POOR COPY

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

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

OUR INDUSTRIES.—No. 10.

CRAIG & HALE'S STEAM SAW MILL.

The enterprise of Messrs. Wardsworth & Murchie, in building a steam saw mill some five years ago, a litile way above the bridge, on the south side of the Meduxnakeag, was regarded properly with much interest by the people of this town, to whom its destruction, by fire, a short time after it was got in operation, was a source of great regret.

Happily upon the site of that mill a new one has arisen, through the enterpnise of Messrs. Craig & Hale, gentlemen of large experience in lumber getting and in its manufacture.

The mill was erected in the present year. Its size is 54x100 feet, with a boiler house 25x50 feet. By the kindness of the proprietors we are enabled to state the several items of expense connected with the building and finishing of this establishment. The details of expense are :—

Lumber,	$1,784
Millwright work,	1,500
Blacksmith work,	650
Brick, stone, and mason work,	1,034
Iron and coal,	575
Engine,	2,246
Machinery,	2,800
Saws and belts,	876
4 boilers,	1,600
Clapboard machine,	375
Lath machine,	375

Making a total of capital invested, irrespective of land, of $13,815.

As this mill has not been in operation a year, and as considerable delay in its working has been occasioned during the past summer owing to the lowness of the water in the creek, which prevented the proper supply of logs, we cannot give its production fairly.

The capacity of this mill, however, is annually four and a half millions of deals, five millions of lathe, and 450 thousand of clapboards.

This mill should, and no doubt will, have a side track from the N. B. & C. Railroad put in for better facility in the export of the lumber, which has now to be hauled by team from the mill to the cars.

HUGH DAVIS, JR.'S, GRIST MILL AND CARDING MILL.

These establishments are on the south side of the Meduxnakeag, a short distance below the bridge. On the site now occupied by these, they were first established in 1848, by Messrs. R. & H. Davis, and they were destroyed by fire in 1869.

In 1870 the carding mill was rebuilt by Mr. Robt. Davis, and the present proprietor took possession of it in 1873. This mill is 30x40 feet, 3 storeys high. It has one water wheel, (spiral vent) which drives a double Custom carding machine.

The capital invested is $2,000.

Number of hands employed during the season, 2, to whom $60 per month, or $720 per year in wages is paid.—Some eight barrels of oil annually are used for greasing the wool, valued at $280.

The annual amount of wool carded is 1200 bundles, yielding 12,000 pounds of rolls. This would afford some of our school boys a nice sum for calculation, showing how much yarn, how many pairs of socks, or how much cloth these socks would make.

The grist mill was rebuilt in 1877, (the present year) by Mr. H. Davis, Jr. It is 30x60 feet, 2 storeys.

Capital invested $1,500. It is intended for 4 run of stones, having 3 Spiral vent water wheels. There is but one run French burr stones in operation. The mill and its machinery is of good capacity, and is turning out good work in buckwheat and corn meal and feed, but it has not been in operation sufficiently long to enable us to present details of its work and the annual result. Being the only grist mill in town, it must prove a great convenience, and we do not doubt that Mr. Davis will see that it is made to do its work in a satisfactory manner.

"There's nothing like leather," the old rhyme tells us, and every day's experience impresses upon all the importance of that art which transfers the skins and pelts of animals into a material that so largely conduces to our comfort, and one so eminently adapted to many of the conveniences and necessities of practical life. From the delicate kid and morocco that encases the hands and feet of the fairer portion of creation, to the stronger and coarser kinds of leather, with which feet and hands are protected from the weather, with which we harness our horses and use as belting in our factories, all are the result of the tanners art. It is an adornment—a convenience—a comfort—an indispensible.

TANNERY OF MR. JOHN MCCORMAC.

This establishment is on Connell street, and was first opened by the present proprietor in 1861, he succeeding Mr. Bernard McLauchlan, whose tannery on the same site was destroyed by the fire of 1860. In the disastrous conflagration of last spring Mr. McCormac's property was involved, but from the ruins the present establishment speedily rose.

The buildings in which this business is carried on are one 30x60 feet, of two storeys, and one 15x30, of one storey.

In these are 26 tanning vats, with a capacity for tanning 60 sides each, or 1560, being equal to 30 a week.

A speciality of this establishment is the novel system of cold water leaching adopted, this being the only establishment in the Province in which, we believe, the system, a highly commended one, has been introduced. It may be described simply as an arrangement of four leach pits contiguous to each other, filled with bark, and the water entering one of these passes through all before it empties itself into the tanning vats.—Thus without any additional labor the bark is entirely exhausted of its tanning properties, while liquor of any desired strength is secured, while it is found that the leather produced is clearer and brighter in color.

The amount of capital invested is $3,400, including the value of a splitting machine and bark mill.

1500 raw hides are used annually, from which leather of the various kinds—harness, calf, upper, &c., to the value of $12,000 is produced. The hides used are chiefly domestic. In the number given is included, at an average, the quantity of skins as well as hides proper, put in.

The quantity of bark used annually is 200 cords. Number of hands employed, 4; receiving in wages $100 per month, or $1200 annually.

WE are glad that some outside manufacturers have noticed our request respecting details for publication, of their business. We trust that all proprietors of industrial establishments will bear the matter in mind.

A LARGE proportion of the Methodist Ministers embraced within the jurisdiction of the Fredericton District, together with a number of lay delegates, have been in Convenrion in this Town, during the week, holding sessions each morning, afternoon and evening. The object of the Convention is the mutual improvement of the members thereof, and of the Churches represented, by the reading of essays on important branches of church work, and the general discussion of the topics so treated of. The sessions of the Convention were open to the public, and large numbers, especially at the evening meetings, availed themselves of the privilege of listening to the papers and arguments. The members of the Convention did themselves infinite credit both in the papers submitted and their masterly handling of the various questions discussed. The Convention closed on Thursday evening, when a well attended and interesting Missionary meeting was held. The speakers were the Chairman, Rev. R. Duncan, and Rev. Messrs. R. Crisp, J. J. Colter, W. Harrison, G. M. Campbell, and Jas. Crisp.

The following is an outline of this proceedings of the Convention. Monday evening, a sermon by Rev. R. Duncan, from Matthew 16-18.

Papers were read on the subjects and by the parties named below, all of which elicited much discussion :

Rev. G. W. Fisher, "Eternal Punishment."

Rev. W. W. Brewer, "Amusements."

Rev. C. H. Paisley, "The Intermediate State."

Rev. J. J Colter, "The best Methods of Pulpit efficiency."

Rev. T. Marshall, "The Relationship between Pastor and People."

Rev. Jas. Crisp, "The Sabbath."

Rev. W. Harrison, "The Relationship between Sabbath Schools and the Church."

Rev. R. S. Crisp, "The Measure of Christian Liberty."

At all the sessions, Rev. R. Duncan presided, who, with the members, are to be highly congratulated on the satisfactory manner in which the Convention was begun, continued and ended.

AMONG the many institutions, social, civic and religious, for which Boston is famous, and which invite the attention of visitors, we know of none more interesting—none which affords a more agreeable surprise than the "Horace Mann School for the Deaf," on Warrenton street. This institution was established for the education of deaf mutes, and has proved most successful. Every one knows, of course, that it is no new thing the teaching deaf and dumb to convey their thoughts through the medium of signs, but in this school signs and gestures are discarded and, strange as it may appear, the pupils are successfully taught to talk and read in articulated sounds and converse, with their friends who hear, almost as readily and correctly as other children not similarly afflicted. On a recent visit the principal, Miss Fuller, kindly introduced us to the seven different departments of this school, explaining the system by which, with the aid of diagrams, the pupils are taught how, by the action of the lips, tongue, teeth and thorax the different sounds of articulate speech are produced.

The system (Bell's system) is beautiful in simplicity and, although requiring at the first the exercise of considerable patience on the part of the teachers, is mastered by intelligent pupils with wonderful rapidity. As soon as the children come to appreciate the direction in which their labors are tending and understand that they are being taught to understand what other pupils, by the motions of their lips, are saying, and to talk to other people so that they may be heard and understood, those labors become a delight to them. The institution is supported jointly by the city and state. There are at present seven teachers, exclusive of the principal, engaged, and the number of pupils is 72.

Some of the children were born deaf; some lost their hearing at a very early age through sickness or accident, but, as a rule, other things being equal, we understand the one class is quite as easily taught as the other.

The humane experiment that has been with such thorough success tested in Boston should be widely advertised for the imitation of other States and Provinces. We had in this Province, when the census was taken, 134 deaf and dumb persons, while Nova Scotia had 203. Whether those numbers have increased or diminished since then we know not, but however many or few children of the class referred to exist in these Provinces, they have equal claims with other children for all the advantages of education that can be made available under existing circumstances, and those claims should be attended to when possible.

In making this reference to the Horace Mann school, we are happy to introduce to the public notice a most worthy institution and an important system, while at the same time we redeem a promise made in a most enjoyable conversation held with a class of sprightly and intelligent young girls, in the institution under notice, for whose success and that of their teachers and principal we desire to express a most respectful interest.

AMONG our advertisers in St. John who suffered by the fire, and who have since rebuilt and now occupy their new premises, are Stewart & White, whose names are familiar to all our readers, and with whom any of those who should visit St. John will find it very pleasant to make a personal acquaintance. Their new brick building on Charlotte street is one designed expressly and excellently fitted for their business of auctioneers and commission merchants and furniture dealers. A visit to their spacious and elegant ware-rooms, filled with every variety of furniture, from the cheap painted sets up through all the grades to the most elegant in design and elaborate in finish, must give great satisfaction to any one, as the proprietors will, we are sure, be equally gratified to show any such "around" their show rooms.

WE are sorry to learn that the new guard pier placed last season above the draw piers of the Bridge over the river, here, to protect them from the running ice, itself gives evidence that it is being undermined by the action of the water. It has settled considerably on one side. We suppose the matter will be at once attended to and the difficulty remedied, if possible; but the present position of this pier must awaken grave fears as to the stability of the two draw piers which are on similar bottom and subject to precisely similar action by the current. For the sake of all the interests involved, we do trust that the whole matter will be looked carefully after, and that no effort necessary will be spared to prevent the bridge being wrecked by an ice freshet. It is quite too serious a matter to be treated lightly or slightingly.

We understand that from an inspection by Mr. Longstaff, it has been found that the bottom of the draw piers has not as yet been affected by the current.

WE have before us a copy of the *Portland Holiday Annual*, an advertising sheet, published yearly by Mr. W. S. Jones. The present number is fully equal to its predecessors, in the excellence of its make up and typographical execution.

LAST week a fine large brick building on Prince William street, St. John, fell from causes that have not yet been satisfactorily determined. A thorough investigation into the matter will be made. The fall of this building involved serious damage to the adjoining building owned by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, who had it so far advanced toward completion as to contemplate placing the workmen of some of the departments within it in a few weeks.—The Messrs. McMillan's building was not only very large, but of very commanding appearance. The direct pecuniary loss is a severe one, but not probably so great as the loss and inconvenience connected with the conducting of their very extensive business in their present narrow quarters on Canterbury street.

This is the second brick building that has fallen in St. John within a short space of time, and, naturally, fears are felt lest the same causes that led to these disasters may have effected the strength of other buildings. If some of the professed workmen who were engaged on some buildings in St. John, and who tramped home, tell the truth, there was a great lack of proper oversight, and in the haste to get walls up work was very much slighted.

THE crowd was so great at last Sabbath evening's Gospel Temperance meeting that many persons had to go away without being able to gain admittance to the Baptist Church. Rev. Mr. Seely presided. Brief addresses were made by the following gentlemen :—The Chairman, Rev. Messrs. Tozier, McDonald, C. Henderson, and Mr. Saml. Watts. The singing and speaking was excellent, and the effect upon the audience was apparent when, at the close, twenty-seven persons went forward and signed the pledge. Thus far, since these Gospel Temperance meetings commenced, two hundred and seventeen signatures to the pledge have been secured.

NEW BUILDINGS.

MR. JAMES PHELAN has opened out his stock of Boots and Shoes in the store in Hon. Wm. Lindsay's new brick building, on Main street. Here, with spacious shelf room, ample floorage and excellent light, Mr. Phelan can show his immense and varied stock to good advantage and with much more satisfaction to his rush of customers than in the old stand. The store is 18 feet wide in front, 22 feet wide at rear. and 55 feet deep, with 13 feet ceilings, and now with its shelves filled presents as fine an appearance as any store for a similar business that we know of.

From the store a stairway gives access to the second storey, in which five rooms are to be occupied by Mr. P. for manufacturing purposes. There are also stairs from a front hall, and a good sized office room above it.

The building now nearly completed is 22x56 feet, two storeys high, and finished in a neat and substantial style of architecture, under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

McAnna & Laws did the mason work, Mr. C. W. Bailey the joiner work, and Mr. Wade the painting.

THE building of Mr. James McCoy, on the corner of King and Wellington streets, is a really fine structure, one that does credit to the town as well as its proprietor, with its nice proportions, its pressed brick front neatly ornamented, its galvanized iron cornices, its parapet surmounting the top. Its size is 32x84 feet, 30 feet high, there being two storeys, with a basement storey nearly the whole size of the building, divided into three parts, for the use respectively of the two stores on the first floor and the dwelling apartments above. This latter portion of the building is not yet quite completed, but is being fitted and finished with every regard for comfort and elegance.

The two stores are occupied by Mr. I. S. G. Vanwart. One, the largest, being that in which he conducts his dry goods business, the other devoted to millinery and fancy goods. The former has its principal frontage on King street, and is 18x68 feet, and has also a frontage on Wellington street of 38 feet, the exterior finish of both these entrances being in the same style.

The smaller store is 11x39 feet, the ceilings in both being 13 feet high. The finish of these stores, their counters, shelvings, brackets and cornices are exceedingly neat. The windows are of English plate glass. The brick laying and mason work was done by McAnna & Laws; the joiner work by Mr. Geo. Noble, and the painting by Mr. John Lee. The architects being Messrs. Dunham & Clark. Heat is furnished throughout the building from one of Connell Bros. furnaces. No expense has been spared necessary to make this building a thoroughly good piece of workmanship.

MR. Hayden has one store finished in his new brick building, Main street. We will make further reference to the building when it is completely finished. The store that is finished is a roomy, neatly finished one, well lighted, &c., and is occupied by Mr. W. S. Saunders, who has on hand, and intends keeping constantly, a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Ready-made, Clothing, &c. His stock will repay an inspection.

PERSONS who may order, or go abroad to buy carpets, &c., will find it to their advantage to patronize Mr. A. B. Sheraton, Germain street, St. John.—He makes a fine display of carpetings of all kinds suitable for any description of room and any variety of taste. His window curtains, fixtures, furniture and finishing goods of various kinds, are of immense variety, selected to meet the exact wants of his customers, and are well worthy an examination.

FROM the *Royal Gazette* we learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of D. L. Dibblee, Esq., Registrar of Probates, and A. H. Hayward, Esq., as Commissioner of Parish Courts of Parish of Brighton, County of Carleton.

The same paper contains the official appointment of John C. Winslow, Esq., to the office of Registrar of Probates for this County.

WE are asked to state that the friends of Rev. Mr. Seely intend making him a donation visit, on the evening of Wednesday next, at 7.30 o'clock. Let there be a general rally.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court opened here on Tuesday, His Honor Judge Stevens presiding, and closed on Wednesday evening. There was no criminal business. Two civil causes were entered, viz. :

Geo. McIntosh & John McIntosh *vs.* Dennis McCaffigan. Tried; verdict for Plff. for $50.41. Appleby & Courser Plfs. Atty.; Fisher & A. B. Connell Defts. Atty. This was the only cause tried.

D. McGaffigan *vs.* Henry Doucett.—Action confessed. Fisher & A. B. Connell, Plfs. Atty.; Wm. M. Connell, Defts. Atty.

Jas. Buchanan *vs.* John Hunter, John Perkins and John Cox. Motion to set aside the verdict rendered at a previous Court. New trial granted. S. B. Appleby for Plff. A. B. Connell for Defts.

D. McCarthy *vs.* Leonard Bradley.—Motion for judgment *quasi non suit.*—Rule refused with costs. G. F. Gregory for Deft. L. P. Fisher for Plff.

Ephraim McBride *vs.* Samuel Wilson. Motion to set aside the judgment in the matter which was argued at a previous Court. Judgment delivered this present term, setting aside the judgment.—S. B. Appleby for Administrator of Wilson.

Jottings.

Gospel Temperance meeting in the Methodist Church, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

A hen's egg, weighing 3 1-2 ozs. and girting 6 1-4x8 inches, has been sent us by Mr. B. K. F. Rideout, Upper Kent.

The Missionary meeting announced for this (Friday) evening, in the Methodist church, is not to be held, owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Young.

The Monthly Temperance meeting of the Methodist Sabbath School, on Sunday, was an interesting affair. The speeches by the Superintendent, D. J. Holder, Messrs. S. B. Appleby, W. T. Baird and Rev. Mr. Paisley were good, and the singing by the children was very creditable.

Robert B. Davis, who was in the Penitentary serving out a sentence of twelve years for killing one Tague, was liberated last week. He had been confined over seven years. Continued ill health was the cause of his release.

Mrs. W. Q. Shaw has moved into one of the new stores of Mr. Whenman, Main street. She advertises a fine line of fancy and millinery goods.

Dr. M. F. Bruce has moved his office to W. T. Baird's new brick building, corner Main and King streets.

There was an interesting public temperance meeting held at Benton on Sabbath evening. The speakers were Rev. E. Turner and Messrs. S. J. Parsons and George Murray.

Snow is falling, and the prospect now is that we shall have sledding at once. So mote it be.

As will be noticed the Messrs. Fletchers have opened a nicely appointed Job office.

Victoria Corner Items.

Our village is in a bad state for want of water; if the fire agent should come this way, with a favorable wind, we should wake up some night and find ourselves out in the cold, for nothing could save us from a general sweep. We have wealth enough, but lack energy to provide the necessary protection.

Boys, beware of powder! is Master Cary Boyer's advice from experience. It was but a short time ago that a little carelessness in handling it resulted in a severe burn on his face, so that he was obliged to remain in the house for many days.

Noticeable among our industries is the Sash and Door Factory of Mr. George E. White, a little below the village. Mr. W. is ready to supply all orders in a thorough manner.

Wilcox, the blacksmith, is so drove with work, that he is often heard hammering away in the still hours of the night. Idleness is the parent of many vices, but Wilcox has descended from a more industrious family.

Commercial travellers form an almost continuous line northward. Does this foretell better times? It appears to us that the mails might be carried by them at a trifling expense to the Dominion.

BOOK NOTICES.—*The Westminster Review*, for October, just republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, contains, as usual, many valuable articles.

"Hindu Society and English Rule." Shows that the nature and working of the English administration are not adjusted to the modes of thought, the customs and beliefs of the Hindu races.

"Torpedo Warfare." Describes the various contrivances for submarine warfare.

"Renaissance in Italy." A short account of the revival of classic learning in Italy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

"The Supernatural Element in Shakespeare." Argues that this element not only heightens the ideal character, but intensifies the reality of the plays in which it is introduced.

"Sir John Bowring." Sir John was one of the earliest contributors to the *Westminster Review*, and this article tells the story of his life.

"Pre-Christian Dispensaries and Hospitals." Traces the history of the rise of hospitals in the nations of antiquity.

"Russian Literature." A survey of its progress, from the earliest dawn to the present time.

The London Quarterly Review, for October has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.—Among the contents are the following :—

"Memoirs of Odilon-Barrot." This paper is of special interest at the present time, as it affords an opportunity of comparing the political events of to-day in France, with those of the thirty years following the battle of Waterloo.

"History of the Mongols." An account of the rise and fall of the Mongol Empire, condensed from Mr. Howorth's late work on the subject.

"Cæsarism, Romanism, Socialism: the Three Extreme Ideals." In the outline here given of these ideals, the writer strives impartially to point out the truth and error contained in each.

"Carriages, Roads and Coaches." Treats of the carriages which run upon ordinary roads, with some account of the "mails" and "coaches" of former times.

"The Lobster, Crab, and Oyster Fisheries." Discusses the causes of the present scarcity of shell-fish, and the methods for removing it.

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Littell's Living Age for 1878. The success of this sterling periodical is owing to the fact that it enables one, with a small outlay of time and money, to keep pace with the best thought and literature of the day. Hence its importance to every American reader.

The ablest living contributors to periodical literature are represented in its pages, some of whose names will be found in the prospectus published in another column.

It has always stood at the head of its class, both in the quality and quantity of the reading furnished; and in fact it affords, of itself, so thorough and complete a compendium of what is of immediate interest or permanent value in the literary world as to render it an invaluable economizer of time, labor and money. In the multitude of periodicals of the present,—quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies,—such a publication has become almost a necessity to every person or family desiring to keep well informed in the best literature of the day.

For 1878, an extra offer is made to all new subscribers; and reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals are also given, by which a subscriber may, at remarkable small cost, obtain the cream of both home and foreign literature. Those selecting their periodicals for the new year, would do well to examine the prospectus. In no other way that we know of can a subscriber be put in possession of the best which the current literature of the world affords, so cheaply or conveniently.

The regular subscription price of the above magazine is $8 per year. We will furnish the SENTINEL and *Living Age* one year for $8.50.

The *London Saturday Review* says :—"As if for the purpose of provoking and defying oppositiion, the organ of the Russian Government states that in resentment for the unfriendly feeling attributed to England the Emperor will not allow the English Government to take part in negotiations for peace, as at the time when the Berlin memorandum was tendered to the Powers for their signature. At forty-eight hours notice, three Imperial Governments are to undertake alone the settlement of the Eastern question. Germany is, for some mysterious reason, more Russian than Russia herself, and it is true that Austria has hitherto servilely followed the lead of Germany. It is not improbable that terms of peace will be settled independently of England; but the exclusion from the councils of Europe of the power which has hitherto protected Turkey against a rapacious enemy will depend, not on the choice of the Russian Government but on the possible inability or unwillingness of England to interfere. The preposterous demand by Russia of the monopoly of the Black Sea and the Straits, qualified by the nominal admission of Turkey, reduced to dependence on the conqueror, will not be seriously preferred, either to England or any other power.

The quantity of lumber shipped at St. John for the European markets in November, was only 3,362,000 feet, board measure. Last year in the same month, we shipped nearly fourteen millions. The shipments for the eleven months amount to 208,055,000.—This was about twenty-eight millions more than was shipped in the eleven months of 1876, and forty-five miliions more than was shipped in the eleven months of 1875. Of pine, 1137 tons, and of birch, 12,770 tons, were shipped this year.—*Freeman*

The Shah of Persia has reduced the taxes of his subjects by one-half for the next fourteen years because of the large amount of gold taken from the recently discovered mines of Ahmedabad, near Tahidj, and of the prospect of further large receipts.

A French well-digger named Prevost has just been dug out of a well near Rouen, where the earth caved in and kept him a prisoner for twenty days upright and only able to move his head. A pit eighty feet deep was sunk parallel with the well and a passage drifted towards the imprisoned man.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1877.

Now, that the regular winter session of Congress is fairly under way, office-seeking has begun again with redoubled fervor. Usually the Treasury has been the much sought goal, but just now the Post Office appears to be the objective point, and that Department is continually thronged with Senators and Representatives asking positions for their constituents, thousands of whom are seeking clerkships. Last winter and spring it was said that the Capital had never before been so full of office-seekers, but the seige is stronger still now. I fear pitiful times are before us this winter. Various charitable operations have already commenced, in view of such a state of things—the different churches are forming their sewing circles, appointing their committees for visiting the poor and so on; several pound parties have been given even thus early, and sweet charity's hand and heart are open wide. The Labor Exchange is working in a most methodical and effective way, furnishing employment of all kinds to those who are inclined to work, from street sweeping and errand running to making paper bags and painting china ware. It is also proposed to institute a "Penny Restaurant," similar to one lately established by a lady in New York, where working people of all classes are able to buy a substantial meal for from one to five cents. This seems hardly plausible, but when we remember that material for the carrying out of such a scheme may be bought by wholesale, that it is not done for the purpose of making money, and that one would not be expected—at such prices—to furnish surloin steaks, pastry and puddings, we can see how it may be done. The lady in question puts palatable and strengthening food before her customers. They have baked beans, soup, boiled cabbage, slow, corned beef, coffee, tea, bread and butter and even pie, besides other similar dishes. She buys beans by the dozen bushels, pork by the carcass, necks, legs and other parts of beef which are inferior in price but superior in point of nourishment, vegetables by the quantity, and thereby saves a vast amount of money. She tells amusing stories of occurrences she witnesses—as for instance of a certain newsboy who had 25 cents for a show but concluded to spend it on his stomach instead, and eat full half as many meals as he had pennies during a single day, devoting himself entirely to it till night; he was full to bursting, but well satisfied with the expenditure of his money. And another, of a ragged chimney-sweep, who brought 3 half-famished companions, and placing a cent in front of each, said with a profound flourish, "Now then, gents, what yer goin' ter take." They all took baked beans. Well, some such enterprise is what is on foot here, and, if it succeeds, it must do a vast sight of good in relieving the needs of the very poor. Some of those who are waiting work might be employed to do the work of such an establishment, and there surely could be no lack of customers where there is such an army of medicants.

The Sherman family is a peculiar one, and one in which the whole public is ever interested. The general and his wife are as opposite as the poles socially; she would seem more like her brother-in-law, the Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Sherman is very lively and a lover of society, theatricals, operabouffe and all sorts of public gayetics, while his wife is almost a recluse. She is enthusiastically religious and a rigid devotee to the Roman Catholic faith, which is a source of regret to the General's friends, for his lady does not care to make friends outside of Catholicism. Thus it comes to pass that few people know Mrs. Sherman at all intimately, and she seldom appears in society, the General usually attending his young and interesting daughter. "The years have told upon him in his whitened beard and furrowed face, since he led our hero boys marching through Georgi—ay; but his heart is eternally young. He must be recognized as a type of himself, one of the characteristic and extraordinary men of the country."

We keep saying that winter has come, but the air is still without much "bile" to it.—We have had a day or two's rain this week, and no frost after it to speak of. The store and shop windows are fast assuming their holiday appearance, which keeps us continually thinking of Christmas time.

ADAMS.

THE RIVIERE DU LOUP RAILWAY.—It is high time for the people of Quebec, if they are awake to their own intereste, to act about building the short railroad from Riviere du Loup, to meet the New Brunswick railway at the Province line. The *Chronicle* says :—

"We conceive that there are many projects for railways within the Dominion not half so worthy of attention and consideration as this little line between Riviere du Loup and the boundary of New Brunswick. The road in New Brunswick has been built on the 3ft. 6in. guage. The distance from Riviere du Loup to St. John by this route is about 277 miles, whilst by the Intercolonial it is 461 miles. In the district between Riviere du Loup and Edmondston are situated some of the finest timber limits within the Province of Quebec, and Lake Temiscouata is one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the country. About 40 miles in length, lying between mountains, it contains water enough at all points to float the largest man-of-war. We hope some day to see this little railway project taken up and completed. It would open out an interesting and fertile district of the Province, and could not fail to command a very considerable traffic."

We do not believe we are mistaken in stating that there are not to-day a dozen persons in this Province who desire annexation to the United States, or who would do anything to promote annexation. There may be some who imagine that an ultimate destiny is a political union with the United States, as there are many in England who think that that country will ultimately, or one day or other, be a Republic. The federation of the Empire or any plan yet proposed is but a day dream which will never be realized. Any such federation will never be seriously proposed. Our relations to the Empire can not always remain what they are now, but no material change in these relations will be necessary for many years.—Any changes that are made will not serve to prepare for either federation or annexation. Mr. Goldwin Smith's paper on the "Political Destiny of Canada" was, except in its style, a poor production, and did not, as far as we could judge, give an impulse to anybody or anything. Friendly relations with the people of the United States our people do unquestionably desire to cultivate, and we long to do a larger and more profitable business with them; but that is all, unless we greatly misapprehend the feelings and convictions of our people.—*Freeman.*

ST. JOHN MARKET PRICES,

Reported weekly for the "Carleton Sentinel," by J. H. Allen, Produce and Commission Merchant, 26 South Wharf.

Butter,	17 to 20c
Lard per lb	12 to 14c
Eggs per dozen	23 to 25c
Potatoes per brl.,	$0.90 to $1.40
Cheese,	12 to 14c
Beef per lb.	4 to 6c
Mutton "	4 to 6c
Pork "	5 to 6c
Chickens per pair	25 to 40c
Geese, each,	50 to 60c
Ducks per pair,	40 to 60c
Hams, green,	8 to 9c
Hams, smoked,	10 to 12c
Lamb,	5 to 7c
Buckwheat meal,	$2.50 to $3.00
Buckwheat meal (yellow)	1.70 to 1.80
Partridges per pair,	25 to 35c
Sheep skins	80 to $1.20
Oats per bushel	42 to 45c
Hay per ton	$12 to $14

Editorial Items.

Do not neglect to inspect A. Henderson's, Upper Woodstock, stock of handsome Furniture, before making your purchase. It will repay you the trouble.

In addition to those delicious, selected No. 1 Providence River Oysters, Seaborn has received a new stock of choice real Habana Cigars. Tea, Coffee, and Baked Beans served. Doors open till 60 minutes after 11 o'clock, p. m. King street, Woodstock.

A Reminder for Christmas: Don't buy your Groceries, Fruit, or Confectionery, until you have visited Chalmers Bros'. store. They have such a variety as would delight the eye of a housekeeper.

Fourteen cases of hydrophobia have occurred in London since the beginning of the year, the average for some years previous being four.

Mr. Hugh Gladstone, son of Mr. Robertson Gladstone, and nephew of the ex-Premier, has entered the Scottish College at Rome, preparatory to taking priest's orders in the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Wilson, in his Anti-bilious and Preserving Pills has undertaken a preparation of them with a view to supplying a want that is constantly felt for a domestic medicine at once safe, mild, and efficacious, and free from any injurious or other debilitary after effects. Composed of entirely vegetable extracts without a trace of mineral, they are confidently recommended as possessing all the properties of some of the officinal pills so much relied upon by the profession, and which are objectionable on account of containing calomel. In biliousness, jaundice, bilious fever, and the like, these pills have proved effectual and reliable, acting mildly, but surely, on the bowels, producing bilious stools, and comporting as a general alterative.

This remarkable remedy, Clark's Derby Condition Powders, is as highly appreciated and as much sought after here as it was in the Old Country on its first introduction, many years since, when by its astonishing cures such excitement prevailed in the veterinary world. The same results follow its use here, and so long as it is made from such pure materials it will retain its supremacy and commend itself to the world as the best remedial agent—the most rapid in its operation, the most reliable in its results. It will long be prized among all owners of horses as the matchless remedy.

CONTINUED COLDS.—Numerous and severe are the diseases arising from exposure to our rigorous winter climate. The chest becomes sore and disordered, and serious coughs set in unless it receives some timely assistance. Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam is an irresistible remedy. When the lungs have an irregular action, the Balsam must be freely taken, and it will soon exert its curative power. This noble medicament mutually assists nature. All disorders springing from neglected colds are thus speedily and safely checked and freed from pain and danger by the use of this famous remedy.

Dr. Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment does not remove diseases by mechanical force, but by exerting a powerful chemical influence on the morbid part, effecting a change and thereby restoring healthy action, and numerous are the instances in which it has been known to effect perfect and radical cures in obstinate diseases which resisted the action of all other pretended remedies.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer taken internally, it relieves instantly the most acute pain. Used externally, it is the best Liniment in the world.—Its effect is almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives quiet and rest to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark if need be.

CONSUMPTION.—Many say that this disease cannot be cured, but the proprietors of Allen's Lung Baisam will satisfy any one that it has been cured in very many cases of the worst description. They have hundreds of testimonials from thankful individuals who willingly admit it has saved their lives.

In Breslau a successful attempt has been made to erect a paper chimney fifty feet high. By a chemical preparation the paper is rendered impervious to the action of fire and water.

A large proportion of children who die early are those whose brain development is unusually large in comparison with the body. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too frail to supply the waste going on in the brain consequent upon active intelligence. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is so prepared that it imparts the vital principal directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigorous and robust body.

A Case of Thirty Years' Standing.

East Aurora, N. Y., May 22, 1872.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons:

Gentlemen—I was troubled with dyspepsia for thirty years, and tried several medicines advertised for the cure of this distressing complaint without deriving any benefit from them. About a year ago I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and after using altogether twelve bottles I find myself entirely cured, I consider my case one of the worst I ever heard of, and I take great pleasure in recommending the PERUVIAN SYRUP to all dyspeptics, believing that it will be sure to cure them.

Yours respectfully, J. T. BOWEN.

Sold by all druggists.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you.—German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size. 75c.

Telegraphic News.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Times* this morning says: "Osman Pasha's surrender is not merely of a considerable army and a good hold, but the final collapse of the whole Turkish campaign and the practical conquest of Bulgaria. The general expectation of Europe has been mistaken. The Turks have been as completely defeated as the Austrians were at Sadowa in 1866, and the French at Sedan in 1870. The Turks refused the conditions which Europe and England offered, and must now take the consequences, and, sooner or later, submit to a forfeiture of their authority, if not of their territory, in Europe. No European power, England least of all, will interfere. The moment for peace has come. We are in hopes that our Government will commend this to both belligerents."

BOGOR, Dec 11.—At 7.30 this morning Osman Pasha's army attacked the Russian Grenadier corps holding the line of investment on the left bank of the River Vid, endeavoring to force a passage. The attack was made with desperate energy, and a portion of the Turkish troops did in fact penetrate the line of entrenchments and batteries, but all attemps to break through the positions of the Grenadiers were ineffectual.

NEW YORK, Dec 11.—The Turks, in the battle before Plevna, lost 10,000 men killed and wounded The Russian loss is unknown.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Reuter's Bucharest despatch says it is semi-officially announced that the capture of Plevna will not prevent hostilities from being continued, even though preliminary negotiations for peace should be commenced. The sortie was prompted by the entire failure of provisions. Osman Pasha crossed the River Vid, attacked and took Fort Doluyetropelje. The Russians and Roumanians were hurried up from Susarta and Bukeva. After terrible carnage, Osman attempted to re-enter but it had meanwhile been occupied by Roumanians and Russians from Griaitza. Osman on finding himself thus surrounded, although wounded in the foot, personally conducted negotiations for surrender. He expressly announced that he surrendered unconditionally to the Emperor. Simultaneous with the main sortie the Turks made a feint against the Roumanian positions on the right bank of Vid, but this was feebly conducted, and the Turks in that quarter surrendered almost unresingedly. The whole Turkish artillery train was captured in the immediate neighborhood of Plevna.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The *Times'* correspondent at the front telegraphs that Osman Pasha had less than thirty thousand troops when he laid down his arms. The Russian official account of the capture of Plevna confirms the details already telegraphed. It says that the Turks fought like lions.—Seven Pashas were captured. The counting of prisoners and trophies has not yet been completed. The Emperor was present to-day at Thanksgiving service held on the site os the former headquarters of Osman Pasha. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the Porte is astounded by the fall of Plevna, as it was hoped to the last that Suleiman Pasha would be able to relieve the place. The fact that Edhemand Pasha still retains power is evidence of a disposition to negotiate peace.

MONTREAL, June 12, 1873.

Messrs. T. GRAHAM & SON.

I had for twenty years been subject to frequent and severe attacks of *Rheumatism* which had so prostrated me that it was only with the assistance of the crutch and a cane that I could leave my chair or move about my room.

Of the many remedies I had used and means I had tried, nothing done me any permanent good until nearly two years ago, when a fri