

# THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 9. NO. 39.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FEBRUARY 25, 1903.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## SPRING SUITS

Are already coming in. You can now have your choice of the LATEST UP-TO-DATE SUITS at reasonable prices, or those that were in stock at LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

Still going 20 per cent. off for cash on what Overcoats, Reefers and Ulsters we have in stock. You can save money by buying now.

### John McLauchlan,

The Leading Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

### AMALGAMATION A GREAT SUCCESS.

The MANUFACTURERS and TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Has had a Record Year during 1901.

Applications received for nearly.....\$ 6,000,000  
Increase over 1900 almost..... 1,000,000  
Total business in force over..... 27,000,000

Nothing succeeds like success.

The E. R. MACHUM, CO. L<sup>td</sup>.

T. A. LINDSAY,  
Special Agent, Woodstock, N.B.

Mgrs. Maritime Provinces, St. John, N. B.

### A Question of Spex

- Do your eyes tire easily?  
If so, You need Glasses.
  - Do your eyes burn?  
If so, You need Glasses.
  - Does the type become blurred in reading?  
If so, You need Glasses.
  - Do you suffer from frontal headache?  
If so, Glasses will Help You.
  - Do you know if you have perfect eyesight?  
If not, we can Inform You.
- IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING.



### Snow Blindness Prevented

By wearing a good quality of COLORED GLASSES. This is the time of year when you will need them. I have a full stock of these goods. Prices 10c. and upwards.

THE BLUE FRONT JEWELLRY STORE  
H. V. DALLING, Prop.

### Canada's Leading Life Insurance COMPANY.

1902

#### Another Record Breaker.

Amount of insurance written.....	\$6,600,285.00
Increase.....	1,080,198.00
Total cash income.....	1,270,840.00
Increase.....	175,737.00
Total assets.....	6,010,813.00
Increase.....	590,030.83

The results to policy holders continue satisfactory while the financial position of the company is unexcelled.

Policies issued on very desirable plans. The North American gives the highest guaranteed cash surrender values, of any company in Canada.

WALLACE GIBSON,  
DISTRICT MANAGER.

Office: Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B.

### NOTICE.

I take this method to inform my customers and the public that I have moved my paint shop from Connell Street to Hull & Glidden's on King St., across the street from the Wrapper factory. I need no introduction to the public as I have been painting your carriages and sleighs for nearly twenty years and I am safe in saying that I have at all times given satisfaction and will continue to do the same to my customers, giving them always good work for the lowest possible price. Should you want your carriage painted this winter I shall be pleased to see you at my new quarters where I am stocked up with the best varnishes and paints that can be bought for money.

Yours truly,  
JOHN MCKENZIE.

Butter Paper, printed and unprinted, in one and two pound wrappers, at this office

### NOMINATION PROCEEDINGS.

#### A Large and Orderly Gathering--Addressed by the Candidates.

At the nomination proceedings at the Court House on Saturday the following gentlemen were duly nominated candidates for the local legislature:—W. P. Jones, Frank R. Shaw, W. C. Good and J. C. Hartley, J. K. Fleming, B. Frank Smith.

At two o'clock the nominations closed and, with Sheriff Hayward in the chair, the candidates addressed the audience. The Court House was filled some 700 or 800 people being present.

J. K. Fleming the first speaker said that this was the place to discuss political issues but he hoped it could be done without resort to bitter personalities. The three government candidates were personal friends of his and he hoped the election would be so conducted that he could give them all a friendly hand shake afterwards. Three years ago he had been elected to represent the County of Carleton in the legislature and he had sought to represent the entire county, when a man had asked him to do anything for him as a member of the legislature he had never asked what the man's politics were. He would have scorned to do such a thing. He had always been ready and willing to serve any of his constituents.

When he was elected he had not promised to offer a factions opposition to every measure of the government, but to deal with every measure on its merits, supporting the good ones and opposing the bad ones. There had been some government measures that he had been able to support. For example, the bill to assist in the construction of a dry dock at St. John. A scheme that had the support of the Imperial and Dominion governments and the City of St. John; a scheme that would have a tendency to make St. John the great winter port of Canada and enlarge our markets. Another government measure he had been able to support was that to establish a system of cold storage at St. John. This was a scheme that must appeal to the farmers, as it would enable them to get their dairy and other products to the British market quickly on in the best possible condition.

He said the present fight was not one between liberals and conservatives. The division was not along Dominion party lines. At the last general election Messrs Emmerson and Tweedie declared that the fight should not be on party lines and the people had sustained them. Mr. Hazen had accepted the verdict and it was generally known that party lines were not being followed in Northumberland, St. John, Kings and other countries. The fight was just on the merits and demerits of the local government. The bridge charges had been prominently before the people at the last general election and though the members of the government had said they were dead and buried they were not so. In 1894 the bridge at Woodstock had been built by tender at a cost of 44 cts. per lb. From that time on for three years the Government had not asked for tenders but had given the contracts to the Record Foundry Co., paying them for ten bridges, prices ranging from 7.15c to 12.36c per lb. During the same three years the government of Nova Scotia was buying bridges at a cost of 4.66c per lb. During the same three years the Hamilton Bridge company made bridges of as good a class at 4.66c per lb. After the investigation the government went back to the tender system and again bought bridges at the old low rate. The Tobique Narrows bridge, for example, the last one bought, cost only 4.27c. Mr. Emmerson contended that he was doing a good thing in encouraging the Record Foundry Co., a provincial institution, but Mr. Fleming said that after all the encouragement of paying them two prices for their bridges without tender they had never tendered for one since the old system was resorted to again. The Government had taken great credit to themselves for paying Dr. Stockton, Mr. Hazen's counsel in the bridge investigation, for his services. They said they had paid him \$1100. In fact they paid him \$901.10 a trifling misstatement of \$198.90. They had paid Dr. Pugsley for his services on the investigation the sum of \$1545 and there was this difference, that while Dr. Pugsley's duty was at the Parliament at Fredericton and he got his indemnity for being there, Dr. Stockton had to leave his office in St. John and go to Fredericton on purpose to attend the investigation. After he had been paid this exorbitant fee for defending the government at the investigation Dr. Pugsley went into the house and voted to whitewash them. A very fair statement of the result of the investigation may be given in the words of the Fredericton Gleaner which said:—"The investigation satisfied the people that the government were wasting money. . . . it created a strong pressure of public opinion, and led Mr. L. Billois to completely reverse the bridge policy of Mr. Emmerson. By this last act alone far more than \$100,000 was saved to the province in a single year, by the substitution of one price for two-price bridges. There never was an investigation in the local house which produced better or as immediate or as practical results," and we cannot have two-priced bridges, two-priced attorney generals and other expensive luxuries without feeling the pinch somewhere. The people are being squeezed and bled and taxed to poverty by this bled, wasteful and unscrupulous government. How long will they put up with it, and allow the government at each election to buy their way back to power by purchasing the vote of the electors?"

The Government were asking support on account of their agricultural policy. Out of a total expenditure of over a million dollars they only gave some \$27,089 to this the most important industry in the province. This

was not an enormous sum and it was so spent that only a small part of it did the farmers any good. In 1901, to all the butter and cheese factories, skimming stations and flour mills they gave only \$8,125, while in the same year five officials in the Agricultural Department received \$8,923. All the agricultural societies in the province only received from the Government in 1901 the sum of \$8,315, while the five officials in the Agricultural Department received \$8,923. When the department was established a few years ago it was conducted by a secretary on a salary of \$1,000 a year. Since then it has been under the direction of a commissioner who is a member of the cabinet and receives \$1,700 a year, and who has a deputy and a clerk in his office. The office expenses of the Department of Agriculture last year were \$4,204.19, which should properly have been charged to executive government, but which instead, was charged to agriculture. A most unfair thing, swelling the amount apparently paid for agriculture and reducing the apparent cost of executive government. He believed in generous grants to agriculture but thought the money charged to that industry should be more advantageously expended.

In speaking of the public debt Mr. Fleming said the farmers were adding to the wealth of the country year by year, but if the government went on piling up the public debt it would be simply covering all this wealth with a blanket mortgage. From 1896 to 1900 the provincial debt had been increased at the rate of \$120,000 a year, and last year the government sold debentures for \$250,000, and \$60,000 worth of small pox debentures, though the small pox expenses only amounted up some \$19,000. Beside the ordinary revenue, and these loans the government received \$275,000 being the Eastern Extension claim, and with all this they could hardly make both ends meet. For his services in connection with the Eastern Extension claim Mr. Pugsley had received \$5,000. Last year Mr. Pugsley had received over \$30, a day from the Provincial treasury and had not conducted a single criminal prosecution.

There was a well founded charge against the government as to the school books. In the first place it was believed that they were changed altogether oftener than was necessary, making a great expense to each head of the family, and also that while they appeared to be printed in St. John by C. Flood, C. Flood was not a printer and had them printed in Toronto with his name appearing on them. If Mr. Hazen were returned he would have the books printed as cheaply as possible and with due regard to only necessary changes. It was found by looking at the blue books that on an average the New Brunswick members of the ministry each received some \$4,341 apiece, pretty good salaries.

The question of the by-road money was one worth discussing, how unevenly it was distributed. In two years Carleton county had received \$13,843 by-road money, while Queens, a much smaller county got \$30,314 in two years. Was that fair toward Carleton? Proceeding the speaker dealt with the Muskoka lumber deal, whereby he claimed the province was deprived of \$200,000. The Muskoka Lumber Co. got a large tract of land for a small sum of money, they fulfilled no condition of the lease, and then sold out to the Shives Lumber Co. for some \$232,000. Mr. Tweedie claimed that by a readjustment of the subsidies to the provinces, New Brunswick would gain a large subsidy. If New Brunswick got more from the Dominion, so would Nova Scotia, so would Quebec and Ontario, and the people would have to pay for it all.

FRANK R. SHAW

said that though he had been defeated three years ago he hoped to win this time. As a practical farmer he preferred the Government's agricultural policy to the very indefinite promises of Mr. Hazen. The opposition had never been able to condemn the agricultural policy of the Government. A few years ago our people were sending their money out of the province for flour, today, owing to the wise plan of bonusing flour mills thousands of dollars were kept at home.

The opposition here don't want Dominion party lines to be drawn because they know that we can go back and find on the records that the Tories were more extravagant than the present administration.

He praised the policy of the Government in importing pure bred stock into the province and granting bonuses to creameries and cheese factories.

He doubted the wisdom of Mr. Hazen's ballot amendment. The secret ballot had not brought about any good results in Dominion elections. Mr. Hazen advocated putting all work up to tender. Well all work was done by tender except in certain cases of emergency.

Mr. Hazen wanted to make some radical changes in the electoral divisions of the province. He would probably Gerrymander it as the Tories had done with Ontario. This would mean the breaking of parish and county lines, would cost a lot of money and would make elections more expensive.

In answer to the opposition cry of extravagance he pointed to the report of the committee on public accounts made up of three governments supporters and three followers of Mr. Hazen. After thirteen meetings this committee, in an unanimous report, could find no fault with the expenditure of public money. To tell the truth the opposition could find no fault with the government. They were out and wanted to get in. He said the government was clean, without spot or blemish, and would be sustained.

J. C. HARTLEY

in referring to the Governments stock importations said that Ora P. King,

(Concluded on fourth page.)

### Freight Rates and Such.

In answer to the contention of the C. P. Ry. that they are quoting lower freight rates than the old New Brunswick Road, James Carr, of Woodstock, says that in many cases the present rates are higher. For instance, only a few years ago he could send a car load of dry cord wood from his mill into town for \$5.00 and under their present rates they charge him over \$11.00. Under the old schedule Mr. Carr could land cord wood in town and sell it at \$4.00 a cord. Under the present schedule he could hardly sell it at \$4.75. Mr. Carr owns about 10,000 acres of the Foundry land a short distance from Woodstock and with a reasonable freight rate he could supply the whole town with wood for years, at \$4.00 a cord, but as the rate is at present we are left at the mercy of the small jag of wood which we pick up on the street and buy at the rate of \$5.00 or \$6.00.

While we are at this matter of freight rates let us turn to another matter in which the C. P. R. failed in their duty to our people. On January 1st, Mr. Carr had orders for three car loads of lath at \$3.40 per 1000. He could not get cars from the C. P. R., and consequently lost the order. He was not able to get cars till the middle of February, when the price of lath had dropped to \$3.15. This meant an actual loss to Mr. Carr of over \$50.00. The following letter shows the position in which the freight rate leaves Mr. Carr:

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Feb. 18th, 1903.

MR. JAMES CARR,

Dear Sir,—I want you to stop sending me your wood as I cannot afford to buy wood of you. I had to pay on the car you sent me \$10.90 and also \$1.00 for the car as rental because I could not unload in a very bad storm. I can do better than that here. I can get wood delivered in my yard all piled up ready to measure for \$1.60 per cord good wood heavier than yours. I paid \$10.90 freight, \$1.00 demurrage, 50 cts. to have it hauled from the car making in all \$12.70 per cord. Now what are you going to charge?

Respectfully yours,  
W. R. SNOW.

### Funeral of the Late George S. Hale.

The funeral of the late George S. Hale took place at his residence, Grafton, on Sunday afternoon, February 22nd. There was a very large attendance. The Rev. Z. L. Bash, M. A., conducted the service. The pall bearers were Colonel Vinca, Colonel Baird, Howard Burt and Robert McElroy. For several years Mr. Hale had been suffering from heart trouble; but the immediate cause of his death was cancer of the liver. He kept his bed for about three weeks and passed peacefully away February 20th at 3 p. m. He retained consciousness and conversed with his friends up to the last moment. Mr. Hale was born February 3rd, 1839, at Newburg and was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death. In his early years he resided at Pembroke but for the past nineteen years he made Grafton his home. Mr. Hale was a good citizen, he was an upright, honourable man in all his dealings and will be greatly missed in the community. He has two brothers living at Grafton, F. H. Hale, M. P., and Judson Hale, the other brother, Alonzo, resides at Fredericton, Mrs. Zopher Phillips, Upper Woodstock, is a sister. There is a large circle of relatives in Caribou, Maine, some of whom attended the funeral. The two daughters, Misses Iva and Cora Hale, have the sympathy of a very large circle of friends.

### In the Matter of Short Horns.

There was a meeting of the Carleton County Agricultural Society in the Record office on Saturday. There were present the President, C. H. L. Perkins, Secretary, C. L. Smith, C. F. Rogers, Geo. Sharpe, Harry Sharpe, Judson Briggs, Thomas Strong, N. F. Dow, J. F. Tilley, S. J. Parsons, G. W. Shaw, Nathan Phillips, J. S. Leighton and W. W. Hubbard. The meeting discussed the coming Seed Fair and talked over with Mr. Hubbard the proposed importation of Short Horn pure bred stock. Mr. Hubbard said that the C. P. Ry. intended to bring in only dairy Short Horns. The society did not seem to have much faith in the company's ability to find dairy Short Horns as there is not a herd of such cattle in Canada, except perhaps the Government herd at Ottawa, which were purchased by a delegation who travelled over the greater part of England and Scotland to find them. The society declined to place an order for any of the stock, neither did any of the individual members see their way clear to do so. The principle call made was for Ayrshire stock, but Mr. Hubbard stated that this breed would only be brought here on special order, and would not be put up at auction. From information at hand we think our farmers should be very careful in the purchase of stock not especially suited to the dairy exporting in cases where beef raising predominates.

Are you satisfied with your Tea and Coffee? If not, we can suit you. Give us a call.

## NOBLE & TRAFTON.