVES and PLOWS that we manufacture. We have under construction one of our ROPE FEED ROTARY MILLS, SIX SHINGLE MACHINES, TWENTY FEED MILLS, THIRTY THRESHING MACHINES, FORTY WOOD CUTTERS, and a few PULPERS ready for sale.

**SMALL & FISHER CO.**  
 Woodstock, N. B.

**SEED OATS. BUY CHEAP!**

EXTRA QUALITY OF **WHITE RUSSIAN OATS!**  
 For Sale at the Poor Farm.

Apply on the premises or to

**R. B. JONES,**  
 Chairman of Committee.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.**

**RICHARD A. MCCURDY, PRESIDENT.**

**STATEMENT**

For the year ending December 31, 1895.

Assets.....	\$221,213,721.33
Liabilities.....	194,347,157.58
Surplus.....	\$ 26,866,563.75
Total Income.....	\$48,597,430.51
This is about ten million dollars more than the annual revenue of Canada.	
Total Paid Policy-Holders in 1895.....	\$23,126,728.45
Insurance and Annuities in force.....	\$899,074,453.78
Net gain in 1895.....	\$61,647,645.36

NOTE.—Insurance merely written is discarded from this Statement as wholly misleading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in cash is included.

Paid to Policy-holders since organization \$411,567,625.79.

**ROBERT A. GRANNISS, VICE-PRESIDENT**  
**WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager**  
**ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President**  
**FREDERIC CROMWELL, Treasurer**  
**EMERY MCCLINTOCK, Actuary**  
**S. A. WATSON, Special Agent, Woodstock, N.B.**  
**A. Johnson General Agent Halifax, N. S.**

**GOOD GOODS**  
 —AT—  
**LOW PRICES.**

Just see here what I can do for you. I am selling:

- 20 lbs of Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.
- Oat Meal at 3 cents a pound.
- 8 lbs of Soda for 25 cents.
- Surprise Soap at 5 cts. a cake.
- Napoleon Tobacco at 50 cents a pound.
- Smoked Fish at 8 cents a box.
- Room paper at 5 cents a roll.
- Paper Window Shades at 25 cents a pair.
- Opaque Window Blinds 50 cents.
- Cotton 5 cents a yard.
- Print 5 cents a yard.
- Flannellette 6 cents a yard.
- Skirting 12 cents a yard.
- Tartan Plaid Dress Goods 10 cents a yard.
- And Thousands of other things at similarly low prices. Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Flour, Cornmeal and a general line of Provisions and Groceries.

**TIMOTHY AND CLOVER SEED.**

I will sell everything at the lowest rates for cash or merchantable produce.

**W. F. THORNTON.**  
 Hartland, March 23rd, 1896.