

# THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 2. NO. 41.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., MARCH 11, 1896.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## A Short Talk About Hats.

In a very short time you will think it advisable to lay aside that warm winter cap and don a more seasonable if not a more comfortable HEAD-COVERING. We have anticipated your wants in this direction, and have secured a

### BEAUTIFUL LINE

Of the very newest things that we could find in

## Soft and Stiff Hats,

Black and Colored.

Full Shape or Small Shape.

### CAPS, In Latest Shapes.

Many of these lines are already in. Others daily expected.

## John McLauchlan.

### The Home of Painless Dentistry

in Woodstock is attracting great attention in town and throughout the county. People are coming from many distant centres to experience the pleasure of having their teeth drawn painlessly.

Where Is It?

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG TOOTH,  
29 MAIN STREET.

The proprietor is the originator of the famous

"TRILBY DENTIFRICE"

DR. G. B. MANZER,  
Woodstock.

Over Carr & Gibson's Jewelry Store,  
MAIN STREET.

## READY ON TIME.

Couldn't have been so without an accurate Timepiece.

Whether it is a Clock, Watch, or piece of Jewelry you want, you can be sure of its reliability if you buy from us.

Our business is such that the busiest day is but introductory of busier ones to follow. Low prices are our pioneers of trade. To those who patronize us they open up new experiences and economies in merchandizing. Their money-saving possibilities are a revelation to the uninitiated. Let us show you what we can do for you. We are always glad to see you whether you buy anything or not.

We issue Marriage Licences.

## CARR & GIBSON, 31 MAIN STREET, Woodstock.

Sap Cans, Sap Spouts,  
Drivers' Calks,  
Rope, Blocks, Tar, Pitch,  
Oakum, Paints, Oils, Glass,  
Putty, Millmen's Supplies,  
Iron, Steel, Etc.

At Lowest Prices.

BURTT, LEE & HALE,  
22 KING STREET.

## THIRTY-FIVE FEET TO THE ICE BELOW.

### A RAILWAY BRIDGE MAN IS BADLY HURT.

He was Knocked Off the Upper Woodstock Structure. — What Prominent Citizens Have to Say of Sidewalks.—Ex-Coun. Vanwart's Opinion.

It is no joke to fall thirty-five feet from a bridge, and light on the hard, clear, cold ice. Probably these are the sentiments of Fred Poitras, who passed through an accident serious enough, and which narrowly escaped being fatal, on Friday afternoon last.

A C.P.R. bridge repairing crew have been working on the bridge at Upper Woodstock all fall and winter. They are replacing the old spans, and have now finished the four large spans this side of the island. Among the crew has been Fred Poitras, a French Canadian belonging to Grand Falls. He is a smart, active workman. On Friday afternoon while the crew were taking down part of the old structure, a brace sprung around and struck Poitras who was on the track. It struck with considerable force, and Poitras lost his balance. He made a brave attempt to hold on to the wooden framework but his leather mittens, which he had on, prevented him from getting a grip, so over he fell and struck thirty five feet below on the ice. His comrades went immediately to the rescue, and while they found him broken up, he was not as badly injured as they feared he would be. His left leg was broken, and his jaw was fractured. His chin was also badly cut. He was taken to the Trecartin House, and Dr. Rankin, who was notified, soon came to the rescue. The leg was set and the other wounds looked after, and the patient is now getting on first rate.

### MORE ABOUT SIDEWALKS.

Some Information From A Practical Man.

Mr. G. W. Vanwart is acknowledged to be about the best authority on asphalt sidewalks, in town. It was when he came to the council room half a dozen years ago, that the first asphalt was laid, and he only succeeded in getting it done by the most persistent perseverance. Opposition was met with from quarters, where better sense was expected, and the unprogressive, then, as now, clamored against innovation.

Mr. Vanwart's opinion on the present condition of the town sidewalks, and his suggestion as to what should be done to remedy a disgraceful state of affairs, will be found well worth consideration, by those who have the interests of the town at heart, and do not regard town politics as a game of grab. He is heartily in favor of the business part of the town being laid in asphalt sidewalks at once, and says that if an expenditure of \$2000 a year were allowed, in two or three years the whole work would be done, and then, the appropriation for repairs would need to be but trifling. He says that even with the present appropriation of \$1000 and the \$500 worth of asphalt and gravel, if that were devoted to sidewalks, and laid by those competent to do the work, it would make a fine sidewalk along one side of King street and up one side of Main to Garden's corner. He thinks the talk about asphalt Main St. sidewalk being an expensive job unfounded. There would be no need, whatever, of having the new asphalt walk as wide as the present plank walk. "They talk," he said "about the sewers being put in for reasons of public health. I contend that the rotten sidewalks on our business street are a fruitful source of infectious and epidemic disease. People go along eating apples, oranges and other fruit, drop piece on the sidewalk, which gets down the wide cracks and form a mass of putrid corruption. Now, my idea," he continued "of work on the streets would be to leave the streets alone. All that is necessary is to keep them cleaned up. Devote what money we have to the sidewalks, and get our town in a presentable shape. The council is making a serious mistake if they think the people are not in favor of having asphalt sidewalks on our business streets."

H. Paxton Baird ex-president of the board of trade, said nothing should be done this year on the sidewalks or streets excepting what was absolutely necessary for the purpose of repairs. The sewer construction should first be settled. Putting in the sewers would break up the streets and the sidewalks as well. As to the extent of the board of health pointed out, should be supplied with sewers, and the rest of the town as demanded by the people, as in the case of the waterworks.

### A Strict Ascetic.

The oldest prelate in the Catholic church in North America died at St. Louis on Wednesday. This was the Right Reverend Peter

R. Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, who was born in Dublin on Aug. 7, 1806, and was therefore nearly ninety years old. Educated and ordained in Ireland, he came to America in 1833 and after a few years' residence in Philadelphia was chosen Co-adjutor-Bishop of the Diocese of St. Louis. In 1843 Bishop Kenrick succeeded to the administration of the See and in 1845 his diocese was made one of metropolitan rank. The Archbishop was a man of great erudition. Not long ago the Western Watchman had this to say of the venerable prelate: "The people of St. Louis do not know their archbishop; and there never was a time in a half-century when they knew him any better. He has been all the years he has lived among us a hermit. He is an American Peter the Hermit, and compared with him the man who preached the first crusade was a wild worldling. The archbishop has been an ascetic of the strictest and most self-annihilating sort. His 50 years can be divided into half hours, and he can give an account of each. Every day was divided into a fixed round of duties, and each duty had its allotted time. The archbishop's life was the life of a clock, every movement is actuated by a central force, and the mainspring of his life devotion to duty. In 50 years Archbishop Kenrick has not taken one hour of recreation. When indulging in what most men would call relaxation he was only changing his work, and even then prayer or meditation was his only occupation. The archbishop all his life rose at 4 and devoted three hours to prayer, the celebration of holy mass and the divine office. This routine he never deviated from even on his travels. His spirit of detachment from the world was most extraordinary, and in some respects violently unnatural. He thought it wrong to give anyone the slightest inconvenience or trouble. His presence in his own house would become known only by his answering the bell that called him to the church. When sick he suffered without calling for aid, and if assistance came it had to obtrude itself. Archbishop Kenrick was never known to ask for a drink, no matter how thirsty, nor for food, no matter how hungry he was."

### A CARLETON COUNTY BOY.

Who Experiments Successfully With the X Ray.

The following is taken from the Daily News of Greenville, South Carolina, and the principal in the story is a son of Mr. G. C. Watson of Hartland.—As far as reported, Prof. W. F. Watson of the Furman university, is the first scientist in the State to successfully experiment with Prof. Roentgen's famous X-rays so much talked of and experimented with by the leading scientists of the world. The professor has recently made many photographs of objects through the thickness of black paper, which was tested and found light proof, but, on account of a weak current and imperfect apparatus, he has not as yet been able to photograph solids within solids through the thickness of a three inch board.

He has ordered a new and powerful dynamo and new vacuum tubes and will soon be able to give complete and satisfactory lectures and demonstrations before his class.

A representative of the News was yesterday shown through the university laboratory and all the functions of the details of the apparatus used in the X-ray experiments were explained to him by Prof. Watson who repeated his experiment, by way of illustration.

A current from a battery or dynamo is carried to an induction coil, which changes the current from a low to high potential. From the poles of the induction coil wires pass out connecting with the electrodes of a Cooke's vacuum tube producing a soft tinted light which passes through the tube. The tube is brilliantly illuminated all through but the Cathode end, to which the negative pole of the induction coil is attached, alone gives out the X-rays, which are capable of penetrating substances through which other light can not pass. After the rays have passed through this substance they are capable of acting upon a sensitized photograph plate. Though capable of passing through opaque substances the rays penetrate them with different degrees of intensity and in this way are capable of producing the outlines of bodies which are placed in its path. These bodies, such as wood, leather, metals, bones, flesh, etc., intercept the passage of the rays in a greater or less degree, according to their respective densities, and thus produce shadow outlines of the objects themselves. An object within an object within another object all of different sizes or shapes may be photographed through a solid, showing the outlines of each of the three on one sensitive plate.

These X-rays do not produce light and are not refractive. They have never been focussed, but Edison confidently expects to be successful with the experiments he is now making in this direction. Even as far as the science has progressed since the discovery some months ago, it will be of great service to physicians in locating bullets imbedded in the flesh beyond the reach of their probes and in other ways.

### To Elect a Bishop.

OTTAWA, March 10.—The clerical and lay delegates of the Anglican church meet here on the 18th to elect a bishop for the new diocese of Ottawa. Some 57 clergy and 150 lay representatives are expected. The new diocese embraces the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry and as much of the district of Nipissing as lies south of the Mattawa River and Trout Lake. It includes 53 parishes, and each parish is entitled to send three lay representatives, besides the rector.

## A VERY ANCIENT MONARCHY.

### A PEOPLE WHO CLAIM THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

Italian Defeat in Which 5000 Suffer.—A Country With an Ancient History.—England Once Figured in The Time of Lord Napier of Magdala.

Africa is the continent to which all exploring eyes are now turned. A little while ago we were occupied in reading and talking about South Africa, the home of the gold, and the Boers and the Uitlanders. All of a sudden our attention has been drawn to a country on the eastern shore of that, which, we have so long patronizingly called the dark continent.

Of course we are not so much interested in East African, as we were in South African affairs, for our own flag does not figure in the case.

The terrible calamity which befell the Italian army in Abyssinia is, however, such a significant event, that the most casual observer of current events, cannot have failed to get some information on the subject. Fancy such a catastrophe having overtaken an English expedition.

5000 killed and wounded. This is a loss, in one battle, which certainly has not been recorded since the close of the war between Prussia and France.

Some years ago, Italy took a notion to do some colonizing. Africa seemed a promising field, and within recent years, strife between the King of Abyssinia and the Italians led to the treaty of Uccialli, which placed the dominions of King Menlek under the protection of Italy. It was a sort of suzerainty affair, something like the control which England holds over the Transvaal in South Africa. King Menlek wished to get rid of Italian control and then the war came about.

As all the world is now gazing at Abyssinia it is an opportune time to give some facts about that ancient and peculiar kingdom. It is one of the most ancient monarchies of the world, and has been governed from time immemorial by an emperor. It was once included in Ethiopia, and the Abyssinians have a tradition that the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon was a monarch of their country, and that from her son, Menilek, the kings of Abyssinia are descended. However this may be, Abyssinia early became a field for christian missions. In A. D. 330 the first bishop of Abyssinia was consecrated. About a century later a large company of monks entered the country, and to the present day christianity of a peculiar type, horribly mixed up with pagan and superstitious customs has flourished more or less. That Abyssinia professes christianity and professed it long long before this continent in which we live, knew of such a thing, is an undoubted fact, and the present king, who has just beaten back the Italians has an application to be admitted to the Red Cross Society.

Abyssinia has a special significance to us. Everyone who has read English history remembers Lord Napier of Magdala. Magdala is a fortress away in the interior of Abyssinia. Trouble had arisen between England and Abyssinia and an English envoy, Captain Cameron was cast into the dungeon at Magdala. In July 1867 an expedition was fitted out to relieve the imprisoned Englishman and to punish the Abyssinians. They marched over 400 miles across the desert to Magdala. They released Capt. Cameron and his fellow captives. The King of Abyssinia who had defied the English ended his life, in desperation. Sir Robert Napier led the expedition and for this feat, he was created Lord Napier of Magdala.

This seems to have ended England's connection with Abyssinia. It was a glorious conclusion. Italy must do something more than she has done if she is to retire with equal honors.

### Of Interests to Cheese makers.

LONDON, March 9.—The cheese importers are anxious that the Canadian Parliament should add to the Government cheese bill a clause compelling the branding of the month of the make on each cheese. The large London, Bristol and Glasgow merchants especially replying to inquiries, say they must know that they get when they order or otherwise the trade will suffer. The act, they say, should enforce the branding of the date under heavy penalties.

### Thanks to Asa Dow.

FREDERICTON, March 9.—The university senate, at its meeting recently, adopted a resolution expressing thanks to Mr. Asa Dow, of Canterbury, for the interest he has shown in the cause of higher education by establishing a scholarship for the university a short time ago.