

# THE DISPATCH.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., MARCH 25, 1896.

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An Immense Line of  
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**PANTS,**  
which for Styles and Patterns  
**SURPASS ANYTHING**  
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**At Lowest Prices.**

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## HE COULD DODGE THE BULLETS.

### TWO COLORED GENTS HANDLE PISTOL AND GUN.

One Gets a Sore Head and the Other Nearly a Punctured Body.—A Youngster with a Propensity to Shoot.—Such Should be Disarmed.

Pistols and guns figured in an exciting quarrel that occurred near Upper Woodstock one day last week, and two youths are more or less damaged, although none of the shots, fired, took effect. One of these young men—they are both colored—it appears has something of a mania for not only carrying a revolver, but also for firing it off upon occasions when his wrath is aroused. His name is Humphrey Deboice.

Hitherto he has been unsuccessful, but the community would do well to recollect the words of the celebrated stave.

"A raw recruit might chance to shoot  
Great General Bonapart-y."

It seems that on this occasion these two brothers got into a fight over another youngster. Humphrey Deboice introduced a pistol and pointed it at his brother; thereupon the latter rushed into the house and produced a gun, with which he struck Humphrey a stinging blow over the head. Then the revolver came into play. A couple of shots were fired at Abner, but they did not take any effect. An amusing feature of the affair was that when Abner came to tell the police magistrate of the affair, he said, "At first I run, but when he commenced to fire I stopped running, for I knew I could dodge the bullets."

The musketeer has considerably injured the pistol, the latter's head being in a severely damaged condition. Abner Deboice who wielded the musket gave himself up to the authorities, and after examination it was decided to discharge him. Humphrey has made himself scarce.

Not long ago THE DISPATCH reported a somewhat similar shooting case, between here and Upper Woodstock. Youths who flourish revolvers must be unarmed, and the law about selling firearms should be strictly enforced. They may not be so deadly a thing as cigarettes,—but the evil effect is likely to be more sudden, and shocking to sensitive nerves.

### THE SIX MONTHS HOIST.

Why This Peculiar Amendment is Used.

For the last three weeks especially, we have heard nothing on the streets—excepting when town politics, or horse politics were astir—but of the remedial bill, and everyone who is at all interested in dominion politics was waiting feverishly for a couple of days, to hear the result of the vote on the remedial bill.

The Manitoba school question, out of which the remedial bill sprung, was briefly but, intelligently explained in a late issue of this paper. It is not necessary to supplement that explanation, but some pointers as to the procedure so far, on the bill in the House of Commons may not be uninteresting.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to explain that all bills introduced into the house have three readings. There is the first reading, which is more or less of an informal nature, and upon which occasion a debate rarely occurs, although the introducer of the bill if asked to do so, gives a brief explanation of the main features of the question. Before proceeding farther the term "remedial bill" may be explained a bit. The bill everyone knows is for the purpose of giving the Roman Catholics of Manitoba schools of their own, the province having recently established an undenominational school law. It is called a remedial bill, because a clause in the British North America Act states that, under certain conditions, the federal parliament may make "remedial laws" to remedy something, affecting a minority in the matter of education, which has been done by the provincial government and is pronounced by the courts a grievance. It is on the motion for the second reading of a bill that a discussion generally ensues, and this was the case with the Remedial bill. Sir Charles Tupper had moved that the Remedial Act (Manitoba) be read a second time. It will be noted that Mr. Laurier moved in amendment what is commonly known as "the six months hoist." The reason Mr. Laurier had for making this kind of amendment and the effect it would have on the bill may be judged from the fact that if he had made no amendment, and the debate had gone on, and a division been taken, simply on the question of the reading or non-reading of the bill at that particular time, the result, if the motion were defeated would not be necessarily to settle the ques-

tion even for this session, for it might be renewed at any subsequent time, it only having been decided that the bill be not "now" read.

The six months hoist means this, that the mover of the amendment proposes "that the word 'now' be struck out, and the word 'six months' added at the end of the question."

So says Bourniot our principle parliamentary authority.

If the amendment that the bill be read this day six months, or "the six months hoist" be carried "the bill disappears from the order paper and is supposed to be killed for the current session." However should it happen that the session lasted six months after the vote, the motion could again be put in the order paper.

As it is such a contingency is impossible in the present case, as parliament expires before six months.

So it will be seen that as a party move, Mr. Laurier's amendment was well chosen. As to whether his general course in the matter, or, the course of the government is the better and wiser, THE DISPATCH readers are quite capable of deciding for themselves without any dictation.

The vote is always taken on an amendment first. Thus, after the members had gabbled away for many days, and at the last for nearly forty hours without a break, the vote was taken on Mr. Laurier's amendment. It was lost by a vote of 91 for and 115 against the proposed six months hoist, a majority of 24 against the motion. Then the motion that the bill be "now" read was put and it was carried by a vote of yeas 112, nays 94, a majority of 18 for the second reading. Three members voted against both amendment and motion. The bill was then put into committee. It can be debated in committee at great length, and after it passes through if it ever does, which is very doubtful from the terrible experience of abuse and mutilation it would there receive, it is read a third time, when no discussion takes place, and all that remains necessary to make it become law, is the assent of the governor-general.

There are no extra costs to subscribers of THE DISPATCH for this piece of information on parliamentary procedure.

### A Musical Treat.

Mrs. Harrison has captivated so many towns and cities with her voice that, presumably, a few more or less do not count with her, but it might not be uninteresting to her friends and the musical public to know that she captivated Woodstock at the concert in the Opera House on Friday evening last. The programme of the concert was thus:—Piano Duett, Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Nan Bull; Solo, L'Incontro, Mrs. Harrison; Vocal Duett, With the Stream, Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Alterton; Recitation, Baby's Soliloquy, Miss Fay Camber; Female Quartette, The Cuckoo, Miss Alterton, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Mitchell; Mixed Quartette, Come where the Lillies bloom, Mrs. Holyoke, Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Burnham; Solo, The Nightingale, Mrs. Harrison; Recitation, Wanema, Miss Jordan; Solo, Grand Aria from Traviata, Mrs. Harrison; Recitation, Prior to Big Sister's Appearance, Miss Pearl Skillen; God Save The Queen. Mrs. Harrison was graciously generous in her response to encores. Her accompaniments were played by Mrs. R. E. Holyoke, excepting for the last song when Mrs. Harrison played for herself. While in Woodstock she was the guest of Mrs. Capt. Duncan, who opened her spacious parlours for a reception for her guest after the concert. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the reception where Mrs. Harrison again sang. Refreshments were served late in the evening. Mrs. Harrison can boast of plenty of friends in Woodstock who appreciate her for her wonderful voice and her charming social qualities.

### Fredericton's Great Loss.

Edward H. Wilmot died on Saturday at Fredericton. He contracted a cold while driving a few weeks ago which developed congestion of the lungs and this in turn was followed by paralysis on Sunday last, since which time he had been unconscious. Deceased was one of Fredericton's wealthiest citizens, while for public spirit and munificence no resident of the capital has ever stood higher. His numerous gifts to the University, including a large field for cricket and athletic sports, and the founding of a most valuable scholarship in the course worth \$100 per year, was followed by large contributions to Victoria Hospital, Diocesan Church Society, Cathedral and other institutions, and two years ago by his purchase of and presentation to the city of "Wilmot Parks," a beautiful tract of land of more than seven acres, fitted up and beautified at his expense, together with the sum of ten thousand dollars to invest for its maintenance.

### Fire on Orange Hill.

There was an alarm of fire about noon yesterday. It was found that the roof of the house on Orange Hill occupied by C. K. F. Dibblee and owned by Hugh Montgomery had caught. The fire was put out before any serious damage was done.

## THE TOWN WAS TREATED SHABBILY.

### SO HIS WORSHIP REPORTS TO THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Blair and His Government Did Not Act Right by Woodstock, Would Not Give the Mayor a Respectable Hearing And He Comes Home Empty.

The newly swept and garnished council chamber is not yet quite ready for occupancy, so the erudite city fathers had to pocket their dignity and discuss the affairs of the town in Supt. Munro's office, on Monday evening.

His worship opened the campaign by giving a verbal report of his mission to Fredericton in the matter of the granting of the charter to the Woodstock Electric Railway, Light and Power Company. He said:—"Immediately after the adjournment of the council on Monday morning last, I telegraphed to Mr. Blair, and Mr. Smith that the resolution was passed and that if necessary we would send a delegation to interview the government. I received a telegram from Mr. Blair that the delegation should come at once. I went down on the 17th. On my arrival I was informed by Mr. Smith that there had been a distinct understanding in the committee that they would report to the house on the bill; but, if the town council sent a delegation they would be heard. But I could not seem to get much satisfaction from Mr. Blair. After some little talk, and through the influence of some members there was an appointment made for next morning at 10 o'clock, when I should meet Mr. Blair. I met Mr. Blair and was then informed that the matter had passed from the committee to the house; that nothing could be done excepting by the unanimous consent of the house. I told him, then, it was not necessary for me to remain any longer that I would go home. But, Mr. Smith held a consultation with him, and at the request of Mr. Smith it was arranged that Mr. Blair would suggest in the house that the bill be sent back to the committee. At the same time I was given to understand by some members that there was an understanding that Mr. Fowler was going to oppose the motion. He said to me that he did mean to oppose it. Mr. Blair made the motion which was vigorously opposed by Mr. Fowler. On motion of Mr. Porter seconded by Mr. Hill of Charlotte that the bill be referred back, it was defeated in the house. There was no chance for us to be heard at all. They would not agree to my request to be heard before the committee, and to state my objections. I had with me some objections to be presented. Mr. Porter of Andover took these objections from me. What the committee passed I do not know, but I fancy what suited themselves. I think, however, they did not treat the town of Woodstock or the town council right at all. They treated us very discourteously. Just as soon as we could get a hold of a copy of the bill it was brought before your notice, even then, the time we had to devote to the question was almost too short to allow of forming a judgment on it. But, nothing I could do, or any influence I could bring to bear upon the committee was sufficient to allow that bill to remain over until such a time as the ratepayers and people of the town could look into the terms of the bill. I do not think this was a proper way to use us, to take away our rights and give them to others, and giving us no right to be heard in the matter at all."

The Mayor's remarks were received in silence, and no further action was taken.

Tenders for running the electric lights were received as follows:—John Brown \$400 per year; G. E. True, \$550 per year; Fewer Bros. \$40 per month. On motion of R. B. Jones seconded by C. Churchill, Brown was awarded the contract at the rate of \$33.33 per month.

John Graham, John Connor and J. C. Milmore tendered for poor house groceries etc., and Graham being the lowest tender was accepted.

A bill from C. L. S. Raymond, coll. justice for the parish against the town for \$89.06 was presented, and was laid over, until it is seen how much the parish owes the town.

Coun. R. B. Jones asked the council to give a donation of \$15.00, for an organ for the poor house. He could get a good second hand one for \$30.00, and could raise the other \$15.00.

Coun. Leighton was the only member whose charitable and musical sensibilities were weak, and with his opposition the motion passed.

### Laborers' Tasks Done.

The legislature prorogued on Friday last. One hundred and four new laws have been enacted, the following among them relating to this town and vicinity:—Amending the incorporation of Woodstock.

Amending the Woodstock Police act.

To provide additional sewerage service for Woodstock.

Amending the Woodstock & Centreville Railway incorporation.

To incorporate the Woodstock Electric Railway, Light and Power Company.

Amending the incorporation of Hartland village for water and fire purposes.

If it be true that the opposition tried to defeat the government by promises of increased indemnity from \$300 to \$500 to members, who would leave the government ranks and vote with them, in a want of confidence, it is well the plot failed.

NEW WALL PAPER JUST RECEIVED AT MRS. J. LOANE & CO.'S.