

THE DISPATCH.

Board of Works 191

VOL. XI.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

NO. 36.

STOP! STOP!

You can't afford to pass our store now without stopping.

Come in and see what excellent things we are offering at little prices.

Overboard With All Winter Clothing

Is our motto just now.

Every ticket is the same as it was before this sale commenced, but you need pay only a part of the price marked thereon.

It's your time to buy and our time to sell.

John McLauchlan,
The Male Attire Specialist.

This is Soap Week.

and the Lowest Prices in the Best Toilet and Medicinal Soaps Prevail This Week at our store.

PEOPLE'S PHARMACY,
OPPOSITE CARLISLE HOTEL,
I. EDWARD SHEASGREEN, PROPRIETOR.

CHEAP SALE.

As we have a lot of Broken Lines in WOMEN'S FELT SLIPPERS which we wish to clear out, we offer them at BARGAIN PRICES. Call and see them.

WALLACE GIBSON,
Corner Main and Queen Streets, Woodstock, N. B.

INCREASING BY MILLIONS.

The record of The Manufacturers' Life places it amongst the BEST life companies in Canada.

The applications received for new insurances in each of the last four years amount to the following sums:

1900.	\$4,894,874
1901	5,502,069
1902	6,542,569
1903	7,764,542

Such increases prove once more that "Nothing succeeds like Success" The Company has still good openings for energetic men. Apply to

The E. R. MACHUM, CO. Ltd.
T. A. LINDSAY, Mgrs. Maritime Provinces, St. John, N. B.
Inspector, Woodstock, N.B.

Amateur Sports.

Woodstock has the credit of being a good sportsmen's town. For many years it has been an important centre for those who fancy the standard bred, trotting horse, and the races on the Woodstock track, as far as the local authorities are concerned, have been absolutely clean.

In amateur sports the Woodstock Golf Club is an enterprising organization, and puts in the field every season a team that plays a sportsmen's game and that cheerfully recognizes a good play by friend or opponent.

Woodstock is also an important centre for the game of Hockey, and the lovers of amateur sports have a fear that some of the enthusiasts for this game may overlook the true object for which amateur sports are conducted.

Just at this moment, when the Presidents of the largest United States Universities are seriously discussing the question, chiefly with regard to the game of foot ball, it is opportune to speak of it. It is agreed by all that the object of such games is to cultivate strength and activity, speed, agility, coolness and quick resource. Every detail of the game should be such as would cultivate, in those who participate, the more manly and generous instincts. Every lover of sport must deplore the immoderate desire to win, and the misleading assimilation of such games to war as regards its strategy and its ethics. To make a game a wholesome one for those who play and for those who see it, we must keep trickery and brutality out of it, and all that tends to lower the moral tone of players or spectators.

All such games should be a generous and manly contest between gentlemen who regard fairness and honour more than mere victory. We all have reason to know how much the mere desire to win, unchecked by fair play, has done to promote corruption and cheating in politics. If we can't keep our politics clean, let us at least guard our amateur sports jealously.

Hockey.

The Hockey game between the U. N. B. and Woodstock teams on Friday evening was well attended and was interesting from start to finish. A few minutes after the face off Fred Drysdale was injured and had to retire from the game. His place was taken by Hal Drysdale who, though out of practice, played a good game. U. N. B. was the first to score and though Woodstock played up well during the remainder of the first they were unable to even matters before the call of the whistle. In the second half the fine team work of the college boys resulted in two more goals though the puck was kept in their territory the greater part of the game. A long shot from centre, however, netted a goal for Woodstock and was shortly followed by another successful volley from the side. Though these successes stimulated the town lads to still greater efforts they could not tally again. Shortly before the call of time U. N. B. again scored and the game finished four to two in their favour. Malloy played a fine game for the visitors skating fast and shooting strong and accurately. For the home team Loggie and Lister probably carried off the honours, breaking up many of the rushes of their opponents and handling the puck in good style. Dalling played his usual good game. The referee's decisions, though at times they did not seem to please the entire crowd, were certainly impartial. From Friday's game it seems evident that we have sufficient good hockey players in town to form a strong team, but all will agree that more team work is needed. By losing Drysdale so early in the game Woodstock's team was badly weakened. It is not too much to say that had this unfortunate accident not occurred the result of the game might have been different.

Obituary.

Mr. William O'Dell Johnston passed away to his rest on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, February 7th. Deceased had been in feeble health for several years and despite medical aid and kind attention he succumbed to death, trusting in Jesus. He was a respected citizen, tried and true; his heart and home was always open. Deceased was born in Fredericton in the year 1839 and some years later his parents moved to Richmond, and he being the younger son has always kept the old homestead where his remains were taken from to McKenzie Corner for burial. Rev. Kenneth McKay assisted by Rev. Dr. Atkinson and King officiated. Preaching was from the text "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." He is survived by a widow, one daughter and six sons, who were all with him but the younger boy who is in British Columbia. At his request his loving sons tenderly laid the remains in their last resting place beside those of his eldest daughter, Mrs. George Upham. Mr. Upham was a constant visitor during his illness and present at his funeral.—Com.

Town Council.

The town council met in the council chamber on Friday evening last. All the councillors were present. Coun. Nicholson occupied the seat of Mayor Jones who is confined to his home through illness.

The town treasurer's report was received and referred to the finance committee.

Coun. Leighton, McManus and Nicholson, the committee appointed to report on what legislation was thought necessary, so that the council could give the required notice, reported as follows:—Fire Limit; Amend Valusters' Law; Taxes, Water Rates and Sewer Rates to be a first lien; Issue Bonds for the following purpose, Repairs at Pumping Station, including installation of new pumps, Extension of water works and sewers, Repair of Steam Fire Engine, Interest of unpaid Taxes, Assessors to be elected.

Coun. Henderson said that there were now on the books uncollected water rates for 1903, \$561.05 and for 1904, \$1318.18 making a total of \$1879.23. He thought it was time something should be done to remedy this evil. It was not only the poor man who did not pay, but citizens who were able to pay. When Mr. Munro was water commissioner he sometimes took notes from those who could not pay their water rates, and became personally responsible for them. Coun. Henderson impressed upon the council the necessity for some system by which the rates could be collected more promptly.

The report of the auditors on town treasurer's and superintendent water works up to the year 1904, was received, and on motion filed.

Coun. Henderson said the portion of THE DISPATCH report in last week's issue referring to the tenders for the position of Water Works Superintendent was misleading, and Mr. James Carr wished him to have the item corrected.

[Mr. Fewer's tender was \$480.00 not including the collections of water rates, which position was given to Mr. Bourne at a salary of \$150.00 per year. Mr. Carr's tender was \$605.00 made up as follows:—Water Works Superintendent \$400.00, Poor Farm \$75.00, Streets \$100.00, Sewers \$30.00. Mr. Frank Boyer's tender was \$400.00.]

The following were appointed special constables for the ensuing year:—D. McIntosh, John A. Grant, Banfred Niles, Neal McKinnon, John McClements, John Bagley, John H. Gray, H. Atherton.

Frank Boyer was appointed measurer of wood at the same salary as his predecessor.

T. C. L. Ketchum was appointed auditor of the water works and sewer accounts for 1904 at a salary of \$20.00.

C. N. Scott was appointed auditor of the treasurer's account for 1904, the salary to be fixed later.

Coun. Stevens in speaking of back taxes said that non-residents who are in arrears should be notified to pay up, and if they did not do so their names should be published according to law. He also said it would be a good move for the chairmen of the different committees to make up the amount of their requirements for the coming year, so that the assessment list could be made ready early.

Coun. Fisher moved that twelve new incandescent lamps be purchased for the street service. The lamps cost \$25.90 each. He thought it would be well to place the order now, as it would take two months to get them here and in position. Coun. McManus seconded the motion.

Coun. Leighton thought in view of the fact that the council might wish to make a contract with the new electric light companies for the lighting of the town, it would be well to find out whether the new lamps would work all right before purchasing. The matter was laid over until Friday night.

Coun. Henderson seconded by Coun. Stevens, moved that no persons be allowed to interfere with the street hydrants except the firemen or superintendent of water works. Carried.

Coun. Henderson moved that the chairmen of the different departments be not allowed to spend a sum in excess of \$25 unless for necessary purposes, without bringing the matter before the board. Carried.

DeGrass-Jacques.

On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 8th a very pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. Howe Jacques, when their eldest daughter Eva S. Jacques was united in marriage to Arthur DeGrass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. A. Ross in the presence of the immediate friends of the bride and groom. Miss Louisa Jacques, sister of the bride played Mendelssohn's wedding march as the bridal party entered the room. Following the ceremony luncheon was served after which Mr. and Mrs. DeGrass drove to their future home at Waterville, Car. Co. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and valuable presents from friends and relatives.

"THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT."

Dr. Paisley Speaks to a Large Audience at Epworth League Meeting Friday evening.

The lecture under the auspices of the Epworth League on Friday evening last was largely attended, the spacious vestry of the Methodist church being fairly well filled.

There are evidently a considerable number of people in the town who are interested in the discussion of such matters as the manuscripts of the New Testament. Such things as these evidence the really growing popular desire to be informed upon the sources of Christian teaching, to be acquainted with the historic basis of the things which we have received to hold. The time is already here when an intelligent Christianity is needed, as well as a vital Christianity, if indeed there is any gulf fixed between them. The course of lectures under the direction of the Epworth League looks practically in the direction of promoting popular knowledge upon important if not frequently discussed subjects. This lecture on "The Manuscripts of the New Testament" was delivered by Rev. Prof. Paisley, D. D., Dean of Theology at Mount Allison University. The chair which he occupies at that institution is that of New Testament Exegesis and Church History. We append an outline of Dr. Paisley's address:

He introduced his remarks by calling attention to the fact that for more than a quarter of a century after the death of Jesus Christ there were no distinctively Christian scriptures of any kind in existence. The gospel existed only in the hearts and minds of those who had believed in its truths and felt its power. For these twenty five or thirty years the gospel was perpetuated and transmitted by the spoken word of these apostles and disciples. By the gospel thus mediated people were converted and churches were established throughout the Jewish and heathen world. It was worth while reflecting upon this fact. It would keep us from founding the "Treasure" and the "earthen vessels" in which it was conveyed to us. It would keep us from giving the written book the place in our thought and affections which should be occupied by the Living Christ and the Living Truth.

It was specifically the needs of those churches in their organized life that called forth the earliest writings of the New Testament. Problems which arose in connection with their thinking upon the Christian truth in its various relations to faith and life were brought to the attention of the apostles by whom they had been founded. The letters of Paul and Peter and James and John and Jude, which constitute the bulk of the New Testament writings were written with direct reference to the needs of the churches of their own time, and their teaching can only be understood when interpreted in the light of the historical and social and religious conditions which prevailed in these early times and in connection with these respective churches or groups of churches.

The lecturer here gave some interesting information concerning the writings of the early Christian centuries. The material on which these writings were inscribed was papyrus and later, parchment, and vellum which was a finer form of parchment. The papyrus was a kind of paper made from a reed which grew among other places, on the banks of the Nile. This is the "paper" referred to in II John vs. 12. The parchment and vellum were made by costly processes from the skins of certain animals. Reference was made also to the pens and ink which were used for writing on this material. It was pointed out that at first, copies of apostolic letters or Gospels would not multiply very rapidly. Only the very rich could afford to have a copy made of even one of these books, owing not only to the cost of the materials on which they were written, but especially to the labor involved in transcribing them. Later, after the organization of the monasteries in connection with what is now called the Roman Catholic church, this "copying" developed into a profession. There were copyists among the monks trained for this work, and an apartment in connection with these monasteries known as the scriptorium, in which the work of making copies of the manuscripts was done. A scene in one of these apartments was described, with the monks at work. Twenty copies say of the Gospel according to St. Matthew had been ordered. The reader or dictator with an original or the best manuscript available before him, dictated clause by clause from his copy and the twenty scribes sitting round at their desks wrote down what he dictated. The lecturer showed how the very nature of the method by which these writings were transmitted not only accounted for but almost necessitated the many variations which are to be found in the various manuscripts which have come down to us. The manuscripts from which the dictator read would not always be plain and clear, sometimes they would be old and scratched and faded, in which case the reader would have to use his best judgment as to the indistinct word or phrase or line. Readers would differ also in the distinctness with which they read. Copyists would differ as to accuracy of hearing, sometimes for instance confounding two words of similar sound. Other things might happen. Sometimes after writing in the last

(Concluded on fourth page)