

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY

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CHARLES APPELBY & T. C. L. KETCHUM
Editors and Proprietors.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., APRIL 8, 1896.

THE PARTY WHIP.

So long as we have party government, and at present, there seems no better mode in view, just so long will it be necessary that members of a party bear reasonable allegiance to their leaders. But there is a limit, beyond which this allegiance should not be expected to extend. In the matter of the Manitoba school question, for example, it is not fair to demand that a party man should surrender his private judgment, at the dictation of his political leader. When the last general elections were held, that question did not figure at all. It has nothing to do with the trade policies advanced by the two parties. Where such extraneous questions therefore, come into the political arena for discussion and solution, members of parliament should be expected to act as reasoning individuals, and not as unconscious machines.

Moreover, this business of reading people out of the party, savors of eastern despotism. Who has the right to dictate to a man that he is or is not a conservative or a liberal? The man knows what he is himself; nobody else knows, and it is nobody else's business. The spectacle of partyism in Canadian politics today is not inviting. On the contrary, it is repellent, and likely to drive men into political scepticism.

Dr. Sproule the member for East Grey, Ont., voted against the remedial bill. He was recently told by Sir Chas. Tupper, the leader in the House of Commons that his object was to break down and destroy the government. For this many years past, the conservative party has had no more devoted adherent than Dr. Sproule. Does it seem fair that he shall be lead out, because, he differs conscientiously from the government on a question which really has nothing to do with the general policy of the government?

Dr. Weldon of Albert has also come under the severe party lash. He resented the attacks on the position of members who differed from the government: "It was too late in the day now to drive parliament at the point of the bayonet. (Cheers) Threats to sit all night and all day should not be made in a free parliament. (Hear, hear.) Free speech had not yet been stifled in the Canadian parliament by the use of closure. He held that the administration was not justified in attempting to coerce a free parliament. He proceeded to speak on the operation of the Nova Scotia school law, explaining that by the practice all religious denominations there were allowed to teach their religious doctrines, provided there was no interference with secular teaching.

Mr. Cameron (Inverness)—Would you be prepared to legalize that?

Dr. Weldon replied that he certainly would, as the system had worked well in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Cameron (Inverness)—That is all we want under this bill. (Loud cries of "No!")

Dr. Weldon, continuing, said the true solution of this question in Manitoba was to adopt the middle course, which prevailed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, in Victoria, at the Cape and in other great colonies."

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The sentiment pervading Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech was one suggestive of and favorable to some scheme under which trade should be carried on within the British Empire, as it is between countries comprising other great nationalities. It will, no doubt, be difficult to find a workable scheme, which will commend itself to the mother land, and the various colonies with their diversified interests, but the obstructions to such an arrangement cannot be regarded as insuperable. Where there is a will there is a way, and the will having been made known, the way, will, in time, be forthcoming.

It would be a grand thing if English goods were admitted to our markets, at such a nominal duty as to bring them into general use. English manufactures are in most branches, first class. They have attained, over there, to almost perfection in turning out a vast variety of goods, and it would be an excellent thing for our people to have the advantage of securing the best articles at the most reasonable prices. We have reached this stage in the discussion of the question, that it is plainly shown we cannot have our cake and eat it. We cannot have high protection and free trade within the empire. The high protectionist, be it remembered, is as much opposed to competition from England as he is to competition from the United States. We fear his loyalty will hardly stand the test of some considerable sacrifice of business profit. But the great mass of the people will welcome heartily anything that leads to a large consumption by Canadians of English made goods.

That some concession specially favorable

to the colonies, may be made by Great Britain, is conceded, not only by Mr. Chamberlain but even by the London Times, the most uncompromising enemy of protection. The nature of the concession is not yet made known.

In the meantime, we may possess our souls in patience. Those of us who are sincere in our belief that British connection is a good thing, will watch, with interest the progress of events which may hasten some kind of zolverein for the British empire.

There is a marked difference between English and American journalism, and the comparison favors the English. To be sure an American paper is more sensational, and if fiction is desired it will be found there. But, most people prefer reliable news, to news which is printed one day only to be contradicted the next. The London Times has brought an action against a news agency for supplying that journal with unauthenticated news at the time of the Jap-Chinese war. It is this determination that all news in its columns shall be reliable, that makes the Times the leading newspaper of the world.

A rich discovery is reported as being recently made in the Birch Hills, about twenty-five miles from Prince Albert. It is said that the deposits are very rich in gold and that the hills abound in wealth. Prince Albert is in the territory of Saskatchewan, on the North Saskatchewan River, about 175 miles north from Regina, on the Canadian Pacific. It is the terminus of the proposed Manitoba and Northwestern Railway.

Woodstock has the proud honor of being the only town in Canada that imposes the barbarous tax on commercial travellers. How would it do to shut them out altogether?

It is said that some of the merchants in Woodstock are in favor of observing the 24th of May as a public holiday.

ANNIVERSARY.

Our First Year in Business in Woodstock. One year ago, the 30th of March, we opened in Woodstock that establishment now so widely known as Oak Hall.

The circumstances under which we opened were rather disadvantageous, we came to the town strangers, not knowing the customs and habits of the citizens, and being ignorant of the wants and necessities of the people of the town and surrounding country. We had to select our stock from the styles then in vogue in places with which we were familiar. Naturally, there were some prophets in town, some, by the way, in the same business as ourselves, and some in other lines of trade, who did not hesitate to predict our failure. A number of these prophets gave us just about three days to become disgusted, close up shop and leave town; others, more observing than these, were generous enough to allow us about three months. Notwithstanding these wise men we have succeeded and prospered, and our success has exceeded our greatest expectations.

We want to ask the public: Have we not been a benefit to you? Have we not been the means of placing first class goods before you at lower prices than ever you have known them in town before? Have we not put at your disposal goods that you have not been able to get here before? Have you not had a large and better assortment from which to choose than before Oak Hall opened here?

We leave these questions with you and if you are constrained to answer in the affirmative, then we certainly have done you good.

Now! a word about the year upon which we have just entered. We have made ourselves acquainted with the habits, customs and needs of the people with whom we come in contact, and with this and many other advantages which we did not at first possess, we purpose making the present year one of mutual benefit to the public and ourselves, and we respectfully request that your patronage be given us.

In return we promise you good materials, latest styles, and lowest possible prices. We mark our goods in plain figures and offer one low price to all.

We do not start our stock so high that we can afford to knock a little off everything. Our Prices are rock bottom and we want your custom.

We thank you for your patronage during the past year and trust that our dealings have been so mutually satisfactory that you will find it to your interest to continue to trade with us.

Yours respectfully,
HAM & SMITH
Oak Hall, Woodstock.

Dyspepsia, stoppage of water and bowels, fever, worms, rough hair cured by the

Mr. Costigan's Speech.

In the course of his speech on the Remedial bill, Mr. Costigan spoke as follows:

"When he (Mr. Weldon) was asked what remedy he proposed for the little minority in Manitoba, why, he says, with a glow of charity on his face, with every apparent evidence of good nature,—why, he says, we put them exactly in the position of the minority in New Brunswick. And he was cheered by hon. gentleman who, not many years ago, betrayed the minority of New

Brunswick. They cheer again. Why? Because they see their political party, as they saw it then, likely to gain advantage, and that was the reason of their betrayal on that occasion. The hon. gentleman thinks that he will be generous to the minority of Manitoba if he places them in the position of the minority in New Brunswick. I have sat here and heard the story oft repeated of the peace and harmony that reigned in New Brunswick, in my own province, on account of the peaceful and happy solution of the school question there. What is the solution? The position of the minority in New Brunswick is this: peace has been restored. Yes, and why? There rights have been taken away as ruthlessly as the rights were taken away from the minority in Manitoba. Peace is restored. Why? Because the Roman Catholic minority in New Brunswick recognized the circumstances, and they have consented to suffer in silence. We are told that in New Brunswick the system of separate schools is recognized. They are suffered in parts of New Brunswick; their privilege is given as a matter of grace; the Catholics are grateful for that concession to the Government of the day that gave them, and may sweep them away to-morrow. But is that the way to deal with a question of right? The difference between the two cases is simply this. We are prohibited from making any movement to redress our wrongs, to restore the rights that we believe were guaranteed to us honestly, as the same rights were guaranteed to Quebec and Ontario; because the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have decided that in the interpretation of the Confederation Act, in as much as there was no special law establishing those separate schools in that province, they had not equal rights, not constitutional rights, and we were therefore thrown out of court. What is the difference between the two cases? It is this; the minority in Manitoba are relying upon a guarantee more explicit than ours, more clearly defined than ours, still subject to the fatal doubt that may be raised by these giants of constitutional law. Sir, I do not want to hear any more of this generosity, this mercy for the little minority in Manitoba, if you are going to give them a just exactly what you gave the minority in New Brunswick, and made them so happy. You betrayed the minority in New Brunswick; their rights were taken away. A pledge was made to restore to them those rights, but that pledge was not kept. There is no means of redress. They have to live and accept whatever measure of liberality is doled out by the Government of the day. The time came when the government of New Brunswick, feeling that they required to maintain their power, abolished their rights and raised a rebellious cry in the province, which was the policy of the present Government in Manitoba, and the secret, I believe, of their school legislation.

PERSONALS.

Fred Hale was a recent visitor to Ottawa. Louis Bliss, Fredericton, was up to the ball. Jack Dibblee is home for the Easter holidays. Frank Risteen passed through town on Monday. Fred Boyer, Victoria Corner, is at the Wilbur. Dr. King, Andover, went to Fredericton yesterday.

Chas. Comben spent Easter with his parents in St. Andrews.

Irvine Dibblee Fort Fairfield spent Sunday and Monday in town.

Matthew Hutchinson, Upper Wicklow, was in town on Monday.

M. E. Smith of Oak Hall, went to St. Stephen to spend Easter Sunday.

F. Arthur Mills, Caribou, spent Easter Sunday with friends in Woodstock.

Rev. Mr. Green, Linneus, Me., spent the Easter holidays with friends in town.

Major Vince, A. B. Connell and John R. Tompkins went to Ottawa, on Thursday last.

Geo. Gibson went to New York on Thursday, to take a course in Mitchell's cutting school.

Wm. Boyer, East Florenceville, was in Woodstock on Monday, on his way to Houlton.

Joseph Seymour and Augustus Petch of the St. John Telegraph staff spent Easter in town.

Mrs. Katie Rankin, Grafton, spent her Easter holidays with Miss Jessie Watt, Albert street.

David Munro and Mrs. Munro, Picton, and Chas. Munro spent Easter with relatives here.

Miss Bertha Boyer went to St. John on Monday to pursue her studies at the St. John Business College.

Mrs. D. F. Merritt and Miss Pauline Winslow were passengers on the Montreal bound train on Thursday last.

Mrs. Frank W. Burpee, Vancouver, B. C., is visiting her father-in-law, John Burpee in Woodstock. She will be here about a month.

M. Atkinson, T. J. Crowe, St. John, W. J. Robertson, Montreal, J. T. Sutton, Ottawa, T. C. Milroy, Montreal, are at the Wilbur House.

S. Thompson, St. John, John A. Morrison, Fredericton, R. W. Balloch, Centreville, C. W. Shields, R. A. Ety, Fredericton, were at the Victoria on Monday.

Archie Tibbits, Fredericton, passed through Woodstock on Friday on his way to Andover where he spent Easter Sunday with his brother, the registrar of deeds of Victoria county.

War In The Soudan.

LONDON, April 6.—Despatches from Cairo say the dervishes are threatening to make an attack upon the Egyptian fort at Helaib on the Red Sea and cut through the country to Korosko. The Egyptian commander at Murad Wells, which place is threatened by dervishes, telegraphs that he has been reinforced by the arrival of troops at Firket.

A despatch to the Globe says the dervishes have received orders from the Khalifa at Omdurman to make an attack all along the line of the Nile to Kassala. At Suakin it is estimated 20,000 dervishes are now in readiness to oppose the advance of the Dongola expedition.

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

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

Death of Dr. Burns.

Rev. Dr. Burns, the most eloquent divine of the Presbyterian church of Canada died in Scotland on Sunday last, where he had gone for his health.



FROG IN YOUR THROAT,

Hoods' Sarsaparilla,
Scott's Emulsion,
Johnson's Liniment,
Kendrick's White Liniment.
Baird's Balsam Horehound.

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PRESCRIPTIONS RECEIVE EVERY ATTENTION.

A full line of Parke Davis & Co.'s
and other standard products.

THE BAIRD CO. (L'td.)

Woodstock Woollen Mills Co.,

Season of 1896.

To whom it may concern:

We desire to thank the farmers and all others who have so liberally patronized us during the past year, and wish to say we are better prepared than ever before to meet the increasing needs of our people. Our general business for the past year has greatly exceeded any previous year, and our business in custom yarn, carding, etc., has been specially satisfactory. The wearing properties of our goods are acknowledged to be beyond question. The hearty appreciation by our many customers of our goods and work has been to us a source of great satisfaction, and we assure you we will, as in the past, endeavor not only to please but to serve. Oblige us by sending an order for custom work early, and avoid the rush.

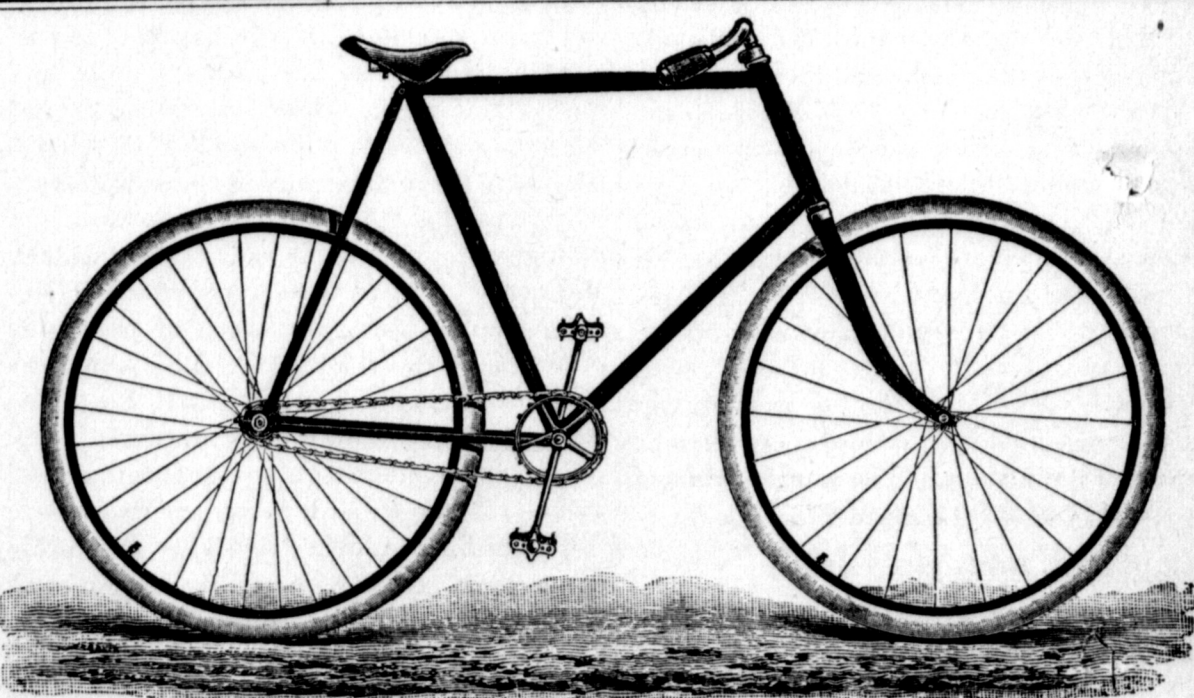
Yours truly,

WOODSTOCK WOOLLEN MILLS CO.

Bananas,
Apples,
Oranges,
Lemons.

All the Fruits as their seasons come
can be had at our grocery store.

NOBLE & TRAFTON.



Bicycles. Bicycles. Bicycles.

THE COLUMBIA,
THE REGENT.

THE CLEVELAND,
THE CRESCENT.

What do you think about riding any one of the above wheels this coming summer? Of course, everyone knows of the now famous Columbia, and if you do not care putting as much money into a wheel as in the case of buying this machine, either one of the three other makes must suit your purse. You must admire these wheels when you once see them. Kindly give us a call and learn our prices. We want to sell to you, and we feel confident we can make the price right.

W. F. DIBBLEE & SON.

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EXTRA QUALITY OF
WHITE RUSSIAN OATS!

For Sale at the Poor Farm.

Apply on the premises or to

R. B. JONES,

Chairman of Committee.

WE OFFER

Pitch,
Rope,
Warps,
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AT LOW PRICES.

Whiting, Alabastine, Paints and White-
wash Brushes for Housecleaning.

Look over our stock and learn our prices.

Shaw & McGee

Hartland, N. B., March 1896.

BUY CHEAP!

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.