TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance.

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

Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents first insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

This paper may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row, (Times Building), New York, is also authorized to contract for advertisements in the SENTINEL, at our best rates.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

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

DOMINION DAY.—The weather on Saturday was very rainy and cold; entirely unsuited for out-door sports. As a consequence there was no meeting at the Park, the races being postponed until a later period in the season.

There were excursion trains from the Aroostook and intermediate points, and from Fredericton; the former brought some 150 persons to town, while the latter brought between two and three hundred. Besides these excursions, a large number of persons from the rural districts, with a sprinkling from Houlton, altogether went to make up about as large a number of visitors to the Town as is usually found on any great day. The hotels did a thriving business, while the

TWO BAZAARS

were crowded from an early hour in the forenoon to a late hour in the evening. It was feared by some that these Bazaars would militate against each other, but the event proved that there was sufficient patronage for both, and both proved a success.

THE METHODIST BAZAAR

was held in the Skating Rink, a most excellent place for such entertainments. A committee, under the tasteful leadership of Mr. Robt. Smith, had succeeded in decorating the Rink in a beautiful manner with evergreens, wreaths, flags, mottoes, &c., and, especially when lighted up at night, the vast room presented a most attractive appearance. Here were tables spread—with seating capacity for three hundred persons—and these were supplied with everything to please the eye, tempt and satisfy the appetite. Then there was a well arranged fancy goods table, on which was displayed a fine assortment of useful and ornamental articles, which found ready purchasers; then there were ice cream, refreshment, and lemonade and soda water tables, all doing a good and constant business. Inside the Rink, near the door, was a miniature fountain, with a water fall and lake, on which boats were sailing, all very artistically arranged. The 67th Band discoursed sweet music during the day and evening, and the Rink was crowded with an appreciative, satisfied and pleased crowd.—The receipts were about $600.

THE F. C. B. BAZAAR

was held in the Town Hall, where the ladies had made ample and luxurious arrangements for the comfort of the large number of guests expected, which expectation was, we are glad to say, more than realized. Here from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. a constant crowd of persons were pouring in and out—the outward bound happy in the consciousness that they had just been able perfectly to supply all the cravings of their inner nature; the inward bound anxiously desirous to undergo the same pleasing experience. The Hall had been tastily arranged and trimmed with evergreens, and with the tables, spread with that taste and abundance for which the ladies are notable, presented a most captivating scene. Here, too, was to be had, at low prices, a fine array of ornamental, useful and fancy work. Fancy drinks and refreshments were to be had in unlimited quantities. The whole affair may be written down a grand success. The receipts, we learn, were about $500.

The most pleasing feature in connection with the Bazaars above noticed is this, that while held under the auspices of members of different churches, on the same day, and within stone's throw of each other, there was not the slightest clashing or ill feeling between the parties conducting them; but rather the spirit seemed prevalent with each that the other should prove a success.

We are requested by the ladies of the Methodist Church to return their sincere thanks to all those who so kindly and generously assisted by donations of provisions, and otherwise, to render the affair successful; especially to Mrs. C. Connell, Wm. M. Connell, Esq., and C. E. Grosvenor, E-q., for their rich contribution of flowers.

A CHAPTER of Royal Arch Masons, under the name of "Woodstock Royal Arch Chapter," on the Registry of the Supreme Grand Royal Chapter of Canada, was organized on Tuesday evening last in the Masonic Hall, Woodstock, by Companion Right Excellent Henry Duffell, of St. John, Grand District Superintendent of New Brunswick District. The following are the Officers, viz.:

Ananias McFarland, Principal Z.;
D. F. Merritt, Principal J.;
Donald Munro, Principal H.;
J. R Murphy, Scribe E.;
Geo. A. Murchie, Scribe N.;
A. B. Connell, Principal Sojourner;
John McInnich, Senior Sojourner;
John P. Johnson, Junior Sojourner;
John Graham, Treasurer;
J. A. Hale, Janitor.

After the installation of the officers the Companions of the Chapter and the visiting brethren took supper at the Queen Hotel.—"Mine host" "Coly" had the table furnished with all the deliacies of the season and all other things which the market would afford. After the inner man had been satisfied with the different luxuries provided, and the cloth removed, came a round of toasts, which were spoken to by Companions Duffell, McFarland, Merritt, Munro, Murphy, Connell and others. Principal Z. McFarland occupied the President's chair, being supported on his right by Right Excellent Henry Duffell and on his left by J. R. Murphy; Principal J. Merritt occupied the Vice's chair, and was supported on his right by Principal H. Munro and on his left by A. B. Connell. The Brethren separated about one o'clock, having spent a most enjoyable time. All present were loud in their praise of the quality of the supper, the style in which it was got up, and the attention paid by the popular proprietor of the "Queen" and his very estimable lady.

THE Methodist Conference in session at Fredericton, have had a disturbing question before them. The Transfer Committee, it appears, transferred the Rev. Mr. Pasco from Newfoundland to the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference. This the Conference regarded as a high-handed and illegal transaction, and the result was the passage of the following:—

Whereas, in the opinion of this Conference the action of the Transfer Committee in transferring Brother J. Pasco from the Newfoundland to this Conference is illlegal, and contravening the second regulation of the discipline, paragraph 124, page 48, relating to the transfer, and is an infringement of the rights of the said Conference.

Therefore Resolved, That we protest against the said action and apply to the General Conference, or to such court of appeal as the general Conference may direct to secure a vindication of our rights.

We observe that no ministerial deaths are reported in the several districts during the past year.

THE Rev. H. H. Neales has removed from Richmond to another field of labor. The mutual feeling existing between the Rev. gentleman and his late charge is fully expressed in the address and reply published elsewhere.

AN interesting social event which we have to record this week is the marriage of Miss Jessie, second daughter of J. C. Winslow, Esq. P. M., and Ernst A. Sjostedt, Esq, Professor of Chemistry, from the School of Mines, Stockholm, Sweden, and now connected with the Shelby Iron Works, Ala.

The ceremony took place on Wednesday Morning, in the Town Hall, (occupied by the congregation of St. Luke) the officiating clergyman being the Rector, Rev. Thos. Neales. The bride was attended by Miss Ollie Nicholson and Miss Bessie Bostwick of St. John, and her sisters Miss Winslow and little Miss Pauline. The groom's best men were, his brother, Mr. Matthias Sjostedt and Mr. Norman Winslow.

The bride looked "lovely," her dress was nuns veiling, cream color with court train trimmed with smilax; Peticoat of cream colored satin surah. Tulle veil and head wreath of orange flowers, stephanitus and lillies of the valley. Immediately after the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's father at which a very large number of invited friends offered their congratulations. The presents were numerous and costly.

On the morning train for the west the young couple took their departure, amid showers of rice and kindly ejaculations, for Boston, whence they sail on Saturday for the bridegroom's home in Sweeden, via England, France and Germany, intending to return in about three months.

MRS. Sjostedt, who was as Miss Winslow a general favourite in the community, bears with her the kindliest wishes for her continued happiness in her new relations.

WE have received a copy of the programme for the 6th annual meeting of the Educational Institute of N.B, to be held at Fredericton, July 11, 12 and 13. We have only space to say that the programme is a very attractive one, and should render the meeting interesting and instructive.

IT has been pointed out to us that should the camp of instruction, under Militia general orders, be held this year as anticipated in August, it will greatly inconvenience the men of the 67th, and probably of rural battalions generally, who will then be in the midst of haying, and many of them quite unable to attend camp. It would be, we are told, much preferred that there should be no camp at all this season in justice to the loyal and spirited corps referred to.

THE *Sun* is wrong in assuming that the SENTINEL speaks for Mr. Irvine. Mr. Irvine expounds his later views and these being expressive of a line of policy other than which the SENTINEL has never advocated, it could not but approve of them, tho' he may not assent altogether to our way of expressing approbation. We don't know how that is.

WE are in receipt of a copy of the calendar of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, N.B., for 1882. It affords interesting information regarding this institution of learning, and is printed by Messrs. McMillan, St. John, in their best style.

Jottings.

Rev. Thos. Neales left on Wednesday to attend the meeting of the Synod of the Episcopal Church, now in session in St. John.

Prosecutions for violation of the C. T. Act are to be enforced vigorously in town.

We have had one summer day this week, as, on some other days, those who gathered round welcome fires may have been in doubt as to what season of the year this really is. The wet cold weather can be favorable only to the grass.

Parties having feather beds to be renovated, had better not delay taking them to the Steam Renovator, King street, too long; its stay here is limited. The work already done here has, we believe, without exception, given universal satisfaction.

Lt.-Col. Baird was in town this week.

The Strawberry Festival, by the ladies of Richmond Corner, on the 13th inst., advertised in this issue will be a pleasant affair and well worthy of patronage.

Mr. Forrester McLean is having erected a building adjoining the one on Main street, occupied by Mrs. W. Q. Shaw.

Rev Mr. Howie occupied the Methodist pulpit, Sabbath last; at the conclusion of the evening sermon, Rev. G. B. Payson addressed the congregation.

County Court meets here Tuesday next.

Mr. Henry Phillips, the popular station agent here of the N. B. Ry., left on Monday for a visit to his brother in Manitoba.

A performing bear enlivened the streets one day this week.

An excursion train on the N. B. Ry. left here on Tuesday morning for Presque Isle. The number of excursionists swelled to over a hundred before the point of destination was reached.

Mr. Edwin R. Parsons returned here, from a lengthy residence in the West, last fall, in hopes that a change of air might benefit Mrs. Parsons who was in poor health. It was hoped that the result contemplated was being accomplished, but on the night of Friday last, Mrs. Parsons died very suddenly.

Hackett Lodge, L. O. A., Lakeville, has received from Ontario, a handsome banner.

Over a hundred excursionists went down to Calais, by rail, to witness there the celebration of the "Glorious Fourth."

The Excursion to Boston took some 76 persons from Woodstock and adjacent places.

Mr. Belyea attended the Moncton races on the first and took second money with "Bayard Bright," in the 2.40 class, but Mr. B. claims that he was unfairly treated and really won first place.

The Vice Regal Party left Quebec on Monday for an extensive fishing stay on the Metapedia. The Government steamship "Druid," has been retained for the trip.

Craig's steam saw mill has been shut down for repairs which will only occupy a short time.

Among the other excursions this week was one to Bangor for the 4th; several people went from Woodstock, and quite a number from Houlton.

According to the latest "station sheet" that we have seen of the Methodist Conference, Rev. Geo. M. Campbell is down for Woodstock; W. R. Pepper, for Canterbury; M. R. Knight, Jacksonville; A. E Page, Florenceville; E C. Turner, Richmond; Henry Penna, Upper Kent. Rev. Mr. Colpitts goes from Woodstock to Pownal, P. E. I.

An attempt was made to burglarise Col. Tupper's house, the second time, on the 3rd. A reward of $100 has been offered by the Town Council for the apprehension and conviction of the prowling disturber of the peace.

Officers of Carleton Lodge, I. O. O. F. were installed last night by D. G. Cliff, of Fredericton. The Lodge had a supper afterwards. Particulars next week.

Mr. Wm. McBeath, an aged and respected citizen of Fredericton, Secretary of the Central Fire Insurance Co., since its organization, died at his residence in the above named city on Friday of last week, at the advanced age of 82 years.

The Orange quilt that Mrs. S. S. Wiggins, of Lakeville, was getting up for the purpose of purchasing a banner for Hacket L. O. Lodge of that place, is now completed with 240 names upon it, and will be sold by lottery, the drawing to take place the 12th inst.

At New Haven, the jury in the case of the Malley boys, on trial for the murder of Jennie Cramer, rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

At a meeting of the University Senate, on Thursday, at Fredericton, Mr. J. D. Hazen was appointed registrar in the room of E. H. Wilmot, Esq., who resigned the position.

The Orangemen of the County, as will be seen by advertisement, give a grand Dinner and Ball at Lakeville, Wednesday next, 12th inst. It is anticipated there will be present one of the largest gatherings ever seen in the County. A large and efficient committee are making every effort in order that the affair may be a grand success and prove enjoyable to all who patronize it.

Miss Louisa Dunn, daughter of the late Richard Dunn, who resided with her brother a short distance below Fredericton, on Thursday night last left her home some time after the household had retired for the night and drowned herself in the river opposite her brother's residence. Her absence was not noticed until about 6 o'clock on Friday morning. She had been in low spirits for some time past and had been heard saying that she was afraid she was going to die. When her absence from the house was discovered a search was instituted, and the river being dragged, her body was found a short distance from the shore in about five feet of water. An inquest was held by Coroner Brown and the jury found that the deceased came to her death by drowning herself while laboring under a temporary fit of mental depression.

Dr. Lewis, M. P. P., Albert Co., has been sworn in a member of the Executive of the Province, Vice Marshall resigned.

The new Methodist Church at Seventh Tier will be dedicated on Sunday, July 16th. Rev. R S Crisp, of Sheffield, will preach at 11 a. m., Rev E. C. Turner, of Richmond, at 3 p. m., and Rev. James Crisp, of Keewick, at 7 p. m.

Mr. Wm. Costigan, Journal Clerk, House of Commons, and brother of the Minister of Inland Revenue, died suddenly at Ottawa, on the 4th inst.

The Brayley House stables, Fredericton, were burned on the 3rd.

The County Court, Victoria met on Thursday, Judge Steadman presiding. S. B. Appleby, Esq., is attending it.

Mr. Rogers has, on a recount of the Albert Co. votes, in the Dominion election, before Judge Botsford, lost his seat and Mr. Wallace gets it by a majority of 64. This result was reached in consequence of the Returning Officers in two places having failed to initial the ballots—they initialed the counterfoils—and the Judge threw out all the votes in those places for both candidates.

England's preparations for a movement against Egypt are now complete, it is said, and if the campaign has to be entered upon it should be brief and decisive.

New and alarming conspiracies are reported as having been discovered in Russia.

An act recently passed in Holland, forbids the retailing of spirituous liquors of any kind to any person holding a public office or appointment.

We received from Bloomfield Corner, a communication signed "Independent," written by a responsible inhabitant of that place, in which he repudiates the representations contained in an article that appeared in the 28th No. of the *Press*, about the conduct of certain persons at a political meeting, held at Bloomfield on the 19th ult., at which Mr. Irvine was invited to speak. He represents that no disrespect was intended or shown to Mr. Lindsay, who was also present and spoke, and defends the character of the people of the district from the reflections cast upon them. Unable to find room this week for the communication, perhaps this notice will be sufficient.

CARLETON COUNTY COUNCIL.

CONTINUED.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION.

June 27, 1882.

MR. KETCHUM moved, seconded by Mr. Gillmore—Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council the support of the Poor of the County should be a general County charge, and that an Alms House and Work House should be erected by the County, and that the necessary Legislation should be obtained for that purpose.

MR GILLMORE thought it was time the Council condemned and changed the present disreputable system of poor management.—He deprecated the method of leading poor old people from one Parish to another, in order that they might be fixed on the one to which they rightly belonged. He referred to a recent tragedy in Brighton, suggesting that the poor man committed suicide, after having implored his own child to take his life, under the stings of poverty and in dread of being publicly sold to the lowest bidder. He was aware that his own Parish, Aberdeen, had no poor, and he did not know nor care what his people would think of his action, but in the interests of humanity, in the interests of the aged, the sick, the blind, the poor, some of them brought to this state by, as in it they are subject to, the craft and cunning of designing men, and for whom in some Parishes there is no more sympathy than for the dogs, and for whom many who have large hearts for so called charitable and religious institutions have no charity, he would support this motion for the whole County to take care of the poor.

MR CALDWELL was surprised to hear the remarks of Mr. Gillmore and the strong denunciation of the people of his section of the country. (Mr. Gillmore rose to explain)—Mr. Caldwell—proceding did not say his Parish but his section of the County. The people in his (Mr. C.'s) Parish were of a different kind; they were not inhuman; the poor are not sold there on the streets; they are well cared for, well and comfortably fed and clothed, though cheaply, and he had never before heard that the poor of Carleton Co. were subject to such inhuman treatment as represented by Mr. Gillmore. Before he could vote for the change proposed it must be shown that it would be a wise and economic change.

MR. GILLMORE—This idea of cheapness is what leads to the whole evil complained of.

MR. CAMPBELL said as to the charge of selling the poor, it did not apply to Brighton. In that Parish the Overseers look after the poor, and he considered them safe in the hands of those officials.

MR. KETCHUM said he had introduced this motion because he thought the way proposed was the proper way for the disposition of the poor of the County. He thought the system of putting paupers on the block and selling them at auction was next to slavery. He thought the change would create a better feeling between town and country than now existed. It was only right in principle, he held, that each Parish should pay its share toward the support of the whole poor. By the new assessment the Parish of Woodstock pays one-third, so that it could not be complained that Woodstock did not pay its share. Should this motion pass he thought the Commissioners of the Poor House and Farm, Woodstock, would be willing to pay a portion of the expense.

MR. GILLMORE said the cheapness of the present system was what he objected to.—Paupers were now sold to the lowest bidder for their keep, and a consequence was that people almost as poor bought them in and could not keep them properly. We willingly contributed to the support of such public institutions as insane asylums; why not then for the old and poor? Why leave them to suffer? Why slaughter them like bulls?—The Brighton shooting case was the result of extreme poverty. The object of each Parish is to get the poor, if possible, fixed on some other Parish, no matter if the victim died on the dividing line. He should do his duty and let the consequences take care of themselves.

MR. SNOW said so far as the shooting case in Brighton was concerned, Mr. Gillmore was mistaken. In that case there had been no application to the Parish for relief, and be understood there was food in the house, and it could not be truthfully said that it was because of extreme poverty he shot himself. It is well known that the man had been insane, as he probably was when he killed himself.

MR. SHEA had held the opinion for years that a different system from the present should be introduced. It was very hard for those whose only fault was that they are poor, and who may still be respectable, to be let out at auction and be exposed to suffering from the conduct of dilatory Poor-masters and neglectful Overseers. A change was called for. Other places had tried the system now proposed and find the poor can be supported cheaper than by our present one.

MR. MELVILLE said this matter had been before the Board once before, and then it was decided that the expense involved was too heavy and out of proportion with any advantage that could result. He was of opinion that some gentlemen had used too strong language regarding the matter. He had never known a man to be sold like a cow or an ox; there was a difference between selling a man and simply selling his keeping.—This theory presented itself to his mind quite differently from what it did to the minds of others. If the poor go to a poor house the County must support them entirely, sometimes in whole families, whereas now in Simonds and the other Parishes many poor did not require entire support, but did require and received assistance to a limited amount per year. Then there was the danger that if a County poor house was established it would be resorted to by many who were rather lazy than poor, and in consequence the County would support many who were not poor.—A very considerable additional expense would be entailed on the County by the new system, and he thought the present law for the support of poor quite sufficient. Now anyone requiring assistance who properly applies is entitled to and must receive assistance. He thought that some of the cases such as had been referred to would be found on enquiry to be subjects rather for a house of correction than a poor house.

MR. WEST said that in Wilmot they had first-class men, and them they put into such offices as that of Overseer of Poor. He had been an Overseer of Poor himself. In that Parish the poor got assistance, if required, at once. So far from the poor there being imposed upon, they were more like bosses than subordinates and were very jealous of their rights. One man, being away on a visit, returned to his home, provided by the Parish, and finding his bed not made would not stay longer in the house. They gave assistance, partial support to several; to one family they contributed $26 a year; for the care of one female they paid $100 a year, and the poor generally are satisfied and well taken care of.

MR CALDWELL thought there was a little selfishness prompting the resolution. The lower Parishes complain of having to pay too much poor tax, but don't say anything of the advantages from living in or near the Town of Woodstock, and now seek this means of being relieved.

In reply to Mr. Gillmore, he said the poor need not die on the Parish line, as the law provided remedies to meet such cases as those referred to. He mentioned the case of a man from Richmond, who came to Wicklow poor and was taken sick, and the Parish authorities could not if they would avoid avoid taking care of him. Gentlemen opposite say the present system is inhuman and expensive, but certainly there would be more expense to the County under the system now proposed, and as to its inhumanity the charge was groundless. The County paid $2 a week for board of criminals to jailor. In Wicklow they let the keep of paupers at $1 per week, which was cheaper, but while in the Parish they could keep the poor thus cheap, it could not be expected that in a County institution the County could keep its poor cheaper than its criminals. It was the opinion of some that a poor farm would pay, being carried on by pauper work, but this view he thought was not correct, and as farmers say a farm will not pay if the work has to be hired; so on a poor farm the work would have to be paid for, and it would not be a profitable investment even under judicious management, and these establishments were not always judiciously managed. He read an extract from a New York paper to show how public institutions, while expense was entailed for officials, were mismanaged and rendered ineffective by the neglect of those who only were careful to draw their salaries. He believed it would cost at least twice as much to support the poor under the new system than the old, and it would be a great injustice to the outlying Parishes who are now asked to put their heads in a yoke, from which, once in, they could not withdraw. If an institution like that to which reference was made in the quotation he had read could suffer from an illegal appropriation of its funds, what guarantee have they that an institution such as that proposed might not be attended with like results.

MR. HAY was pleased that Mr. Ketchum had introduced this resolution, as he lives not in the town but outside among people who have been clamoring about the management of the poor by the town and parish and want the parish to be separated from the town. It was evident that Mr. Ketchum held the proper view while the others were in error. He agreed with the sentiments of Mr. Gillmore to an iota; having no poor in Aberdeen it would not be said he wanted to relieve his parish of burdens at expense of other parishes, but was willing to assume new burdens in order to relieve suffering humanity. Mr. Caldwell had said they supported the poor in Wicklow at $1 a week, while $2 a week is paid for support of criminals; this did not look quite charitable or consistent. The poor, he held, should have their most indulgent care; some of them were such by the result of unavoidable circumstances and of men who, perhaps for half a century had contributed largely to the taxes of the country. It was awful that because a man had become poor he should be put upon a block and sold for his keeping.—There should be sympathy for the pauper, because none knew how soon they might be reduced to like circumstances themselves; God forbid that any of them should experience such a reduction. This was a common sense matter. A pauper could not be properly fed and clothed for $1 per week. As to Woodstock, it could not be said that that town is selfish in this matter, as it has to pay about half of the whole poor assessment, and would not be effected favorably by the new system. He would appeal to this Council in the behalf of the human family; in behalf of the poor whom "we have always with us," in respect to the possibility that we may become paupers some of us ourselves, to pass this resolution.

MR KING thought the proper place, the best place, to keep paupers is at home. The parishes should take care of their own poor. His parish was willing as it was able, as his colleague had shown, to see that their poor was properly cared for and put in charge of the best men they had. Wicklow provided for paupers of all classes and both sexes, young girls and old men had assistance.—The parish was able to take care of its own poor and did not need any help. In some cases families were assisted by the parish to the extent of half their living, more or less. He contended the present system was the best; the poor should be taken care of at home and families not broken up to send its members to a County poor house.

MR. HARMON said he was going to vote against the resolution as he wanted more light on the subject of an alms-house as to its cost and expense of maintenance; without this information he could not vote. In his opinion the expense would be much greater than it is now. With reference to the general subject they spent a large sum of money yearly, for support of paupers, who, in his opinion, are as well cared for as are those in any part of the globe. Under the present system he did not believe any of the poor suffered. He agreed with Mr. King that the people among whom the poor are, can take care of them better than any other people. He would like to have a committee of enquiry appointed to enquire and report as to the probable cost and current expense of the system now proposed.

MR CALDWALL said if it should fail to his lot to be sold, under circumstances like those referred to by Mr. Hay, he would submit but would fight against it to the last. He wished to explain that when he said the parish paid one dollar per week for board of paupers, while they paid two dollars per week to jailor for board of criminals, it was to show that the parish could meet a certain demand cheaper than the county could, and that under the proposed system the cost of keeping paupers would be as great as that of keeping criminals now is. He was willing, as was his parish, to pay two dollars per week or whatever sum was necessary in order to secure proper comfort of the poor.

MR HARPER said Wakefield had spent a good deal of money for the support of its poor. We want a system that is efficient as well as economical as possible. If it could be made out that the proposed system would work as well and be cheaper he would go for it; but the promoters of the change had failed to show that. Experience teaches that to create new establishments and officials necessarily increases expense. In his parish they had frequently strangers come in who became paupers, yet the people were willingly taxed to support them. He thought paupers were now kept quite as comfortable as they would be if all were within one County poor house.

MR. GILLMORE said as to officials we have forty-two now or two from each parish. What Mr. Ketchum sought for and he supported was to do away with the system of selling individuals because they were poor, at auction; to provide that paupers should be properly fed and cared for and not subject to the inhumanity of such men as one overseer from the back end of Brighton who had come to his (Gilmore's) mill, and asked him to grind the buckwheat down as close as possible as it was to feed paupers. Again, referring to the Brighton tragedy, he had been told that the man asked his little boy to shoot him; and he died at his own hands after being robbed in that parish, and if he was insane it was the insanity of hunger—his blood was on the parish of Brighton.

MR SNOW said that three years ago the man referred to became sick and insane and gave away his farm to a neighbor; after he got better this neighbor let him live on the farm and finally gave him back part of it.

He was always regarded as a hard working, honest man, able, when himself, to make a good living, and one who always paid his bills. A short time before his death he had got fifteen dollars worth of goods from his (Mr. Snow's) store and at the time of his death, he could not have been in poverty, in fact Mr. Gillmore's statements in this connection were false. At this time it was not true that his wife was away begging but, in truth, the cause of the whole trouble was some difficulty with his wife and family which had driven the man insane, but for which, probably, he would still be alive. Brighton is a large parish and has many poor, but so far as he knew they are well taken care of; in fact many of these poor are better cared for than a good many not called paupers are through the country to-day. He had never known a man to be sold in that parish from a block at public sale. The more he had thought of this proposition the more he was convinced that it was not practicable and therefore would vote against the resolution.

MR. MCISAAC said none had ever been sold in Brighton, to his knowledge. There was more satisfaction under the present system he thought than would be if a County poor house were established. Many of the poor are better off than some who are not paupers.

MR. KIRKPATRICK said Richmond had to pay a heavy tax to support the poor, and a great many people had to contribute to support those who are far better off than the tax payers are. He has long felt in favor of a change, but the difficulties in the way were so great that he could not feel justified in voting for the resolution now before them. There were difficulties existing between the parish and the town of Woodstock as regards the poor, and the same difficulties would prevent the harmonious working of the proposed system as between County and Town. He would support a motion for the appointment of a committee to collect information as suggested.

After a few remarks by Mr. Owens the question was put and declared lost.

MR. KETCHUM moved, seconded by Mr. Caldwell, that the Councillors visit the gaol in a body.

On motion of Mr. Gallagher, seconded by Mr. West—Resolved, in amendment that a committee of five be appointed to visit the gaol and report forthwith.

Committee—Messrs. Owens, Gallagher, Ketchum, Gillmore, West.

Mr. Owens, from committee appointed to visit the gaol, submits the following report:

We, the undersigned members of your committee appointed to visit the County Gaol, beg leave to submit the following minority report. We find upon visiting the gaol that it is in a very bad state of repair, and would cost a considerable outlay to make it at all comfortable and secure. We are of the opinion that it would be unwise to invest the required amount in the needed repairs as the building after being repaired would not meet the demands of the County. We would therefore recommend that steps be taken to erect a new gaol in the Town of Woodstock, on the County lot there.

Signed,
E. S. GILMORE.
JOHN A. OWENS.

Mr. West, from same committee, submitted the following:

Your committee appointed to visit the County gaol have attended to that duty and find that it needs repairing, and recommend your body to expend a sum not to exceed $400 for said repairs, the same to be let by the building committee by tenders.

Signed,
C A. WEST,
C. E. GALLAGHER,
G. R KETCHUM.

Mr. Hay moved, seconded by Mr. Gillmore—Resolved, That the minority report be received and adopted, and that the suggestions contained therein be carried out.

MR. CALDWELL moved, seconded by Mr McIsaac, in amendment—Resolved, That the majority report be received and adopted. Amendment lost. Original motion lost on following division.

Yeas—Raymond, Owens, Melville, Hemphill, Gillmore, Shea, Snow, Hay.

Nays—Caldwell, Gallegher, West, King, Shaw, Harper, Harmon, McIsaac, Campbell, Hoyt, Kirkpatrick, Ketchum.

MR WEST asked for information as to the land purchase arranged for last session.

THE SEC TREAS stated that the lots belonging to Mrs. Smith and the Dibblee estate had been purchased for $1 500, and $1,000 respectively; that Mr. McCann refused to take $400 as at first agreed for his lot and wanted $1 000, and therefore this latter the committee did not feel justified in buying.

MR HAY said he was last summer appointed one of a committee to visit the gaol, and certain recommendations were then made as to necessary repairs which were to be no greater than absolutely necessary; the costs of those repairs however, reached $125 00 Now at this session it is asked that $400 00 more be expended upon repairs—that means at least $600 00. There is no discounting the fact that the gaol to-day is unfit for use, and if $600 00 are expended on it we have only then a wooden gaol; true, in a little better repair than now, but still a building not at all adapted to the purposes of a gaol. $400 capitalized means $5 000, and the question was should that interest be used to repair an old building or capitalised and made to erect a new building of a proper character on the County lot in Woodstock. He had there plans of a suitable building that could be built for $5,000; they would then have something to show for their money. He held it would be very injudicious to spend so much more money in patching up an old building; it was simply a matter of business in which Councillors should act as they would in a similar matter of private business. They wanted a gaol now as they would soon want a new court house, which would certainly be built at Woodstock, and it would be wisdom to build the former there at once.

MR GILLMORE said everybody admitted the gaol was in a very bad state; any body could get out of it by means of a case knife, and the idea of spending $400 in repairs upon it was simple folly and throwing away the people's money. Even the majority report the bad state of the building which requires a new roof, and after this was done, they would then have no suitable gaol. The money invested in a new building would not be lost, but would be expended for labor and material among our own people, and give as a result, a new and efficient gaol.

MR. WEST said that as one of a committee he had gone through the gaol and examined it. Everyone admitted that the frame was good; in winter the building was cold, but by stripping the walls and new plastering it could be made comfortable and would answer for a number of years, during which time the County would not have to be assessed for a new one. With regard to its insecurity steel will at any time cut iron, and stone will break any glass. Under any circumstances present repairs are necessary to make it habitable for the winter, by which time a new one could not be built. He thought it would be wisdom to grant this sum asked for now and leave the other matter for future consideration.

MR. GILLMORE said that only the frame was good, otherwise there was neither "lock, stock nor barrel"—no roof, no walls, no floor.

MR. OWENS was willing to vote for any slight and inexpensive repairs on the old gaol but not for the large amount required to put the building into good repair, in view of the near future when something will have to be done to get a new building. The gaoler had said he would leave in the fall unless the building is repaired, but if so, perhaps some other man may be found to take the place The repairs which the building required would cost at least $800, and he was not prepared to vote so large an amount.

MR HAY here proposed to show and explain plan for a new gaol and court house, which the committee had obtained from Mr. Fletcher, architect.

MR KING objected, that Mr. Hay was out of order. The question before the board was whether the minority or majority report should be received, and the recommendations for repairs be adopted; it had nothing to do with a new gaol.

MR. HAY said his object was to show why the minority report should be adopted; to show that for the sum of money of which the amount proposed to be spent for repairs was the interest on enough to erect a new gaol, according to this plan. Gaols are not built now a days of wood which is not a proper material

MR KING pressed his point of order, and the Warden decided that Mr. Hay was in order.

MR. HARMON was in favor of having a new gaol built, but in his opinion it would be better to assess annually such a sum as would be convenient, for a few years, toward the new buildings, and meanwhile make such repairs as were actually necessary on the old one. He would confine the expenditure for repairs to $200 which would make the gaol passably comfortable for two or three years when labor and material may be cheaper than now

MR. MELVILLE—The general opinion seemed to be that sooner or later a new gaol must be built, while many thought a new gaol was wanted at once. It was not, he thought, advisable to spend much money on the old gaol; that would be throwing money away, and if we can't get along with the old building without much expenditure it would be better to build a new one at once. It was an absurd idea that of lathing and plastering the walls of a gaol. He would not favor much expenditure on a worthless old building out of which prisoners can come when they choose.

MR. CAMPBELL thought as there was $3,400 insured on the gaol it would be a safe investment and not throwing money away if they did put repairs on it.

Some members said that was so provided the building should burn.

MR. HAY said the Council had authority to issue bonds for the purposes and asked why not issue them now.

MR. WEST asked if, as had been stated, the money expended on a new gaol would not be wasted as it would be spent in the County how it would be wasted spent on the old gaol for repairs? would not this money also be spent at home. He believed that $400 would fix the building in good shape, and that expenditure would be wiser than to issue bonds and build a new one at the present time.

MR. OWENS was prepared to vote for a very small sum only for repairs, not $400.

MR. SHEA did not think it would be wise to go to much expense on the old gaol as it could not be made secure or comfortable. The intention all round is at some time to build a new gaol at Woodstock, where the County now has the land, and therefore he was not willing to have more than a hundred dollars spent in repairs.

MR. KING suggested that if the amount was to be limited to so small a sum the matter might be left entirely with the building committee. He believed if a vote of the County were taken to-day the people would not go for moving the public buildings. This court house would last for several years yet. He thought under all the circumstances they would be going beyond their office to go for building new buildings at the Creek, where they had probably purchased too much ground. He felt he had a right to state his views here, and in them he would be backed up by the people of his parish. There was no need of haste. Woodstock was extending, and before new buildings were required the town might have increased in this direction so much that the buildings may be located here. They should wait, at all events, till the change was necessary and then let the right thing be done.

MR. GALLAGHER said repairs were necessary on the gaol immediately; a new roof was wanted with other things, but the frame was good and the sills good; the repairs might take $400 but perhaps not so much.

MR. MCISAAC—Last year they bought the land at Woodstock, and that involved quite enough tax for one year. It was advisable to fix up the old gaol this year and not put additional tax on the people.

MR. KETCHUM said that when the building was sold, if it ever should be, it would be worth as much more as the money now expended on it.

MR HARMON said the situation was just this: If they determined to build a new gaol at once, it would be at least 12 months before it could be completed. In the meantime they must have a gaol for use and the old one must therefore be repaired; he was not afraid to guarantee that $200 would make the necessary repairs.

MR. HOYT was anxious as anyone to have new buildings; he had worked for that and expected to see it; but they could not erect new buildings at present, and they must do for the County as they would in their own private business and make small repairs upon the old building, so as to make it comfortable and serviceable until the new buildings could be provided. This action would probably meet the views of their constituents.

MR. MELVILLE said there were many people very much afraid of expense and who were down on Councillors if they expended the public money. He would not agree with Mr. Hoyt that the course he advocated was one that a man would follow in his own private business. If any one had an old building like this, and was assured that he must have a new one, would he likely expend his means on repairs? If they went on tampering with the matter, year after year patching up the old building and wasting thousands of dollars, when would they be in a better position to build a new one? It was admitted that we must some time have new buildings; if the case was his own he would not fritter away his money on an old building if he was able to build a new one—some member, yes, if able. Well, said Mr. Melville, when will the County be better able than now?

MR. HOYT thought Mr. Melville and him self agreed perfectly. If we had the money on hand he would say build the new house at once and don't patch up the old one. It is not setting very well on the public mind the Council's negotiating for the land at the creek last winter, and they had better let the matter rest for a while. He had heard tell of people building themselves out of doors: they should try and avoid such a result.

MR. WEST was willing that the amount for repairs should be limited to $400. He was satisfied that there was to-day a good deal of uneasiness in the County about that land purchase, and it was possible that in consequence some seats here would not have the same occupants next year. In Wilmot he had never found one man who was satisfied with the transaction, and, in his knowledge, but one man in Wicklow, so that all Wilmot and the south end of Wicklow disapproved of the purchase.

MR HARMON said there were some people who would not be willing to be taxed for new buildings should they wait till the old ones rotted down. They want the protection of law but are not willing to pay for that protection and the proper administration of justice. It becomes them of course to be as economic as possible, and while keeping an eye to the new buildings, not be in too much haste about their erection. He believed it to be the duty of Councillors to act in and for the interests of the whole public, even though short-sighted individuals might not agree with what they did.

MR. CALDWELL—No one had attempted to say that the old building, if it had a new roof on, would not be as good as it has been. It has been virtually admitted that the gaol repaired would answer as well for the future as it has in the past. If it would be a burden to repair the old building, surely it would be more burdensome to erect a new one. He did not approve of the character of the building, of course, but only wanted to make the make the best of it at present.

MR. SNOW said they should be as economical as possible, of course. The way the whole thing stood at present was that in a short time a new gaol would be required; they owned the land at Woodstock; if a vote were taken he believed a majority of the people would be in favor of having the public buildings in Woodstock. Now the duty of Councillors was to do what was just and wise in regard to the public business, as they would in regard to their private matters, no matter what effect upon their seats their votes may have. He would favor as little repairs as possible being put on the old gaol, in view of having a new one at the creek as soon as possible.

The question was now decided as above shown.

MR. HARMON moved, seconded by Mr. Snow—Resolved, That the Building Committee expend a sum not to exceed $200 in repairs of gaol.

MR SHEA moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr Gillmore, that the sum expended shall not exceed $100.

Amendment lost on following division:

Yeas—Raymond, Hay, Owens, Melville, Hemphill. Gillmore, Gibson, Shea.

Nays—Ketchum, Caldwell, West, King, Shaw, Kirkpatrick, Harper, Harmon, McIsaac, Campbell, Hoyt, Snow.

Original motion carried.

The WARDEN thanked the Councillors for their kind assistance and consideration extended to him during his incumbency of office.

Council adjourned *sine die*.

TOWN COUNCIL.

July 4, 1882.

Present—His Worship in the chair; Councillors Everett, Bailey, McLeod, Lynch and McLauchlan.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved

The Mayor stated that the object of calling this