Communicated.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—Much has been written and published of late respecting our Salmon Fisheries in the Province and the Dominion. The fishery officers have been by turns praised and censured for their exertions or neglect, in looking after or overlooking this important subject. Now without entering into the merits of the sawdust or mill rubbish question, whether detrimental or otherwise to the nurture and growth of sea trout and salmon, I will here just call your attention to one great want in our rivers and large streams, without which vain will be all our efforts in re stocking them with salmon and other sea-going fishes; this want is fishways in the dams built across our rivers and streams, which are resorted to by fish from the sea at the season of spawning. While we accord all praise to the efforts of Messrs Costigan and Connell in bringing the attention of the General Government to our needs in this respect, and procuring us a fish hatchway on this side of the Province at much trouble and expense, we may exclaim *cui bono* The hatched ova may be put in the head waters of our suitable streams, and work their way to the sea over mill ponds, and despite the hungry jaws of the *salmo ferox* pickerel, kusk and other enemies in due season return to the rivers from whence they set out, but alas, not to ascend those rivers, the way being effectually barred by the dams erected across them, not containing a single fishway. Now some say perish the fish before we waste on them water enough to saw a log or grind a bushel of grain. To all such we reply that modern research and ingenuity have contrived fishways, of which fish, erst while barred out, readily avail themselves in passing through or over mill dams, such fishways only requiring for working a minimum quantity of water.—While we are slumbering over this subject or begrudging the necessary water, our neighbors across the border are bestirring themselves in this matter with the greatest success and most beneficial results. There is nothing visionary in this matter if people will only bring their common sense to bear upon the subject. Look at the reports from the Penobscot, Kennebec and other western rivers; are the cute inhabitants along these streams not alive to making the most of their water powers in milling and manufacturing, yet they do not neglect their fishways and fisheries, and in consequence streams where sea-going fishes had been, like ours, completely prevented from ascending, are now becoming well stocked with valuable food fishes. How is it with our rivers; where are the fishways on the Oromocto, Nashwaak, N ckawick, Meduxnakik, Beckaguimic, Salmon River and other of our sea trout and salmon streams? Well, the way is open downwards but shut upwards; not a fish can ascend them; and look at the consequent loss to all our people. We are a law abiding people, and we have laws on this very subject, with officials to see to their observance; then why are they not enforced? Title VIII., Chap. 63, Sect. 5, Revised Statutes, re-enacted by our Consolidated Statutes, reads, "In all dams erected across any river situate wholly or in part in this Province, which has been or may be resorted to by fish from the sea at the season of spawning, there shall be a fishway sufficient for such fish to pass up and return without any hindrance." If dam without such fishway, Overseer to give notice, and occupier to make one in forty days—otherwise may be fined on conviction forty pounds—and dam be public nuisance, &c. &c. Dominion Statutes also enact provisions anent this; see 31st Vic., Chap. 60, Sec. 12, &c. Without further enlarging, I trust our people may become alive to their true interests in this matter, and that the whole press of the Province will join in calling the attention of Government, Legislators and officials to the necessity existing of at once adopting remedial measures for the protection of our sea going fishes, by affording the required facilities in ascending our rivers to their accustomed haunts at the headwaters of our streams and lakes, assured that all the pains taken and the expense incurred will be amply repaid by the increased value and productiveness of our salmon and trout fisheries.

Yours, truly,
CARLETON.

Woodstock, Nov. 26, 1880.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—In strolling through the streets of Woodstock one day last week, I was accosted by a farmer and asked if I wanted to buy any cabbage; I told him I was not a resident of the place, but if I could assist him in disposing of his produce I would do so; he assented and invited me to a seat in his waggon. I got on board and we drove down to the central part of the town; I inquired of him where the market place was. Why, said he, we have a large market place here; every man's store, every street corner, every barn yard, out-house and door yard, extending as far up as the ex-Mayor Fisher's residence and down as far as the Cove, is our market place. We had now arrived in front of one of the first grocery and provision stores of the town. He stopped the team and went in; I followed; he inquired if they wanted potatoes, turnips or cabbage. The answer was in the negative—got a stock on hand. Can't I sell you some cabbage. No! got fifty head now. The farmer left for another store, but was met by the same answer; not one article of produce could he sell to any of the stores. I inquired of one of these merchants why he did not buy the man's produce and send it where fifty head of cabbage, two barrels potatoes and two of turnips (for this was the farmer's load) didn't stock the market; and besides this he would be encouraging the farmers to raise produce for market next year. By this means you are helping the farmer to make and build up the country, otherwise you are but a stumbling block. Your place should be filled by men of energy; men who had enough go ahead in them to find market for all produce brought in, and not forcing the farmer to take it home again. Said I, you are a nuisance; whereupon he shut the door in my face, and I left in search of the farmer, whom I found in a provision store endeavoring to sell his two barrels of potatoes, but "no go," the merchant was stocked, *just had two barrels on hand*, but would have bought one busbel of turnips, if the farmer would have broken on the barrel. Can you wonder, Mr. Editor, that from two to four hundred farmers and their sons, as I am informed, have left Carleton County annually for the last three or four years for the Western States? Not at all! The greatest wonder is that four or five hundred remain.

Respectfully, yours,
JIMY.

Brighton, C. C., Nov., 1880.

FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR,—It has been rumored here for some time past that, under a new arrangement between the Provincial Government and the purchasers of the Narrow Guage or N. B. Railway, the present railway and passenger bridge at the Town of Woodstock is to be removed some distance further up the river. Whatever the nature of this arrangement may be with a Company, we cannot believe that under any of its conditions the Government will ignore the rights and conveniences of the people. That the site of the present bridge was a proper selection may be established from two facts: First—that so flimsy a structure has withstood for five years the pressure of high freshets and the heavy jams of ice and logs bearing upon it without sweeping it entirely away. Secondly—that no complaint has been made as to its location, the convenience and general accommodation to the public being accepted by common consent. What then could have prompted the thought of a removal? The present bridge has become one of the institutions of the County. A belief in it being permanently maintained has induced enterprising men to establish, at a large expense, mills and manufacturing establishments, others to purchase land and to build residences; and in the present Government, we believe, will not be found a majority who will esteem lightly vested rights and vote for the uprooting of privileges gained by severe struggles, to benefit any Company at the expense of the inhabitants of Carleton County.

If any other site can be found more suitable for a railway bridge, by all means let the parties so interested remove the superstructure of the present bridge if they can rightly claim it; but let the Government insist upon the traffic and passenger bridge remaining where it now is—the most central and most convenient for the people. Travellers may then ride in safety without their lives or that of their animals being jeopardized by trains passing over-head. Whatever the intention of the Government may be, we sincerely hope that our local representatives will not lose sight of the best interests of the people. X.

Woodstock, Nov. 25, 1880

In 1880 the wool clip of the world was estimated at 320,000,000, pounds; in 1878 at 1,586,000,000.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.50 a year in advance.

Transient Advertisements should be accompanied by the money to ensure insertion.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

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

UNDER the provisions of an Act passed last session, another attempt has been made to forward the interest of agriculture in this Province. We confess to have but little faith in any permanent advantages being given through the instrumentality of Boards of Agriculture. We do not think that Provincial experience or the experience of other countries is very assuring on this point. It would seem that the Legislature and Government are somewhat impressed with a sense of the importance of agriculture, and would pay some regard to the claims of its professors; to this end ever so many experiments have been tried, only to fail. We hope that the newly constituted agricultural Parliament may be able to do something more practical than merely draw the $2 per diem and travelling expenses provided for them by the law.

The last *Gazette* contains the appointments under the Act which we give below; upon these we merely remark, with all due respect for the ability of those appointed, that a County of renown in agriculture like Carleton might have given a member to the Board:

The Honorable William Wedderburn, (Provincial Secretary), and Josiah Anderson, Esquire, District No. 1; James E. Fairweather, Esquire, District No. 2; Thomas F. Barker, Esquire, District No. 3; George A. Sterling, Esquire, District No. 4; Frederick W. Brown, Esquire, District No. 5; and Robert Swim, Esquire, District No. 6, to be The Board of Agriculture under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, 43rd Victoria, Chapter XV., intituled "An Act to amend Chapter 23 of the Consolidated Statutes of 'Agriculture.'"

The Hon. William Wedderburn to be President and Chairman of the said Board.

Julius L. Inches, Esq., to be Secretary of the said Board.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council has appointed Tuesday, the 14th day of December next, at the city of Fredericton, as the time and place for holding the first meeting of the said Board.

The districts above alluded to are as follows:—

No. 1 includes the Counties of Kent, Westmorland and Albert.

No. 2 includes the County of Kings, and also the City and County of St. John.

No. 3 includes the Counties of Charlotte and York.

No. 4 includes the Counties of Sunbury and Queens.

No. 5 includes the Counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, and

No. 6 includes the Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche.

Agriculturists themselves will be better able to judge than are we whether the above list is on the whole one that fairly represents the great interest involved.

It is explained that—

The Agricultural Societies will stand in about the same relation to the new Board that they did to the late Department of Agriculture.

THE *Capital*, in an article urging upon Government the importance of establishing Colonization Boards, says:—

The men who have built up this country, who have built its towns and cities, whose strong arms and willing labor have conquered so many broad acres from the forest, have a right to claim that a home should be provided in the country for their sons; that these, the bone and sinew, the very life blood of the country, should not be compelled to go abroad to enrich, by their talents and vigor, a strange land. Now, we speak with a knowledge of the facts when we say that our young men would prefer to remain in the Province than to leave it. Some of them are of course prompted by a restless love of change and adventure, and fired by the same spirit which has made the Anglo Saxon race the colonizing power the world over, and therefore there will always be more or less of emigration from the Province; but there are hundreds of able-bodied young fellows who would stay at home if they could readily procure good farms in fairly eligible localities; and hundreds more who, when they became tired of life abroad, would gladly, under a like condition of things, find their way home again, bringing with them the experience and, in some cases, the savings which they have gathered.

Now, our Province yet owns many thousands of acres of good soil. It can provide homes for many thousands of people; but very few, comparatively speaking, know where the land is, and fewer still are willing to undergo the terrible inconvenience of getting to it. Our public men and our people generally should not fail to recognize that the times have changed greatly in New Brunswick in the last half century. In these days of rapid communication it is useless to ask our young men to emulate the examples of their fathers and grandfathers—the pioneers of the magnificent agricultural sections. The very courage and industry of these pioneers, and the high degree of success which has attended them, precludes the possibility of their descendants following in their footsteps. They made a better state of things possible to their children than they themselves had enjoyed, and the price of their example forbids the successors to take a backward step to the old days. Instead of regretting this we should be glad of it. Instead of complaining that because of it we are losing the best talent in the country, we should recognize in it one of the chief elements of future progress, and wisely adapt our policy to its demands.

HON. John A. Beckwith, died at his residence, Fredericton, on Tuesday morning last, at the advanced age of 80 years. The *Telegraph* says:—

"The deceased gentleman was widely and favorably known as a public man. He had in his time held a great many public trusts in connexion with his native city of Fredericton, the Government of the Province, and various public corporations, in all of which he served with ability, diligence and fidelity. He was long prominently connected with the Orange Association, in which he held the position of Deputy Grand Master at the time of his death. He had been at various times respectively Mayor of Fredericton, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Surveyor General, Chairman of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, Major of the 1st Battalion York County Militia, and a Director of the N. B. & Canada Railway.

"Mr. Beckwith entered political life in 1866 and assisted in carrying the scheme of union through the Provincial Legislature. At the reconstruction of the Provincial Executive immediately after the union he become a member of the Government and Provincial Secretary, which position he held till February, 1871. He remained a representative of York in the House of Assembly till April, 1874, when he was elevated to a seat in the Legislative Council, which position he continued to hold until his decease."

IT would seem, in view of the recent ridiculous occurrences in St. John, that the duty of the Government is, at as early a day as possible, to define clearly by statute the exact duty of a Coroner. The old idea is probably the best one, that a Coroner's inquest should be merely an inquiry on the moment as to the identity of the deceased and the manner by which he came to his death, leaving the preliminary investigation in connection with any suspicion or charge of foul play with the proper Magistrates.

A very important and valuable addition to the Juvenile Literature of the day, is "*Our Little Ones*," the second number of which has reached our table. The print is clear, illustrations good, and the reading matter of a character that cannot fail to interest the little ones. Published by the Russell Publishing Co., Boston, Mass, Terms, $1,50 per year.

SOME time since we referred to an article in the *Reporter* on the manufacture of Bark Extract. Last week the *Reporter* returning to the subject said:—

In a former number we referred to the injurious effects upon our interests of the exportation of tan bark and bark extract, but as one of our contemporaries has misunderstood us, we will explain what we meant.

In our opinion we require all the hemlock bark we have for tanning purposes, and it should be all used in our own manufactures. To peel bark for exportation will soon deplete our forest, and in the meantime expose millions of feet of lumber to destruction, as the wood will soon go to decay when the bark is peeled off, adding fuel to fire, and thus facilitating the destruction of our timber lands. Our objection to the manufacture of bark extract is that it gives greater facilities to the work of destruction. The bulky nature of the bark will always add to the difficulty and expense of exporting it, but by extracting the essence of its tanning qualities it can be exported at a much cheaper rate, thereby assisting to build up this class of manufactures in another country. Our own tanneries require our first consideration, and it is unjust to them to allow this extract manufacture in the Province. The parties who are employed in this business are taking our raw material for their manufactures in the United States. What we want to do is to induce them to come here where the bark is and set up their tanneries, and manufacture the leather here. If we have the advantage of the raw material we want to enjoy all the benefits it will give us. These are our reasons for regarding the export of tan bark and bark extract to be injurious; and we think that at least our tanneries should be protected by a duty placed on their export.

Now while admitting the weight of these arguments, one cannot lose sight of the difficulties that surround the matter.

It would be convenient, certainly, if American manufacturers could be forced to not only buy in Canada certain raw materials, but further, to work up those materials here; but manufacturers of leather will scarcely bring, at heavy freights, the foreign hides here to tan, when they will not only be subject to freight back to the States on the leather when manufactured, but also to a heavy customs duty at the border.

It is very true that, in view of the rapid depletion of our bark, a protective measure in the way of an export duty seems called for, although that would not, probably, very materially effect the quantity of bark peeled; and while there would be some addition made to the Dominion revenue, it is very possible that the price of bark would be less by an equal amount. And then, what is perhaps the most serious feature of the matter would remain, namely, the hemlock trees to form kindling wood for forest fires. Those enterprising people, whether Canadians or from the United States, who erect extract factories in the Province, put in circulation a large amount of money while building and fitting up their establishments and pay considerable sums to the revenue in import duties, and having become established must employ a good deal of labor and materially assist trade—benefitting our farmers and all other classes. Then the stumpage paid for the wood from which the bark is taken aggregates a large sum, so that really it is, when viewed in all its aspects, a very nice question to determine, and one in which the press in its occasional references has not done justice. It is very easy to say "prohibit," but it is well first to consider all the consequences of such a policy.

THERE has been a good deal of talk about a bridge here of late and members of this community as well, so far as we have been able to glean from reliable sources, as the Government and authorities of the two railroads interested, are somewhat exercised over the matter. Of course it may be positively stated that the prevalent opinion in Woodstock and adjoining Parishes is that a removal of the bridge further up river would be very injurious to them and the town, and it is claimed by many that such a removal would be unjust and should not be sanctioned by the Government.

Meanwhile, if we are correctly informed, the railway managers declare that, having reliable information given by experts who have investigated, a safe foundation for a bridge to carry broad guage rolling stock, can not be had at or near the site of the present structure, and that the nearest point at which the conditions necessary are found is at Lane's rocks. They say that while willing to meet the views of the Government as to joining with them in the cost of erecting a bridge to answer the twofold purpose of railway and of general traffic, they cannot be party to such an erection except in such a situation as permanence and safety may be assured.

The Government, it is said, desirous, as they should be, to serve the interests of the public, which interests it has been urged would best be served by keeping the bridge about where it is now, contemplate utilising some of the existing piers, and putting up a new superstructure of a somewhat different style from the present one, and thus make a bridge for general purposes, independent entirely of the railway people, who will construct a railway bridge above. And thus the matter stands, we believe, at present; what the final result will be it is hard to tell. Feeling that to remove the bridge entirely would be a great disaster to many interests in Woodstock, we, and the public, should be definitely advised with regard to the mooted question, as to the character of the soil in the river bottom at and adjacent to the bridge. The public want the highway bridge where it now is, but they want it, too, reliable and permanent, and if there is good authority for the rumor that a safe foundation cannot be had, then the public should have it in black and white. It is only upon such information that a candid opinion can be formed. The Government will be held to strict account as to their decission in the matter, which is one of grave importance as a correspondent points out.

FROM the Editor's Easy Chair, in *Harper's Magazine* for December, is an article on the position of things in Ireland, from which we take the following:—

Looking over the ocean, it seems to be clear that the real object of the present agitation is the old object—the practical independence of the country. Perhaps Mr. Parnell would say that he aims at peaceful revolution. His purpose seems to be to produce a state of feeling which will cause the Irish tenantry to refuse to pay rent for land except upon its own terms. This would be practically confiscation by revolution. If the refusal were really general and national, it could be met only by arms, and anarchy would ensue. The terrible famine of the last year is a powerful ally of Mr. Parnell. War and anarchy may be bad, but are they worse than starvation? This would be the unconscious or open argument of the tenant and the agitator. This is the situation which confronts the Gladstone administration. Any Government might be perplexed by the problem of Ireland. It is the result of prolonged and ingenious and outrageous misgovernment, and the feeling in England, as shown by the action of the House of Lords, which holds a veto upon legislation, only increases the difficulty.

From the American point of view the true policy of the friends of Ireland would have been to make a cordial alliance with Mr. Gladstone's government, in the confidence that a statesman so able and so sincere, who had shown himself to be a faithful friend of justice in Ireland as elsewhere, would do everything that could be done, if not everything that Irish agitating ardor might desire. But to perplex his administration by demands whose concession would involve the overthrow of the most cherished and fundamental British principles and traditions seems at this distance to be the deliberate preference of an enemy to a friend. The Irish agitation has a very simple choice of alternatives, unless it had decided to invoke war. It must choose between the most liberal of possible Liberal governments, which is that of Mr. Gladstone and a Tory administration such as the vote in the House of Lords indicates. But the unreason of the agitation, like the old misgovernment, and the bitter race and religious prejudice, is one of the chief elements of trouble for an administration of the best intentions.

The Irish agitation has evidently decided that Mr. Gladstone's inheritance of trouble is its opportunity. Here in America, where there is strong sympathy with the suffering of any people, there is also a profound faith in the sure and permanent, even if gradual, remedy of law. Although a republic and with burning questions to consider, we do not take to revolutionary short cuts. It seems to us here that it will be long before Ireland is likely to have so powerful a friend among British statesmen as Mr. Gladstone, and that co-operation, not distrust and opposition, is the balm for the present ill. The domain of the Easy Chair, indeed, is not the realm of politics, in any local or partisan sense. But a tranquil spectator looking out upon current events at home and abroad, and chatting of them without acrimony, cannot but hear, as the whole world has heard during the year, the cry of Irish suffering, and look with sympathy and friendly interest upon the methods proposed not only for feeding the starving, but for preventing starvation.

ON Friday afternoon of last week, Councillors Boyer and McLauchlan, representing the Town Concil, and Messrs. E. M. Boyer, Chas. McLean and Samuel. Watts, representing Reform Club Lodge, No 61, I. O. G. T., waited upon Mrs. F. T. Bridges and presented her with the addresses printed below. Mrs. Bridges' brief reply of thanks indicated at once the deep anguish of heart under which she was suffering and her full appreciation of the words of sympathy expressed in the letters of condolence. The address from the Town Council was printed and handsomely framed, while that from Reform Club Lodge was in Prof. C. B. Ward's excellent style of engrossing:

To the Widow and Family of the late Frederick T. Bridges:

MADAM,—In the Providence of God you and your family have been called upon to mourn the decease of a kind husband and loving father; in this bereavement your burden of sorrow, no doubt, is very heavy.

Although you are surrounded by numerous sympathizing friends, yet it is our duty to tender you our heartfelt sympathy, which we trust you will accept as an evidence of true friendship.

We acknowledge that our associations with Mr. Bridges have been of a pleasing and profitable character.

As Mayor of the Town of Woodstock, he has presided over our deliberations with ability and watchfulness, and we have listened to, and been benefitted by, his counsel and advice; while he was ever ready to discharge all the important duties of his high position impartially.

By his death we have met with a severe loss, which will also be felt in public and private life.

He, falling by the rude hand of death in the prime of his manhood, while ambition was urging him on to higher and higher attainments, makes this shock seem more burdensome.

Let us contemplate the great future to which all are hastening and, when we fall, let us fall as did he, in the discharge of duty.

May he who hath recorded many golden promises, remember you in your hour of adversity.

JAMES BAKER,
GIDEON FIELDS,
JOHN GRAHAM,
E. M. BOYER,
JOHN MCLAUCHLAN,
WM. MCDONALD,
} Councillors.

JAS. H. JACQUES, Town Clerk.

Town Council Chamber,
Woodstock, Nov. 17, 1880.

Mrs. F. T. Bridges:

DEAR MADAM,—By the inscrutable decree of that God who is "too wise to err, too good to be unkind," you and your dear children now mourn the death of him who was the central sun of your domestic circle—your husband their father.

Reform Club Lodge, I.O.G.T., of which the departed was a member, claim to share in the feelings that oppress you. By his death the Lodge has lost one who was endeared to his brethren by his earnestness in labor, his wisdom in council, his kindliness in intercourse.

We, commissioned by Reform Club Lodge, offer in behalf of its members this testimony of respect to the memory of the dead and of sympathy in the distress of the living.

Studied terms of condolence might seem an intrusion upon your supreme grief; we will only pray that He who is a father to the fatherless and the widow's God may illumine your present gloom, shedding the sublime influence of His Grace around you and youre.

May your children prove a comfort to yourself and a blessing to society, illustrating in their lives those virtues of their father which in our hearts will ever keep his memory green.

With feelings of profound respect and sympathy, we are,

In the name of the Lodge,
Dear Madam, youre,
E. M. BOYER,
CHAS. MCLEAN,
SAML. WATTS,
} COMMITTEE.

Reform Club Lodge,
Nov. 12, 1880.

AN agricultural paper reaching its readers every week, has long been required, and we have it now in the *Canadian Farmer*, the only Weekly Agricultural paper published in the Dominion, which is to hand. It contains an unusual amount of excellent reading matter of interest to the agriculturist, besides a goodly proportion of general items and literary extracts of a high order. It contains handsome illustrations of various Agricultural, Horticultural, and Stock subjects, and altogether is a valuable Journal and should be on the table of every farmer. The merit of being a weekly is very much in its favor, and that with its general excellencies should make it a special favorite with the farming community. It is a Twenty page paper, and thus in a year with its 52 numbers, gives an enormous amount of reading matter at a very low price. The publisher is offering special inducements to subscribers, will forward sample copies free to any one desiring them, and will send the paper for the remainder of this year and all of 1881 for $1.00. It is published every Wednesday, in Welland, Ont., by N. B. Colcock.

THE *Telegraph*, describing the Moncton Sugar Refinery, which is fast approaching completion, says:—

The Refinery proper covers an oblong square of 96x151 feet. It consists of seven distinct parts as follows: The main building, 8 stories, or about 86 feet high above ground, and exclusive of the basement beneath, in which the engines are located, and is 40x40 feet on the ground; the char filters, 6 and 7 stories, 20x55 feet; the kiln house, 3 stories, 40x47 feet; the warehouse, 1 story, 20x60 feet; the melter house, 1 story, 50x56 feet; and the boiler house, 36x60 feet. These are all built of brick, with a stone foundation throughout. The detached buildings are the warehouse, 56x98 feet, one story, and built of wood; the barrel factory, 34x72 feet, two stories high, also of wood, and having two wings attached, respectively 12x28 and 12x22 feet.

ST John, as well as other places of the Province, has contributed handsomely to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Stellarton mine explosion. In Saint John some $3,000 have been collected. Ought not Woodstock to contribute something towards the same worthy object? She cannot, perhaps, afford to contribute very largely, but she might do something, and in order to learn the public mind on the question, a public meeting should be at once called by the proper authority.

THE *Reporter* and some of its correspondents are urging that some public monument should be erected to commemorate the memory of the late Governor Wilmot. Certainly some Provincial token of respect would be becoming.

Whatever else is done the new Legislative Hall should be graced with a statue or portrait of the deceased Reformer, statesman and orator.

THE MAYORALTY.—As will be seen by reference to another place, R. K. Jones, Esq., is to be a candidate for the office of Mayor, in response to a numerously signed requisition of the citizens. A candidature, under such circumstances, is an honor to be appreciated, and is flattering to Mr. Jones, while it shows a disposition on the part of the citizens to proceed in the right way, to secure a fitting representative, in a really important office.

We are authorized by David Munro, Esq., to say that he will be a candidate for Mayor.

After we were ready for press, Mr Munro's card was handed in. We can, therefore, only refer our readers to it.

Jottings.

With a Small & Fisher machine, John and Beecher McKinney, on Friday of last week, at Wm. McCarron's barn, Newburgh, in three hours and twenty-seven minutes threshed 160 bushels of oats.

The "Farmers' Supper," at Richmond Corner, under the auspices of the ladies of S. John's Church, advertised for Wednesday, Dec. 1st, has been postponed until Wednesday, 8th.

The report in circulation on Tuesday, that the ferryman at Hartland had been drowned the day previous, fortunately turns out to have had no foundation in truth.

One of our prominent dry good merchants, arriving a little later than usual at his place of business on Tuesday morning, was reminded of his tardiness by finding attached to his store door a card bearing the words, "He is not dead, but sleeping."

Geo. Riley, a brakeman on the Intercolonial, met with a shocking death on Saturday night, near Newport Station. It is supposed that in stepping from one box car to another Riley slipped and fell to the track. The train passed over him, severing his head from the body and cutting off both his legs. Portions of the body were dragged along the track for a long distance.

Miss Dunphy, on Friday evening of last week, fell in her barn yard, South Newburgh, breaking the bones of one leg, midway between the ankle and knee. Dr. Colter attended her.

A little girl, daughter of Widow Hanlan, of this town, fell from a chair in a neighbor's house, on Monday, and broke her arm. The limb was set by Dr. Colter.

Fredericton is being canvassed by G. Fred. Fisher and T. W. Smith, Esqrs., who are candidates for the Mayoralty of that city.

We are requested to say that any donations for Wesley Shaw, sent to his home, Northampton, on Christmas Eve, will be gratefully received.

St. John papers and writers are advocating a monument to the memory of the Loyalists.

Capt. Herbert has, we learn, decided to try his fortune with the new Hotel in Mt. Andrews, having made satisfactory arrangements with the proprietors. St. Andrews will win, as Grand Falls, we suppose, will lose by this operation; but the Captain has so extensively advertised his Grand Falls hotel that his successor there will find a good business ready made for him.

Rev. H. Penna, of Upper Kent, desires to acknowledge with thanks the kind gift, from the people of his circuit, of a valuable buffalo robe; especial credit is due Delancy Tompkins, Esq., who was the prime agitator in the movement.

A little son of Mr. H. Hanson was bitten, quite severely, on the lip by a dog, on Monday. Dr. Bruce had to sew up the wound.

Rev. T. S. Siddall occupied the pulpit of the F. C. B. Church on Sunday last.

Mr. John Wiggins, a prominent citizen of Florenceville, died at that place on Saturday morning last. He leaves a large circle of relatives.

A correspondent points out the fact that the item in last week's SENTINEL, giving the Prince of Wales' age as "41 on Tuesday last," was incorrect. The Prince of Wales was born Nov. 9, 1841, and was consequently, 39 years of age on the 9th inst.

Mr. Philip Davis, while going to his pump for water, on Saturday morning last, slipped on the ice and fell, breaking one bone of his leg just above the ankle. Dr. Colter was called.

The Gospel Temperance meeting in the F. C. B. Church, on Sabbath evening, was in every sense a good one. The subject was treated by the several speakers in a manner becoming the time and place, and the sentiments advanced seemed to meet with the hearty endorsement of the hearers. Rev. Mr. McDonald presided and, with the following gentlemen, addressed the meeting:—Rev. Messrs. McKay, Siddall and Ballentine, and Dr. Sharp and the writer. A very large part of the better portion of the community would like to see these Gospel Temperance meetings continued every Sabbath evening.

A slight fire broke out in the large wooden building, Queen street, owned by Messrs. Taylor and McFarlane, on Saturday morning, but was extinguished by a few buckets of water before doing much damage.

In the final struggle of the International Regatta, on the Thames, Saturday last, Laycock, of Sydney, N. S. W., was the winner.

Sir Alex. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, died suddenly, of heart disease, at London, on Saturday night.

The extreme cold which prevailed here the first of the week appears to have been general, not only in this Province but throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

The Russian Nihilists have proclaimed a fresh and more vigorous revolutionary movement.

At the Annual meeting of the St. John & Maine Railway Co., held in London on the 9th inst., a dividend of ½ per cent was declared. This the President declared though small was an augury of better times.

The nett receipts of the year had been $19,265, against $14,591 in 1879.

J. L. Archibald, of Monticello, Me., has been arrested and placed under $1500 bonds, to await the action of the Grand Jury in December next for smuggling sheep from New Brunswick.

There seems to be a good prospect of the N. B. Railway Co., extending their road to Presque Isle, Me., next year

From Messrs. A. H. Fogg & Co., the enterprising hardware merchants of Houlton, Me., we are in receipt of a very convenient buisness Calendar for 1881.

Hon. Messrs. Fraser, Perley and Stevenson were in town on Monday evening, and had an informal consultation with some of our prominent citizens regarding the removal of the bridge.

Hon. Francis Hibbard, M. L. C., died at St. George on Thursday, after a very lingering illness.

The Queen has sent to President Hayes a massive writing table, made from timbers of the *Resolute*.

The rum shops in Calais have been closed. The election over, the morals of the people are again a subject of regard.

The river was closed to navigation in the beginning of the week.

Nothing of special importance from Ireland this week.

Mr. H. H. Harper, formerly of Jacksonville, now of Minnesotta,, arrived here on a visit to his friends on Thursday evening.

As was to have been expected, the temperance lecture by W. G. Gaunce, Esq., in Reform Club Hall, Thursday evening, was a splendid effort. Mr. Gaunce is at once a graceful and a forceful platform speaker. Dr. L. N. Sharp presided. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks moved in happy terms by Rev. Mr. Ballentine and seconded by Rev. Mr. McKay, was tendered the speaker. There was some fine singing preceding and at the close of the lecture, Miss Faulkner presiding at the organ; a trio by Miss Faulkner, Miss Craig and Mr. Robt. Stevenson, of St. Andrews, was much applauded.

On Tuesday evening next, scholars wishing to attend Prof. Ward's writing school can do so for 75 cents

Centreville Items.

Nov. 23, 1880.

Our Sabbath School will be kept open during the winter; Mr. James Clark, Superintendent. Our day school is kept by Mr. Cody and Miss Sycock; the former is teaching in opposition to to the wish of upwards of twenty rate-payers of the district.

Our business men all appear to be busy, and our farmers are rejoicing over the good prices which their produce brings.

Dr. Churchill has moved to this village,

C. A. West & Son took off, corked and re-set, the other day, sixty-eight horse shoes, in six and a half hours.

G. W. White, Esq., killed on the 22nd inst., a last spring pig that weighed 284 lbs.

Mr. D. Getchell has one run of stones grinding buckwheat. Success to him.

Centerville Union Lodge, U. T, A., is still alive and in a very healthy state.

We have now a Cabinet Maker, Mr. Young, a want is thus supplied which was much needed.

A number of our neighbors have returned home from Leadville, disatisfied with that cold country.

There is good demand here for men, teams, hay and oats, for the woods.

Mr. Robert Waicon has a colt three years and six months old, weighing 1250 lbs.

Beware of all the worthless mistures, and dirty, greasy combinations which are offered you in almost every store you enter, and which some unprincipled shop-keepers try to palm off as a substitute for the Pain-Killer. These mixtures are gotten up expressly to sell on the reputation of the Pain-Killer, but have nothing in common with it.

See advertisement in another column.

FALSE REASONING.

Suppose a machine should fail to perform its work and the owner, instead of trying to ascertain the cause of failure and remedy it, should conclude to run right along, and argue that as the machine had heretofore come around all right it would soon be so again. If a general and permanent break-down ensued could anybody be blamed but himself? Now, precisely this way do people act and argue when the "human machine" is out of order. When the liver is "torpid" and bowels constipated every one knows that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets afford prompt and permanent relief. Yet some *guess* the "machine" will come around all right, and nothing. Could any system of false reasoning be more pernicious? Suppose the blood be out of order and there be pimples, ulcers, or running sores with scrofulous tumors, swellings and general debility, and those thus affected should refuse to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, *guessing* that the blood would purify itself, could any body be blamed but themselves, if a general and permanent break-down of health ensued? No remedy yet known equals the Discovery in curing all scrofulous throat, bronchial and lung diseases. Sold dy druggists.

ST. JOHN MARKET PRICES,

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

Butter, in firkin,	16 to 18c
" rolls of one pound,	19 to 20c
Lard per lb	11 to 12c
Eggs per dozen	20 to 22c
Cheese, dairy,	8 to 10c
" factory,	13 to 14c
Beef per lb.	3 to 5c
Mutton "	4 to 5c
Lamb "	5 to 6c
Veal "	5 to 9c
Pork "	5½ to 6c
Turkey, per lb.	11 to 12c
Chickens per pair	25 to 40c
Potatoes per brl.	75 to 120
Turnips per bushel	70 to 70c
Parsnips per brl..	$1.30 to $1.50
Oats per bushel	45 to 48c
Hay per ton,	$12 00 to $13.00
Hams, green	9 to 10c
Hams, smoked,	10 to 11c
Geese, each,	45 to 60c
Ducks, per pair,	45 to 60c
Buckwheat meal (yellow)	$1.30 to $1.40
Buckwheat meal (grey)	$2.00 to $2.50

READ THIS TWICE.—Five to thirty drops of Thomas, Eclectric Oil, will cure common Sore Throat. It never fails in croup. It will cure a cough or cold in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured Bronchitis of eight years standing; recent cases are cured in three to six days. It has restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years. As an outward application in all cases of pain or lameness, nothing like it has ever been known. One bottle will cure any case of lame Back or Creek in the Back. For disease of the spine and contraction of the muscles it is unequalled. In Rheumatic or any other pain the first application does you good. It stops ear-ache and the pain of a burn in three minutes, and is altogether the cheapest medicine ever offered to the people—the cheapest, because it takes so little to do you good. It is composed of six of the best oils known, and nothing but oils. Is worth its weight in gold. Why not buy it to-day?—A. B. Dee Rochers, assistant postmaster, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized by a severe attack of Rheumatism in the head from which I have nearly constantly suffered. After having used 'Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bathing the forehead, I have been completely cured, and have only used half a bottle. This I can certify under oath if you wish."——Rev. J. Mallory of Wyoming, N. Y., writes, "Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized. 1m-20

Read Carefully.

Samuel Osborne, Sophiasburg, says: I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the Shoshonees Remedy. After using three or four bottles I felt much better and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy.

A. McKay, Truro, N. S., says: He was very bad with Liver Complaint, but used the Shoshonees Remedy, and in a month was as well as he had ever been in his life. I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer.

A. Wood, Consecon, says: That he has tried the Remedy for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the Shoshonees Pills and find that they are as good as any I ever tried.

Henry King, Geneva, N. Y., says: My wife was intensely afflicted with dyspepsia for a long time. We consulted physicians of three different schools, and received no benefit. She has taken three bottles of the Great Shoshonees Remedy, and is now hearty and well.

Rev. John Scott, says: Mr. McKenzie Botting suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, and was unable to move without help; but after taking a few bottles of the Shoshonees, was able to walk as well as ever. Price