

THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 3. NO. 3.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., JUNE 17, 1896.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CROCKERYWARE.

A New Lot Just Opened, consisting of

Rockinghamware, Butter Dishes, Teapots, Nigger Jugs, Churns, Milk Pans, Preserve Jars, (1 and 2 quarts).

Just Received, a carload **COARSE SALT**, prices low.

C. M. SHERWOOD & BRO.,

2 and 4 Main Street, Woodstock.

Young Man

Do you intend to marry in the leafy month of June? If so you will either have to be published (advertised) for two weeks in advance or buy a Marriage License. Of course you will do the latter. You don't want everyone in the county to know your matrimonial intentions. LET US call your attention to the following advantages we have to offer you:

- 1ST.** We sell MARRIAGE LICENSES and WEDDING RINGS.
2ND. We are not only known as the truthful, but also as the silent Jeweller, therefore we can keep your secret.
3RD. No telephone connection. No sewing circle attachment. No female clerks. If you prefer to take a wedding tour to Hartland it is all the same. We will serve equally well at either store.

W. B. JEWETT,..... Woodstock and Hartland.

ONE WAY OUT!

That is in selling what Carriages we were able to save from the Fire at Upper Woodstock.

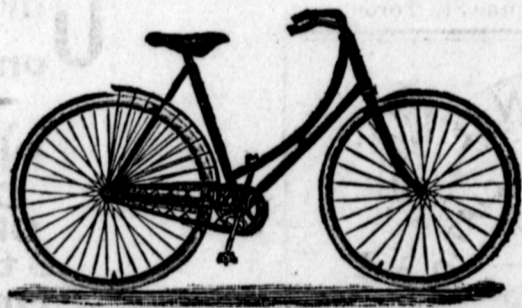
We invite all those desiring a **FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE** in every respect to step into our new warerooms opp. the office of Small & Fisher, upper end of town, and help along home manufactures. Thanking our many friends for their kind sympathy extended, we cherish the hope that those who wish a **Carriage or Heavy Wagon** will give us a call. Fine Repairing of all kinds, in wood, iron or Upholstering on Carriages done on the premises. Fine Cabinet work made to order.

Yours truly,

Chestnut & Hipwell.

Better is it to ride behind oxen than to have an accident happen unto thy wheel when thou art weary and miles from thy home.

The Dainty



Ladies' Stearns.

But if you would avoid the liability of such a calamity, buy a Stearns—a reliable wheel—the slickest of the slick.

You can look this wheel over any day at

Balmain Bros.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., APRIL 15, 1896.

The Campaign

Is coming on. You want one of our Buttons to boom your party. Fine Photos of the Queen, Tupper and Laurier, made of Strong Celluloid. Only 5 cents each. Sent by mail, postage extra.

The Evangelists

Songs of Salvation now on sale. Price 25c.

EVERETT'S BOOKSTORE.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A CONDUCTOR FROM BEING SHOT.

It Happened at McAdam in The Wee Sma' Hours.—Conservative Meeting in The Rink.—Summary of Mr. Foster's Remarks.

A desperate attempt at assassination was made at McAdam Junction early on Friday morning last. Before the special train in charge of the circus pulled out for St. John, the circus night watchman, found it necessary to put off the train one of the circus hands who was behaving badly. The train pulled out along the platform. The watchman was in the car talking to Conductor Charles McGibbon. The man who had been put off, drew a revolver and deliberately fired through the car window, it is supposed at the watchman. The ball whizzed by McGibbon lodging in the side of the car. As the train was moving, it was impossible to catch the culprit, and as it was about two in the morning there were not many around on the platform and the would-be-murderer owes to this fact, his escape. It was a close call for the Conductor.

A GOOD MEETING.

The Rink Is Well Filled With Listeners to Hon. Mr. Foster.

On Thursday evening last Hon. Messrs. Foster and Costigan addressed a large and attentive meeting in the rink. The chair was taken by Warden Cronkhite, and on the platform beside the ministers and Mr. F. H. Hale were a number of prominent citizens from the town and county.

Mr. Foster was in good form and his speech gave much satisfaction to the Conservative party. The following are some extracts:—

Our opponents have a habit now confirmed and chronic of making prophecies some months before the verdict the people will render at the polls. They have not been able to say much after the election, so they avail themselves of songs of victory before the day of polling.

We are sometimes led away to think that the interests of the manufacturer and of the farmer are antagonistic. The speaker here pointed out that the farmer was as much a manufacturer as the manufacturer commonly so called was. He manufactured a for instance his beef, his pork, his butter, his cheese. In 1878 the manufactures demanded a change, because they suffered under intolerable burdens which prevented their prosperity and progress. The farmers of Canada to the number of 100,000 waited upon Mr. McKenzie and asked him if he would do anything to protect them against the American competition. American produce could come in here free while Canadian produce was taxed, in going over there. Mr. McKenzie said he could do nothing. The farmer must work harder and eat less. In the town of St. George the other day a number of the men employed in the granite works waited upon Mr. Gilmore and asked him if he would be in favor of abolishing the duty on granite. He said he would, and when they said that would destroy business, he replied you will have to work for lower wages. Continuing Mr. Foster said: If the principle of protection is wrong the law of self preservation is wrong also. It is said protection is a bad thing, the N. P. ruinous because it has destroyed the agriculturists of this country. Dealing with the census the speaker quoted from the Toronto Globe, which one day admitted that the migration of people from rural to the urban districts, from less populated districts to densely populated districts was going on all the time, that it was not confined to any country, and that Canada did not suffer from it more than any other country. If it could be shown that the people of this country left it and went to a country having free trade, there might be something in the argument that the N. P. was responsible, but what was the case? The people left a country with a protection of 30 per cent. on an average, and took refuge in a country having a tariff averaging 40 per cent. on its dutiable goods. Why do people leave our country and go to the western states? In search of employment.

As the world is going on the sons and daughters of farmers who are growing up, some of them will make up their minds to leave the farm and go into textile work of some kind. There are more applications than work can be found for on this side, and they go over to the United States. However there were 367,000 people employed in Canadian factories in 1891, and if the N. P. had not existed there would have been just about 367,000 more people gone to the United States than have gone. Given confidence, and our business men will put their capital into furnishing employment, but as every five years they have to look to it that whether their capital will be secure or not, and thus it is with fear and trembling that they put their capital into business, considering that business is liable to be disturbed every five years. Dealing with the home market the speaker said the far away market, the English market is a good market for highly finished products; it is a most discerning

market, they are the people to pay for a good thing when they get it; but after all the home market is the great market for farmers of this country. In 1878 the population in cities and towns was 840,000, it had increased in 1891 to 1,600,000. The home market had nearly doubled in that period of time. Farmers of this county will remember when the farmers of New Brunswick came to the government on the question of duties on beef and pork. The western farmers of the United States raise on the far western prairies beef and pork which they can sell at prices which will slaughter our producers. They had long lines of railway, which at cheap rates would carry the produce from the west to the New Brunswick market; they laid down this pork in the cities of St. John and Halifax. Our own farmers were driven out of their own market. The government made the protection higher, and whereas in 1889-90 there was imported from the United States 3 1/2 of a million of dollars worth, in 1895 the amount had fallen to one-half a million of dollars worth.

It means that two million of dollars was preserved for the farmers of this country, by the imposition of the duty which kept the American product out. The first duty every man knows is to stimulate the home market at first, and then he reaches out and looks for other markets for his products. The Canadian farmers did not supply his home market with pork in 1889, for the American farmer came in and captured it; but in 1895 he supplied, by means of the protection, his own market, and sent a large amount of pork to other countries. A Cincinnati paper dealing with this question, divides the pork industry of Canada into three periods; 1st, From 1867 to 1879, when the production was insignificant averaging 160,000 per year; 2nd, 1879 to 1889, with a small protection, when it averaged \$197,000, 1889 to 1893, when it averaged under high protection \$427,000. In 1895 the amount saved was \$600,000. The pork packers in Canada averaged one cent per pound more than those of the United States.

Dealing with the question of revenues he held that \$36,000,000 or \$37,000,000 was required for the public service. The opposition had failed to point out how a reduction could be made in the expenditure. Supposing a duty on tea, coffee, rum tobacco and sugar even if they put on the highest taxes there would still be \$14,000,000 to be raised and there would be no way to raise these taxes except by direct taxation. Canada is not ready for direct taxation. Our system of taxation is as easy as that in any country of the world on the poor man. Count up the articles on which he is taxed. He grows his own natural produce and has a surplus of \$50,000,000 worth to send away. Mustard is taxed; but people don't eat mustard by the spoonful; tea is free. The poor man need not pay one cent of the \$10,000,000 taxes raised on tobacco and liquors unless he wishes to. He raises his own wool, and woolen goods are made up in this country and of a certain class are superior to any made anywhere, not excepting Great Britain. His fuel is free when he uses wood, and anthracite coal comes in without paying a duty. It is true his nails and paints are taxed, but as a general rule the articles he uses are not taxed, or if taxed, not taxed heavily. It would not be so with direct taxes. A man cannot carry his farm in his vest pocket when the tax collector goes around, while the rich man would find many ways to escape the taxes. Canada is not ready for direct taxation and a revenue tariff would destroy the industries just the same as free trade.

Mr. Foster then dealt at considerable length with the Manitoba school question. He contended that, at the time of confederation, it was Sir A. T. Galt, representing the Protestant minority of Quebec, who insisted on a clause in the constitution affording an appeal to the Dominion government. He urged that the same measure that was meted out to the minority in Manitoba would justly be meted out to the minority in Quebec, who are protestants. When Lord Carnarvon introduced the B. N. A. bill into the imperial house he explained to that parliament how it protected the minorities. He said that in the event of any wrong at the hands of the local majority, the minority have the right of appeal to the governor-general-in-council, and may claim the application of any remedial laws, which may be necessary, from the central parliament of the Dominion. In 1870 Manitoba came into confederation under the same provisions as in 1867 the others joined. The judicial committee said that a right to appeal lay with the Manitoba minority, that a grievance did exist. As to whether the Dominion government was obliged to pass a remedial law, he admitted that there was no power binding them to any action; neither was there any power binding the Dominion government to pay its national debt. It was a question of justice and right: on this the government based its action.

Hon. Mr. Costigan, dealing with the school question, said it differed from the New Brunswick case, inasmuch as the English privy council decided against the New Brunswick minority, and in favor of the Manitoba majority. The Catholics of New Brunswick accepted that decision: the Protestants of Manitoba should be equally law abiding.

Mr. F. H. Hale addressed the meeting briefly. In explaining his change of politics he said the only reason he did not leave the Liberal party sooner was because he did not wish them to say he left them without a candidate. Dr. Colter could not deny that he told him before he entered the field that he could not support the party any longer. The meeting broke up after this.

Maud—Did you hear Tom when he stubbed his toe? Such awful swearing.
Ethel—How can you say that? I thought him quite an expert.—Boston Transcript.

AN ORIGINAL

WAS THIS MAN.

DEATH OF JAMES DOYLE WHOM EVERYONE KNEW.

Some Incidents in Connection With a Peculiar Career.—His Church Proclivities.—Trip to Ireland.—Serious Accident to a Benton Young Man.

A local historic character, who was probably more widely known than any single individual in the town, passed away on Friday evening, in the person of James Doyle, commonly known as "bishop Doyle." Early in the history of this place, John Doyle and his wife came from Wexford, Ireland, and settled in Woodstock. John Doyle was then a wealthy man. By some unfortunate investments he got rid of most of his property, and when he died in 1845, during the cholera visitation, his circumstances were much reduced. Still there was quite a bit of property left. The only child was James. In time his mother joined the great majority, and the late Mr. James Grover and Mr. Jas. McCoy were appointed trustees and guardians of the boy, who while acute and sharp in some respects, was mentally deficient in other ways. He displayed a certain ecclesiastical bent of mind, which brought him fame of one kind or another. It was a mania with him, and he has been known to have got hold of a surplice on one or two occasions, and to have held forth to various congregations. He had a habit of communicating with church dignitaries, and is said to have written letters to several bishops, signing himself "the bishop of Northampton." He was elastic in his church views at one time being very "high" and again becoming in deep sympathy with the "low" party. Some years ago he became seized with the idea that he must go to Ireland. This was when Mr. McCoy was living. Mr. McCoy fitted him out with a ticket, and gave him what money was remaining of his former estate. "Jimmy" as he was generally known started for Wexford. He remained there some few months, and turned up again in Woodstock, penniless. The rector of Wexford, Ireland, furnished him with a ticket to Halifax, and Canon Partridge gave him a ticket from Halifax to Woodstock. Since that time he has been dependent on charity. He made his home with Wm. Kearns, having a warm friend in Mrs. D. F. Merritt, who saw that he didn't want. On Thursday morning he complained of feeling sick. In the evening Archdeacon Neales was summoned, but no one had any idea that the illness was serious. Friday evening he died of dropsy, suffering very little. The funeral was on Saturday, the remains being buried in the parish church yard, beside those of his father and mother.

A Serious Accident.

A very painful and serious accident befell Wm. Hazlett of Benton, on Friday last. He is an employee in Sawyer's shingle mill. He was engaged in catching the shingles as they came out of the machine. Someway or other one leg and hand became caught in the cogs of the machinery. It was a most fortunate thing that the mill was just about closing down. Had the machinery been going at full speed, he would have been drawn in and crushed to death. As it is, his hand and foot were badly crushed, the cogs tearing and smashing the skin, flesh and bone. Dr. Howard of Debec was notified and was soon on hand, rendering all possible assistance. He thinks the young man will soon get better, though his injuries are extremely painful.

Cretans in Revolt.

ATHENS, June 15.—Advices have been received here that the Cretans in the Rhetuna district have again risen against the Turks with the result that desperate fighting has ensued and a large number of men on both sides have been killed. It is reported that a British warship has landed blue jackets and marines on the island of Crete to protect the Christians in the disturbed districts.

Jameson Committed For Trial.

LONDON, June 15.—The examination of Dr. Jameson and his fellow officers in the Transvaal raid, which was resumed in the Bow street Police Court last week, was ended to-day. Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, Col. White, Major White, Col Gray and Hon. Charles Coventry were committed for trial, and the other defendants were discharged.

Raw Sugar.

A correspondent writes to THE DISPATCH asking if raw sugar is imported free. The tariff says that all sugar not above 16 Dutch standard in color, is free. Experts on sugar terms say that this means that sugar in the raw state comes into Canada free.