Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

THE LUTON HATMAKERS.

MR. EDITOR.—It is pleasing to welcome Mr. Boyle back once more to the *only subject* which I propose to discuss with him, but it will not increase his character for veracity, to assume that he has had to follow *me* away from the main issue, for I had begun to think he had forgotten *what* we were to discuss.

The burden of Mr. Boyle's last production is a proposition of such enormity, such glaring absurdity, that it would be entirely unworthy of refutation, but that it is also held by those who unfortunately hold the reins of power in this Dominion and County. This proposition is no more nor less than that the people of England may be made rich by loading them with taxes. That in the race for supremacy in manufactures, the people of England would run more successfully if they were well weighted. That especially the spindles and forges will work better, if the workman wears a hat costing 10 per cent more than it is worth! Of course, Mr. Editor, it is as clear as mud, that if the iron worker pays an enhanced price for his hat, and upon the same principle for all he wears and eats, he will be in a better condition to compete with the rest of the world in making iron! And if the British nation can make £110,000 or $550,000, by carrying in the race a burden of 10 per cent. upon straw hats, how vast and inconceivable would be the gain if the same principle was applied to all the products of the nation! And why not, while about it, apply this magic wand to all the productions of the earth. And were it not for fear that we might be appalled at the magnitude of the result, I would ask Mr. Boyle to make a calculation of the profits the whole earth might derive, if his great principle were properly applied.

The glorious prospect is slightly dimmed by the difficulty of *keeping people at home* with their money, and breaking up the depraved tendency of the Race, to take their money any where in pursuit of cheap necessaries. Could we only extinguish the unpatriotic instinct, it is quite plain all the world would roll in wealth. But, Mr. Editor, you know how it is with us, and as it is as it is, the cheapest way in the long run to keep the money in the country and compel us to buy dear hats, &c, would be to build that Chinese wall spoken of by the *Telegraph*, all around each nation and kingdom and colony. And while doing this job, which would be far more profitable to the world than railways, and ships, which have an opposite tendency, we might also build some inner walls and fences, say for instance one between us and Ontario, so that we might have New Brunswick for New Brunswickers.—These walls would of course cost something, but would be cheaper in the end than custom houses, and if $550,000 *can* be saved by keeping out Chinese hats, no doubt whatever can remain, that this whole system of walls, by the perfect protection they would afford, would be the best paying public work ever executed.

But, Mr. Editor, is it not just possible that there may be some doubt as to the profit in keeping the price of these cheap hats *in the country*. May it not be as well to *let it go*, and let the people wear cheap hats and sell something else to *bring the money back*.—The haunting doubt *will* here creep in that it may be best to encourage each country to produce what it can do cheapest and to the best advantage and quietly let the matter take its own course, and allow people to exchange whatever it is found profitable to do so.

And again is it not somewhat doubtful that any country can be made rich by imposition of taxes, or that any nation can run the race as well when weighted as if they were free. In support of this doubt it may be mentioned that the statesmen of all countries (but ours) have always applied the burden of taxation *with reluctance*, and many have expressed the deepest regret when compelled to raise the tariff. Even Mr. Tilley and the present Government, when before in power, were under the same impression.—And I recollect very well when Mr. Tilley was raising means to build the Shediac Railway, he had nearly to raise heaven and earth to get the consent of our people to bear the tax of two cents a gallon on molasses. He has since put on 10 cents, and every one is silent. And is it not just possible that in the sudden conversion of our present rulers, that their judgment may have been warped by self interest, and if so it would cast a doubt upon the reality of those great profits derivable from the hat tax.

But *if it is* true that $550,000 can be saved by buying those dear hats, then some very surprising conclusions follow inevitably; one of which is that it is not profitable to "buy in the cheapest market," and thus a well grounded maxim is overthrown, and it becomes clear that it is a loss to buy an article for $1.00 which will cost us $1.10 or $1.50 to make.

And if it is a loss *to buy* cheap, it *must* be a loss to buy dear, and therefore it is a loss to buy at all. If it is a loss to buy cheap hats, it is also a loss to buy cheap clothes and shoes, food, fuel and fabrics.

Again, if we gain by making those hats at $1.10, which may be bought at $1.00, and at the same time furnish employment to the capital of England, its ships, seamen, docks, wharves, warehouses, shipyards, merchants, and all those employed to carry on these necessaries of trade and distribution of exports, then it follows that we might also gain by making them at $1.25 or $1.50 when they can be bought of the Chinese for $1.00; for how can we stop at 10 per cent.? And how can we stop at hats? We cannot, and therefore the conclusion is irresistable that it is a gain to keep everything out of a country which *can be produced in it at any price.*

It also follows that all those agencies of importation and distribution, ships, railways, canals, &c., *are evils*, and tend to exhaust the country of its wealth, and have been quietly but surely sapping the springs of prosperity; for without ships this injurious exchange of commodities could not go on, and if ships, by bringing in those cheap Chinese hats, caused the loss of $550,000, how terrible must have been the losses caused by all those ships and all those imports which might have been produced at home.

And if it is bad for a nation to buy articles because more cheaply made by some other nation, then it is *bad for individuals* to buy articles because they are *made cheaper by other individuals.*

Hence it follows that people should make their own hats, and then the Luton hat makers' occupation would be gone; and therefore Mr. Boyle is "hoist by his own petard."

F. P. SHARP.

(*To be continued*)

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

GRAND FALLS.

MR. EDITOR,—Wishing to call the attention of my good townfolks to a matter which, I judge, is of interest to them, I know of no better way than to avail myself, with your kind permission, of a small space in your columns.

Since the introduction of the N. B. R. into this place, we may no longer consider ourselves as being isolated from the rest of the world, and during this summer and future summers can confidently count upon a very great increase in the travel here, and it behooves us to make some effort to foster and encourage its growth.

The first and greatest inducement which we have to attract the presence of outsiders, "the Falls," with their varied scenes of grandeur and beauty are, I fear, not fully appreciated by us who, from the very fact of having grown up familiar from day to day with their appearance, cannot look upon them with the same feeling which they inspire in strangers who gaze upon them for the first time, but any of us who have ever accompanied strangers in their visits to view the Falls, cannot but have felt a thrill of pride at their well merited praise and the evident surprise of the beholder to find such a magnificent view before him. It would require much more space and a very much more facile pen than mine to convey even imperfectly a faint conception of the Grand Falls, to those who have not yet seen them, but such is not my intention. I would only say to those who take pleasure in gazing upon those marvels of sublimity, grandeur and magnificence which the God of nature seems to have scattered over this footstool for man's contemplation and study, *to come to Grand Falls* and see for themselves.

Nature having in a generous spirit lavished her gifts of grandeur in our midst, it remains for us to make the most of them; and while making the Grand Falls a favored resort for tourists, by doing what we can for their convenience and comfort, it will also prove a source of revenue to the town itself. In this connection I am glad to be able to acquaint the public generally, and those intending to visit Grand Falls in particular, that Mr. F. W. Brown has, with commendable enterprise, supplemented the works of nature by the erection of an Hotel, very well in keeping with her handiwork, and which, filling as it does a want so long and seriously felt by the travelling public removes the second great cause of travel not having poured in upon us before (The Railway removed the first cause).

Now would it not be well for the people of this place to meet and devise some means to have a walk constructed along the "Narrows," steps down to the "Coffee Mill," to the "Wells" in the Rocks, and "Fall Brook" and so on; the removal of trees and brush wood at points where they obscure the view, and in every way try to make accessible if not to enhance those points in their surroundings "which nature seems to have so fair."

Yours, truly,

LEDGE.

Grand Falls, May 12, 1879.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I have noticed several communications in the CARLETON SENTINEL of late, over the names of E. M. Boyer, Esq., and J. W. Melville, Esq., which have been quite amusing as well as interesting. When we think of the reason that these letters were published, of course all the rate-payers of Carleton County are more or less interested in this matter; also the members of temperance societies. Now, Messrs. Editors, I think if Mr. Boyer had acted as the law directs him there would have been no necessity for those communications. In Mr. Boyer's last letter, where he charges Mr. Melville with lie No. 5, Mr. Boyer plainly shows his ignorance of his duty as a Justice of the Peace and the law which should direct him in the case referred to, in the last letter of Mr. Melville. I would refer him to the Consolidated Statutes, page 566. Mr. Boyer says he did not nor could not make a return of the case in question, until the whole amount of the fine and cost was collected.—Now, if Mr. Boyer will examine section 41 of the above named page, he will be convinced that he was not justified in keeping the money in his pocket that belonged to County funds, as the above named section directs that all Justices of the Peace shall make to the County Council an annual return in writing under his hand and solemn declaration, stating whether or not any convictions have been made by or before him during the twelve months previous, and if any, the name or names of the prosecutor or prosecutors, and the name or names of the defendant or defendants; the nature of the the charge; date of conviction; amount of fine or penalty imposed and received, and the date of receiving and the manner of disposing of the same, together with such explanatory notes as may be necessary. Now, Messrs. Editors, if there is anything in the above section of the law that will excuse a J. P. from making his annual return, (whether the fine has been collected or not) then I do not understand plain English. When we prove that Mr. Melville has no right to be accused of lie No. 5, we presume the other numbers may all be wrong. My opinion is that Mr. Melville deserves credit for looking after the County funds.

Yours, &c.,

COUNTY COUNCILLOR.

This reached us too late for last issue.—EDS. SEN.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Knowing that you take an interest in anything connected with the progress of education, I send you a very short account of the working of the Merit Book, (approved by the Board of Education of N. B., and manufactured by Robert Southerland, of Fredericton,) in the school taught by me during the past term.

I also wish to state herein some of the reasons why I think it should be universally adopted by our schools.

The number of attendances made in the school referred to for the past term was 8,447, and the total number of tardy marks made by the 56 scholars enrolled was 94, making about one tardy mark in every 90th attendance.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the scholars in attendance at this school have to walk 1½ miles and quite a number 2 miles, the percentage of enrolled pupils daily present on an average was 75.—There were also 11 scholars never absent, 17 never tardy, 17 tardy only once, and 7 who were never absent nor tardy during the term.

Again I can truthfully state that no scholar "played truant," without immediate knowledge of either teacher or parent this term.

Further, the parents received a daily report of their children at school, as regard- *promptness, conduct, industry* and *scholarship.*

Now, Mr. Editor, the number of tardy marks during the preceding term of this school, taught by the same teacher, was more than double the number for last term, and there was only one who was never tardy nor absent.

Again, during the preceding term there *were* scholars who *did* "play truant," without parents' or teacher's knowledge of the same for the time being, and the parents *did not* receive any daily report of their children at school.

The above contrast is mainly due to the introduction of the Merit Book referred to, which we have used for the past term—hence, to my mind, good reasons for its adoption.

The amount of care and time required in working the Merit Book is nominal, and the extra County fund which its use will bring the district, by way of raising the percentage, will twice pay for it in one term.

This book, if cared for, will not wear out for many years. I would not teach a school in New Brunswick without using it, and I would prefer it in my school to any ordinary assistant.

JACOB W. SHERWOOD, Teacher.

Benton, C. C., May 14, 1879.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last week's issue I was asked by Mr. G. W. Melville to answer, through the SENTINEL of this week, whether he was correct or not when he stated that I told him the amount collected and paid to E. M. Boyer, Esq., was within about one dollar of the whole fine and costs in the suit referred to by him.

In the conversation referred to, Mr. Melville asked me if I knew the amount that was collected on the Distress Warrant. I answered $27 20. He asked if I was positive about it. I told him that if it was necessary as any time I could make oath to it, as I had bid $27.00 on the animal that was sold, and came very near being the purchaser, as it was knocked off at twenty cents above my bid. He then inquired if I knew how much the fine and costs amounted to. I replied that I did not know positively, but E. M. Boyer, Esq., had told me shortly after the sale that the amount collected did not pay the bill by something in the neighborhood of one dollar. Mr. Boyer has recently told me that the amount due is about two dollars.

Mr. Boyer was correct when he stated that I had not seen any money paid to him in the transaction, and yet I think I was justified in answering Mr. Melville as I did, as I saw the money paid to the constable, who afterward told me he had paid it to Mr. Boyer, who shortly after told me himself that he had received it, but that it did not pay the whole bill by something in the neighborhood of one dollar, he thought, but could not tell exactly without referring to his book of memorandum.

I wish to prevent any misunderstanding in this matter, as far as I am concerned in it. Mr. Boyer evidently feels dissatisfied at my terming the mistake, I endeavored to rectify, a "*slight mistake.*" I called it such because I thought it was only a *side issue* that should not have been mentioned at all, as it was simply a matter between Mr. Boyer and myself, and one in which the public could not be interested. As soon as I saw the mistake I wrote the communication that appeared in the SENTINEL of the 26th ult., and mailed at the same time copies of the communication to both Mr. Boyer and Mr. Melville, to prevent, if possible, any unnecessary newspaper correspondence about it.

Since I have thought the matter over I can easily perceive how Mr. Melville made the mistake. I had prosecuted four or five parties for selling liquor in violation of the law. Of these Mr. T. J. Boyer was the only one who stood trial. The constable who served the Distress Warrant on T. J. Boyer had also served papers on others, *and had a bill of costs outside of this matter of T. J. Boyer's.* How much I do not know.

Shortly after the fine referred to was collected, I saw Mr. C. Harmon, who was a witness in the suit, and told him that by calling upon Mr. E M. Boyer he could get his cost, as Mr. Boyer held money to pay it. He told me in reply that he wished me to use whatever his costs amounted to for the same purpose. I think I told Mr. E. M. Boyer of this shortly after Mr. Harmon directed me.

Once, or perhaps twice, Mr. E M. Boyer asked me to call at his office when I could make it convenient, to see how the matter stood. I called once for that purpose, but Mr. Boyer was not at home, and not having an opportunity since without putting myself to considerable inconvenience, the matter stands between us unsettled.

Yours, truly,

J. T. FLETCHER.

Woodstock, May 14, 1879.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Without wishing to prolong the controversy between Messrs. Melville and Boyer, I might merely say in reply to Mr. Melville's inquiry, that Mr. Boyer paid me, on 18th February last, $8 on account of fine collected from T. J. Boyer.

Yours, &c.,

R. K. JONES.

Woodstock, May 15, 1879.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

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

THE Carleton County Circuit Court opened on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock; Justice Wetmore presiding. The Court was notable for the extraordinary attendance of Jurors. Beside the Grand and Petit Jury, there were two Coroner's and one special Jury, thus making an aggregate of seventy-one jurymen present. Probably over one hundred and fifty persons were present in the Court House at the opening. The session is likely to be a lengthy one. The following legal gentleman from a distance are in attendance, Messrs. G. F. Gregory, J. A. Vanwart and E. L. Wetmore, who conducts the Crown cases.

The Judge's opening charge was brief and incomplete, he not having had an opportunity of reading all the depositions in the various cases. He complimented the Grand Jury on their prompt and full attendance, every Juror of the twenty-four being present. He explained the law bearing on the different cases coming before them very fully, especially so in the Fisher-Jewett case. In the case of Turner he charged decidedly against the accused, and referred to the conduct of both Turner and Moore in no very complimentary terms.

There are seven causes entered, as follows, on the

CIVIL DOCKET.

James McCann *vs.* Charles Kearney. Action for slander and defamation of character. Plaintiff charges defendant with having defamed him by charging him, on the 15th September last, in a Johnville church-yard, with having robbed the country during the past 40 years with false weights and measures. Defence general denial. C. O'Donnell Atty. and G. F. Gregory Counsel for Plff.; Fisher and A. B. Connell Atty., and E. L. Wetmore Counsel for dft. This cause was taken up on Wednesday morning and still occupies the attention of the court.

John W. Nicholson *vs.* Howard B. White & Gilbert N. White. Assumpsit. This case was entered at last circuit; the Jury disagreed, and it is now on for a new trial. Appleby & Courser for plt., Fisher & A. B. Connell for deft.

Alfred Whitehead *vs.* Town of Woodstock. Assumpsit. Tried previously but a new trial ordered by the full bench. J. A. & W. Vanwart for plf., Fisher & A. B. Connell for deft.

Albert Smith *vs* F. R. J. Dibblee. Trespass. Appleby & Courser for plf., Fisher & A. B. Connell for deft.

Elijah Briggs *vs.* James McBride. Trespass. Tried two years ago when Jury disagreed. Appleby & Courser for plf., Fisher & A. B. Connell for deft.

Amos Fisher *vs.* Benjamin Jewett, *et als.* Trespass. Action brought for alleged forcible ejection of plaintiff from a dwelling house and premises leased by him from B. Jewett. Fisher & A. B. Connell for plf., Appleby & Courser for deft.

James Chase *vs.* Geo. D. Morrow, *et al.* Assumpsit. Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow for plf., Rainsford & Black for deft.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

Queen *vs.* Cornelius Ryder; Escape. True bill. Prisoner arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Queen *vs.* Robert Ready. Two indictments; one for entering a dwelling house with intent to commit a felony, and the second for an assault. True bill.

Queen *vs.* John McCue. A bill was sent before Grand Jury charging him with shooting at J. L. Atherton with intent to do him bodily harm. The crown witnesses not being forthcoming no action could be taken on the bill. Prisoner was bound over on his own recognizances in the sum of $800, to appear at next Circuit Court and take his trial for any indictment that may be found against him on the above charge.

Queen *vs.* James F Turner. Larceny. Charged with stealing $150 from LeBarron L. Moores, in the cars between New York and Woodstock. True bill.

Queen *vs.* Benjamin Jewett, E. B. McIsaac, Judson Currie, Edward Jewett, Wm. Richards, James Bridges, Tweed Estabrooks, Francis Hagerman, I. M. Nevers, Spurgeon Nevers, Judson Hagerman. Two indictments; 1st for forcible entry, 2nd for riot. True bill in the first against all but Judson Hagerman and Spurgeon Nevers. True bill on the second indictment against all the accused parties.

The criminal business will be taken up immediately after the close of the present case.

BUTTER makers are disgusted at the low price which that article demands. Still we think there are offered plenty of markets for a prime article, if the producers only avail themselves of the opportunities. The butter trade of the Dominion last year was an extensive one. Canada exported something like eleven and a half millions of pounds, of which the bulk went to Britain. Of course the greater part of such export was from Ontario, but the character of the article, as a rule, was such as to depreciate the character of our country for butter making, and to command a very inferior price.

But in England and the United States, and even in our own cities, a really first-class article of butter will always bring a good price. The ordinary market quotations can not be relied on, as they are based on the only tolerably good or quite inferior samples that are put upon the market. And often the character of a whole Province is injured through the inferior products of a few sellers.

There is no article produced from the farm in which greater care is demanded than in the making and packing for preservation the article of butter, as there is none in which there is such a vast difference between the good and medium. Extreme cleanliness and care is requisite from the time the milk comes from the cow. Proper vessels for creaming, proper churning, careful labor in working, a nice discrimination in the quality and quantity of salt used, and then equal nicety in its being packed properly—a strict observance of all these things is necessary in order to produce a butter that will recommend itself and be rapidly sought after. If these rules were observed, we are satisfied that New Brunswick and Carleton County could find ready and profitable sale at home or abroad for a much larger amount of butter than is now made.

A FATAL railroad accident occurred on last Saturday, on the Credit Valley Railway, near Toronto. The railway is a new one, and a select company had gone out to inspect it, and the train was left by the engine, to return after an interval and take it back to the city. While speeches were being made in the standing car the engine returned and, owing to a misplaced switch, dashed into the car at a speed of 35 miles to the hour.—James Gooderman, of the celebrated brewing firm of Gooderman & Worts, received injuries from which he soon after died, and all the rest of the company were injured, some very seriously.

It is about time that some legislation was had to put a stop to the murder of people through carelessness in connection with railway management.

TALMAGE has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him.

A HORRID incident is recorded as having occurred in Pocasset Mass., sixty miles from Boston. A man named Freeman, belonging to a sect of second Adventists, abetted by his wife, under the influence of apparently a religious excitement, murdered his own child. It had been revealed to him, so he said, that the end of time was near at hand, and he must kill his little daughter. The story is thus told:—

On Wednesday night his two little girls Mildred and Edith, aged respectively eight and five years, were put to bed as usual and the parents retired soon after. Freeman says he awoke about 2 o'clock and was impressed with the idea that he must slay his little daughter. He told his wife, and they got up and prayed; but receiving no revelation against the deed, they were both convinced that it was their duty to offer up the child as a sacrifice. The father then dressed himself, singing joyfully the while, and procured a large sheath-knife, with which he returned to the chamber, accompanied by his wife. He said he believed God would stay his hand at the final moment, as he did that of Abraham, but went to the couch where the little Edith was sleeping, drew down the coverlet and plunged the blade into her left side just below the heart. The little one only woke for an instant to raise her tiny arms and say "Oh papa!" when the spark of life fled. The inhuman father then took the dead body of his child to bed with him and kept it in his arms till daylight. In the morning he arose and went about his work carrying the mail in joyful spirits, and then notified the Adventists to attend a meeting at his house in the afternoon, when he would make known his revelation. Twenty-five or thirty assembled to whom he related his awful deed, and after going through exercises in which the murdered child was placed on a sort of altar, they dispersed to their homes, and marvellous to state, not one of them felt called upon to make any report of the fearful crime, but afterward on being questioned defended Freeman as having obeyed the will of God. One young girl who was present let fall some remark that aroused suspicion and on being pressed the terrible story came out. The Sheriff was sent for and arrested Freeman and his wife, both of whom freely confessed the deed, the wife gazing rapturously upon the husband as he related what he had done, while he insisted that in three days God would justify him by either raising the child from the dead or by translating her bodily to heaven. The man and woman were taken to jail at Barnstable, both of them maintaining the most cheerful frame of mind on the journey in the cars, and actually singing and joking all the way. The man scouts the idea of any plea of insanity, asserts that everybody in Pocasset knows that he is sane, but has no fear of being hung, as he insists that he will be protected by God for fulfilling his duty.

THE bitterness with which the party press, on either side, of the Dominion continue to discuss the new tariff, while not at all pleasant, is calculated very much to embarrass people who would form moderate conclusions and look to that portion of the press for guidance.

On the one hand it seems absurd for the papers who have favored, and still attest to the excellence of, the National Policy, to protest so vehemently that no increase in the expensiveness of manufacturing or of living will presently result, while on the other hand it is unpatriotic to exaggerate the possible and probable results, and to endeavor to impress the people with an idea of burdens and business demoralization to an extreme degree as inevitably to result.

Enough to let the public understand that they must submit to some immediate increase in the price of imported and manufactured articles, with the hope that in this respect there will come business relief and commercial stimulus to counterbalance the apparent evils. It is better to hope than fear, and every true lover of his country should rather encourage hope than despair and the favorable rather than the unfavorable possibilities.

THE Grand Orange Lodge concluded its session at Newcastle, on the 7th. Among the business transacted, at which appears to have been a very pleasant Congress, we quote that the death roll shows that four deaths have occurred in the past year in the following Lodges: Nos. 17, 25, 67 and 139.

A resolution to reduce the *per capita* tax was voted down.

After a lengthy discussion, Sussex was decided on as the next place of meeting, the time fixed being the second Wednesday in February next.

The Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

Grand Master Willis declining a re-nomination for the position, Right Worshipful Grand Master William Wilson, Fredericton;

Senior Deputy Grand Master, Andrew J. Armstrong, St. John;

Junior Deputy Grand Master, Donald Morrison, Newcastle;

Grand Chaplain, Rev. John Todd, Sussex;

Grand Treasurer Samuel Devenne, sr., St. John;

Grand Secretary, T. A. Kinnear, Moncton;

Deputy Grand Secretary, J. E. N. Holder, St. John;

Grand Lecturer, James Elliott, Portland;

Grand Director of Ceremonies, J. W. Barry, Moncton;

Grand Chaplains, John Kerr, Portland; W. A. Livingston, St. John; S. McDowel, Dorchester; A. J. Munro, Sussex; P. A. Melville, St. John; Thos. Mullans, Newcastle; Robt. Willis, St. John; J. R. Nicholson, Newcastle; W. M. Roxborough, Fairville; Walter A. McFate, St. John.

The officers were installed by Past Grand Master Willis, after which a resolution of thanks was passed to him for the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of Grand Master in the past three years.

A resolution was also adopted by which he is presented with the collar of Grand Master, which he wore during his term of office.

An invitation from Westmoreland County Lodge to join with them in celebrating July 12th, at Moncton, was accepted.

MR. Sanford Fleming, Government Engineer-in-Chief of the Pacific Railway, in his Report recently submitted to Parliament, calls attention to the hurtful policy of permitting private companies to build railways indiscriminately without regard to the requirements of the country through which they pass, or the interests of already existing lines. He indicates that such a policy has been wildly pursued in the West. The suggestion is one of much importance, and may well be considered by the local Governments. The same policy has to an extent followed in this Province, and the results are being, and will be more seriously, felt. A notable instance is that of the Grand Southern, the success of which, should it be completed, will be based on the withdrawal of trade from the "Western Extension," now "St. John and Maine" road, in which has been invested a very large amount of Provincial funds.

The St. John *Globe* says forcibly:

"We are building railroads that will never be run, and, by and by we will have to resort to direct taxation in order to get money with which to maintain our roads and bridges."

THE Baptist Sabbath School gave a highly interesting Concert on Sunday afternoon.—The exercises were conducted by Mr. Lunt, who, evidently, must take a great interest, and expend a good deal of time and labor, in preparing the scholars to so creditably discharge their various parts as they did on the occasion of which we are writing. "The Angel of the Sabbath School," in which Hattie Lockhart, Tirza Fisher, Mamie Stphenson, Maggie Boyer, Cyntha Vesey and Katie Appleby sustained the characters, was admirably performed. "What did Jesus say?" was a most impressive and appropriate exercise, and was well rendered. Miss Faulkner presided at the organ. The attendance was good, and all were pleased and satisfied.

AN attempt has been made to introduce, in a somewhat modified form, the British system of giving members of the Cabinet seats in either branch of the Legislature of the United States. The scheme as now proposed only gives the Ministers the right to answer questions and take part in any debate on matters relating to their several departments, but it does not give them the right to vote.

A STRONG attempt has recently been made in the House of Lords, England, to secure the passage of a bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The influence of the Prince of Wales was used to secure success, and he himself presented a petition in favor of the measure, but notwithstanding this royal patronage, even members of the Government opposed it. Hereditary prejudice is strong in England, and even a measure like this that seems in every sense reasonable, makes but slow progress against that prejudice.

AT Fredericton, on Monday, Chief Justice Allan gave judgment in the preliminary objections in the Westmoreland and Northumberland election petition cases. He says: "I am of opinion that the Supreme Court of this Province has no jurisdiction to try election petitions under the Dominion Controverted Election Act of 1874, and that the preliminary objection to my right to proceed in the matter was well founded. Consequently I decline to proceed upon the petitions."

THE City of Altoona, in Pennsylvania, with 20,000 inhabitants, is to be sold on execution for a debt of $4,298, due the State. Several other cities in the United States are in a similar state as Altoona, as regards a depleted treasury, if they have not yet reached the fate of the auctioneer's hammer. And there don't appear to be much anxiety among capitalists, to invest in such small purchases as a city or town.

THE Senate of Canada has asserted its independence the present session by refusing to pass several bills of importance which came from the Commons. The Insolvency Repeal Bill was one of them, and it did not pass below with the sanction of the Government, but some of the rejected measures were directly from or had been supported by the Government.

IT is to be regretted that the important resolutions submitted by the Hon. Minister of Public Works, relative to the Canada Pacific Railroad, should not have been introduced at an earlier period of the session.—They are so important as to demand the fullest enquiry and discussion.

THE first case of complaint for selling liquor in violation of the new law has been tried before the Police Magistrate, Fredericton; and the party was fined $50.

An appeal has been entered, as it is intended to make this a test case as to the constitutionality of the law.

DUNBAR Brown, formerly a collector of Internal Revenue, convicted of fraud in connection with that office, has been sentenced, at Montreal, to five years in the Penitentiary. And the same penalty was inflicted on a defrauding bank manager, Jean Salem Paquet.

HON. Charles Harrison, of Maugerville, who for many years sat in the Legislative Council of this Province, died on Thursday, 8th inst., aged 88 years.

A CHILD, three months old, sleeping in a cot by the bedside of its parents, in Halifax, had all the flesh of its hands eaten off by a rat, before the parents were awakened by the child's cries.

THE store and buildings in which the Post Office, at Sussex, were kept were destroyed by fire on the 12th. Loss some $4,000.—Post office stock and many letters destroyed.

IT is said that the Liberal party of Quebec will, in the event of an Imperial decision adverse to Lettelier, appeal to the country, the Governor himself assuming the leadership of the party.

WE join in the congratulations of the press, extended to our enterprising contemporary of the *Telegraph*, on the occupancy of new and, as described, fine premises.

Jottings.

The usual "Sociable" will be held in Reform Club Hall, this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

We have pleasure in directing attention to the advertisemet of the Albion House, Fredericton. Visitors to Fredericton will find this a first-class house at which to purchase their dry goods.

We are glad to learn that J. T. Allan, Esq., is recovering from his severe attack of rheumatism. After a confinement to his house for some weeks, he was able to be out a little while on Tuesday.

A letter from Mr. J. H. Forest informs us that he and his party arrived safely at Montana, in good health from the time of leaving Woodstock. He says, "everything looks prosperous."

Thirteen candidates were initiated in Reform Club Lodge, on Friday evening of last week.

Our Centreville correspondent was in error last week in reference to the size of the Baptist church now building at Good Settlement. The building is 32x40 feet.

A house on the bank of the Creek, owned by Sharpe Baker and occupied by Major Collins, took fire on Friday evening of last week. The steamer soon reached the spot and quenched the flames; the building was considerably damaged. Insured in the Aetna for $850. An alarm on Tuesday was caused by the smouldering ruins being fanned into a flame. The steamer had to go and extinguish the fire.

A week old colt, owned by Mr. Tobias McLean, fell into an old well, in the rear of Connell's wooden block, Queen street, on Wednesday morning, and was drowned. This well ought to be covered up.

Mr. I. Kilburn, Preventive Officer, Richmond, made a seizure of a horse, waggon and a quantity of dry goods, on Sunday.

Thanks to Mr. H. R. Baird for a sample of his delicious confectionery. We can vouch for its goodness.

The water has fallen sufficient to allow Mr. H. Davis to start his grist, carding and saw mill. Govern yourself accordingly.

The annual meeting of the York and Carleton Steamboat Company was held here on Tuesday. There was a pretty full attendance of stockholders. The old board of Directors was re-elected, as was also the President and Secretary. Until such time as the "draw" is rendered passable, it is contemplated, we understand, to run tow boats, in connection with the steamer *Florenceville*, from here to Florenceville.

Gold has been discovered in P. E. Island.

The weather for the week has been warm and fine. Our farmers are making the most of it. The water in river and streams is falling fast.

Rev. Thos. Connor is, we are happy to be able to state, recovering as rapidly as could be expected, from his serious injuries received as recorded by us last week.

Communications held over will appear next week.

Royalton Items.

The school in Royalton, District No. 13, Wicklow, taught by Miss Alice A. Patterson, of Woodstock, held its half-yearly examination on the 29th ult. There were present some thirty visitors, including the Board of Trustees. The branches examined were Canadian History, Mental and Slate arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Chemistry, Reading, with a number of dialogues and recitations withall, making it a very pleasant and enjoyable time. The Trustees and several others gave addresses, expressing their satisfaction at the advancement of the school during the term, giving credit to the pupils for their application to their studies and complimenting the teacher very highly on the manner in which she had conducted the school. Forty-nine pupils attended school during the term.

Central Southampton Items.

The farmers of this section of the country are unable to farm to any extent as yet, on account of the land being so wet.

Mr. John W. Grant has added to his buildings a large kitchen and wood shed.

Mr. G. W. Brown has returned home after spending some eight months in Aroostook County. Mr. Brown has this winter, by the way in which he gathered scattering lumber and the manner of bringing it out of a brook that has been a terror to lumbermen in the past, proved his ability as a lumber operator. In a few years more he will be classed with the extensive lumber operators of this Province.

The Free Baptist church in this place is to be put under repairs this summer.

Diphtheria is raging in Lower Southampton. Mr. Stephen Currie has lost four children.

Grant & Miller are busily engaged rafting their lumber.

Our Wheelright and Pound Keeper appears to be doing a thriving business.

This place stands greatly in need of some organization. We would suggest a temperance Lodge.

JUDEA.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

May 6. Mr. Tilley moved a resolution, giving an increased annual grant of $15,653 to Manitoba. Mr. Tilley explained that the population had increased rapidly and this subsidy would not be as much as Manitoba would be entitled to if a census were taken. This grant would cease in 1881.

Mr. Cartwright thought it highly objectionable that such grants should be given.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the Manitoba Government was in a state of chronic poverty. The case of the Province was exceptional.

The resolution was adopted and the bill introduced.

Mr. James McDonald moved a resolution providing a salary of $4,000 for an equity judge in New Brunswick.

Sir Albert Smith said there was no necessity for a judge. If the Local Government had to pay the salary it would not have created the judgeship. The lawyers had a practice of protracting trials, causes for thirty or forty dollars sometimes lasting nine or ten days.

Mr McDonald said the report of Attorney General Fraser showed a clear necessity in the interests of justice for this judge.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) said this was outrageous; 15,000 had been added already by this Government to the cost of the judiciary. If they went on appointing judges on the applications of the Local Legislatures there would be no end to it.

Mr. McDonald said the *pro rata* expense of justice would not be greater in New Brunswick than in Ontario or Quebec.

Mr. Anglin said that unless a different system were adopted the increase of the judges would not facilitate business. Lawyers wrangled by the day over trifles that common sense would settle in five minutes. With full dockets the judges often found no business ready.

Sir John said that Mr. Anglin's opinion might be right, but the Constitution gave the Legislatures the right to express their opinion, which the Government must consider authoritative. It would be a strong act, a violent wrench, to disallow an Act creating a new judgeship. Was it to be supposed that the sordid desire to have $4,000 more expended in the Province inspired the Legislature? Mr. Anglin had given the lawyers the character of clogging justice because they were paid by the day. Parliament could not remedy that, and could not provide for paying by the job. Perhaps the lawyers would take Mr. Anglin's advice and shorten their speeches.

Mr. Mills said he did not subscribe to Sir John's constitutional doctrine. The establishment of new Courts was a joint concern. Local Governments have no right to establish new courts without first satisfying Parliament of the necessity. The Government should have required first that the practice of the courts be changed in conformity with justice and common sense.

Mr. Domville said when he complained of the non trial of election petitions, Mr. Anglin replied that it was because the judges were so over-worked. Now he contradicted that, showing that he could twist the facts to suit any argument.

Mr. Mackenzie said the judiciary expense would be 14 cents per head in New Brunswick against 12 in Ontario. There was no justification for the creation of the additional judges.

The resolution was adopted and the bill introduced.

The supplementary estimates for 1879 were submitted:

To complete Paris Exhibition Expenditure	$25,000
Expenditure calling out militia in Cape Breton, 1876,	623
To refund Woodworth expenditure on Oak Point Breakwater,	530
Gratuity to Chas. Taylor, Halifax,	1,000
Mail subsidy from Halifax to Cork,	19,771
Mr. Anglin, balance of salary,	1,476
Reception of Governor-General and train hire between Halifax and Ottawa,	7,000
Trade missions to France and Spain,	11,000
Jos. C. Croskill for printed forms on hand when the post office printing was withdrawn from him,	1,067
The total is $1,034,081.	

The Senate threw out the bill providing for salaries for extra British Columbian Judges.

May 7th. Bills granting Manitoba a temporary additional subsidy; providing a salary for a New Brunswick equity judge; increasing the salaries of the P. E. Island county court judges; granting a subsidy for telegraphs to Anticosti and Magdalen Islands; respecting certificates to masters and mates, and to amend the Supreme Court Act were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Tilley moved the second reading of the tariff bill.

Mr. Cartwright said the popular majority given in favor of Protection was very small and would be represented by a majority of eight in the House. The prohibition of importations would necessitate the paying of higher prices by consumers. The farmers have been led to expect higher prices for their products, and had begun to discover their mistake. If the calculations Mr. Tilley had submitted to the House were correct, the manufacturers to spring up under the tariff would employ between 5,000 and 6,000 persons, while industries employing 142,000 men would be injured. The tariff would impose an enormous tax on the agricultural population who paid the most of the revenue. The only taxes that could possibly benefit them were those on corn and oats and the corn tax would do more harm than good as farmers bought American corn as feed for stock. For the benefit to be derived from the oat tax, they would be taxed $20 or $30 a family. He denied the statement in the despatch to the Home Office that the deficits for four years amounted to $4,500,000. Deducting the sinking fund paid and surplus one year, there was an actual deficit of but $400,000. The despatch was disingenuous in not stating that $11,000,000 of the United States imports were breadstuffs, that merely passed through Canada for export, and much was South American and other goods which were received by the United States. It would have been more honest to have told the British Cabinet that the tariff was no concern of theirs. The tariff was a shallow and ignorant copy of a shallow and ignorant policy; and he hoped his friends would devote themselves to the demolition of this policy until the people returned to their right minds.

Mr. Tilley said if there was a gentleman on the other side of the House who should have refrained from criticising the memorandum forwarded to England, it was Mr. Cartwright, who had been brazen-faced enough to put forward what he confessed to be misleading statements. Cartwright had quoted an attack upon him in the London *Times* as an editorial what was correspondence, written by an emissary.

Mr. Cartwright—It was editorial. There is the paper.

Mr. Tilley said it was inspired by an emissary of the Opposition. With regard to