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# The Carleton Sentinel.

Saturday, June 25, 1870.

The people of Carleton County understand pretty well by this time the important issues connected with the coming election. They have learned that during the brief period of less than three years the Province Treasury has been reduced from a state of comparative financial wealth to one of penniless embarrassment. They have learned that instead of a design of vigorous economy having been inaugurated when we entered upon our changed condition in 1867, our Government and Legislature—each being concurrently responsible—have only reduced the expenditures on the most important public services, while extravagance has run riot in connection with the Legislature and some of the departments. Wherever spasmodic attempts at economy have been made, in one direction, they have been counteracted by over balancing expenditures in another. They have learned that no provision has been made for the future when, with largely decreased revenues, it will be scarcely possible to avoid direct taxation or the abandonment of public expenditure on our roads. They have learned that in 1870-71 we will receive \$25,000 less money from the Dominion than last year, and in 1872 there will be another reduction of the subsidies amounting to \$63,000 a year, and this latter amount can not be made up by our increase of population. While the people have had these facts impressed upon their attention by Mr. Watts, at his meetings throughout the County, and the actual necessity that exists for such a course of economy and reduction in expenditure being at once enforced by the Legislature as may make some provision, however inadequate, against the "darker days" impending, he has shown the uselessness of retaining in existence the Legislative Council, which costs the Province \$11,000 a year; he has shown the propriety of lessening the number of the departments by a system of amalgamation; he has shown how large sums may be saved from lavish contingent expenditures and the absurd provisions for the ensue and luxury of place men; how that the Timber lands of our Province should return a much larger revenue than they do. From these items it has been shown that some \$50,000 a year can be saved, if the Province is represented by men who understand how matters stand, and have prudence and fairness in applying the remedy.

Apart from these general matters in which the whole people of the Province are interested, the electors of Carleton have learned by incontrovertible figures, that the just claims of the County have in the past been disregarded upon the plea that "Carleton gets all she is entitled to," while the County has contributed and is yearly contributing vastly more than she receives, while at the same time Carleton gets less by half, probably, than she is in common fairness entitled to.

These statements of facts must, of necessity, prepare the minds of electors for a proper discharge of their duties at the polls, to which they may be expected to go fully understanding what the work is the Legislature has to perform, and prepared to select the men best calculated to perform that work. Upon the result of these elections rests, we believe, the future "weal or woe" of the Province. The last session, noticeable only for abortive attempts and unfulfilled promises, must show the people the necessity that exists for a change of men and change of policy, and we hope that whoever the individuals may be, the character of the new house will be such as to insure prudent, wise and economic Legislation for the future.

The crops through the County are looking exceedingly well; hay will be light, but the grass has greatly improved during the past fortnight.

The Tea Meeting at the New Methodist Meeting House, Lower Woodstock, on Wednesday last, was in every way a complete success. There was a large number present, and the receipts must have been something handsome. The ladies in that section of the County evidently understand the managing of such occasions to perfection.

A very large number of persons from Town and Country assembled at the Court House, on Thursday last, to hear the nominations and speeches of the various candidates for Legislative honors at the coming election. The following gentlemen were nominated:—Messrs. G. W. White, Wm. Lindsay, J. H. Jacques, L. B. Harding, Ivory Kilburn, S. H. Shaw, and Samuel Watts.

Ashley's performance on Thursday evening drew a full house, and everybody appeared satisfied, more especially those who were fortunate enough to witness the Professor performing again this (Friday) evening, with a new programme.

Attention is directed to the communication of Rev. Mr. Glass, which fully explains itself.

Recollect the Tea Meeting at Knolesville on the 7th of July next.

Mr. Charles Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, recently of Northampton, in this County, sends us copious files of Utah papers. From a letter to the Editor of this paper, we extract the following:—"I have been on the Union Pacific Railway for the last year and a half. I am now Agent and Operator for the Company at this Station. A good deal has been said in the Eastern papers in regard to the Road being blacked with snow two-thirds of the year; this is a mistake; I have been in Wyoming Territory all winter, and the trains have only been delayed twice during the whole winter, and only about ten hours at a time at that. There are good stations, good eating-houses, and good accommodations the entire length of the road, and to any one going to the Pacific Coast, I could not recommend a safer or more pleasant route than by the Union Pacific."

A good deal has also been said about Indians attacking trains, etc. There is not a particle of larger as to them. We feel as safe and secure from them as you do in Woodstock. The weather is delightful every day here 7,000 feet above the sea. We sleep comfortably here at night in the middle of summer with two pairs of blankets over us.

The Mormons are quiet, so far, and very little is said among them in regard to the Cullum Bill. The grasshoppers are destroying the crops throughout the entire Valley, and there is a prospect of very hard times among the Saints this year."

From the "British Colonist," of May 21st, we copy the following account of the funeral of the late Mr. George DeBeck, formerly a resident of this County:—"The funeral of the late Mr. DeBeck was

very largely attended at New Westminster, on Saturday last. All the principal places of business closed at noon, and every flag at half mast, and besides an almost universal consent of the citizens Burial Inlet and the North Arm district were well represented. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. R. Jamieson, in the Presbyterian Church, and a funeral sermon is to be preached by him on Sunday evening next. A feeling of deep sympathy for the bereaved family pervades the entire community."

BOOK NOTICES—Godey's Lady's Book for July. Godey commences his forty-first volume with another of his fine steel plates—"The Beautiful World," a splendid fashion-plate, and a beautiful wood-cut illustration—"Picking Trunk," printed on handsome paper. The extension sheet contains a great variety of designs that will be found of service to his patrons. The book department contains numerous articles of fancy work.

There is a fine collection of readable stories and other matter in the literary department.

## Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—In the *Sentinel* of the 21st of May, there appeared an anonymous letter, respecting Glassville and its settlers, in which among other curious things, the following sentence occurs:—"The history of the settlement is familiar to most of your readers, and it is the writer's purpose to refer only to the present, merely remarking that the people intend changing the name for reasons test known to themselves." Being struck at the time, with this extraordinary statement, I forthwith applied to you for the name of the writer of the letter, which you declined to give. I did so, because I knew very well that the sentiments in it were the property of the feelings of the vast majority of the settlers in Glassville, who were so honest and intelligent to wish the name of the settlement to be changed, as they knew the trials and losses that were endured by myself before it was changed, and the expense that was up to this time has accompanied their labors while living in it. I am still sorry that you kept back the name of the writer of the letter, as it put me to the trouble and expense of going to Glassville in person, and inquiring the name. Had I known what I know now, I should not have passed the threshold of my door to have done so; for a statement made by the writer of the production above referred to, and which I now happen to know, is not worth a shilling. The remarkably intelligent family from Cromarty (omitting the Lady possessed of rare powers of imparting instruction) may come in for a large share of blame from the notice, which I have given to the public. But it is to be remembered that the great majority of the settlers in Glassville, consider it a very fortunate circumstance, we believe, that their names have not been put before the public through the pen of the redoubtable J. M. the strolling writer of Enoch Arden, &c., and who has left there and elsewhere "frivolous impressions of his character and worth." And we think it truly praiseworthy that you in these days are often deceived by such scribblers, who for a piece of bread or a glass of rum, are willing to palm the most absurd falsehood upon them through a portion of the press, and to the above, care related to you, and that the people of Glassville ever talked either publicly or privately of changing the name of the settlement, we have found to be a wicked lie upon them, and to be utterly false. As a proof of this, I have a memorial before me, signed by seven Glassvillians, who were asked to do this, protesting against such wanton libelous. If you will call the attention of the public to the matter, and prevent such misstatements in future,

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FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

Hurrah for a Woolen Factory!

MR. EDITOR,—In a communication to you a few months ago, I mentioned the fact of a Mr. Lister being engaged in establishing a Woolen Factory in the County of York. Having heard that the Factory was in operation, and as I am a hard worker, I resolved to try some other means besides the old-fashioned hand spinning wheel and loom, to get our wool manufactured into cloth, and a few days ago I deputed one of the most energetic and industrious men in the N. E. branch of the Magalloway River, in the Harvey Settlement, Parish of Magalloway, and although, by the road at present, it is six miles from Harvey Station, and the Western Extension Railway yet they intend opening another road more direct, which will make the distance from the Factory to the Railway about two miles. These business names "Lister & Skene," they have large and commodious buildings, and are now erecting their business. Their dam across the river is permanently constructed of granite and earth; their water power appears to be ample, and very thing around them seems new, substantial and good; they have cutting and spinning machinery enough, now in operation, to supply eight looms, four of which are in operation, and the other four will be shortly; they are also getting up machinery for dressing and other departments of their business. As they are able to go at present, some expense, I think the whole is a direct expenditure of one of the members of the firm, Mr. Skene, who seems thoroughly master of his business in all the parts, and is a person having business with him must be impressed with his very pleasing manner and gentlemanly deportment. The other member of the firm, Mr. Lister, who takes charge of the out-door affairs of their business, is a man of sound business habits, and has long been known in the County of York as a very enterprising and energetic man. And situated as they are in one of the most fertile parts of the County, I speak for the fact that the success of their enterprise and enterprise. I would now say to the people of Carleton County, "go and do likewise," but in the mean time, in order to get a foretaste of the benefits of a Woolen Factory, patronize "Lister & Skene."

Yours, &c., ALPHIA.

Dumfries, Y. C., June 20, 1870.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

Factory Life and Factory People.

MR. EDITOR,—Coming, as I do, from a district where textile manufactures have no existence, and where information is scant as to habits, social states, and mental culture of factory operatives, as a class, my residence in Lawrence has disabused my mind of many prejudices by enabling me to form my judgment by personal observation. Lawrence has an estimated population of about 30,000 inhabitants. Of this number, the greater part of the operatives are employed in the mills; and the largest establishment in the city—as also in the world—is the Pacific Corporation, where nearly six thousand employees are engaged. To a stranger, the sight of this large body of people entering in, or emerging from the mill, is a novel and an interesting one. Some idea of the amount of goods turned out of this immense structure in a day, may be had from a remark made by the agent, at a lecture, that there was enough cotton in the Pacific mill in one day as would stretch from London, and enough in a year to cover the world. Boys and girls, men and women, young and old, compose this throng of laborers. There are among them no equal or unequal, no rich or poor, no ill-dressed or in ragged habiliments. Most of them are really well and respectably attired; and many of the females especially are apparelled with taste and elegance. A few days ago I enjoyed the privilege of wandering at my leisure through rooms in the various departments of this immense establishment. I watched with interest and curiosity the different processes of manufacture—from the mixing of the cotton and the sorting of the wool to the finishing for market of calicoes, lawns, and dressings, bleached dyed and printed,—the minute details of the manufacture of which I will give you at some future time. In every department I found the operatives to be alert and intelligent; my questions were civilly answered, and all with whom I conversed evinced by their replies a thorough familiarity with the why and the wherefore of every detail of their employment. The state of perfect cleanliness throughout

the entire concern was remarkable. The rooms are well lighted and well ventilated; and without any feeling of statement, even the poorest class of operatives so clean that a person might, without any repugnance, "eat from them." I have seen many a dining table not so clean in appearance—beneath the cloth. The weavers are chiefly women, and nearly all of them are immigrants. There are some American and New Brunswick women among this class of workers; but the number of them is small. This branch of employment requires a lot of them to make good and satisfactory work. Above the weavers (as in this country, chiefly women) are long and carefully trained to their labor; and here, they are the quickest and best workmen, and most skillful in the use of the loom. Their appearance, propriety of dress, and remarkable intelligence of this class of employees. When work is good, and trade brisk, weavers can earn from ten to eleven dollars a week; at present, the average earnings are from nine to ten dollars.

Factory operatives, as a class, are a well conducted, thrifty, and intelligent body of people. The immigrants are not so given as are the natives of the country, but they are not so idle and frivolous. They are fond of home pursuits and home pleasures, in which seem to centre their whole happiness. Americans boast of the education of their children, and what a glow of pride with English mothers, that they possess a natural discernment, intelligence, and sound judgment.

In this city we have a paper—the *Journal*—the writers for and contributors to which are all of the operative class, and mostly immigrants, and the *Journal* is by far the ablest and best conducted paper in Lawrence. No other paper is familiar to most of your readers, and it is the writer's purpose to refer only to the present, merely remarking that the people intend changing the name for reasons test known to themselves." Being struck at the time, with this extraordinary statement, I forthwith applied to you for the name of the writer of the letter, which you declined to give. I did so, because I knew very well that the sentiments in it were the property of the feelings of the vast majority of the settlers in Glassville, who were so honest and intelligent to wish the name of the settlement to be changed, as they knew the trials and losses that were endured by myself before it was changed, and the expense that was up to this time has accompanied their labors while living in it. I am still sorry that you kept back the name of the writer of the letter, as it put me to the trouble and expense of going to Glassville in person, and inquiring the name. Had I known what I know now, I should not have passed the threshold of my door to have done so; for a statement made by the writer of the production above referred to, and which I now happen to know, is not worth a shilling. The remarkably intelligent family from Cromarty (omitting the Lady possessed of rare powers of imparting instruction) may come in for a large share of blame from the notice, which I have given to the public. But it is to be remembered that the great majority of the settlers in Glassville, consider it a very fortunate circumstance, we believe, that their names have not been put before the public through the pen of the redoubtable J. M. the strolling writer of Enoch Arden, &c., and who has left there and elsewhere "frivolous impressions of his character and worth." And we think it truly praiseworthy that you in these days are often deceived by such scribblers, who for a piece of bread or a glass of rum, are willing to palm the most absurd falsehood upon them through a portion of the press, and to the above, care related to you, and that the people of Glassville ever talked either publicly or privately of changing the name of the settlement, we have found to be a wicked lie upon them, and to be utterly false. As a proof of this, I have a memorial before me, signed by seven Glassvillians, who were asked to do this, protesting against such wanton libelous. If you will call the attention of the public to the matter, and prevent such misstatements in future,