

THE WOODSTOCK DISPATCH.

ISSUED WEDNESDAY

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., APRIL 19, 1899.

THE TAX-PAYER'S BURDEN.

There is a good deal of criticism of the assessment levied this year, and many of our ratepayers are expressing dissatisfaction frankly and openly. They say our burdens are increasing every year, at a rate far exceeding any increase in the number of those who bear them, and there are hints that the town is even less able, now, than formerly to carry the burden.

Certainly, our assessment is increasing, and they are ultra-hopeful who can look for a reduction in the future. The question we have to ask ourselves is "Who is to blame?"

THE DISPATCH has no hesitation in answering the question. The citizens themselves, the ratepayers, are to blame. This paper has always contended that the interest taken by the vast majority of our citizens in civic affairs, is absolutely lukewarm. Go to any business man before an election, and ask him if he will enter the council. His answer is "No! I haven't time." Then he grumbles like a bear with a sore head, because the affairs of the town are not well conducted.

It has been customary during the past few years to have a meeting of citizens before the nomination of a new mayor and council, to hear the statement of the outgoing council. Last year there was a fair attendance, but not nearly as representative a meeting as it should have been. But, here was the peculiar feature. Scarcely one present had a word of criticism to make. And yet that occasion was especially given for the full discussion of town affairs. If the wealthy property owners of the town will not take an interest in town affairs, they have themselves to blame, when they stay awake at night thinking of their tax-bills.

It is not much of an argument to say that twenty years ago, our taxation was so much smaller. The same may probably be said of every city or town in Canada, that within the past two decades has cultivated a taste for, what then would have been considered luxuries, but now are looked on as necessities.

Still there is reason for putting on the brakes, and, having a good system of water-works, a fairly good sewerage and electric light system, no reason appears to be at hand, to prevent an era of economy and debt-reducing, for the future.

LONDON'S GREAT BANK THEFT.

Things That Make the Stolen Notes Hard to Get Rid of.

The daring, clever bank robber so seldom attempts to operate in workaday, modern London that the metropolis feels a grateful admiration for the impudent rascal who walked off with \$300,000 in cold cash from the cashier's drawer in Parr's Bank. It was really a handsome, though unintended compliment which the police and public promptly paid to transatlantic smartness when they assumed at once that "nobody but an American would have dared to attempt so bold a crime." It was rather disappointing therefore to find, as now proves to be the case, that a confederate, if not the thief himself, must have been a clerk in the bank. A great, romantic robbery is thus reduced to a vulgar theft, which has only the size of the booty to raise it above the level of an ordinary embezzlement.

The feature of the affair which will attract American attention more than any other is the fact that the greater part of the stolen money was made useless to the thieves by the system which renders English bank notes traceable by their numbers. Every English bank keeps a careful record of every bank note which passes through its hands. If you cash a cheque at an English bank the teller will make a memorandum, in a book kept for the purpose, of the number and denomination of every bank note before he hands it over the counter. If you tender a bank note in payment of a telegram or postage stamps at any post office you must write your name and address upon the back thereof before it will be accepted. It should be borne in mind that there are no notes of a smaller denomination than £5, or \$25 approximately, so that these precautions are not so irksome as they would be with paper money in the United States. Furthermore, the English bank notes are twice the size of the American, are white, and always clean, and have no printing or engraving except upon the face.

It is not possible, however, to stop payment upon an English bank note. The Bank of England must pay cash on demand without any demur, even if it knows the note to have been stolen. The bank may, of course, but at its own risk, give the holder of a stolen note into custody on suspicion of being a thief, and such a course would probably be followed if one of the notes stolen

from Parr's Bank last Monday should be presented for payment. Once, and once only, has the Bank of England refused to cash its notes because they had been stolen, and in that case the refusal was speedily repented of. It was in the early days of the bank, and the amount involved was £20,000. The notes were presented by a man, whose assertion that he had bought them was not disputed, and whose personal integrity was above suspicion. They had, however, undoubtedly been stolen, and on that ground the bank refused to pay the money. The man went out into the city and began to spread it abroad that the bank was shaky and couldn't cash his notes, and as he backed his assertion by displaying his indisputable paper the assertion would in all probability soon have caused a run on the bank, and in a few minutes the messenger came to say that the notes would be cashed if he would present them again.

The loss or destruction of its notes is, however, an important source of profit to the Bank of England. The figures have not been printed during recent years, but during the 40 years previous to 1832 it amounted to no less a sum than \$6,500,000. It was no great hardship therefore that on one occasion the bank was compelled to pay the sum of \$150,000 twice over. Many years ago a bank director lost a note for £30,000. But as he was a man of credit, and as there was no doubt about the loss of the bill, he gave the usual indemnity and got the money. Many years after, when the man had long been dead, the paper was presented. It was payable on demand, and had come from abroad in the ordinary way of business, and the sum it represented had to be handed over, and as the indemnity that had been given was repudiated by the heirs of the man who had given it, and for some reason could not be enforced, the bank on that occasion had to put £30,000 on the debit side of the account. For once in a way it paid double honor to a bit of its own paper.

The bank will always honour a proved demand, based upon the destruction of its notes by fire, wreck, or accident. In case of theft like that Parr's Bank, it makes special arrangement. Before the return of £40,000 of the stolen notes on Thursday, the Bank of England directors had offered to invest the missing amount, £60,000 in consols, paying the interest thereon to Parr's Bank, and after a series of years, if the notes had not been presented to turn over the principal under guarantee to the despoiled bank. This offer was made on account of the extreme improbability of the notes, especially those of large denomination, ever being presented for payment. There have been several instances of stolen notes of the denominations of £1,000 being presented by honest holders, and that, too, without any trace of the thieves being found. The most recent case was that of a bookmaker on a Paris race-course, who accepted a £1,000 bank note, and of course it was cashed by the bank. In view of the well-known fact that there is a ready market in Amsterdam for stolen jewels to any amount, it is curious that there should not be "fences" on the Continent for so easily negotiable securities as English bank notes.—Chicago Interior-Ocean.

Honest Advice Free to Men.

The DISPATCH is requested to publish the following: All men who are suffering from overwork, excess or youthful errors, are aware that most medical firms advertising to cure these conditions cannot be relied upon. Mr. Graham, a resident of London, Ont., living at 437 1/2 Richmond St., was for a long time a sufferer from above troubles and after trying in vain many advertised remedies, electric belts, etc., became almost discouraged and hopeless. Finally he confided in an old Clergyman who directed him to an eminent and reliable physician, through whose skillful treatment a speedy and perfect cure was obtained.

Knowing to his own sorrow that so many poor sufferers are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, Mr. Graham considers it his duty to give his fellow-men the benefit of his experience and assist them to a cure by informing anyone who will write to him in strict confidence where to be cured. No attention can be given to those writing out of mere curiosity, but anyone who really needs a cure is advised to address Mr. Graham as above.

The Aluminum Industry.

The recent announcement that contracts had been signed for the delivery in England of 1000 tons of crude aluminum of American manufacture recalled attention to the fact that this metal is now produced in the United States in large and increasing quantities, says the Review of Reviews. A few years ago the manufacture of aluminum on a commercial scale was regarded as almost beyond the range of possibility. Those who predicted it were considered dreamers, and capital shunned investment in such an enterprise.

Steadily, and so quietly that most of us have hardly been conscious of the fact, a new "white metal" has won its way to a place in the industrial world which, if not that to which the early enthusiasts had assigned it in their dreams, may yet be fairly called a foothold. To all intents and purposes the history of aluminum begins with the invention of the processes which made possible its use in the arts on a large scale. In the United States this has been accomplished

Women Need Not Suffer



From those terrible side aches, back aches, headaches and the thousand and one other ills which make life full of misery. Most of these troubles are due to impure, imperfectly filtered blood—the Kidneys are not acting right and in consequence the system is being poisoned with impurities.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

are daily proving themselves woman's greatest friend and benefactor.

Here is an instance: Mrs. Harry Fleming, St. Mary's, N.B., says: "The use of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to complete health. The first symptoms I noticed in my case were severe pains in the small of my back and around the loins, together with general weakness and loss of appetite. I gradually became worse, until, hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box from our druggist. I am pleased to testify to their effectiveness in correcting the troubles from which I suffered."

since 1886, and all that was done in Europe prior to that date by way of popularizing the knowledge and use of the metal is rendered insignificant by comparison with the results since achieved. It requires no long memory, therefore, to recall the time when aluminum had no history at all.

The closing years of the century are witnessing a remarkable development in the manufacture and consumption for industrial purposes of this wonderful new metal. Indeed, it has been possible for a single generation to see the birth and the successful growth of the entire aluminum industry. In the United States alone in the year 1896 the amount of the crude aluminum produced exceeded 1,300,000 pounds—one-third of the world's total output. All of this large product was manufactured by a process of American invention, perfected by American brain, energy and capital. It is because of this rapid growth in our own country of an industry which bids fair to attain still greater importance as the years go by that some account of its origin seems now in order.

**Rheumatism.**—Have you tried all the remedies you ever read or heard of hoping for a cure? If you're afflicted still, take Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. They never fail, guaranteed to cure or your money back. Price 50c.

Peerless.

"So you have no house of lords in this country?" said the visiting Englishman. "No, we haven't," replied the American. "This is a nation without a peer."—Harper's Bazaar.

Athletes, Bicyclists and others should always keep Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand. Nothing like it for stiffness and soreness of the muscles, sprains, bruises, cuts, etc. A clean preparation, will not stain clothing. Price 25c.

Modern Philosophy.

"Am I the first girl you ever loved?" she asked him, more as a matter of habit than anything else. "I cannot tell a lie," said he. "You are not. You are simply the best of the bunch." Being a modern maid she was content with that.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.**  
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Notice Of Sale.

To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns of Francis Mehan, late of the Parish of Andover in the County of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick, deceased wife of Charles Mehan and the said Charles Mehan. And to whom else it may concern: TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the office of Alexander Stratton in Andover in said County of Victoria, Barrister-at-Law, on MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MAY next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, a tract of land situate in the Parish of Andover in the said County of Victoria, bounded as follows: to wit:—Beginning at a post standing at the Northeasterly angle of lot number forty-four granted to John Duncan in Block seven thence South nineteen degrees and thirty minutes West thirteen chains to a post thence South eighty-seven degrees East twenty five chains and fifty links or to the Southwesterly angle of lot number eighty-five granted to James Mahoney on the Westerly bank or shore of the River Saint John thence North twenty three degrees East twenty-one chains thence North eighty-seven degrees West twenty-six chains and thence South nineteen degrees and thirty minutes West seven chains and fifty links to the place of beginning containing fifty-one acres more or less and granted to Oran A. Fields the twentieth day of July A. D. 1875, and by said Oran A. Fields conveyed to said Francis Mehan by name of Francis Valley. The above sale will be made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the seventh day of November, A. D. 1891, made between the said Francis Mehan and Charles Mehan of the one part and the undersigned, George Maddox of the Parish of Wicklow in the County of Carleton and Province aforesaid, farmer, of the other part, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Victoria in Book "O" of Records numbered 6801, such sale will be made for the purpose of realizing the money secured by said Indenture of Mortgage and the interest thereon, default having been made in payment of the same. Dated the twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1899.

GEORGE MADDOX, Mortgagee.

22 CARRIAGES

Ready to Leave the Shop.

These are Bangor Buggies, Cornings, Road Waggon, and other styles.

We have 50 other Carriages on the verge of completion, and 200 under way, consisting of Team Waggon, Expresses, Slovens, Farm Waggon, besides the styles above mentioned. Waggon furnished with rubber tires if requested.

Particular Attention to Painting, Repairing and Trimming.

The Woodstock Carriage Co.

Main Street, at the Bridge.

We Manufacture And Have For Sale

Threshing and Sawing Machines, Rotary Mills, Shingle Machines, And General Mill Work.

Also, Furnaces, Farmers' Boilers, Stoves of All Descriptions, One and Two Horse Seeders,

Turnip Drills, Pulpers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Spring Tooth Harrows,

And the Finest Kind of STEEL PLOWS 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.

Repairs for Frost & Wood's Machinery kept in stock.

SMALL & FISHER CO. L'td. Woodstock, N. B.

There's Style In Glasses as well as in Dress.



The deep-rooted objection to the use of Glasses on the ground of unsightliness is entirely removed by the artistic effect produced by modern methods. Improperly-fitted frames are at once a disfigurement and a menace to health; the effect of a perfect glass being annulled or distorted by this means.

I carry a large and well-selected stock of Spectacle and Eye-Glass Frames, in Gold, Gold-Filled, Non-Tarnishable Alloy and Nickel Steel and guarantee a Perfect Fit in both Frames and Lenses. Prices reasonable. Rimless and Special Frames made to order. Eyes tested free.

H. V. DALLING,

Agent for N. B. Telephone Co. The Blue Front Jewelry Store. C. P. R. Telegraph Co. 30 Main Street, Woodstock, N. B.

1899.

Up at North End of Woodstock we have

85 LIGHT CARRIAGES

under construction and finished in all the known designs. Our trimming in Leather and Cloths are ahead of anything in the market. Our Wheel and other stock is the best that can be bought. Latest Novelties in Mounting. Anyone having an idea of getting a carriage is invited to come and look over our goods. We like to show them. We believe we can suit you. Enquiries by mail promptly answered. Repairing and painting done by skilled workmen.

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