

# Communicated.

## FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

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W. T. BRIDGES.

Woodstock, Sept. 21, 1877.

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## TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription \$1.50 a year in advance. Transient advertisements should be announced by the money to ensure insertion. Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents per insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

SENTINEL Office, in Brick Building, directly opposite Post Office, up stairs.

The Report of the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization of the House of Commons, Canada, recently published, affords some information of an interesting character. While there was a large decline in immigration to Canada last year as compared with that of previous years, still it was not proportionately so great as the decline of immigration to the United States, as the following shows. In 1873 the immigration to the United States was 457,840; in 1876 it was 196,986. In 1874 the decline in the States, as compared with the previous year, was 31.84 per cent., while in Canada it was only 21.93. In 1875 in the States the decline was compared with 1874 was 37.07 per cent., while in Canada it had risen to 30.20. Last year the decline in the States was 26.65, while in Canada it was only 6.38 per cent. During the same period the decline in emigration from Britain was, in 1874, 22.40 per cent., in 1875, 27.92; in 1876, 20.47.

In 1876 the immigrants to Canada were chiefly agricultural laborers and female domestic servants. Satisfactory results are anticipated from special efforts to induce tenant farmers with means to settle in Canada. Some 6,700 Menonites have settled in Manitoba, of whom a large number came in 1876, and these were well satisfied with their conditions and prospects, while large numbers of co-religionists are anxious to follow from Southern Russia. The Icelandic settlers who came to Kewatin to form a settlement have met with much discouragement, in the form of disease, which largely decimated their numbers. 361 repatriated French Canadians have taken land in Manitoba during 1876, and these are doing well. The committee does not regard the immigration expenditure as having been excessive for the service rendered; of course it is greater per capita with a small than with a large immigration. As it is, deducting the exceptional outlay in connection with the Menonite and Icelandic immigration, and expense of the buildings at Dufferin, the cost per head in 1876 was \$6.48, while in 1875, with a very large immigration, it was \$6.07. The evidence taken shows unimpaired richness of soil in Manitoba, and that very large crops of cereals and roots have been raised there, the only drawback being the grasshoppers, for which, however, it is judged, there will probably be a lengthened period of immunity.

It is said that wheat can be brought from Winnipeg to Toronto at 25 cents per bushel; when the railroad is finished from the former place to Thunder Bay, of course that freight will be much reduced, so that considering the existence in unlimited measure of wheat growing land, the North West regions may be looked to as a great wheat producing granary in the future. About 4,000 persons settled in Manitoba, and the indications are that the present year that number will be more than doubled.

The committee deprecates the shutting up of actual settlement, of large tracts of land by private corporations, or for other speculative purposes; or the encouragement of actual settlement being the primary object that should be kept in view.

The death of Brigham Young is an event of no small moment. It will doubtless prove a landmark in the history of the remarkable people over whom for years Brigham held undisputed sway, and whose affairs, social and political, he controlled and directed. Losing him, it may be that Mormonism is doomed to rapid obsolescence, that has been the surface of some man fitted for the task, destined to lead the latter day saints to continued notoriety and prosperity. We can only speculate as to results which will soon develop themselves.

Brigham Young has proved himself possessed of large administrative abilities, backed by a strong sense of self reliance and assurance; hence his success. Within the jurisdiction of the United States Government he has maintained a Government of his own making, and established and perpetuated social habits antagonistic to the principles of Christianity. He has thus established for himself a place in history among the notables of the century, made for himself a reputation famous in its infancy, for that he engrained polygamy upon the Mormon system, and thus gave it a distinctive and vicious character that previous to his advent to power it did not possess.

Of him it may in all truthfulness be said, he leaves behind him a large family to mourn their loss; it would be an interesting sight the scene presented of his multitudinous "widow" paying the last tribute of respect to her deceased lord.

The National Board of Trade of the United States has again, in consistency with its previous resolves, declared in favor of a treaty of reciprocity with Canada. This Board of Trade, if it does not represent the masses, does represent largely the business men of the United States, who regard reciprocity of trade between the two countries as of advantage to both. While such reciprocity is wanted, even more by the United States than Canada, the latter has the opportunity of securing a treaty not one side by private corporations, but one that shall truly afford reciprocal advantages. We have no need to hurry the matter, but we can afford to meet the proposal, when it comes from the other side, fairly and, with the lessons of experience, intelligently.

The Queen of Madagascar has emancipated her slaves.

CARLETON County was represented at the competition of the N. B. Provincial Rifle Association, at Russell, by the following marksmen: Major R. B. Ketchum, Capt. H. B. Bourne, Lieut. R. Kirkpatrick, Ensign S. McLeod, and C. H. Ferguson, Sergt. D. W. Jackson, P. Appleby, W. Raymond, and E. Mallory. Prizes amounting in the aggregate to over \$130 were secured by these gentlemen, showing that our marksmen are beginning to take a creditable position at the New Brunswick Wimbledon. Although no first prize has been secured at this competition by our representatives, they on several occasions approximated within one or two points of the leading score, a record which, considering the unusually high scores made at this meeting of the Association, they have no reason to be ashamed of. In the team match Carleton, with only her complement of eight men, opposed to the picked eight chosen by St. John, King's and York from numerous representatives, very nearly secured the first prize, as the following score will show:

Following score will show:		Points.			
YORK COUNTY.		200	500	600	
		yds	yds	yds	to 1
LA.-Col. Morris, Captain of Team.					
Sgt.-Major Lipsett, 71st Batt.,		22	28	26	76
Serge. Finder, 71st Batt.,		26	24	24	74
Cte. J. D. Perkins, 71st Batt.,		27	24	22	73
Lieut. C. Johnston, 71st Batt.,		24	23	22	69
A.-Col. Morris, 71st Batt.,		26	24	18	68
Ensign Loggie, 71st Batt.,		22	30	13	65
Corpl. Smith, 71st Batt.,		22	25	15	62
Cte. Winter, 71st Batt.,		23	22	12	57
		192	200	152	544