

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY.

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Editors and Proprietors

WOODSTOCK, N. B., JULY 27, 1898.

THE GAOL QUESTION.

We hope that the special meeting of the county council to consider the gaol question will pass off amicably, and that whatever be the result it will be in the best interests of the county.

The opinion of THE DISPATCH has been given before on this subject. It is that the interests of the majority of the people of the county will be best served by the erection of a new gaol and court house in the town of Woodstock. This is the chief town of the county. Here are all the law offices, here is the Record office. In a word, Woodstock is the principal centre of business, and with due deference to the claims of other places, we hold that Woodstock will occupy, in the future, the position it has done in the past.

New buildings must be erected soon, a new gaol at once, a new court house in the near future. For the credit of the county these new buildings must be up to the times. For the gaol there must be proper sanitary arrangements, ample water, sewerage, etc. The court house should be a useful and ornamental structure, a pride to the finest and most prosperous county in the province.

We, thus, think a majority of the councillors at the coming meeting will decide in favor of erecting the new buildings in Woodstock. They may deem it advisable to build the gaol first and then erect a court house later, or they may decide to go on at once with the building of both, on the ground, most reasonable it seems to us, that the work can so be done cheaper and better. However, the wisdom of the council may safely be trusted to decide this.

MR. MULOCK'S TRIUMPH.

They laugh best who laugh last. When Mr. Mulock, the postmaster general, first introduced the question of a penny postage, he was listened to with attention, but when his proposal was not met half way by the Imperial government, Mr. Mulock was laughed at.

Now, it turns out that the Duke of Norfolk, postmaster general of England, has introduced a bill which carries out Mr. Mulock's belief. In other words, the Imperial government, has come to Mr. Mulock's way of thinking. This is a triumph for Mr. Mulock. There is no doubt about that, and he deserves credit. The move is a good one aside from the question of to whom the credit belongs for bringing it about. A penny, or two cent postage between Canada and the motherland is an important step towards imperial unity. It must lead naturally to two cent postage between points in Canada and points in Canada and the United States. To business men who have scores of letters to write a day, this will be quite a saving. How it will affect the post office department income remains to be seen. It must be a gratification to all of us, to see that the present government is as much attached to the Imperial unity idea, as was its predecessor. So, we are all loyal, and there are no traitors in Canada. Probably, no sensible man ever thought otherwise, whatever might be said on the eve of an election.

SHELLS FULL OF DYNAMITE.

Process Invented to Discharge Them With Gunpowder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Willard S. Isham, formerly of Vermont, now of the city of Mexico, today laid before the ordinance bureaus of the war and navy departments an astonishing proposition. He has invented a process by which shells charged with dynamite may be safely discharged from any piece of artillery by force of gunpowder, the shell bursting by impact.

The ordinance officials were somewhat sceptical at first. They said that if Mr. Isham could successfully fire dynamite with gunpowder he could do something nobody else had ever done. Mr. Isham insisted that he not only could do it, but had done it. He produced letters from the Mexican secretary of war, Gen. Barrio, and the United States minister, Gen. Powell Clayton, both testifying that they had witnessed the experiments with the new process. Gen. Clayton's letter was addressed to Secretary Alger. He said:

"Mr. Isham, under the auspices of the war department, has made two tests of his invention, the latter of which was witnessed by President Diaz, the secretary of war, myself and others. The gun used was a smooth-bore, caliber eight inches, length 9 feet 2 inches, length of bore 8 feet 8 inches, weight 3½ tons. The gun was dismounted and nearly buried in the clay bank of the ravine in which it was discharged. The charge was 15 pounds of black powder, the projectile of the diame-

ter of the piece, cylindrical in form, 20 inches in length, of cast iron, weighing 143 pounds, in addition to the 17 pounds of dynamite it contained.

The gun was discharged by means of a fuse, the bomb striking a bluff 478½ feet distant bursting by impact and dislodging a large quantity of material. There is no doubt that those two tests were successful under the conditions stated. I recommend that under such conditions as the war department may prescribe, he be permitted, under the auspices of the ordinance department, to make further tests of his invention.

Mr. Isham told the ordinance officials that his process would make of every cannon in service a dynamite gun. In the city of Mexico tests he was obliged to use old fashioned east iron shells. With steel projectiles, he says he can load a much greater quantity of dynamite. He employs the service charges of powder and the service shells, but the load the shells carry is dynamite. In 13 in. shells of the present length and construction he says he can fire with perfect safety 300 pounds of No. 1 dynamite, which means 75 per cent. nitro glycerine. This would be equal to 500 pounds of gun cotton or 1200 to 1400 pounds of ordinary powder.

All Mr. Isham asked of the ordinance officials was that they allow him to show them what he could do at the government proving ground. The plans of Mr. Isham were given to thorough examination by the experts of the bureaus. Commander O'Neill, chief of the ordinance bureau, went over the mathematical demonstration carefully, and said that it was correct. He told Mr. Isham that he was the first man who had ever fired a charge of dynamite with a charge of powder except by the use of a long air tube to act as a cushion. He said he believed the process would work. "But," he added, until some other nation adopts the use of dynamite, I would not recommend that dynamite be carried by our navy."

Mr. Isham received encouragement to believe that when the ordinance board of the war department meets it will decide to permit his tests. In all dynamite guns now in service compressed air is employed to propel the dynamite projectile. The guns on the Vesuvius are operated by pneumatic force. The charges employed in the midnight bombardment of Santiago defences were gun cotton, not dynamite.

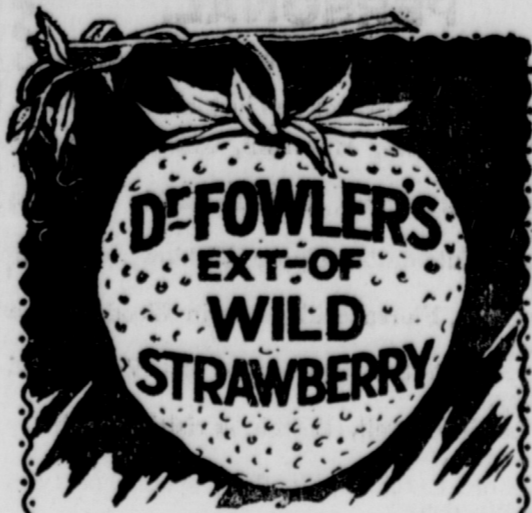
On the Washington Co. Railway.

MARION, Maine, July 17th.

DEAR EDITOR,—As quite a number of the readers of your paper have friends and relatives staying for a short time in this vicinity I thought a few words concerning their doings and welfare would not come amiss. We are working on the Washington county railroad on the 27th mile from Calais, Me., through dense forests and dismal swamps, and along the shores of lakes, under our contractor Kenneth McDonald, of Perth, Victoria Co., N. B. Our nearest neighbour is half a mile away, and that is the only dwelling within a radius of five miles. Therefore we have to board in tents on the right of way, and for that purpose a company of twelve young men was formed and an outfit purchased consisting of tents, bedding, cooking stoves, dishes, etc., amounting to something over \$200.00. We have nineteen boarders and all seem to be well satisfied with the delicious food which is served out by our cook John Ross who is ably assisted by Waldo Fenlason who is officiating as cookee. Our sleeping apartments consist of three large house tents which afford slight resistance to the raids of the mosquitoes which are an abundant crop and are as large as Klondike can produce. Our cooking and eating apartment is a large frame structure covered with tarred paper. Our men are divided up into five crews. Josh Grant, Duncan McDonald and Edwin Mallory have charge of a gang of carts. David Armstrong, Leve Morehouse and Howard McLaughlan are engaged in blasting out the huge granite boulders which cover the ground in all directions under their forman Wm. Congdon. Dennis McGary and Stillman Armstrong each have a crew casting out bog and are making it a paying business. Murdoch Matheson from Hartland is our blacksmith and keeps the drills and picks in good working order. Gilbert McDonald acts as clerk and book-keeper for the company and Fred Bartlett is head time keeper over this nine mile section and brings our mail daily, and many anxious eyes look for missives from Perth and other parts when he appears on the scene. Berton Brewer had his finger badly bruised a few days ago while holding drill. So he is now driving the big team which weighs 1200 lbs. and would weigh more if their hides were all on. It took Dave and Fred two days and a night to bring them from Pembroke a distance of 18 miles, the latter is loosing his hair on account of grief over some matter. One of our Perth Centre boys is thinking of residing in St. Stephen in the future.

Thanking you for space I am yours,
H. McLAUGHLAN.

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Power At The Paris Exposition.

At the coming exposition in Paris, no less than 15,000 horse power will be used for lighting and 5000 horse power for furnishing electric power to the various parts of the grounds. As far as possible all the machinery exhibited will be shown at work, and for this purpose electric conductors will be laid down to all points on the grounds. The boiler plant will be located at the Champ de Mars, and will occupy two spaces of 130x390 feet each, one being to French boilers, and the other to those of foreign makers. This plant will be in itself a very interesting exhibit. It is proposed to provide a capacity for evaporating not less than 440,000 pounds of water per hour.—Ex.

Toronto Firemen Testify.

M. McCartney, Lombard St. Fire Hall, Toronto dated March 4th, 1897, states:—"Am subject to very painful conditions of costiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I trust this may be of benefit to others."

Captain Longhow (yarning)—Well, and after that, you know, I was severely wounded in the Musuldoolah. Fair young thing—How very dreadful. I—er—hope that's nowhere very painful, is it?

"Unless you soon fall off sir," said the lady in her pony cart, who had made several unsuccessful attempts to pass a persevering beginner on a bicycle occupying the whole road. "I am afraid I shall miss my train."

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Also, Furnaces, Farmers' Boilers, Stoves of All Descriptions.

One and Two Horse Seeders, Turnip Drills, Pulpers,

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in the market, consisting in part of the CELEBRATED No. 21, 30, 8 and 6. They are guaranteed not to be Chilled Plows, but Genuine Crucible Steel Mouldboards, Hard Outside with Soft Centres.

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WOODSTOCK.

A New Klondyke in Woodstock.

There is no need going to Yukon for a CARRIAGE or HEAVY WAGON. We have a number of our New Carriages in the ware room and invite any one desiring one to call and inspect. We have well under way fifty carriages that will soon be ready for the market. In heavy stock for waggons we have a big supply, and anyone intending to purchase invite their attention, come and look it over and decide for yourself. All wheels are boiled in oil before tiring. Our designs are the latest, and personal attention is given to all departments, none but skilled workmen are employed. One of the proprietors always on hand to attend customers. Now is the time before the busy season sets in to have your Repairing and Painting done by the best of mechanics. Try us with your orders, satisfaction assured. Charges moderate.

CHESTNUT & HIP ELL,

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