

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY

From the office, 46 Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

Advertising rates made known on application.

P. O. Box E.

Telephone.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FEB. 10, 1896.

A SOCIAL QUESTION.

This from the Bystander will be found worthy of perusal:—It is astonishing what a hold the fancy for laying all the taxes on unimproved land seems to have upon a certain class of minds. Not a week passes without bringing to the Bystander some passionate protest on this subject. How is it possible that land without improvements, which can yield nothing, should produce the whole of the public revenue? Is a vacant lot to pay the same tax as one of the same size covered with a departmental store ten stories high and filled with valuable goods? Do not the departmental store and its contents require a good deal more than the vacant lot the services and protection of the Government for the maintenance of which the taxes are paid? What are the "improvements?" They are nothing less than the wealth of the country. How is this to be exempted from taxation? The fact seems to be that the heart of the single-tax men is stirred and their theory is suggested by the rise in the price of city lots. The price of city lots fluctuates. Some speculators gain, some lose by them. But supposing the price rises, to what does it on the whole amount? Need it give anybody the heart-burn? The Bystander has just received an angry tract, the cover of which fancies the land without buildings in the centre of Toronto is worth a million an acre, and ought to be taxed at that rate, though it requires in itself little or no service of the city government, and as a breathing space amid a dense population can hardly be said to be a public nuisance. If the writer's estimate is correct, the Bystander fancies that he can show him the way to a profitable investment.

There has been a great boom of the mines of British Columbia. Without doubt many of these mines are very valuable, but it may be taken for granted that several grains of salt should be taken with the stories that come of the wonderful fortunes being made and to be made by everyone who goes to the Western province.

Whatever opinions we may hold generally with regard to knighthood, the late Isaac Pitman was certainly a deserving subject for that or any other honor. Perhaps titles would be less subject to criticism if the persons on whom they are conferred were respected in the community for their moral and intellectual abilities.

The desire to boom the town in other words to give a prominence to the town which it has not held for many years is good and laudable no one can object to the motive which guides the citizens, nor to the results that will accrue from their efforts.

LUMBER GOES UP.

The United States Will Restore The McKinley Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The members of the ways and means committee devoted their attention today to the schedule of wood and manufactures of wood and decided to restore the McKinley rates practically in full with the exception of white pine.

In response to the general demand of the representatives of the lumber interests, who complained that the Canadians were capturing the American markets for white pine, this wood was raised to its old rate in the act of 1883, which is \$2 per 1,000 feet sawed. The manufacturers of pine, clapboards and shingles are raised correspondingly so that all forms of pine will pay the same duties as spruce.

Pine was dutiable at \$2 under the law of 1883, but when the McKinley bill was framed the rate was reduced to \$1, so that in the new bill it will pay twice the rates of the McKinley act.

The Wilson act placed lumber and nearly all forms of wood on the free list. Under the revived McKinley schedule, timber, squared or sided, will pay one-half cent a cubic foot, sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore and basswood, \$1 per 1,000 feet, board measure, and other sawed lumber \$2 per 1,000 feet. Lumber planed or finished will pay 50 cents a thousand feet in addition for each side, planed or finished, and 50 cents and feet when tongued and grooved.

Cedar posts, ties, telegraph and telephone poles paid 20 per cent, ad valorem under the McKinley law, sawed boards and planks, and all forms of sawed cedar, ebony, mahogany and other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, paid 20 per cent, ad valorem, casks, barrels, empty boxes, etc., 30 per cent, and furniture 35 per cent.

Mercy as well as justice lies at the heart of Divine retribution.

The Antipodean Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Butler, or Richard Ash, as he now calls himself, has formed a plan by which he hopes to clear himself from the charge of murdering Lee Weller. He says nothing, however, as to how he will attempt to save his neck on the charge of murdering Preston, Lesah and Hardwood, the mining engineers whose papers he secured and which he used in Sydney to convince the innocent prospectors that he was fully capable of finding gold in the Blue Mountains. Butler told one of his friends yesterday that as soon as he reached Australia he could easily clear himself by turning Queen's evidence. "I was not within three miles of the shooting of Captain Weller," said Butler, "and how can I be guilty? As soon as I get back to Australia there will be other arrests. Then I will give my side of the whole affair. I am more than anxious to get away. I did not want my attorneys to oppose an immediate hearing of the extradition proceedings, and I was disappointed in not being able to get back on the steamer on Friday. I do not wish to be freed here by a legal technicality, for I am positive that my innocence will be established on my return."

The Australian detectives place no credence in the statements of Butler that he can establish an alibi or escape by turning Queen's evidence. They believe the scheme was decided upon to enlist the sympathy of the public.

What Nansen Says.

LONDON Feb. 4.—The Daily Chronicle tomorrow will print the report of an interview with Dr. Nansen, who is now in London, in which the famous traveler is quoted as saying that he does not intend to make another attempt to reach the North Pole. Dr. Nansen says he has already collected all the data he considers necessary to enable him to work out the main scientific conditions of the North Polar area. He would, he says, like to explore the region to the northward of America, but thinks it improbable that he will do so, though perhaps he will again make a tour of exploration of the region between Spitzbergen and Greenland, mainly with a view of testing with improved implements the temperatures noted during the voyage of the Fram. After his lecture tour through Great Britain and the United States Dr. Nansen says he will probably devote himself to the work of completing the scientific results of his expedition. In reply to a question as to whether or not he would go on a voyage to the Antarctic regions, Dr. Nansen said such an expedition now seemed doubtful. He rebutted the suggestion that the Fram was not suited to such voyages and declared that with such a vessel he could face any sea. Dr. Nansen also assured his questioner that it would be a easy matter for anybody with the necessary amount of endurance and confidence and a knowledge of the conditions to reach the North Pole.

Newfoundland and Reciprocity.

ST. JOHN'S Nfld., Feb. 5.—An influential deputation from the Chamber of Commerce and from merchants representing the entire fish trade of the island waited upon the Whiteway minister yesterday to urge them to enforce the law prohibiting the sale of bait to French fishermen, whose competition is destroying the sale of Newfoundland fish in the European markets, and to compensate local bait catchers whose living would be destroyed owing to this prohibition. The deputation also expressed hopes that negotiations would shortly be resumed between the colony and the McKinley administration with a view to putting into operation the reciprocal arrangement known as the Bond-Blaine convention, whereby Newfoundland fish would be admitted free to the American markets. They urged that salted bulk fish exported from this colony be included in the arrangement. Popular agitation will probably force the government to speedy and vigorous action.

A NEW BOOK, "KNITTING AND CROCHETING," of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by the Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20 page monthly filled with original stories, literary and domestic topics and fashions. Its department of Fancy Work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscriptions is 50 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with a 6 months' subscription. The price of the book is 25 cents, but a six months' subscription and the book combined will be sent for only 15 cents. Their annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

Those who bestow too much application on trifling things become generally incapable of great ones.—La Rochefoucauld.

God tries us severely sometimes, but never beyond our strength. And he is not like us poor mortals—He never forgets mercy in justice.

Whatever God Himself has pleased to think worthy of His making, its fellow-creature, man, should not think unworthy of his knowing.—Boyle.

The growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts, and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life and rest in unvisited graves.

Keep the altar of private prayer burning. This is the very life of all piety. The sanctuary and family altars borrow their fires here, therefore let this burn well. Secret devotion is the very essence and barometer of vital and experimental religion.

Why do Women Live Longer?

Why do women live longer than men? That they do is shown by statistics gathered by various persons, and given by William Kinnear in a recent issue of the North American Review. Out of 66 centenarians in a group of persons in England, 43 were women, 23 men. Out of 213 centenarians in France last year, 147 were women, 66 men. Of 21 centenarians in London in 1891, there were 16 women, 5 men. Our own census of 1890 gives 3,981 centenarians, 2,583 of these being women, 1,398 men. Mr. Kinnear casts about in his mind to account for this longevity on the part of women, and finally gives it up, saying "and so we shall have to leave the question." The most comfort he can extract from the figures is that while more women live long, "they cannot go to the highest points." But even this comfort seems to have little reason for it. The highest age attained by a modern man he gives as 153, while a woman died last year in France at the age of 150—and what's a little matter of three years to one who has lived nearly five generations? There is one explanation of the longevity of women that does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Kinnear. The men drink and smoke and chew much more than the women. Strange that he should have given up the problem without ever thinking of that solution.—N. Y. Voice.

Grant's Delight In Taking Prisoners.

He made very few comments upon the stirring events which were crowding so closely upon one another until the reports came in regarding the prisoners. When the large numbers captured were announced, he said, with the first trace of animation he had shown "That's the kind of news I like to hear. I had hoped that a bold dash at daylight would secure a large number of prisoners. Hancock is doing well." This remark was eminently characteristic of the Union commander. His extreme fondness for taking prisoners was manifested in every battle he fought. When word was brought to him of a success on any part of the line, his first and most eager question was always, "Have any prisoners been taken?" The love for capturing prisoners amounted to a passion with him. It did not seem to arise from the fact they had added so largely to the trophies of battle, and was, no doubt, chiefly due to his tenderness of heart, which prompted him to feel that it was always more humane to reduce the enemy's strength by captures than by slaughter. His desire in this respect was amply gratified, for during the war it fell to his lot to capture a large number of prisoners than any general of modern times.—General Horace Porter in Century.

A FARMER IN TROUBLE.

A Grenville County Man Speaks his Mind. Feels like a New Man.—Cured by Four Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

CARDINAL, Feb. 8 (Special).—Mr. Robert McIntosh a farmer very widely known in this county, and living near this village has been in a painful and dangerous condition as the result of kidney disease affecting the bladder. When called upon he said:

"During three years, until quite recently cured by using four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I have been an intense sufferer from kidney disease which kept going from bad to worse though I was doctoring all the time."

Under advice I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills, at once realizing great help. I now feel like a new man and am perfectly cured of kidney trouble in any form.

Boston Man Dies At Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 29, 1897.—James Allen McQuarrie of 144 Worcester street, Boston, a well known travelling salesman, died to-night at Cooley's Hotel. He was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and death resulted from a complication arising from that disease. His wife was with him when he died.

Mr. McQuarrie was 54 years of age. He was formerly employed by Priest, Page & Co., of Boston, and for the past 15 years by the Spaulding & Jennings Company of Jersey City, N. J. He was a member of Robert Lash lodge of Masons and Palestine commandery of Chelsea. The body will be taken to Boston for burial.

Mr. McQuarrie was a Woodstock man. Probably many of his old friends will remember him though he has been in Boston for many years.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for the passage of an Act to amend Chapter 86 of the Acts of Assembly 58th Victoria entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Tobique River Log Driving Company" by making the tolls for driving a lien upon the lumber driven down the Tobique River in the hands of the manufacturers and purchasers thereof and also to change the method of arriving at the scale upon which the final settlements for the driving expenses shall be made.

Dated at Woodstock, N. B., this 26th day of January A. D. 1897.

J. C. HARTLEY,
Secy. Treas. Tobique
River Log Driving Co.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his farm containing one hundred and fifteen acres of land under good cultivation, a good house and three good barns, and granary, well watered, handy to schools, churches, and post office, three miles to town of Woodstock. At a bargain. Apply to

GEORGE E. SMITH,
Jacksonville, N. B.

For Sale.

A house with outbuildings attached, situated on a good lot on Park street. The house is new, has 9 rooms. Terms easy.
DANIEL SULLIVAN, Woodstock.

Girls Don't Run

From the man who gets his Clothing at our establishment. A good Suit of Clothes is a great attraction to the gentler sex. No young man can afford not to wear the best and most stylish clothing. We will have

Three Months

Of hard cold weather yet, and you really do need a good heavy weight suit. We have on hand a good stock of heavy cloths that must positively be cleared out to make room for Spring Goods that are arriving. **We will give you a discount of 20 per cent.** on all our winter suits. This is the chance of a lifetime.

Dress Suits

Are a specialty with us, and we want the public to know it. Come in and see what we can do for you in this line.

PORTER & GIBSON, QUEEN ST.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

We have on hand constantly, a full line of

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Just now we call attention to our stock of

Peavies, Peevy Bands,
Peevy Stocks, Cable Chains,
Sled Shoe Steel, and other
Lumbermen's Supplies.

SHAW & DIBBLEE,

HARTLAND HARDWARE STORE.

Quite a Mixture! Cheap Sale For Three Months

Commencing with February First we will sell at greatly Reduced Prices our stock Stamped Linen Goods, China, Games and Fancy Goods. We must clear out a lot of this stock, for we are going to turn the carpenters loose in the store to tear out partitions and give us more room.

MRS. J. LOANE & CO.

Opposite Carlisle Hotel, Woodstock.

NEW

Produce Market.

C. L. TILLEY & SON

have opened a new produce market in Grant, Birmingham & Co.'s Warerooms, South Side of Bridge, where they will buy all kinds of Farm Produce FOR CASH. They will pay 17 cents a pound for Butter in the granule, washed but not salted, if in good condition. They invite the people of Woodstock to call on them when looking for supplies.

C. L. TILLEY & SON.

To the People of
Carleton and Victoria.

I want your ashes. My men will call from house to house through the two counties buying unleached wood ashes for which they will pay in Welcome Soap. The measure they use will be exact, and you will get paid for exactly the amount of ashes you sell.

I have severed my connection with J. C. Milmore, and am now buying on my own account.

J. H. FRAULEY.

A Fresh Lot of the above Just Received at

R. W. Balloch's.

Centreville, Feb. 1, '97.

We have purchased the stock in

The Hartland Drug Store

Taylor's Brick Block,

Lately occupied by W. E. Thistle.

We have added full lines of

Drugs,

Patent Medicines,

Druggists' Sundries,

And we invite you to buy from us. Our prices are low and our drugs the very best.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

CURTIS & ESTEY,

DRUGGISTS, HARTLAND.

ROTARY FOR SALE.

I have for sale a rotary carriage and saw frame. It can be seen in operation at Hayden's mill.
J. ALBERT HAYDEN.
Woodstock, Jan. 18th, 1897.

TO BE LET.

That pleasantly situated tenement on Park street, in Wellington Ward, now occupied by Fraser Grant. Possession given Nov. 1st.
R. K. JONES.