POOR COPY

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871.

☞ SENTINEL OFFICE, removed to Allan's Brick Building, up stairs.

WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. W. H. Olive, St. John, has handed us two little Pamphlets, bearing upon the above subject, and describing the operation and results of "Waterous' improved system of Fire Protection and Water Supply," and of B. Holly's system of the same. These systems are essentially similar; the former is the patent of a Canadian and the latter of a citizen of the United States.

As we understand the matter, the old fashioned reservoirs are entirely dispensed with, and the water is supplied by force pumps, driven either by steam or water through suitable pipes, and hydrants placed at convenient places. The system has been introduced into several cities in Canada and the United States, Lockport, N. Y., Auburn, N. Y., Mineapolis, Min., Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Dubuque, O., and a number of others, the names of which are given in the pamphlet, and in every case, whether in cities of large extent and population or of small dimensions, has given the most complete satisfaction.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of publishing a few of the statements in full, respecting the Waterous system as adopted at "Brantford, Ontario," because Woodstock is very sensibly interested in the subject, and stands somewhat in the same position as Brantford, in that the losses by fire during the last twelve years have been so enormous.—And just now our people are, some of them very directly, alive to the importance of securing a cheap, efficient and reliable supply of water, from the fact that the rates of insurance have recently been so enormously increased, and that a pressure is being brought to bear upon our "Town Council" to move this body to secure a "Steamer" or some other method of safety in case of fire.

The reduction of insurance rates in Brantford, immediately after the introduction of the new water system was 20 per cent.

We presume there is not the slightest necessity for a word of warning to the people of this Town, who must all, in view of our late year experiences, feel the necessity for some provision for the safety of the Town from that distructive element which has more than once so widely devastated it, and against which we are now in a state of utter helplessness.

The great difficulty has been to secure the preventive means at a cost within the scope of our finances. A Steam Fire Engine is a good instrument, but it is expensive in the beginning and involves a large outlay annually; but the most serious difficulty here is the fact that we have no proper means of supplying a steamer with water and thus securing its efficiency. It has always appeared to us useless to talk about machines for throwing the water while no supply of the element provided. And we have always entertained the opinion that by means of a stationary steam engine the Town might be supplied with a full and ready supply of water from the river or creek. The system now presented is one which justifies that idea. We are not in a position to say what the cost to the Town would be, but taking everything into consideration, are of opinion that it is the cheapest system that could be adopted, and counting the saving in insurance and the revenue that might be counted on from water takers, we believe the annual burden on the people would be very light.

Without pressing the subject further just now, we quote from the pamphlet before us, which is a reprint of an article that appeared in the *Brantford Expositor*, trusting that our authorities will pursue the enquiry, which may be made through Mr. W. H. Olive, St. John:—

"The original offer of C. H. Waterous & Co., was to construct two first class stationary engines of twenty horse-power each, and two hydraulic steam pumps capable of throwing one thousand gallons of water each per minute to any part of the town—to lay, four feet beneath the surface, 2,375 feet of eight-inch iron pipe, 3,375 feet of six-inch, and 3,550 feet of four-inch pipe along the various streets of the town, and to attach to those pipes twenty-six hydrants at suitable distances apart, each having two nozzles for the attachment of hose—to erect a building over the engine twenty-six feet square, two and a half stories high, with a capacious cistern or reservoir for water, whence it may be forced into the pipes by the hydraulic steam pumps; and all for the sum of $18,500. They further proposed to run the works and bear all the expenses of the operation for five years for a further sum of $250 per annum. That the scheme was practicable, and that it would be most thoroughly efficient has been proved by the fact that the works have been a successful operation for six months, and worked to the complete satisfaction of the property-owners in this town. By. Mr. Waterous' plan every part of the town from the Drill Shed in the East Ward, to the bridge over the river on Colborne street, and from Colborne street up Dumfries street, thence in an easterly direction, including the railway buildings, to the Wilkes' Tract, thence southerly to Colborne street, the place of beginning, are, by the use of only 1,000 feet of hose, amply supplied with water by means of the hydraulic steam pumps. No fire of any magnitude can possibly take place within that limit with this in operation.

Since the works have been in successful operation we have scarcely had a fire in Brantford, and those which have occurred have been almost immediately extinguished. The result is that the insurance companies have reduced their rates of premium from 50 to 30 per cent., and the bad reputation which Brantford had attained in this particular she is likely to lose for all coming time. So satisfactory has the system worked up to the present time that a movement is now on foot to extend and utilize it still further. It is proposed to procure, by means of the Water Works, the water necessary for domestic purposes, and possibly, hereafter, they may be still further utilized for manufacturing purposes. We may sum up by giving some of the many advantages of Waterous' Improved System of Fire Protection and Water Supply.

1. One of the advantages of these works is, the great strength and power of the machinery, as compared with fire engines, for suppression of fires. The latter are made light as possible, in order that they may be moved with celerity in case of fire alarm. This sacrifice of strength to locomotion, often results in their giving away in some weak point at the critical moment which determines whether the fire shall be quelled or rage unchecked, until immense amounts of property are destroyed. The Water Works, on the contrary, are permanently located, and iron and steel are freely used to make them massive, strong and durable. That they will not give way in time of fire, may be relied upon with great certainty. That they are constructed with superabundant amount of power, and in duplicate sets of machinery, is an additional guarantee of unfailing efficiency.

2. Another advantage of these works is, that they save and make available the precious time consumed by fire engines in reaching a fire, after the alarm is given. Fire engines wait for men to draw them, or are liable to be detained by a balky horse, or by overturning the engine, or by muddy streets, or a deep fall of snow, or some other difficulty, which keeps them from reaching the spot where their services are required, until too late to be of any service at all. The Water Works, on the contrary, reach out by their under-ground pipes, throughout the entire town, and whesever a fire breaks out there will always be, near at hand, several hydrants—which, under this system, is but another name for these powerful engines—ever standing sentinel, and always ready without waiting to be moved, (upon the turning of a wrench, and the attaching of a section of hose,) for instant and successful action. The value of these works, in this feature, cannot be over-estimated, for a few minutes gained in throwing water upon a fire at the outset, are more than the equivalent of hours at a later period, when the conflagration has spread, and is sweeping all before it in its devastating course.

3. Another advantage of these water works is, that they obviate a serious difficulty, with other systems, in regard to a supply of water for the extinguishment of fires. It too often happens that even when the fire engines are in good working order, and arrive promptly at the conflagration, they cannot grapple with and master it, because of a partial supply of water. In marked contrast with this, by the Waterous system, each and every hydrant—or fire engine—is also a never failing reservoir, which will yield its full supply from the main source of supply, until the flames are subdued. The failure of this main source of supply can, in the construction of the works, be abundantly guarded against, and hence it is hardly a conceivable contingency that a lack of water will prevent the suppression of fires promptly, wherever they occur.

4. Still another advantage of these water works is, that the severity of winter weather does not in the least interfere with their efficient operations. Very different is it with the other modes of suppressing fires with either hand or steam fire engines, or any other fire apparatus. They may be in perfect working order, and the supply of water may be abundant, and yet, with the thermometer at or below zero—and it is then fires are most frequent—how often communities stand appalled at the spectacle of conflagrations, which frozen fire engines and frozen hose cannot furnish a drop of water to repress and subdue. With the Waterous system, it is noticeable that the suction is taken within a frost-proof building, the water is thence pumped into and through long stretches of pipes beneath the ground, and below the reach of frost, is thrown to the surface at the required point, with temperature considerably warmer than the open atmosphere, and thence, with great and unchecked velocity is showered in torrents upon the fire, through short stretches of hose, in which the water cannot congeal in its rapid flow. This circumstance, alone, very strongly recommends these works above all others, in that the security therefore is not diminished when most needed in intensely cold weather.

5. Another weighty circumstance bearing upon the question of adopting this system of Mr. Waterous', is, that since it *dispenses with fire engines, engine houses, &c.*, the sale of this property, no longer needed, will contribute largely to pay the cost of the water works. In many cases the sale of the engines, engine houses, &c., will provide for nearly, or quite the entire cost of the Waterous machinery.

6. Another circumstance in favor of these works, which commends them strongly, is *the nominal sum it costs to superintend and keep them in repair*. At Brantfort, the care and superintendence is but $250 per year. Let the comparison be made between this and the annual cost of maintaining a single fire engine, whether hand or steam, and tax payers have an all powerful reason for immediately adopting the Waterous system. When tax payers ascertain and foot up the annual cost of maintaining existing fire departments they will be startled at the amount, and will appreciate the importance of the Waterous system, which reduces it to a trifling sum annually.

7. Yet another circumstance in favor of these water works is, that it relieves communities of the expense of fire departments as now organized. By the Waterous system, hose companies alone are required, and since, wherever laid, the water pipes to that extent take the place of hose, only a small amount, comparatively, is required. In Brantfort, a hydrant hose company has been organized, composed of citizens interested in the protection of property, and in other places the same classes, prompted by this motive, will readily perform the same service.

8. Conclusive proof of the superiority of these works, is found in the fact that underwriters readily make large concessions in the rates of insurance, within districts covered and protected by them.

9. These works, it is to be observed, also meet a public necessity, inasmuch as they combine fire protection and water supply, without the expense of constructing and maintaining reservoirs and fire engines, and thus place it within the reach and means of communities, to enjoy almost perfect immunity against fire, while at the same time a full supply of water may be secured for household and other purposes."

THERE was a frost on Monday morning. The weather has not been favorable for farmers, as it has been exceedingly capricious—very warm—very cold—very windy and dry—by sudden turns with short showers. Early planted seed has not made much headway in vegetation, and the bulk of the crops are going in late. However, we may hopefully rely upon a rapid vegetation to make amends for the present delay.

J. D. BAIRD is Gazetted Adjutant, with rank of Ensign, vice R. B. Ketchum, who resigns the adjutancy of the 67th Battalion Carleton Light Infantry.

THE Quarterly Session of the Second Advent Conference, takes place at Jacksontown, on the 8th inst.

NORMAN HECTOR, who was tried last week in St. John, on the charge of criminal assault upon a little girl, was acquitted by the Jury.

CYRUS BURTT has been appointed an issuer of Marriage Licences for this County.

HON. CHARLES CONNELL has returned from a visit to Halifax. He looks improved in health.

THE freshet, after having cleared the streams of their lumber with a rush, and tested the strength of the "Booms" severely, is now receding fast.

BOOK NOTICES.—The *Atlantic Monthly*, for June, contains—Botanizing; The Shifting of Power; Mehetabel; A Virginian in New England Thirty-five years ago—V; The Capture of Fort Fisher—II; From Generation to Generation—I; The Robin; Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada—II; American Life in France—IV; Kate Beaumont—VI; Bubbles from an Ancient Pipe; The New English Edition of Lamb's Works; A Summer Mood; Encyclicals of a Traveller—I; Our Whispering Gallery—VI; Recent Literature.

Peters' Musical Monthly, for June, contains a beautiful selection of new music. We give below the contents—any single piece being worth as much as Mr. Peters asks for the entire lot:

"Genevieve," Scotch song and chorus, by Hays; "Little Voices Heard no More," song and chorus, by Persley; "Must I leave thee, Mother dear?" song, by Halevy; "Dawn of Love," a beautiful German song, by Holzel; "I'm my Daddy's only Son," dance song; "Lily Bell," quartet; "'Tis the First Rose of Summer," quartet; "Forget-me-Not," quartet; "Oh! Holy, Holy Lord;" "Saviour who thy Flocks art tending;" "Soldiers of Christ arise;" "My Faith looks up to Thee;" "Red Bird Waltz;" "Chicago Quickstep;" "Rippling Brook Polka;" and "The Chasse;" "Hunting Rondo," by Tonel.

Take Your Choice—*Peters' Musical Monthly*, for June, price 30 cents, containing the above pieces, or the same pieces in sheet-form, (printed from the same plates,) price $5.50. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

The Manufacturer and Builder, for June, is an excellent number, full of practical information on industrial matters, and enriched with fine engravings profusely illustrating the text. The opening illustrated article on stone and ore-breaking machinery is of immediate importance to all who have to do with road-making or the preparation of ores or minerals. That on the spectroscope is interesting to those of a scientific turn of mind; while that on explosions is of general interest, and fully explains the principles underlying the various agents. Another generally interesting article is that on the atmospheric telegraph, which tells how, by compressing with the hand a small flexible bulb filled with air, atmospheric waves are made to communicate intelligence through a tube thousands of feet long. This is an eminently practical and cheap system of household telegraphy which all will appreciate. Mechanics will be pleased with the articles on how to take care of steam-boilers, manufacture of glue, new water-proof and fire-proof paint, and the like; builders and architects with those on science in architecture, construction of spiral stairs, etc.; while men of every trade and profession will find in the columns devoted to correspondents a fund of technical information surprising in its variety and practical utility. It is with pleasure that we learn of the continued success of this really meritorious periodical, and can but wish that it may find its way still more extensively into the hands of the working and thinking men of our community. It is published at the remarkably low rate of $1.50 per annum, by Western and Company, 37 Park Row, New York, and comprises 32 pages handsomely printed, and stitched in covers.

Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Doubtless some of your readers would like to know how No. 3 Company of the Sixty-seventh Battalion celebrated the birth day of our beloved Queen.—Early in the afternoon I visited that flourishing little village, McKenzie Corner, and there beheld individuals dressed in uniform, coming from every quarter to the armory; and while the Union Jack was fluttering in the breeze, they formed into company under their respected commander, Captain J. Y. Hoyt; and those hands that were using the farming implements a short time previous, could be now seen handling the weapons of war as if they were quite familiar with their use.—After they went through tne different exercises, they did considerable marching round the Corner, accompanied by their little band. They then came to a halt and fired a salute, after which they listened to an enthusiastic address, delivered by their Captain, which he closed by calling for three cheers for Queen Victoria, three for Gov. Wilmot, and three for Col. Upton; then one of the company spoke out—three cheers for Capt. Hoyt, which was also given with a good heart.—They then got the word break off, which they did in good order, and then repaired to the hall, where the ladies had the tables spread with every thing that could tempt a hungry man. After they had done ample justice to the pies and frosted cake, the organ was presided over by Miss B. Hoyt, and the National Anthem was played and sung, and then the crowd dispersed for their homes, feeling quite satisfied with the day's celebration.

There is one characteristic which I wish to mention, that shed a beam of light over the whole performance. Temperance prevailed throughout the day, with very little exception. Nearly all of the Company belong to the Temperance order; and you will agree with me when I say that British Templars make good British Soldiers.

Yours, truly,
SPECTATOR.

McKenzie Corner, May 25, 1871.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

Last year the Irish Loan Fund Commission lent to 120,000 persons the sum of £535,000, and the gross total of the bad debts was but £139 7s., and even of this small sum £116 is so charged because that was the amount unaccounted for by a branch at Hollywood, County Down, which had ceased to operate in 1870; so that the actual bad debts for the year amounted to only some £23. This speaks volumes for the honesty and industry of the people.

Counterfeit Notes of the Bank of New Brunswick,—one dollar changed to fives,—are again being circulated, one such having been presented at the Bank yesterday. Michael Casey, who affected his escape from the Amherst Gaol so mysteriously, may be at his old tricks.—*Telegraph.*

A boy in England has been sent to prison a month for breaking a pane of glass.

It is said that London, England, has over 6000 policemen.

Mr. Benjamin Lockhart, of Maple Ridge, Southampton, informs us that on the 23rd of May, 1870, he planted two bushels of Canada Bald Wheat on one and three-quarter acres of new land, and harvested therefrom the large crop of *Fifty-two and a quarter bushels* of excellent wheat. Who will say that wheat cannot be raised in this Province?—*Farmer.*

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly is composed of 19 Presbyterians, 6 Catholics, 7 Church of England, 2 Baptists, and 4 Methodists.

In England, and probably in the world, there is but one railway, in Stocton and Darlington, all of whose employees are teetotallers. That Railway is distinguished for the civil and attentive conduct of its officials, and, more than all, for the fact that it never killed but one passenger, and he jumped from a carriage in a state of drunkenness. Comment is not required.

Consumption, as everybody knows, is a flattering disease. It commences and oppresses so insidiously, that before one is aware of it the lungs are a mass of ulcers; then an exposure to our ever-changing climate produces inflamation, and in a few days or weeks it is said he or she died of hasty consumption. For all troubled with cough or lung complaint we would earnestly impress upon them the merits of Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam which is a certain cure for all but those advanced to the last stages of this awful malady.

Dr. Wilson's Family Anti-Bilious Pills are admirably adapted for the removal of all diseases which have their origin in disordered digestion. They are well suited to all classes, and competent to give comfort alike to rich and poor. These Pills will be found an agreeable and efficient remedy by invalids whose bodies are exhausted from excess. Persons liable to bilious attacks should take them. They cause each seizure to be less severe, nausea and biliousness will gradually be removed, and good digestion, with complete health, be regained.

There is nothing to equal Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment in the market, you will say, after using a bottle and finding that by its wonder-working ingredients it is adapted, by friction, to promote the absorption of swellings, tumors, indurations, and diseased secretions with ten-fold more power than anything ever made.

Those who have visited Great Britain always remark upon the difference between the appearance of the horse there and here. The superiority of the English horse is explained by the fact there Clark's Derby Condition Powders are universally used.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be used to advantage where any Pain Killer is desirable. In case of severe Cramps and Pains in the stomach, it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used.

Habitual constipation leads to the following results: Inflamation of the Kidneys, Sick and Nervous Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Piles, Loss of Appetite, and Strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking, say one of Parson's Purgative Pills nightly, for four or six weeks.

To the Weak, the Worn, and the Weary, the Editor of the *Boston Recorder* says, "We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn, and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor.

Seventeen thousand mackerel, besides a large number of other fish, were taken in a net at one haul, on Cape Cod, one day last week.

HAIR VIGOR.—In common with many others we have felt a lively interest in the investigations which Dr. Ayer has been making to discover the causes of failure of the hair, and to provide a remedy. His researches are said to have been much more thorough and exhaustive than any ever made before. The result is now before us under the name of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. We have given it a trial, and with full satisfaction. It equals our most favorable anticipations. Our grey hairs have disappeared, or resumed their original color; and a visible crop of soft, silken hair has started on a part of the scalp which was entirely bald.—*Democrat, Abingdon, Va.*

General Butler has published a letter in which he takes strong ground against the Treaty. He says the Canadians will manage to cut out the American fishermen in American waters. The practical operation of the Treaty, he thinks, will be the ruin of the American fishermen; and is, in its fishing provisions, every way for the advantage of the Provincials. He also denounces the principles upon which the Alabama Claims are to be settled, and declares that the American Commissioners have been completely outgeneraled.

THE TREATY.—The London papers of the 13th print copious comments on the treaty, a sketch of which reached them the previous day. The *Times* remarks that it "is the result of mutual concession, nor is it to be disguised that it embodies a preponderance of concession on the side of Great Britain. Perhaps this was inevitable. We have always held that if a few honest Englishmen and Americans could be got together in a room and trusted with the negotiation, the difficulties of diplomacy would vanish and a compromise might be effected satisfactory to both nations." The *News* thinks "it will be the basis of a lasting friendship, proving to the Old World how the differences of great nations can be settled without bloodshed." The *Telegraph* calls it "a work of good will, and a new starting point for the growth of better feelings between nations that ought never to have been alienated by petty jealousies and bitter words." The *Post* thinks that a "more extraordinary perversion of all known methods of proceeding than that contained in the treaty, it is difficult to conceive. It hopes that the United States may—though it cannot be expected that England will—be thoroughly satisfied. The *Saturday Review* calls it an absolute surrender of every point for which successive English Governments have contended. The *Spectator* thinks the frank expression of regret the only course likely to heal the wound completely, by sacrificing all unworthy pride and reserve. On all the other points the solution arrived at by the Commission seems quite unexceptionable. The *Economist* styles it "a wise and cautious treaty, and will consider the time as anything but wasted if it brings about a hearty understanding with the United States."—*Globe.*

APPLE TREES—SHARP AND SHEA—CALDWELL BROTHERS.—We have seen the famous orchard of F. P. Sharp, and the nursery of Sharp and Shea, in Woodstock.—Through the Caldwell Brothers, who have purchased for a term of years the trees of this nursery, we had heard much of the fruit trees of Messrs. Sharp and Shea, but we must confess that the half was never told us.

An orchard on the grounds of Mayor Fisher, containing 400 apple trees, was set out by Mr. Sharp eight years ago last spring It has borne fruit every year since it was put out, including even the first year. Mayor Fisher informed us that this orchard, which covers a little over two acres of ground, produced last season 200 bbls. of apples—averaging over a bushel to a tree the eighth year from setting.

Mr. Sharp deserves much praise for his successful efforts in producing varieties of apple trees which are hardy, bountiful and excellent fruit bearers.

The "New Brunswick" apple is thought by Mr. Sharp to be the most desirable variety.

Next to that the "Alexander," and then the "Fameuse." All these are excellent for fruit and good bearing.

It is astonishing to one unacquainted with Mr. Sharp's method of grafting to see how rapidly he can set grafts. One day last week he set 4,550 grafts by actual count.

The Caldwell Brothers have sold about 7,000 trees from the nursery of Sharp and Shea. They will have next year over 60,000 trees ready for delivery.

They have recently been delivering in this region the trees subscribed for last winter, and these trees are no drug. They look so finely and the report of them is so favorable that many take more than was first ordered. To supply this increasing demand Messers Caldwell brought along some five hundred trees more than were subscribed for, and they are nearly all gone. As these trees are started in our own lattitude, and are of a hardy character, we look for great advancement in fruit raising in Aroostook county. We trust that the Caldwell Brothers will receive the encouragement which their energy and the excellent trees they offer the public deserve.—*The Voice, Sherman, Me.*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.—The proposed conference between the Executive Council and the National Board of Trade of the United States and the Executive Council of the Dominion Board of Trade, which, on invitation of the former, has been fixed to take place at Boston on Wednesday, the 21 June next, is an event of very considerable importance. Ever since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty there has been a large party in the United States, of far-seeing practical commercial men, who have earnestly desired closer business relations with Canada. The Convention which met at Detroit contained a large representation of such men, and its decision against the abrogation of the Treaty, though undoubtedly due in some measure to the magnificent speech of Mr. Howe, was also largely representative of the real sentiment of a majority of those who composed the Convention. Since that time this sentiment has been gaining ground with the best thinkers among the business men of the country; and while the renewal of the former treaty, in its precise terms, is perhaps not by any one regarded as practicable owing to the changes which the war has compelled in the fiscal policy of our neighbors, there is a very large sentiment that closer business relations would be for the advantage of both countries. We take it that some such sentiment as that dictated the invitation from the Council of the National Board of Trade of the United States, which has been accepted by the Dominion Board of Trade, to meet in friendly conference.

Canada has prospered wonderfully since the abrogation of the former Treaty. That a different result was looked for by some of the politicans among our neighbors there is no doubt. The abrogation of the Treaty was unquestionably the result more of political than of commercial motives. It was intended as a punishment to the people of Canada for their want of sympathy with their immediate neighbors during the civil war. Among Canadians themselves there were not wanting those who regarded the withdrawal of the advantages of that treaty as a terrible blow to the prospects of this country. The anticipations of both have been disappointed. In no period of the history of this country has its prosperity been more marked than during the last five years. Even the trade with the United States has largely increased; and what certainly was not expected, the balance of trade has been steadily growing in favor of Canada. The fact proves this, that we produce that which the United States must have at any price; and that requiring our lumber, and cattle, and certain classes of our cereals, they are compelled themselves to pay the duty their own government has imposed upon these articles, the prices in Canada being as a rule far in excess of what they were during the prevalence of the treaty. Canada, too, has developed a larger spirit of self reliance; new markets have been opening to her merchants and manufacturers, and direct trade has been established where before the trade was, and under the Reciprocity Treaty probably would have continued to be, carried on by American middle men.

In view therefore of these facts, the prosperity of Canada is assured irrespective of any action which may be taken by our neighbors in the matter of more intimate and more free business relations. But although this is true, we are not blind to the fact that more unrestricted relations would be greatly to the advantage of both countries. It requires, surely, no argument to prove that, as between two countries having a common boundary of about three thousand miles long, great advantage must result from the removal as far as can be of all restrictions upon free commercial intercourse. The effect of such intercourse is not simply to enlarge the markets open to the producer on both sides, but it is to produce greater friendship, to remove misconceptions, and to secure more abiding and lasting peace. The more intimate the commercial relations of the two countries, the less liable are we to any international misunderstandings; and hence upon national, as well as commercial grounds, the renewal of those more intimate commercial relations is a matter of great moment to both countries.

The meeting to be held at Boston is in many respects most opportune. The Treaty just concluded at Washington, will, so far, as one can judge from the tone of the American press, undoubtedly be ratified by the Senate; and the ratification will have taken place before the Boston meeting. By it questions in dispute between Great Britain and America will be settled; but there remain all the subjects which especially affect the relations of Canada and the United States, for settlement by the Legislatures of the two countries respectively. These questions are more essentially questions of trade; and the fact that they are left entirely open for acceptance or rejection by the Canadian Parliament, makes their discussion by leading business men, in such convention as that to be held in Boston, matter of great moment. The very terms of the Treaty leave open the whole question of the trade relations of the two countries, and seem to invite the very conference which has already been determined upon. In view of this, we again repeat our satisfaction at the proposed meeting at Boston; and we look forward hopefully to beneficial results flowing from it.—*Montreal News.*

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—It is not to be supposed that the Commissioners intended, nor does the Treaty contemplate, that those Articles relating to the settlement of the *Alabama* claims and the adjustment of the San Juan boundary-line, were to be submitted to the Colonial Legislature, either for their ratification, amendment, or rejection. The idea is absurd. It is equally ridiculous to suppose that either the amendment or rejection, on our part, of the Articles by which it is proposed to settle the Fishery question, will in any way affect the decision arrived at by Great Britain and the United States upon the other questions contained in the Treaty. From a perusal of its full text, we have come to the conclusion that the Legislatures of the Dominion, of this Island, and of Newfoundland, will only have to deal with those subjects which are purely Colonial. This is satisfactory, inasmuch as it guarantees us complete freedom of action in dealing with the Fishery question. Last week we gave an outline upon the basis upon which the Joint Commissioners proposed to settle the question. We opposed their arrangement for reasons which, to us, seemed sufficiently valid and substantial, and we suggested an amendment which occurred to us as likely to prove not only more practical, but also fairer and less objectionable to the people of this Island. Further study only confirms us in the soundness of our first views on the subject; and, such being the case, we would urge the Legislature to exercise the power placed in its hands by the Thirty-third Article of the Treaty, and, unless amended upon by the principles of justice and fair play, reject all that portion of it which gives to an irresponsible mixed Commission the right to give away our invaluable fisheries without an equivalent compensation. It would be far better to leave the question an open one than submit to be defrauded by a Treaty which some Provincial papers would lead us to suppose was only to be submitted to us for our consideration as a mere matter of form. The Maritime Provinces, as the most deeply interested in the Fisheries, are unquestionably opposed to the arrangement come to by the Joint High Commission for their disposition; but it unfortunately happens, that, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, they will have no direct voice in the legislation which will result either in conserving or destroying them.—The responsibility, therefore, resting upon this Colony in the action which it will take upon the question of surrendering the Fisheries for ten years, is all the graver. If all we hear from experienced fishermen be true, respecting the destruction effected by Americans, by means of trawling and otherwise upon the fish frequenting our coasts, ten years will leave them but of little value.—All we seek, however, for the people of this Colony, in the settlement of the fishing question, is the guarantee of fair compensation for what they surrender. With the present heavy debt and internal taxes of the United States, it would be useless to look for full reciprocity with that country in the productions of the soil, even upon the most favorable conditions that we could offer, for many years to come, at least. We do not desire to add to the complications of either the Empire or the Republic, by counselling the rejection of the treaty, in so far as it relates to us, unless full justice is done us in the matter, or by setting an unreasonable value upon our fisheries; but, from the desire existing upon both sides of the line to have the irritating question amicably settled, we are led to believe that the assertion upon our part of the doctrine, that the proposed money idemnity should be negotiated directly between the Provinces interested and the United States—those Provinces having the most reliable fisheries receiving, as a matter of course, the highest price, and the money so obtained to be for their own exclusive benefit—would not add to the difficulties already existing between the negotiating parties, or leave us in a worse position than we are. In no other way can we see how substantial justice will be done to the different Colonies and Provinces, or a guarantee given us that our rights won by the sweat and toil of those who rescued the Colony from a wilderness state, and privileges granted by God and nature—will not be sacrificed. By this, we mean that those who have made this isolated "patch of sand-bank their home, who have paid for every inch of it with their own hard cash, and who redeemed it from the forest, by unremitting labor, are the best entitled to all the fishing privileges which its insular position gives them. From our geographical position, which makes this Island the natural *entre pot* for American fishermen to obtain supplies and tranship their cargoes, we, as a Colony, would derive more benefit from free fishing than any of our neighbors. The removal, too, of the American duty upon Colonial caught fish, will give our fishermen a stimulus which would be of immense advantage to themselves individually, and to the Colonists generally; but, whilst we cannot close our eyes to these facts, we must be careful lest, in our anxiety to secure an immediate and impartial benefit, we do not permit a great injustice to be done to ourselves, and posterity robbed. We are hopeful that a manly assertion of our rights will secure to the Colonial Treasury such an annual sum, during the existence of the Treaty, as will go far towards paying for the railroad. If not, it would be better to submit to be robbed by force than by fraud.—*P. E. Island Herald.*

THE FASTEST HORSE.—The fastest horse in the world has appeared in California.—The horse, which turns out to be a hack of doubtful lineage, having been recently transferred from a butcher's cart, has recently come into possession of ex-Governor Sanford, of that State, and can trot his mile in 2:15. The following is copied from a Sacramento paper:

"The chances are that the celebrated horse Dexter will have the back seats before long. Yesterday morning, at the Park, the mysterious 'Stanford horse' was driven round the track, in a sulky, by 'Yank' Smith, who has the animal in charge. The first half mile was trotted over at a moderate speed, but on the last half mile Smith let him out, and he crossed the score in 1:07. Keeping right on, at a slower trot, till the last half mile was reached, the wonderful horse was again urged to his speed, and made the last half mile in 1:07¼. His time was noted by several reliable and experienced parties, among whom may be mentioned Charley Shear and George Gilbert. Leland Stanford, the owner of the horse, was also on the ground. There is no doubt about this time being made, and it is the fastest on record. A well known sporting gentleman, who saw the trial, offered to wager $1,000 that he could take the horse for a week and drive him a mile in 2:15.—The horse has a somewhat romantic history, and, like many bipeds in this country, his elevation from hard work and obscurity to fame and ease has been rapid and remarkable. Not many months since he did service in a butcher cart in this city, and was sold for the paltry sum of $150. Stanford paid $3,000 for him, and could probably get $30,000 for his bargain. The pedigree of the horse is in dispute, but those who have the best reason to know state he is a St. Clair.

EARTHQUAKE IN ONTARIO.—Our telegrams from all parts of the country show that the earthquake on Sunday morning extended from the Western part of this Province down to the North Shore, below Quebec. The duration of the shock varied from a few seconds to two minutes apparently increasing in intensity as it travelled eastward—that being the direction it took—judging from the time at which the disturbances are reported to have occurred. No serious consequences followed the earthly rocking in any place. The shock appears to have been most severely felt in parts of the Niagara district, and about the "ancient capital" though in some other towns the affrightened people for a few minutes expected to instantly witness the demolition of their houses. The quaking is generally described as having been accompanied by the sound of rushing waters or a "lightning express" train. In Montreal the earthquake was followed by some curious phenomena, the thermometer rising to 80 degrees, and the next day being dark and gloomy as if there was an eclipse of the sun.—*Toronto Globe, 23rd inst.*

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—The *Technologist* says one cord of wood, cut and split fine, and corded up beneath a shelter while it is yet green, will furnish more heat after it has become seasoned than two cords of the same kind of wood which has been continually exposed to the alternate influence of storm and sunshine. Here is something for farmers to think of. A saving of one-half of the amount of wood annually consumed by those who have left their fuel out of doors is an important item, not only in the absolute amount of wood that may be saved, but in the labor that is required to work it up. More than this, contemplate the convenience and luxury of a quick, lasting and hot fire, when compared with the perplexities incident to the incessant hissing and simmering of a poor fire; and the stewing and frying that must be endured before one can get the fire to a baking heat.

THE RAILWAY.—Letters received from Mr. Ketchum, now in England, are in the main satisfactory. There are of course many pros and cons involved in this undertaking across the water as here in New Brunswick, but as to its ultimate success we have never for a moment entertained a doubt. Should British capitalists at last decline to take hold of it there are parties nearer home ready and willing to take it up immediately, and prepared to give the surest guarantees for its completion. We shall probably hear something definite on the subject in the course of another fortnight.—*Reporter.*

THE WESTMORLAND ELECTION CASE.—We learn that His Honor Judge Allan has made an order for the Westmorland Election case to be argued before the Supreme Court in June next, His Honor being of opinion that Mr. Hebert having sworn that he was not qualified for candidature to the Legislature, renders him incompetent to bring the action against Mr. Hanington the sitting member.—*News.*

BRADFORD DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The Town of Bradford, Ontario, was literally destroyed by fire on Monday morning. It originated from the furnace of a bakery, and in a few hours 124 houses and stores were consumed, besides four hotels, the Town Hall, Market House and Telegraph Offices. Not a store remains.—*Telegraph.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—William Henry Philips, High Sheriff of Restigouche; William End, Stipendiary Magistrate for Bathurst; John C. Clowes, Abraham Wiggins, and Thomas H. Pearson, Coroners in Queen's; Rev. Thomas Neales and James Edgar, Trustees of Carleton County Grammar School; John Flewelling, James A. Fenwick, and Levi N. Sharp, Trustees of King's County Grammar School; Samuel Boyd, Issuer of Marriage Licences in the Parish of Elgin; Cyrus Burtt, Issuer of Marriage Licences in Carleton County; Charles G. Palmer to be Labor Act Commissioner under the Act 31 Vic. c. 7, for the part of Westmorland east of the "Melanson" Grant; George Johnson to be Labor Act Commissioner under the same Act, for the Parish of Elgin, Albert

PRESIDENT GRANT COMING TO NEW BRUNSWICK.—A Bangor telegram of the 24th inst., states that "President Grant has accepted an invitation to visit that city on the 11th of October next, to participate in the ceremonies of opening the European and North American Railroad upon its completion to St. John. It is proposed to have a celebration on a grand scale." It is rumored that the celebration will be in St. John, and that the President will be at hand.—*Telegraph.*

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 30th April, 1871.

REVENUE.	AMOUNT.
Customs,	$851,670.42
Excise,	313,515.75
Post Office,	60,540.86
Public Works including Railways,	58,353.26
Bill Stamps,	10,393.47
Miscellaneous,	86,391.29
Total	$1,380,865.05
Expenditure,	$1,334,067.47

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Alex. Wilson, Esq., South Joggins, a few days ago picked out of Sandstone Rock, a fossil foot, of apparently some individual of the human species. The toes, heel, instep and sole are in their proper place and perfect. It is to be sent to the Halifax Museum.—*Chignecto Post.*

CATTLE STARVING IN MADAWASKA.—A friend at Fort Kent writes under date of May 18th as follows: It is very cold and backward. Hay all gone and many cattle dying with starvation. One man emptied all his straw beds yesterday, and fed the straw to his cattle. Glazier's drive gone down. Cunliffe & Stevens not out of Big Black River yet. Connor's somewhere about the Big Rapids.—*Aroostook Times.*

AN Irish League has been formed at Quebec with the object of securing the united action of Irishmen throughout the Dominion—without regard to religious differences—in order to obtain a greater share of political power. It is maintained that the million and a half of Irishmen and their descendants in the Dominion have only two Cabinet offices in all the Governments, which they consider unfair and unconstitutional. They urge immediate and combined action to remedy the evils of which they complain.

TELEGARPHIC NEWS.

ST. DENIS, May 24.—After a brief lull fighting in Paris recommenced yesterday, continuing all night. The troops of Douai and Vinoy surrounded the Tuilleries, Louvre and Place Vendome. Desperate fighting followed, the Federals disputing every inch of the ground. At daylight these positions still remained in the hands of Federals.

EVENING.—This has been a terrible day for Paris. The city is burning in many places and the destruction of a great part of the central and eastern districts seem inevitable. The Communists still hold all districts between the Place Vendome, the Tuilleries and Belleville. Troops are moved down by fire from windows barricades and mitrailleuses. They steadily gain ground but the slaughter is awful. The Tuilleries, Palais Royal, Hotel de Ville, Hall of Legion of Honor, Council of State, and most of Louvre and other public buildings have been burned.

VERSAILLES, May 25.—Thiers issued a circular to-day which says:—

"We are masters of Paris except a small portion which will be occupied to-day. The Louvre was saved, the Tuilleries and many public buildings are wholly destroyed. We have already 12,000 prisoners and shall have 20,000. The streets of Paris are strewn with insurgents corpses. Our loss is small. The Army beha