

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY

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CHARLES APPLEBY & T. CARL L. KETCHUM.
Editors and Proprietors

WOODSTOCK, N. B., JUNE 8, 1898.

THE PREFERENTIAL RATE.

For almost a year imports from England have been allowed a rebate in duty of 12 1/2 per cent and in a few weeks the rebate will be enlarged to 25 per cent. If two shipments of the same kind of goods came to a merchant in Woodstock, one from England and one from the United States, upon which the duty was \$100, the Woodstock importer would have to pay the full \$100 on the American line, while he would have to pay only \$75 on the goods from England. New South Wales and the West India colonies also benefit by this preferential rate.

Under a system of party government (and the system is the best conceivable, at present, at all events) no damaging admissions can be made by an opposition. But if the oppositions could make admissions they would probably admit that the present government had made a good move in adopting the preferential rate.

The argument has been used that before giving England preference, we should extract preference for ourselves in her market, but to this it may satisfactorily be replied that England does not stand in the relation of a foreign country to us. By giving her the preference good results have already accrued, and even better results will accrue, presently. Again, we could not expect England to forsake her policy of free trade, in order to give us a preference, at a moment's notice. It is doubtful, indeed, if England will ever give up her fiscal system, (which is the only system approved by leading economists) certainly she will not give it up, in a hurry.

Perhaps the best way to find out the advantage to us of this preferential rate is by reading the comments of our neighbors to the south. The Boston Herald, noticeably, has always advocated freer trade between Canada and the States. It frankly admits that New England looks to gain by such a policy. In a recent issue the Herald has a thoughtful editorial on the question. It says:—"The effect of this preferential duty upon the trade of the United States can hardly fail to be distinctly disastrous." It points out that before this departure, American goods were displacing English goods in the Canadian markets. "Year after year, we have succeeded in finding in Canada more and more of a market that was formerly held by English manufacturers and merchants, and this because we made the goods that the Canadians wanted and were in a position to sell them at prices better than those offered by our English competitors." Proceeding, the Herald laments that the tables must be turned under the preferential tariff, and admits that they have already begun to turn. "When one realizes how close the competition is that exists in modern trade, and how small fractions in prices control sales and purchases, it is not at all surprising to be told that in the last ten months we have not made those advances in Canadian trade, when compared with our English rivals, which characterized our practices in the four or five years prior to the first of last July."

The Herald says:—"There is but little doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates in the ministry would have granted to the United States the same preferential consideration that they granted to England, if we had been willing to make even moderate reciprocal concessions. But these were not ready to make; in fact, Congress has been unwilling to take the first step toward making any concession at all, and hence, beginning with the first of last July, the new preferential duty went into effect, to the benefit, to this extent, of Great Britain."

"Because some of the congressmen from Maine are afraid that the potatoes that are raised in that state will be competed with by potatoes grown in Canada—although we sell each year in Canada a great many more agricultural products than we buy in Canada—and because the congressman who represents Gloucester in the House of Representatives is afraid of a trifling competition in the fish trade, we are imperilling a trade which is essentially to our local well being and one of sufficient magnitude to be of national interest. We have found a market for American wares in Canada, as we have said, to the extent of nearly \$60,000,000 a year, the Canadians buying of us far more than we ever think of buying of them. We are now putting this tremendous interest in peril in order to prevent a possible competition, which, if it were carried to its extreme, would not make a difference in our purchases of more than a few hundred thousands a year. And yet the blind sacrifice of this enormous trade is what some people, who are doing what they can to bring it about, assume to be statesmanship."

The preferential tariff has proved an admirable stroke, and will do more towards securing us a fair reciprocity treaty than any move of recent years. In the meantime we have the advantage of securing English goods more freely than before, and, on the whole, England turns out about the best of everything. If there is any hustling to be done to bring about reciprocity between the U. S. and Canada, let the New England people do the hustling, now.

A Wonderful Letter

From a Grateful Man.

Paine's Celery Compound Saved His Life.

Physicians, Medicines and Mineral Springs Failed Him in His Time of Need.

A Prominent Druggist Vouches for the Truth of Every Statement.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,

GENTLEMEN:—I think it my duty, without solicitation from any one, to write in the interests of other sufferers, and give you a testimonial in favor of your (to me) almost miraculous remedy, Paine's Celery Compound. For more than a year I was suffering from the agonizing pains of sciatica, and after trying all that medical skill could devise, and using many remedies, patent and otherwise, I concluded to try the Hot Springs at Banff. I took the treatment thoroughly and carefully for six weeks, and came home at the end of that time racked with pain and weighing 43 pounds less. At this juncture, when hope had almost fled; I heard of Paine's Celery Compound. It seemed suited to my case, and I sent to my druggist, J. H. Higginbotham, of this place, and asked about it. He recommended it to me, and I took a bottle. I soon began to feel better, and after taking the second bottle I was a cured man and threw away my crutches.

I kept a bottle on hand in case of any return of the complaint. I am now 58 years old, and I feel as spry and healthy and free from pain as I ever did in my life. I was born in Norfolk, England, and came to Canada when only three years old. I was brought up in the township of Cornwall, Ontario, and came to Manitoba eight years ago. Have always been a farmer, and am able to do hard work now as ever I was.

With a heart full of gratitude for the benefits derived from the use of your remedy, and a wish to influence others who may suffer, I gladly and freely indite this letter.

Yours gratefully,

JAMES LEVERINGTON,
Virten, Man.

Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, the successful and extremely popular druggist of Virten, vouches for Mr. Leverington's statements, as follows:

I have known Mr. Leverington for two years or more, and can confirm what he says in regard to his cure by Paine's Celery Compound. Ever since his cure he has been sounding its praises, and he is a perfect enthusiast on the subject of Paine's Celery Compound. I believe him to be thoroughly reliable.

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Druggist.

Porto Rico.

The island of Porto Rico is the most beautiful, fertile and productive of all the Antilles. Compared with Cuba, it is very small—not so large as the smallest of the six provinces into which the former island is divided. It is only ninety miles long from tip to tip and thirty-six broad at the broadest part. The total area is 3550 square miles—one-third smaller than Connecticut and not quite twice as large as Delaware.

The configuration of the island is different from that of Cuba, writes W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record. The land rises immediately from the seashore into a group of hills and mountains, culminating in a peak 3678 feet high. These mountains are covered with magnificent timber and intersected with lovely valleys, watered by running streams, with a deep, rich soil that produces luxuriant crops of all tropical staples. It is said to be even more fertile than that of Cuba, if such a thing were possible, but owing to the hills and the rocks the proportion of the land susceptible to cultivation is very much smaller. The chief products are sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton and fruits of all kinds, and the arable land is pretty well taken up. There are supposed to be very rich mineral deposits. Gold, iron, copper, lead, salt and antimony have been worked for 200 or 300 years with a profit; but agriculture has paid so much better that the mineral resources have been left undeveloped. The timber upon the mountains is extremely valuable, being composed of the finest cabinet woods, and is easily accessible in the rainy season, when the streams are high.

The climate of Porto Rico is much more healthful than that of Cuba, and is as good as that of any tropical country on earth, owing to the absence of swamps, jungles, and other lowlands which breed malaria. There is certainly no place in the West Indies so agreeable, so far as climate and tem-

perature are concerned. The natural conditions are almost perfect. Yellow fever and other tropical diseases are unknown, except when they are brought into the seaports from the other islands. The thermometer often falls as low as 50 Fahrenheit during the winter season and never rises above 85 in midsummer. The nights are always cool, and a sea breeze springs up regularly about 11 o'clock in the morning and goes down at sunset.

Porto Rico is densely populated, the total number of people enumerated at the last census being 784,709, or more than half as many as there are in Cuba. If they were scattered evenly over the island, they would run about 22 to the square mile, but they are confined in towns and villages in the fertile valleys and upon the coast, while the timber lands are totally uninhabited. Ninety per cent. of the population are negroes or mulattoes; at least 400,000 are pure blooded descendants of the slaves that were brought over from Africa by the Spaniards. The white population does not exceed 50,000—35,000 Spaniards, and a few England, Germans, Dutchmen, Danes, Chinese and South-Americans and Canary Islanders. Only 96,867 of the population can read and write, and they constitute the upper and middle classes in the cities and larger towns. The blacks are absolutely illiterate. There are no schools except those kept by the priests, and they are not encouraged. In the larger towns are several private schools for the rich, but there is no place where the children of the common people can get an education.

The capital, San Juan, is a picturesque place on the northern coast, with a population of 23,414. Ponce de Leon, on the southern coast, has a large population and is more popular and prosperous, having 87,000 people. St. Germaine has 30,000 and there are two or three other cities of more than 10,000 population.

The city of San Juan was founded by Ponce de Leon, who in 1508 became its governor. San Juan is situated upon an island connected with the mainland by a bridge and a causeway. A fine high road extends across through the sugar regions to the city of Ponce. San Juan is protected by an enormous citadel which stands upon a rock which projects into the sea and is surrounded by massive walls of stone and cement, in some places 100 feet high. The harbor is attractive and the city is a favorite place for Spanish sailors and soldiers because of the fine climate and other attractions.

The body of Ponce de Leon, who died in Cuba of wounds received from the Indians in Florida, was brought to Porto Rico and deposited in a lead case under the altar of the church of the Dominicans, and in the main plaza of the city is a monument to the memory of that romantic seeker of the fountain of youth. The inscription reads: "This narrow grave contains the remains of a man who was a lion by name and by deed."—Ex.

Dr. Chase's Cures Catarrh after Operations

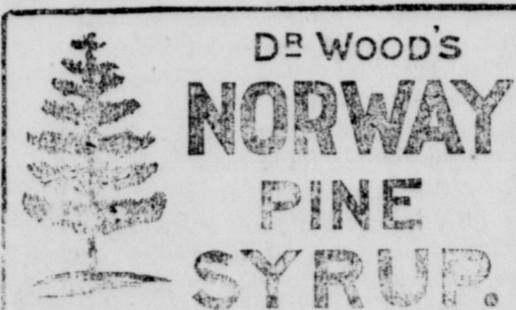
My boy, aged fourteen, has been a sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure.

G. H. FORD,
Foreman, Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

Summer Tours By The Canadian Pacific Railway.

We have received from the Company a copy of their Summer Tour book for 1898, Tourist tickets advertised therein are on sale from June 1st to Sept. 30th and are good for passage until Oct. 31st. For the public these books are divided to show tours to the Central portion of their line viz, Quebec and Ontario; to the Maritime Provinces; to the Lake District; also across the continent to Banff, the Kootenay District and the Pacific Coast. Anyone contemplating a trip during the Summer will do well to procure a copy giving rates and routes to the point they wish to travel. Address correspondence to A. H. Notman A. G. P. A., C. P. R. St. John, N. B.

A gambler will let his wife and children starve, he will starve himself, and still risk his last coin on the hazard of the die, the turn of a card, or the speed of a horse.—G. R. Sims.



DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.
THE MOST PROMPT, Pleasant and Perfect Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

The healing anti-consumptive virtues of the Norway Pine are combined in this medicine with Wild Cherry and other pectoral Herbs and Balsams to make a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds.

Price - 25c. and 50c.

SHIRTS!

Our stock is now complete in colored fronts. We have the newest designs on the market. Checks and stripes will be the swell effects for summer. Also a fine line of colored shirts with or without collars 75c. to \$1.00.

Our soft front goods will be here before the 24th. They were bought late therefore they are the newest out for summer wear. Our new summer ties will be here with them.

Come in and see us.

**THE HUB,
NO. 2, MAIN STREET.**

Good Herring.

We have yet in stock a few Half Barrels of those Good Herring, at Lowest Prices. Call and see them.

**C. M. SHERWOOD & BRO.
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 & HIPWELL,

Opposite Small & Fisher Co.,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Business Is Business.

AND BUSINESS is what we are after, and Business is what we are getting and is very rapidly increasing. To get all this it is necessary to please your customers, to give them just what they require. That is our business to suit all classes of people, rich and poor, short and stout, tall and slim, from the most particular to the easy going people that always look as if their clothes were made for them. If you have not worn one of our suits leave your order at once as we will do our best to please you. We wish to call special attention to our trimmings which are first class in every particular.

Yours Respectively,
Geo. W. Gibson,

Best Goods. (Formerly Porter & Gibson,)
Best Work. OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
Best Results. Queen Street, Woodstock.

FLOWERS.

Roses and Carnations, Floral Emblems and Bouquets, At Thomas Troy's Greenhouse.

Also, House Plants of every description, Bedding Out Plants, Cabbage Plants, Cauliflower, Tomato, Celery and Cucumber Plants ready 1st of May. All orders promptly attended to.

THOMAS TROY,
Opp. L.P. Fisher, Main St. Woodstock, N.B.

The Interior Decoration

of your home should have some of your attention at this season. Mr. Turner has just returned from the Toronto Art School, and he will be glad to place at your disposal what he has learned there. Ask us about Alabastine. It is a good thing. Let us give you estimates on Papering, Painting or Plain Work.

TURNER & FIELDS.
Orders left at Aberdeen Hotel, or W. F. Dibblee & Son's Store.