

THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 4. NO. 9.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., JULY 28, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Great Slaughter Sale

OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

AT
B. B. MANZER'S.

In order to make room for my new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, I have decided to sell AWAY BELOW COST 100 Suits, consisting of Children's, Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothing.

Children's Suits,.....	former price \$2.50 to \$3.50,.....	now \$1.69
Boys' Suits,.....	former price \$4.00 to \$5.00,.....	now \$2.49
Youths' Suits,.....	former price \$4.50 to \$6.00,.....	now \$3.49
Men's Suits,.....	former price \$7.00 to \$10.00,.....	now \$3.99

These Suits have been placed on my Bargain Counter, on the first floor, where customers can see for themselves that it is a Genuine Sale. This is a rare opportunity of which intending purchasers should take the advantage.

B. B. MANZER.

THE WOODSTOCK WOODWORKING COMPANY

LIMITED.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Church Pews, Doors,
School Desks, Windows,
Sheathing, Mouldings,
Shop Fronts, Flooring,**

And every variety of Finish for Houses and Churches.

Window and Door Screens, INCREASED FACILITIES.

SHINGLES AND CLAPBOARDS FOR SALE.

MEN'S : FURNISHINGS!

AT GREY'S.

We have the best line of Felt and Straw Hats in town. Prices from 15c. to \$2.00.

A fine Colored Cambric Shirt for 50c. Also, Best Styles in higher prices.

The Jubilee Hats are going fast, if you want one you must come soon.

A. J. GREY

NO. 2 MAIN STREET,.....WOODSTOCK.

REFRIGERATORS.

We have in stock the Most Popular Refrigerators that ever have been introduced heretofore. Moderate in price, and always satisfactory; neat in appearance; of superior workmanship; it has no equal. It Saves Ice and Saves Food. Prices ranging from \$10.00 upward.

We also have in stock the



IMPROVED White Mountain Freezer.

This is the only Freezer in the world having the Celebrated Duplex Dasher, with double self-adjusting wood-scraping bar, by the use of which cream can be frozen in less than one-half the time than with any other Freezer now in use. Cream can be frozen in four minutes in the Improved White Mountain Freezer.

We also have a full line of Wire Door Screens and Adjustable Window Screens in different sizes, and Screen Wire Cloth at Lowest Prices.

We have just received several new lines of Cooking Stoves and Steel Ranges, which are low in price and warranted to give satisfaction.

W. F. DIBBLEE & SON.

A VIGOROUS ATTACK

Made on The Conduct of Provincial Affairs

By Dr. Stockton, Messrs Black and Pindar.
The Figures For Digestion By Electors.
It is Claimed That The Province is Getting Deeper and Deeper in The Mire of Debt.

It was not an unusually large meeting that met in the Opera House on Friday evening last to listen to the opposition leaders in the local legislature discuss provincial politics, but there were a good many intelligent electors present and they listened attentively to what was said. Mr. John A. Lindsay, of Woodstock presided. The first speaker was Mr. John Black, M. P. P. Dealing with the financial situation of the province, he said that in 1884 the net debt of the province was, in round figures, \$757,000. In 1896 the net debt had risen to \$2,374,000, an increase of \$1,617,000. A portion of that debt was the result of granting railway subsidies, for which the present government was not entirely responsible. Outside the railway subsidies, we had withdrawn from our deposit at Ottawa \$182,000, which was tantamount to adding that to our debt. It was bearing at Ottawa 5% interest. It was put into the general revenue and expended in the ordinary service of the country. When the Blair government came in power, including Parliament building, Normal school and other public work erected by the old govt. the floating debt was \$250,000. We were asked by the legislature in 1884 for power to issue bonds to wipe out that floating debt and in 1884, having got that leave the government started out with a clean sheet. Under their pledges they were bound to see to it that the expenditure was kept as far as possible within the income. In a short time, as early as 1891, the government through mismanagement and extravagance had to ask for power to issue bonds for \$250,000 which they claimed was for permanent bridges but really to cover up over expenditure. It soon transpired that that money had been expended on work already done, and that there was nothing in the way of permanent work to show for it. \$150,000 was expended on the Woodstock bridge. It was a necessary work, but the government owed it to the province that a public work of that magnitude should be carried forward on some business principle, and that the revenue of the country should not be wasted. \$100,000 would have done the work just as well, and the difference between that and the actual cost would have built the bridge at Hartland which is so strongly demanded. \$30,000 was given for horse importation and \$2500 for international bridges and for all these sums bonds were issued. In 1896 much to the surprise of everyone, the government came again to the legislature and asked for power to issue \$400,000 of bonds on the plea that they had still other permanent structures to erect. They got that bill passed and at the end of this year they will have expended not less than \$200,000 of that amount. With regard to the floating debt it is not unreasonable to estimate that it now amounts to, in round figures, the sum of \$200,000, and ultimately bonds will have to be issued to meet that. So it will be seen that outside of railway subsidies, entirely, the government have added one million dollars to the permanent debt of the province. The revenue of the province is in round figures \$700,000, principally made up of the subsidy from Ottawa, and the money derived from provincial sources, principally from public lands. As a matter of fact the debt has been so rapidly increased that one fifth of the revenue has to be used to pay the interest on the debt. For 1897 the estimated receipts were \$718,755.82, the estimated expenditure \$717,889. At the opening of the last session they had already exhausted \$260,626 of that amount, made up as follows:—debit balance on current account \$76,435.27; balance due bank B. N. A. on asylum account \$4,814.36; over expenditure board of works, ordinary account, carried to 1897, \$32,590.05. From the close of the fiscal year to opening of the house on the 4th of February they had paid out on current revenue account, ordinary, \$72,880.98, and on ordinary board of works account \$61,405.84, and for sundry items, by unwarranted cheques, \$12,504.01 making up the \$260,000. So it will be seen that the government have at their command for all the services of the province for the balance of the fiscal year 1897 only \$458,129.00, and if they pay, as they are bound to do, the balance of the amounts estimated for the different services of the province, outside entirely of any public

works or bridges, it will estimate \$431,892.99. And in addition to this they will have a large amount to pay in interest, not included in their estimates, leaving them with only \$8000 or \$10,000 to pay for all the road and bridge service of the province. A consideration of this state of affairs should be the duty of every intelligent voter, and the opposition leaders were making this tour with a view of awakening the public to the true state of provincial affairs.

Mr. Pindar, M. P. P. came next and he was given a cordial reception. He complained of the govt. increasing the representation of the province. Thirty five men could do the business as well as forty five, and five ministers as well as eight of nine. A considerable saving could be effected thereby. In committees of the house the government was given five members and the opposition two members. A member from the government side was never known to ask for information. All the information came from the efforts of the opposition, the other men keep them from finding it out. "You are headed off and shoved off in every way." If the accounts of your municipal council were managed as the affairs of the province are you would get rid of your secretary treasurer on an hour's notice. Regarding the claim that the roads of this county were in good shape Mr. Pindar said that, even so, compared with other counties Carleton got a small grant. With a population of 23000, Carleton got for bye-roads \$4,220, for great bridges \$5,670, for permanent work \$332, making a total of \$10,000; got for big roads \$3561; for great bridges \$4224, for permanent bridges 3710, making a total of \$11,505, which with the overdrawn account is \$14,161. Charlotte, with a population about equal to Carleton got a total of \$15,870. So Carleton did not get as much in proportion to the population as other counties. Their representatives from this county simply followed lead of the government and said nothing. He attacked the creating of the new portfolio of minister of agriculture. It now turned out that Mr. Labilois was to have a secretary at a salary of 1000 a year. Taking up the Cogaigue bridge question Mr. Pindar said that for this structure 825 pieces of cedar were used making about 42000 feet. They cost the province \$1900, or upwards of \$40 a thousand. Similar cedar could be got on the Tobique and taken down to St. John for about one half that money. This bridge was built in 1893 but the balance of payment did not come out until 1896.

Mr. Wilmot Hay, was the next speaker. He said he was against long parliaments generally, and thought a change was needed at Fredericton. When a minister of agriculture was appointed Messrs Dibblee and McCain voted against a practical farmer being appointed. Mr. Labilois is a merchant.

Mr. J. K. Flemming being called upon spoke briefly. It was complained that the opposition had the same old story to tell. While the debt was being increased year after year, the old story would remain a live issue.

Before calling on Dr. Stockton, at his request, the chairman asked if Messrs. Dibblee and Smith, present, cared to say anything.

Mr. Dibblee—I came here to listen, not to talk. I can promise all present that they will hear a good speech from Dr. Stockton.

Mr. Smith said he was glad to hear Mr. Flemming make the speech he did. He thought it was about one half a grit speech.

Mr. Flemming—There are no grits now, they are all conservatives.

Mr. Smith—We have one of the best counties in the country, and I feel honored as one of the representatives, and I work to the best of my ability for your interests. It is a fact that no matter which side is in power, ever since confederation we have been in debt. We have so many lawyers at the heads of the government. (Applause.) While we have lawyers at the head of government just so long will it be impossible to reduce the expenses of government. These lawyers charge from 30 and 40 and 50 to \$100 a day, while the farmer sweats and toils and gets little for it. He believed that Ontario was the only province free from debt today.

Dr. Stockton on rising was loudly welcomed. He said: I admire the County of Carleton as much as Mr. Smith or anyone else does. We are not here to discuss Grit or Tory, but the management of the affairs of the province. I somewhat take issue with Mr. Smith as to the reason why the government of the county is run by lawyers. It is a fact that all the salaries of offices, with the exception of the new acquisition are filled by lawyers.

Mr. Smith—Mr. Dunn is not a lawyer. Dr. Stockton—That is true. Until Mr. Dunn took office a short while ago, the positions were all filled by lawyers. Who is responsible for this? Who controls the ballot boxes if the farmers do not? If the farmers send representatives to the legislature, who ought to have the interest of the farmers at heart, but who prefer lawyers, who is to blame? Certainly not the lawyers. If they continue to support lawyers, lawyers will be only too glad to draw the salaries. (Laughter and applause.) I want to tell Mr. Smith that there is a large amount of human nature among lawyers, almost as much as among any other class in the community. (A voice more so.) At all events they are largely the

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

IS THERE ANYTHING IN IT?

They Say the W. & C. will Be Part of the I. C. R.

An Ambitious Railway Scheme, Including the Building of the St. John Valley.—All Ready to Resume Work.—License System to be Extended to Milkmen.

It is stated that matters have been satisfactorily arranged for the continuing to completion of the somewhat famous Woodstock & Centreville railway and that active work will be commenced early in August. This will be welcome news to all residents along the proposed line of railway. From information which THE DISPATCH has received and which may be taken for what anyone thinks it worth, the delay has been caused by allowing one concern considerable time to raise the necessary money, which they have failed to do, and now the contract goes to a syndicate, who have the necessary funds. The respective provincial and Dominion subsidies are all right, and now that a company is ready with the cash to supplement these grants, there is nothing to prevent active operations. It is said that this line is not to be built as a local affair only, but to form part of a grand scheme for supplying the central part of the province with a complete railway system. These interested in the Woodstock & Centreville road, say that it is highly probable that the subsidies at one time granted to the St. John valley road will be revoked, and that that line, which has been already surveyed will be built. It is then proposed that the Temiscouata railway be bought by the government, and a connecting link built between Edmundston and Centreville. If the government takes over the railway bridge at Fredericton, means will be found for purchasing an awardable bit of road to connect with the Intercolonial system between Moncton and St. John. In view of the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal, this new system would form part of the government railways, and the counties hitherto without competition, will derive much advantage. Of course time alone will reveal just how much there is in this ambitious scheme.

Death of Justus Ebbett.

After an illness from pneumonia extending between one and two weeks, a well-known resident of Woodstock, Mr. Justus Ebbett, died on Friday last about one o'clock in the afternoon. People had just learned of his illness when the news of his death was made known. Mr. Ebbett was born in Gagetown and was a son of the late Wm. Ebbett. Four of the family survive him: T. W. Ebbett of Boston, and G. W., James and Fred. Ebbett, all living in Prince William on the old barony; Mrs. Whitehead of Fredericton and Mrs. Archibald Carpenter of Richmond. Mr. Ebbett had been a resident of Woodstock for over thirty years past. In earlier life he was engaged in mercantile business, but lately has lived in retirement. He made his home at the Carlisle hotel where his death occurred. Deceased was a widower, having married a Miss Sisson, niece of Rev. George Hartley, of Upper Woodstock, who died several years ago, leaving no family. Mrs. Carpenter and her son, Burnham, were in attendance on deceased during his illness. Mr. W. T. Whitehead also came up from Fredericton to attend to some business matters for his uncle. His death was not a surprise, as he had been afflicted for some time past with severe kidney trouble, which his last illness brought to a climax. The funeral took place from the Carlisle on Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. Services were held by Revs. Dr. Chapman and Mr. Traton, and suitable music was given by a quartette. The mourners were, three brothers from the barony, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Carpenter, and Mr. W. T. Whitehead. Messrs. Wm. Dibblee, J. R. Murphy, John McLaughlan and D. A. Grant were the pallbearers.

Up Will Go The Milk.

The milk vendors have been served with notices that they will be called upon to pay licenses. One of them seen by THE DISPATCH expressed surprise at the action of the council. They say they are in the position of a farmer selling any other produce, and do not compete with any town labor. Moreover they spend all their money in the town. It is understood that they will all meet to discuss the question. It is probable the price of milk will be raised if the license is enforced.

Scott Act Repealed.

At the election in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Thursday last the Scott Act was defeated by a majority of 113. Eighteen years ago the act was carried by a majority of 581. At subsequent elections this majority has been reduced till three years ago it was only 22, and now, the act is repealed.