

THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 5. NO. 52.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., MAY 31, 1899.

PRICE TWO CENTS

GLOVES —AND— NECKWEAR.

Late arrivals render our stock a most desirable one to inspect when in want of either Gloves or Neckwear.

Driving Gloves, Dress Gloves,
New Designs in Neckwear.

JOHN McLAUCHLAN,
Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

SETTLED.

We have got everything set to rights in our new store and have in stock **NEW CROP EXTRA CHOICE**

Porto Rice Molasses.

This is the season of the year for Canned Vegetables—our stock is fresh and of good variety. Christie's Fancy Biscuits just received. Call and see us.

NOBLE & TRAFTON,

Telephone 42-2.

64 Main Street.

The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company

Closed their Books Dec. 31st, 1898,

Without a dollar of interest overdue.	With an increase of 713 policies and 639 lives during '98.
Without a dollar's worth of real estate ever having been owned by the company.	With a new business of over \$2,100,000.
Without ever having foreclosed a mortgage.	With total insurance in force, \$7,985,850.00.
Without a dollar of claims in dispute.	With a death rate in their thirteenth year of only \$5.38 for each \$1,000 of average risk carried during the year.
With a larger new business than in any previous year.	With a death rate of only 3.44 per 1,000 of average number of policies in force.
With a premium income for '98 of \$188,744.14	With a record for care and economy unexcelled.
With an interest income of 25,381.55	Such has been their record. It is a record of steady, solid progress. Where is there a clearer record, or one that can beat it in any respect?
With an increase in total income of 17,538.00	
With an increase in assets of 85,022.72	
With an increase in expenses of only 714.58	
With total assets amounting to 667,214.22	

T. A. LINDSAY,

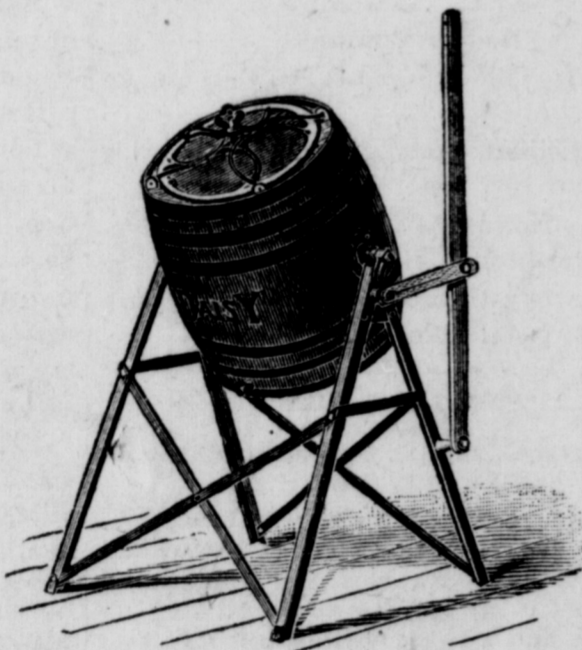
Special Agent,

Woodstock, N. B.

E. R. MACHUM,

Mgr. Maritime Provinces,

St. John, N. B.



DAISY CHURNS.

THE LATEST IMPROVED WITH STEEL FRAMES AND BALL BEARINGS.

On account of the ball bearings (the same as used in best high grade bicycles) this churn runs much easier than the old style barrel churn, and requires very little labor to operate it.

The price of this improved churn is no higher than the ordinary barrel churn. We have all sizes on exhibition at our store. Call and see them.

W. F. DIBBLEE & SON.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

A Centennial Cook Stove almost new. A Top Carriage. **VALTER ATHERTON,** Atherton Bros., King St.

House situated on Main St., nearly opposite Chestnut & Hipwell's factory. Apply to **MR. C. N. SCOTT,** Small & Fisher's office.

AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE

Who Spent Some Hours In a Cell at
The Police Station.

And Heard An Interesting Conversation Bearing on The Recent Fires Which Have Alarmed the Town—The Young Chaps in a Sad Box.

On the Queen's birthday there were three alarms of fire. Two were sounded by reason of a fire in a wretched old eyecore of a building in what is commonly called "White-chapel" district, a little beyond the bridge on Main street South, on the north side. The other alarm was from a building adjoining. On Thursday there was an alarm which came because of fire in an old vacant trap, the property of Henry Upham, not far from Dickinson's tannery. Yet another alarm was from a vacant house on Connell street. On Friday the bell rang early in the afternoon when it was found that a barn near the Wm. Flynn house was fired. Everyone of these fires are said to have been the work of an incendiary. A deliberate attempt was made to fire the Lynch building late on Friday afternoon. At the time of writing no arrests have been made. Citizens are becoming nervous, and the firemen irritable, and no wonder. If any one individual is set upon burning the town, and is not caught in time, he will undoubtedly meet with success sooner or later.

On Friday evening about ten o'clock the fire alarm again was sounded, and it was found that Henry Upham's barn in a backfield off the lower end of the town was on fire. Four barns altogether were burned to the ground beside a considerable quantity of hay and oats. A mowing machine and a threshing machine were fortunately in a small building some distance away which escaped the fire. The department did all they could, but feeling sure that the fire was set by an incendiary, they held themselves in readiness to start for any other part in town from which an alarm might be rung.

On Monday evening Police Officers MacFarlane and McCarron arrested three youths whom they suspected of being implicated in causing one or more of the numerous fires, which have bewildered and angered the firemen and the police alike, and have put fear into the hearts of decently abiding citizens.

The names of the young gentlemen are John Ricker, Wm. McQuarrie, Harry Smith. John Smith, father of the last named was also arrested on a charge of using profane language, including a multitude of cuss words, more or less violent in their nature.

The proceedings were held in the town council room, before Mr. Dibblee, P. M.

John Smith first appeared on the scene. Constable MacFarlane laid the information setting forth that the defendant did violently "curse and swear." He pleaded not guilty. His Worship the Mayor acted on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Stephen B. Appleby appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. MacFarlane stated that on the previous night he saw the defendant crossing Connell street. Thos. McCarron was with me. I asked Smith where his boy was. He asked what I wanted of him. I told him we wanted him about this fire that had been set. He flew into a rage and said by the H— I will protect that boy and you will not arrest him. We then arrested him and put him in the lock up. I was also acting as town marshal for three or four months.

To Mr. Appleby—I have told all as near as I know that took place between me and Smith. I cannot remember having said more to him or he to me than I have stated. I have known him for 20 years. He now works with Herbert N. Payson. As far as I know he is a diligent industrious man. I arrested him for swearing on the street. I had no time to caution him, I had no time. He went off like a fire-cracker. I saw Mr. Payson after the arrest, and I told him in substance that it was none of his business. I said to Payson that if I was relieved of my office I would soon shut his wind off. I had no malice in arresting Smith.

Thos. McCarron, night watch and constable said:—I was with McFarlane when he arrested John Smith. It was between eight and nine and quite dark. McFarlane asked Smith where his boy was. Smith says "What do you want of him?" McFarlane said he wanted him about this fire. Smith said "You are not going to get the boy." McFarlane said "we must have him". Smith says "By the L—J" slapping his hands together "I will show you that you won't get the boy." He says "I am going to stand between you and the boy and I will show you that." McFarlane then arrested him. McFarlane took hold and I took hold, I wouldn't be behind.

Mr. Appleby thought the town had put its affairs in the hands of a man who is utterly unfit for his duties, and an entirely ignorant man.

Mr. Murphy—I think that is very unkind. Mr. Appleby—This man is arrested for a thoughtless act. Smith is an industrious man, and is a law abiding citizen. If McFarlane wanted to arrest this man he could have let him go home at night and come to the Police court this morning. When Mr. Payson asked why Smith was arrested he was told that if he, McFarlane was not clothed with his office, he would soon shut his (Payson's) mouth. He hoped the council would soon remove the reproach of having such a man an officer of the town.

If McFarlane were justified in this, any gentleman in this town might be arrested at his will and pleasure. If he were worth anything Smith had cause of action against him.

Mayor Murphy thought his learned friend had overstepped all the bounds of modesty, and had not acted with his usual calmness and good judgment, when he spoke as he did. He, as mayor, was acting in the discharge of his duties. McFarlane was not a creation of the town council. He was only acting as marshal in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Gibson on account of sickness. He did not think McFarlane was justified in giving the reply to Payson that he did. Payson had a right to a civil answer, as for Smith, he was a good man and true. He did not think that the by-law covered this case. His Honour dismissed the case.

Wm. Nason charged with stealing harness from Atherton brothers, was remanded till this morning at 10 o'clock.

The three young men charged with arson were then brought into court. Ricker said he was 21, McQuarrie 11, Smith 13, years old. The building as defined by his worship is an old house owned by Dr. Smith and Mr. Winslow, in the district known as White-chapel. The boys pleaded not guilty.

Robt. Kennedy was the first witness. He said—I have charge of the town team. On the 24th of May, the fire alarm was sounded three times. The first alarm was between one and two o'clock. I was there before the bell rang and tried to put the fire out with a pail of water, but could not. I think McQuarrie was around there. The fire must have been set on purpose. Another alarm was from the same building, and another, in the evening from an adjoining building. I think I saw the boys there in the evening. Rickers and McQuarrie live handy to the building, and Smith not quite so close. Since then I have had conversation with Rickers and McQuarrie. I think it was on Saturday. I was working on the side hill near the place and they were around. I kind of accused them of setting the fire. McQuarrie said he did not do it but Johnnie did it. Johnnie said McQuarrie was a liar. McQuarrie said "Johnnie you cannot deny it." Harry Smith was not there. I don't think I have had any conversation with them since. There have been five or six alarms since then. The fires were evidently the work of incendiaries.

Harry Baird was at the last fire. The boys spent the night in the lock up. I spent most of the night there. I went in voluntarily. McQuarrie was in the cell with Nason and Johnnie Rickers in another. I was in the cell between McQuarrie and Rickers. When McFarlane had gone away Rickers shouted to McQuarrie, Don't you tell that I set the fire. Nason spoke up and said, Who did set the fires anyway? Then they both spoke up and said, "Harry Smith set the fires." Then, they brought in John Smith and locked him in the cell with Johnnie Rickers. Smith began swearing at Rickers for mixing his boy up in the fire business. He told Johnnie that if he mixed his boy up in the fire business he would thump his A—heart out. Rickers got scared then and did not say anything. Rickers said McQuarrie knew nothing about the fires and did not set them. That was all I heard doing the night. When Harry Smith was brought in he was put in the cell with Nason and McQuarrie and he said if McQuarrie says that I did it I will punch your head off. Then Smith said "It was Johnnie set the fire and I saw him do it."

The case was going on when THE DISPATCH went to press.

Town Improvement.

It is noticeable that householders are taking more pains in cleaning up around their premises than formerly. This is a most welcome change. If every householder would do what he can to brighten up and beautify the home, Woodstock will be transformed into a beautiful town. No doubt the street committee will do all that they can to aid citizens in this laudable movement. In New Glasgow, N. S., according to the Chronicle, somewhat of a similar improvement is taking place. Fences are being removed, and Hawthorn, lilac and privet hedges are taking their place. Then, they have a town improvement society, which, from what our contemporary says, does a lot of good in this direction. A great improvement is noted here, in the removal of W. B. Belyea's fence, adding greatly to the improvement of his place. Hugh Hay is fixing up his property on Main street. Residents on Chapel and Connell street are sprucing up a bit, and a general spirit of neatness seems to pervade in the town. The instructions which the Board of Health has given to Inspector MacFarlane will without doubt be thoroughly carried out by him. Let the town people support his hands in every way possible. Why? even the police court is being renovated.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY

In Connection with Disclosure Proceedings Before Wm. Connell.

Alban Estabrooks Lays an Information Against Samuel Lewis—Summary of Monday's Testimony—Defendant's Recorded Statements Under Comparison.

Perjury is a pretty severe offence according to our laws. A man found guilty of it may be sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary, and yet some cynical lawyers will tell us that perjury is not at all infrequent. Informations charging people with perjury are, however, not generally laid, on substantial foundation.

An information of perjury was laid against Samuel Lewis of Coldstream, by Alban Estabrooks, and after considerable difficulty Deputy Sheriff Foster and Constable Woolverton secured their man. He was brought to Woodstock goal, and the examination by Mr. Dibblee, P. M., was begun on Monday afternoon, Mr. W. P. Jones prosecuting, and Mr. D. B. Gallagher looking after the prisoner's interests.

The alleged perjury was committed at certain disclosure proceedings held before Wm. M. Connell, clerk of the peace, during the present month of May.

Alban W. Estabrooks was the first witness. He said:—I reside in the county and know the defendant Samuel Lewis. I laid the information in this matter. I was not present at the examination before Wm. Connell, but Mr. Connell showed me the evidence given by Mr. Lewis, and my information was based on that.

W. M. Connell clerk of the peace said:—I know the defendant. He was examined before me in 1896 and also in 1899. There were two examinations in that year. The first was held in the matter of Samuel Lewis a debtor in Carleton Co. goal at the suit of D. McLeod Vince, on the 3rd of this May. It was for the purpose of disclosure. After hearing the evidence I refused to allow the disclosure. Another examination was held before me on the same suit. In the examination on the 3rd of May the defendant gave certain evidence respecting bills of sale given to R. K. Jones. He said, on one occasion, I do not think I owed Jones \$200, I gave him a bill of sale. The last I gave was three years last fall. It was on stock and farming utensils. There were two horses mentioned in it. I do not know how many cattle or cows. There were about five cows, but do not know for sure, probably four or five head of young cattle, a double waggon, a mowing machine. The consideration for this bill of sale was about \$800 if I remember right. I did not owe him \$800, I do not think I owed him \$500. I never thought I ever owed Jones over \$200. I did not read bill of sale but do not know what is all contained in bill of sale. Some of the property is dead, some of it is sold, and do not know where it is. I sold some of property in bill of sale by consent of Jones, I agreed with him that I was to sell, or do with property as I pleased. The mowing machine and double waggon were sold back to the boys. I had no such horse as the brown colored horse at that time, a horse seven years old, got from McIntosh. Two of the cows died two years ago this spring. Mr. Jones told me he was protecting me in taking the bill of sale by baulking Alban Estabrooks in his judgment against me. I had no sheep at that time. I never had a rake. The boys bought a rake from Johnson & Co.

Another examination was held the 8th of May in the same suit heard before me. Part of the testimony in the examination was given by agreement. Mr. Gallagher objected to this testimony as proceedings were irregular. Samuel Lewis said in this examination that he made an assignment to the sheriff. I have had no money, had \$25 to go away with have had no money since. I was examined in suit of Alban Estabrooks against me. After I gave bill of sale to Mr. Jones, I do not remember whether I swore that the bill of sale for \$450 was given to protect me against R. K. Jones. There was a mistake in the record it should have been against Alban Estabrooks. I do not think I owed Mr. Jones at any one time over \$200.

I held an examination in Estabrooks vs. Lewis Sept. 14, 1896. This was a compulsory disclosure. On his examination on that occasion Samuel Lewis said Randolph Jones owns seven or eight cows, and six or seven head of young cattle and sixteen sheep. He owns a good part of what is on the farm and my sons own the rest of it. I owed Jones at the time I gave new bill of sale about \$400. I think I owe him \$400 or \$500. There were two horses on the bill of sale. There are ten cows, the same that I gave Jones the bill of sale of.

At the time of going to press the magistrate had not decided whether to send the prisoner up for trial, or submit the case for the consideration of the attorney general.