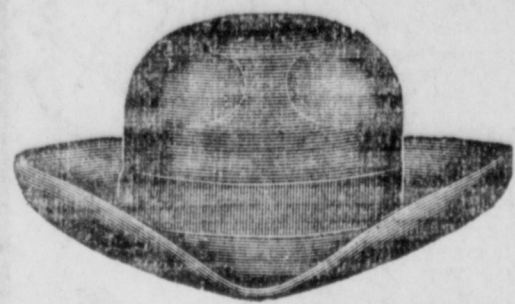


THE DISPATCH.

VOL. XI.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., APRIL 5, 1905.

NO. 43.

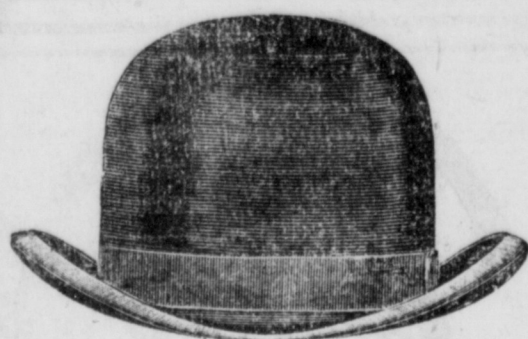


Buckley & Son's
LONDON.

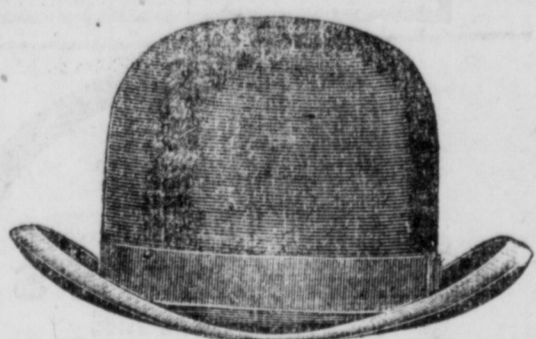


Buckley & Son's
LONDON.

NEW SPRING HATS FOR ALL HEADS.



Buckley & Son's
LONDON.



Buckley & Son's
LONDON.

John McLauchlan,
CAMPBELL CLOTHING. PROGRESS BRAND CLOTHING.

House Cleaning Goods

IN OUR WINDOW THIS WEEK.

**Household Ammonia,
Furniture Polish,
Turpentine,
Whiting,
Chloride of Lime,
Moth Balls, Etc.**

PEOPLE'S PHARMACY,

OPPOSITE CARLISLE HOTEL.

I. EDWARD SHEASGREEN, PROPRIETOR.

**Lipton's Pickles, Malt Vinegar,
Marmalade Cocoa,
Potted Meats, Jams and Jellies.**

FOR SALE BY

HOLYOKE & BROWN,

Sole Agents in Woodstock

EGGS FOR SALE.

Eggs from pure bred Plymouth Rock hens. For sale at 50c per setting of 13. My Plymouth Rock Pullets won First Prize at Woodstock Exhibition fall 1904. Orders booked now for eggs.

H. F. GROSVENOR,
Meductic, York Co., N. B.

March 22, 4i.

Houses to Let the 1st of May.

One good sized House and one small sized Flat to rent the first of May. Apply to the undersigned.

LOUIS E. YOUNG.

Mar-20-05 ft.

Farm for Sale.

In Wakefield containing 135 acres 70 acres cleared under good cultivation Post Office next door, 3 miles from grist mill, saw mill, blacksmith shop and store will be sold at a bargain. D. F. ALEXANDER, Farmerston, Carleton County.

SAM SING--LAUNDRY

Shirts 8c—Collars 2c—Cuffs 4c—per pair—underwear 5c each—Handkerchiefs 2c—Shirt Waists 15c—Long Night Gown 10c—Duck Coats 25c—Socks 3c.

WAREROOMS TO LET.

Lower flat of the Wrapper Factory. Railroad Siding. Floor space 4500 square feet. Properly fitted in every way for first class warerooms. Apply to J. T. LEPAGE, on the premises.

TO LET.

Store on King Street, Woodstock, now occupied by A. E. Jones as a hardware store. Apply to CHESTER CARPENTER, Richmond Corner or F. B. CARVELL, Woodstock.

March 15, ft.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that any person wishing to cut wood along the Meduxnakeag stream during the next three weeks may obtain the privilege free of charge by consulting

J. ALBERT HAYDEN,
Woodstock Electric R'y, Light and Power Co.
Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 13, 1905.

Farming and Woodland for Sale.

In Grafton opposite Woodstock 280 acres of farming and woodland, 60 acres cleared, in high state of cultivation, buildings comparatively new, house finished throughout, modern improvements, and supplied with running water. Fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to J. D. BAIRD, Grafton, N. B.

OUR PROVINCIAL SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Lecture Delivered Under the Auspices of the Epworth League on Friday Evening Last.

On Friday evening Inspector Meagher delivered a highly interesting lecture on the Provincial School System before a large gathering in the vestry of the Methodist church. The Inspector first gave a description of the system which prevailed in this province before the Schools Act of 1871, when our schools were under the supervision of the old Parish Boards and School Committees. The parish boards were appointed by the municipal councils and the school committees were elected at meetings of the ratepayers of their respective districts. The former exercised a general control over all the schools in the parish, while the latter controlled the schools of their particular districts. In those times the schools were of a very miscellaneous character, so much so that geometry, classics and the alphabet were taught at the same time and in the same room. Though many clever scholars certainly went forth from these schools the lecturer felt no hesitation in saying that the schools of today were sending forth a greater proportion of well trained and equipped scholars. The teachers were then divided into those of the first, second and third class, of which the former two were trained at Normal School while the latter were appointed upon the recommendation of the Inspector. There were then two sources of support—namely, government grants and voluntary subscriptions. The result was that the children of the poorer classes were placed at a decided disadvantage, and it could safely be said that the general tendency was to obtain the maximum of school privileges at a minimum of cost.

The Common Schools Act of 1871 crystallized the essential and beneficial features of the old system and gave life and vigor to educational training throughout the province. Its prominent feature is compulsory assessment. The Act provides for a Board of Education with a Superintendent at its head and eight Inspectors. Dealing with the latter the Inspector said that it must not be thought that their duties are simply to visit and examine the schools. They have also to approve of sites for school buildings, approve of the appointments and equipments of the same, and in a general way promote a regular and harmonious management of the schools in their districts. This he felt sure his hearers would understand is not at all times an easy task. The Inspector may meet with an occasion when the trustees refuse to open a school in the district. He can then, upon seven ratepayers petitioning him, appoint new trustees, and in extreme cases the Board of Education can appoint trustees though there may be no such petitioners.

The present method of school support was then dealt with. Under our system of compulsory assessment every male person of between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years must pay a poll tax of one dollar each. The balance of the amount of the district assessment is derived from a tax upon the property real and personal in the district and the personal incomes rateable for parish purposes. An exception is made in the case of clergymen. The ratepayers at the annual school meeting vote the amount to be thus assessed for the support of the schools in the district for the ensuing year.

We now have in this province teachers of the grammar school, superior, first, second and third class, all of which except those of the grammar school class, must be Normal trained teachers. It is a great compliment to our common school system that the Acting Director of Education for the Transvaal approved of it above all others and selected a number of our teachers for work in that country.

Compulsory assessment is at the basis of free schools. The poorest may receive a common school education providing they are only willing to attend.

The school systems of the other provinces were then referred to and the prominent features in each outlined. In British Columbia the wife of any freeholder or householder may vote at the annual meeting and women may act as school trustees. In Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario there are separate denominational schools, and in the latter education is compulsory, while there are also city and county model schools for the training of third class teachers. In Nova Scotia there are district commissioners corresponding to our old Parish Boards, while the ratepayers of each district can elect whether or not education shall be compulsory within that district.

The Inspector also mentioned the fact that the School Law provides for the appointment of women trustees in towns, and stated that in several towns of the province women were active and energetic members of the school boards. Such a feature had never been introduced in Woodstock but he felt sure that it could well be done with splendid results.

The Inspector felt that it was evident that our system has several defects. Our method of district division has been carried so far that the pendulum has at length swung back and the tendency is toward centralization. The results of our present system of division are not commensurate with the money and energy expended for school support. In some country districts the cost of supporting the schools is as high as forty-six dollars for each pupil in attendance, and the teachers employed may be only those of the third class at that. In this respect our system is too diffusive. For a remedy we must return to the old system of parish boards. The rate-

(Concluded on 4th page.)

To Move the County House to The Town.

The question of moving the Court House down to Woodstock is not by any means dead, as was very plainly shown during the recent session of the County Court. There is evidently, a strong disinclination on the part of the rate-payers of the county, to go to the expense of erecting a new brick and stone structure, particularly, as it is considered that little if anything could be got for the present large and commodious building at the corner. The question of the expense is practically the only objection towards having the Court House in town. It is generally agreed that nothing but inconvenience to everyone concerned results from traveling two miles from town to perform the duties in connection with the Courts and the County Council. A suggestion is now made that with very little expense the present building at the Corner could be moved to the county site in town. A county councillor who has a good deal of influence in the parish of Kent expressed himself strongly, recently, in favor of such a means of settling the difficulty. He said that he knew of a contractor who was ready to enter into an agreement to move the building down to town and place it in good shape on the site, for the sum of \$1000.00 at the outside. It had been thought that it would be an almost impossible task to move the big building, but practical men say, such is not at all the case. One proposition is that the building could be cut in two and moved down in halves, though objection is taken to this, and it is replied that there would be no great impediment to its being moved entire. The building, while old, has been kept in a very good state of repair and would by no means be an unsightly addition to the town. Moreover with some comparatively few improvements, at very small expense it could be fitted up to do good service as a Court House for many years to come. If we wait for the time when the county will be willing to go to the expense of putting up a handsome structure we will wait for many years. The proposition to move down the building is pronounced quite practicable, and would probably meet with very little opposition. It is quite likely that the matter will come up, in one shape or another at the coming meeting of the County Council in June.

Mair-Wright.

A quiet wedding will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of the bride, Tower Road, Halifax, when Miss Maude Strehill Wright, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Wright, will be united in marriage with Mr. Edgar W. Mair of Woodstock. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. W. J. Armitage, rector of St. Paul's church, assisted by the Rev. A. Stevens, uncle of the bride.

After spending Easter in New York Mr. and Mrs. Mair will return to Woodstock. Mr. Mair has taken the J. C. Doherty house on Broadway which is now being fitted up for them.

The bride is well known in Woodstock where she lived for a number of years and where a host of friends who remember her with the highest regard will be glad to welcome her on her return to make her home here again.

Mr. Mair is one of Woodstock's most popular and prosperous merchants.

Alcorn-Olmstead.

The home of Mr. William Olmstead, Grafton, was the scene of a happy social event on Wednesday, March 29th, when his only daughter, Miss Addie L. Beatrice, was united in marriage to Duncan R. Alcorn, of Fernie, B. C., formerly of this town. The bride was prettily attired in cream eolienne with lace and chiffon trimmings and carried a shower bouquet of cream roses and maiden hair ferns. Misses Myrtle and Dorothy Olmstead, two little nieces of the bride, looked sweet as flower girls. The bridal party entered the parlour to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Violet Fisher, of Woodstock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. I. A. Corbett, pastor of the Albert street church. After the ceremony luncheon was served to about forty guests. The presents were costly and numerous, testifying to the high esteem in which the bride is held by her many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Alcorn will leave for their future home in the west next Wednesday.

VALUABLE TO MOTHERS.

Baby's Own Tablets are for children of all ages—they are equally good for the new-born babe or the well-grown child. They will promptly cure colic, indigestion, constipation, teething troubles, diarrhoea, and simple fever. The tablets break up colds, prevent croup, and promote healthy sleep. They are guaranteed not to contain a particle of opiate or any of the poisons found in so called "soothing" medicines. Every mother who has used these Tablets speaks of them in the highest praise. Mrs. T. Timlick, Pittston, Ont., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets with the most satisfactory results. I can recommend them to all mothers as a remedy for teething and other troubles of childhood." You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Town Council.

The council met in the town hall on Monday evening last.

His Worship Mayor Jones was able to be at his post of duty again, after his serious illness, looking bright and cheerful.

Tenders for heating the town hall were opened and read by the Mayor.

J. P. Pickle's tender was \$777.00 and that of Fewer Bros. \$978.00.

The tenders were referred to the finance committee.

James Brown was appointed a surveyor of lumber, wood and bark.

His Worship said it was generally understood that Lord and Lady Roberts were going to visit Canada this summer, and he thought it would be well to send them an invitation to visit Woodstock.

Coun. Leighton said he was of the same opinion, especially as some of the Carleton County boys served under Lord Roberts in South Africa. He moved that an invitation be extended to Lord and Lady Roberts.

Coun. Nicholson seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

A motion was made that a committee be appointed to confer with the County Council with a view to entertaining Lord and Lady Roberts.

Coun. Henderson said that without the aid of the County Council it would not be advisable to take on the burden. Just at this time there were a great many necessary expenses to be met. The council should look after the necessities first and the luxuries afterward.

The motion was carried and Couns. Stevens, MaManus and Nicholson were appointed a committee to confer with the County Council.

Whitfield Akerley and Charles Howard were appointed pound keepers, etc.

Coun. Fisher read a communication from a number of ratepayers asking that the sewer be extended up to Grover Street. Referred to sewer committee.

Inspector Colpitts asked the Council for \$100.00 to aid in prosecuting the Canada Temperance Act.

Coun. Leighton said he was not satisfied with the way the act was being enforced and he would not consent to the payment of any money until he was satisfied the act would be properly enforced.

Coun. Henderson was of the opinion that it would be a good move to have the Inspector come before the council and have an understanding. He (Henderson) had a talk with the Inspector who explained his position satisfactorily.

Coun. Stevens moved that the Inspector be supplied with the money asked for to enforce the act in town. Last year the money was supplied and he did not think it should now be withheld. The Inspector had satisfied Coun. Henderson and no doubt he could satisfy the other members of the board.

Coun. Fisher was not satisfied with the way the act was being enforced. He thought there was more liquor being sold in town than there ever was. He seconded Coun. Stevens motion.

Coun. Leighton said that Couns. Stevens and Fisher were no doubt justified in asking that this money be paid over to the Inspector or as they were both temperance men. He was a temperance man also, but for his part he would say the law should be put into operation in such a manner as to obtain the greatest possible revenue, or else in a way that would stop the sale of liquor entirely. If the Inspector would enforce the act to the letter he would have his support.

Coun. Nicholson thought that if the present enforcement was in accordance with the intention of the promoters of the act the law was certainly a very poor one, and he did not feel inclined to give his assistance to its enforcement if such was the case. He thought that if Mr. Colpitts was justified in enforcing the law for revenue only the town might well adopt that view. They could obtain a greater net revenue by taking the matter out of his hands altogether. He also was of the opinion that as affairs were conducted at present there was more liquor sold in Woodstock than ever before. He felt that it would be a good thing if the Inspector would explain his course before the council.

A motion was finally passed to the effect that Inspector Colpitts come before the council on Friday evening and explain his position.

On motion of Coun. Henderson seconded by Coun. Leighton, the clerk was requested to draw up a by-law empowering the council to place a tax on dogs.

On motion the clerk was requested to ask for tenders for the purchase of a new horse reel.

A bill of C. F. Rogers for \$300.00 for street gravel was laid over for the present.

Hugh Miller.

Word has been received of the death of Mr. Hugh Miller at his home in Scotland. Mr. Miller was one of the first settlers of Glassville, and for a number of years carried on a large business but retired a few years ago. Since then he has been living principally in St. John, and a few weeks ago went to Scotland on a visit. He leaves two sons, John Miller who is now on his way to Scotland, James Miller of Glassville, and one daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) D. J. Bell of Dawson City. Mrs. Wm. Love of Glassville is a sister of deceased, and three brothers also survive him. He was about 77 years of age.

Evaporated Apples, Prunes, Apricots and Peaches at NOBLE'S the Grocer.