

THE CARLETON SENTINEL SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1886.

Opening of the Florenceville Bridge—The East and West United.

Few events have ever transpired in connection with the history of our County, freight with more importance to the present and future welfare of the same, than was the throwing open to public traffic the bridge across the river at Florenceville on Tuesday last. A little over a year ago, just as the friends of that section were rejoicing over the nearness of completion of a bridge then building which would give them at all times a free roadway across the river, the ice freshet came and carried of a large portion of the structure and darkened the hopes of the people. However, they pressed their claims upon the government who, sensible of the justice of the demand, and the public necessity for the bridge, undertook the responsibility of rebuilding it. The contract was let to Mr. Albert Brewer, who, on the 20th September, 1885, with David Jackson as head framer, and Andrew Ellis in charge of the pier construction began the work of rebuilding, and continued to push it with such vigor, as enabled him on Tuesday last to deliver up to the government, completed, with the exception of a coat of paint and hand railing, what is conceded by all who have examined it, among them many experts, to be one of the best built and most substantial wooden bridges in the Dominion.

THE BRIDGE.

It is built after the Arch Burr Truss pattern; its total length, including approaches, 1,627 feet. There are four spans 175 feet each; one, 150 feet; two of 32 feet each. The structure is 29 feet wide, with a roadway of 17 feet; from low water mark to bridge level is 37 feet, 7 inches. The piers are thoroughly ballasted; the wood work strongly bolted, while the various kinds of lumber used is that which is best suited for the different portions of the structure. The fronts of the piers are braced with 3-8 boiler plate.

THE OPENING.

Tuesday last was the day appointed for the formal opening of the bridge, and in order properly to honor the event a complimentary dinner was determined upon. An active and competent committee, with the gallant Col. Upton at its head, was formed who it is but simple justice to say performed their arduous duties in a most satisfactory manner. Invitations to be present were extended to members of the Provincial Government and to prominent citizens in this and the neighboring Counties. Quite a number of gentlemen from Woodstock went up in the morning train among whom we noticed Hon. Wm. L. Laidlaw, G. R. Ketchum, M. P. P., J. S. Leighton, Major Vince, Dr. Connell, F. H. Hile, G. W. Harey, these were joined at Newburgh Junction by Hon. P. G. Ryan, Chief Commissioner Board of Works, and other accessories to the number of the company were made at intervening way stations. Arrived at East Florenceville the committee were found in waiting with carriages to convey the visitors to the Western side of the river.

The procession having formed the first carriage, bearing the Chief Commissioner and the contractor, led the way to the bridge, over the approach to which in large letters was painted the cheering motto "Welcome." When on the centre of the bridge there was a trimming of evergreen and a canvas bearing the picture of two clasped hands, symbolical of the union now formed between the east and west side of the river, the procession halted and Mr. J. R. Thompson, on behalf of the committee, read the following

ADDRESS.

To the Hon. P. G. Ryan, Minister of Public Works, and to the Executive Government of New Brunswick:

May it please your Honorable Body:

We, the Committee chosen by the people who are interested and will be benefited by the construction of the Florenceville Bridge, beg leave to present you with the following address:

HON. GENTLEMEN.—As the custodians of the revenues of this Province you are responsible to the people for the just and wise expenditure of the people's money.

In giving the public a highway for traffic at this point which heretofore could only be passed with considerable delay, risk and expense, you have conferred a favor which every section of the County must approve of.

While we feel that a just tribute of praise is due to those who have completed this work, we are not forgetful that their predecessors in office were the ones to whom the people first appealed and who so nobly responded to their request.

A little over a year ago we saw with regret the labor of months, and thousands of dollars in value, swept away almost in an instant. We looked upon it as a public calamity. To-day we stand upon another structure erected upon a firmer and surer foundation. We think of the loss of the first Bridge now merely as the loss of so much money and it has taught us this lesson that man must build wisely in order that his work may stand against the forces of nature.

We wish to draw your attention to the material and the care with which the same has been put together; to the mechanical skill, and general stability of the structure, all of which reflects credit and honesty of purpose on the contractor, Mr. A. Brewer, and his chief framer Mr. D. Jackson, as well as all others engaged in the work.

We cannot expect a wooden structure to withstand the destructive forces as exhibited in the St. John River without damage, therefore careful and timely repairing of the same as they occur, will be imperative in order that we may get the best results.

We feel it our duty at this time to bespeak for the Florenceville Bridge, from those who will enjoy its privileges, that care and attention which every prudent man bestows on his private property.

Hon. Gentlemen.—We feel that our thanks are due to you again, for a second time coming to our relief, and we express the hope that this beautiful and noble structure may long stand

as a monument of the liberality of your government and of the handwork of its constructors.

JOHN R. TOMPKINS
DENIS MCGAFFIGAN
J. R. HAGERMAN
R. W. HUME
C. T. HENDRY
Committee.

REPLY.

The Chief Commissioner though evidently taken by surprise, not expecting the ceremony to take place just then, made a neat and appropriate reply.

He said that when asked to be present at the formal opening of the bridge he had no idea that this was to be part of the programme, he was therefore taken by surprise; he could, however, most sincerely thank the committee for himself and the government of which he was a member for the admirable address just read, and for the expressions of gratitude to the government and appreciation of the benefits to arise from the completion of the bridge. He referred to the fact that the bridge was first commenced in 1854, that the work was pushed rapidly forward, the government being fully impressed with the importance and necessity of the same and that just as the structure was nearing the finishing point the forces of nature combined to frustrate its completion; to blast the hopes of the people for a time and to embarrass the government. With the small sum of \$95,000 with which to build bridges and repair roads and when \$15,000 had already been expended on the structure that had been carried away, it naturally caused the government some anxiety as to how they should proceed. But feeling the bridge was an absolute necessity to this fine and progressive section of country they determined to go on and rebuild, and he felt now that the government were amply repaid in the grateful appreciation of their efforts by the people; it was not always easy to please; and it was not always when they tried to please that they were met with such an exhibition of gratitude. He apologized for the absence of other members of the government, stating that the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary had to leave on important business for the United States. He believed that the thanks of the government and people were justly due to the contractor for the faithful manner in which he had performed his work, as stated in the address. He would emphasize the suggestion in the address that those crossing the bridge should be as careful of it as they would be with their own property. He thanked them again for their flattering address and kind reception and trusted the bridge might long remain to benefit the people of this and the neighboring sections of country.

Cheers were now given for the Queen, the Provincial Government and for the contractor, when re-entering their carriages the visitors were driven to Tracey's hotel, where dismounting they enjoyed a stroll around the beautiful village, delighting their eyes upon the many magnificent views to be had from several points, and in social intercourse with the villagers who one and all exerted themselves to the utmost, and successfully too, in making everybody else feel as happy as they evidently did themselves.

THE DINNER.

At three o'clock dinner was served in Tracey's Hotel, when a large company set down to a repast as choice in quality and served in as good style as would be found in any city hotel. However, on this point we cannot do better than just here to print what a correspondent sends us intended for an item:—

The celebration of the opening of that fine structure, the Florenceville Bridge, of which we are so proud, passed off in a manner most satisfactory to all the promoters of so laudable an affair, and, amid the praises bestowed on the members and upon the government who were instrumental in its erection, it is but just and appropriate to turn round and give the fair meed of praise to the Caterer for the distinguished visitors who were present at the celebration. It would be difficult to say just what particular aspect the splendid dinner which the host, Mr. Tracey, prepared was most excellent, everything being in such perfect good taste and prepared in a manner which even an epicure would find difficult to fault. Then, again, the appointments and regularity which attended the repast spoke well of the manager and caused those awkward twitches and confusion so often attendant upon entertainments of that description, to be avoided. Mr. Tracey is to be congratulated upon the manner with which he fulfilled the difficult task allotted to him, but which he is so capable of performing.

MENU.

Roast Beef. Corned Beef. Cold Ham.
Tongue. Cold Fowl.
VEGETABLES.
Potatoes. Carrots. Turnips. Tomatoes.
Corn. Peas.
RELISHES.
Worcestershire Sauce. Tomato Catsup.
Pickles. Radish. Lettuce.

DESSERT.

Plum Pudding. Apple Pie. Lemon Pie.
Raspberry Tart.
FRUITS.
Apples. Oranges. Nuts. Raisins.
LIQUIDS.
Tea. Coffee. Ale. Porter. Water.

TOASTS AND REPLIES.

After all had dined the company, aggregating at this time a large number, repaired to Kearney's Hall, when Col. Upton took the chair and the following round of

was given. We have notes of the responses to the toasts, but find we have not room to publish them all, and therefore will not further refer to them than to say that they were timely, felicitous, inspiring and witty:—The Queen—God bless her—drank with usual honors.

The Dominion Parliament—Responded by Hon. William Lindsay.
The Legislature of N. W. Brunswick—Re-

sponded by Hon. P. G. Ryan, J. S. Leighton, G. R. Ketchum, M. P. P. and M. C. Atkinson, M. P. P.

The Clergy—Responded by Rev. Father Chapman, Rev. A. H. Hayward and Rev. T. O'Dewitt.

The Militia of Canada—Responded by Major Vince.

There were other toasts on the programme but the visitors having to leave by train, and time being now up, the meeting had to suddenly adjourn. Before separating, however, T. J. Murphy, on behalf of the people of East Florenceville, presented Contractor Brewer with a meerschaum pipe, who duly responded; a vote of thanks also, moved by James Watts, was presented to the committee and people of Florenceville East and West for their kindly greeting and generous entertainment.

The guests were now driven to the station and taking train left for home amid the hearty cheers of the crowd, bearing with them pleasant remembrances of the occasion, and sending back many a hearty wish for the success and prosperity of the whole souled people of united-Florenceville.

The first train to cross the bridge after its formal opening was a four horse load of shingles from "across the line." In the three hours following, 303 teams, by actual count, crossed the bridge.

In common with the other dry good establishments of the town, our store will close at 8 o'clock, P. M., every evening, except Saturday, R. B. Belyea & Co.

Tariff Changes.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa on the 27th the following additional alterations of the tariff were brought down:—

Oil cloth in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enameled, stamped, printed, or painted, India rubbered, fished or coated, not otherwise provided for—A specific duty of 5 cents and 10 cents ad valorem.
Floor oilcloths—80 per cent. ad valorem.
Straw board in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred—A specific duty of 40 cents per 100 pounds.
Earthenware and stoneware, viz. demijohns or jugs, churns or crocks—A specific duty of 10 cents per gallon of the holding capacity.
Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting—A specific duty of 5 cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.
Carriage hardware—85 per cent. ad valorem.
Soap perfumed and toilet—A specific duty of 10 cents per pound, weight of inside package and wrapper to be included in the weight for duty, and 10 per cent ad valorem.
Union collar cloth paper, glossed or finished—20 per cent ad valorem.
Paper hangings or wall paper in rolls costing eight cents or under per roll of eight yards—A specific duty of 2 cents per roll of said length.
Felt, pressed of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric—17 1/2 per cent ad valorem.
Jute yarn, not dyed or colored, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats for use in their own factories, stereotypes, electrolyte and bases for same, made wholly or in part of type metal—5 cents per pound.
Seythes—Specific duty of \$2.40 per dozen.
Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material—25 per cent. ad valorem.
Stove bolts and nuts and bolts and nuts of half an inch diameter and less—35 per cent.
Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed, of one yard or otherwise—25 per cent.
Repeat item 428, revised statutes and substitute the following: Jute cloth as taken from the loom neither pressed, mangled, calendered nor in any way finished and not less than forty inches wide, when imported by the manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories, nail plate, iron or steel—25 per cent.
Importation or manufacture by a comaragaine is totally prohibited under a penalty of not less than \$200 or more than \$400; the article itself to be confiscated together with all packages and instruments used in its manufacture.
Philosophical instruments for use in colleges and collegiate institutes and not manufactured in the country are placed on free list.
The sugar duties are to be changed by making the increased duties apply to sugars above number 14, Dutch standard, instead of 13 Dutch standard.

A good pair Women's Serge Boots, only 40 cents at Hugh Hay's.

New Division Sons of Temperance.

A Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized Wednesday evening, May 26th, at Poquico, by D. G. W. P. S. A. Baker, assisted by members of Dufferin Division of Canterbury, members of Garibaldi Division of Benton also being present, who readily responded to their names with pleasant addresses. Poquico was chosen as the name for this division, No. 312 and the following officers were chosen and installed: A. W. Flemming, W. P.; Herbert Burnett, W. A.; Albert Anderson, R. S.; Miss Emma Burnett, A. R. S.; Wellington Moores, F. S.; Miss Jessie Hill, treasurer; Arthur Mills, chaplain; Cook Hall, C.; Miss Alice Burnett, A. C.; Miss Ella Gilman, I. S.; John Moores, O. S.; N. B. Hill, P. W. P. There were thirty charter members; regular night of meeting Wednesday of each week.

Dominion Railway Subsidies.

The subsidies just proposed by the Dominion Parliament amount to, for Ontario, \$923,500; Quebec \$1,501,565; Nova Scotia, \$1,959,200; New Brunswick, \$335,900. The latter is distributed as follows:—

Moncton and Buctouche, 80 \$96,000
Fredericton and Indiantown, 10 22,000
Carleton Place to Shippegan, 10 22,000
Perth Centre to Plaster Rock, 28 89,600
Fredericton to Prince William, 22 70,400
Newcastle to Douglastown, 4 14,400
Salisbury to Hopewell, 1,500

Among the items of the supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th Nov. 1887 are for Woodstock Post Office, \$5,000; Central P. M. Station, \$30,000; for River St. John Channel between Woodstock and Fredericton, \$1,000.

Great assortment of Boots and Shoes just opened at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

Communicated.

Some Good Changes.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

The change the government has introduced to amend the tariff laws is encouraging. It proposes to put an export duty of \$3 per thousand superficial feet upon pine logs; \$2 on spruce, and \$1.50 on shingle lots per cord of 128 feet. If above are enforced, we may soon see a boom amongst the mills manufacturing our short lumber. Our short lumber resources have been and are now monopolized by Americans. If our government had adopted above changes many years ago our country would now be some millions of dollars better off.
P. O. BYRAM.
Madawaska, June 1, 1886.

NEW YORK LETTER.

A Word of Warning: Young Men Stay at Home.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE SENTINEL)

NEW YORK, May 29, 1886.—I accidentally saw a copy of your paper of 22d inst., and, as some years ago, when I was at home in New Brunswick, I had an opportunity of reading your paper every week, it naturally took my mind back to that time and those happy days.

I was particularly struck with your editorial headed "Going! Why?" and I thought if a few words from one who has experienced some of those "bitter disappointments," would make any Carleton County man, or youth, or any New Brunswicker pause for a while and think well before leaving their homes, and be sure they have good reasons to answer "why," I would be amply repaid. It has been repeated time and time again to residents of the Maritime Provinces that the chances of making a living here in the United States are no better and perhaps, not as good, as at home, yet in spite of all that many are constantly coming and finding out alas, too late, that there are thousands before them eager to snap at any chance offered to earn their bread whether with butter or without. Need I to write here of the many, many bitter disappointments which befall me personally, and the actual suffering which I, a New Brunswicker had to bear, and through which I found out that other New Brunswick boys, who had left good homes and came here with a lofty ambition, were now so humbled that their highest ambition was to get a square meal. I have been West, South and all over this country, and I would say to you, young men and young women of Carleton County, stay at home; do not go to the United States until all hope of making a living at home is gone, then, and then only, are you justified in leaving and taking your chances among the idle thousands in our large cities.

To change the subject, Messrs. Editors, there are now quite a number of Canadians living in this city and a number of them occupy important positions. There is Captain Williams, the beau ideal of a policeman, and perhaps the best known officer, and that is saying a good deal of the "finest" in that city, who is a Nova Scotian; Erastus Wyman, the autocrat of Staten Island; W. G. McLoughlin, the publisher of the Journalist, the official organ of the profession, who are New Brunswick boys, and James Hannay, who is now editor of a Brooklyn paper and was lately on the St. John Telegraph and many others I might name.

The "Canadian Club," lately organized here, is now well established with its membership constantly increasing.

The attention of the public is at present diverted, for the moment, from the great labor question to the more pleasing one of the marriage of the president, which takes place June 2d. After that it is likely the trial of the "boodler aldermen" will again claim attention.

Next week Coney Island will be in full blast and your New Yorker loves the city by the sea in the dog days.

This letter is already too long, and I will not risk editorial wrath by extending it.
Yours, etc.,
A NEW BRUNSWICK BOY.

The winter is past, spring is here, and house-cleaning will soon be the order of the day; buy an Eagle Steam Washer, and make a thorough cleaning of bedding, clothing, etc., and note how pleasant it will make the women folk.

ENGLISH CLEANINGS.

The Colonists Find Favor with London Society.

The colonists; whom the Colonial and Indian exhibition has brought over in dozens, are the lions of London society at present. All the politicians who look upon imperial federation as the one guarantee of the permanence of England's position and influence in the world, are rejoicing exceedingly at the importance given to this idea by the presence of distinguished visitors from Great Britain's dependencies. Already, the familiar toast of "The army, navy, and auxiliary forces," at public dinners, has given place to "The imperial empire" and the new toast of "The British Empire" is being now generally drunk after the toast of "The Queen and the royal family," with which every public dinner or banquet commences. The lord provost of Edinburgh, lord mayor of York, provost of Glasgow, the mayors of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Stratford are a few among the many public men who offer grand entertainments to the visiting colonists in their respective towns. The Duke of Cambridge has promised a special field day for their instruction at Aldershot. Lord Lorne will welcome them to Kensington palace. The Duke of Cambridge has prepared a grand reception for them at Eaton hall, and the Duke of Bedford promises to fill his house with them at Woburn.

The imperial federation scheme is referred to by nearly all the correspondents. A mem-

ber of parliament, in a cable letter to the New York Herald to day, says regarding home rule: I cannot doubt that the house and country will eventually agree to give a domestic legislature to the island modelled on the lines of the state legislatures in the union. Amid the wreck of parties and the downfall of statesmen, Ireland will get redress of her just and pressing grievances. The moderate Conservatives will unite with the Liberals in this work.

James O'Kelly, home rule M. P., to the same paper says: My last week's forecast has been liberally fulfilled in the programme announced by Mr. Gladstone to the Liberal meeting at the foreign office. The concessions though considerable, are not so unfavorable to Ireland as they might seem at the first glance. Irish members are to retain their right to vote on imperial questions, which was excluded from the absolute power of the Dublin parliament, but the absolute power of the Irish parliament, over all questions exclusively Irish is to be maintained intact. Under the new scheme Ireland will have increased power in the empire, but her parliament will have less of a separate character. The new scheme must inevitably lead to the federation of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales on the American plan, each nation having a distinct domestic legislature with the imperial parliament playing the same part as congress in the American system. In this imperial legislature, the colonies will eventually be represented.

Thomas Power O'Connor, Home Rule M. P., reviewing the present status of political affairs says:—"The political situation absorbs the attention of all but those whose only business in the world is to look fascinating and sip the cup of pleasure. It must be confessed that passions are being aroused, and that the excitement is increasing among partisans in a manner that gives grave concern to those responsible for the peace of three kingdoms. The abuse of the Prime Minister by aristocrats and their followers is unparalleled in the history of the country. "Traitor," "dotard," "liar," "fool," are the mildest epithets employed. Gladstone would be in danger of being mobbed in the lobby should he at any time feel inclined to join the hustling crowd outside the doors of the house, but for the knowledge that there are men always surrounding him ready and able to resent a repetition of the dastardly acts once committed by a band of blackguards.

Just opened at Hugh Hay's 50 Suite Black Worsted Diagonals, newest styles, bound, which we have marked at the wonderful low price of \$8.00. Call and see them at once as they will not last long.

Literary Notices.

The June Pansy is as bright as its namesake. The stories, poems and Flower Chorus are unusually attractive because of their timely import and reasonable aid. The sketches, both historical and biographical, are particularly notable, and the installments of an exceptionally strong character. Round the Family Lamp, (Margaret Sidney) is deserving of especial mention. Apropos of the month, it furnishes the rose Gamine, a delightful out-of-door entertainment, and one that will be entered into with zest by the entire household. Illustrated, \$1.00 a year. D. Lothrop & Co. Publishers, Boston. Specimen free.

One hardly appreciates the vast amount of valuable and entertaining matter which is contained in The Library Magazine if he sees it in weekly form only; when its several issues are brought together in monthly parts it presents an array of valuable and timely articles that is fairly astonishing. The part for June contains a score of important papers selected from the best current literature. British and American, besides which they are the departments of "Books and their authors" and "Literary Notes and Comments," which contain well-nigh two hundred notices and notes. It is doubtful if any other magazine, in Europe or America, furnishes so much valuable and interesting reading even at five times its cost, which is only \$1.50 a year. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York.

The June number of Our Little Ones and the Nursery has a fine and attractive table of contents for the children. Its pages, too, are fairly bristling with beautiful illustrations. The Russell Publishing Company, Boston. Terms, \$1.55 per year.

The numbers of The Living Age for May 22nd and 29th contain The Recent Progress of Astronomy, Edinburgh; Matthew Paris, Quarterly; Mr. Forester, Fortnightly; The Fame of Turner, Nationalist; The Bushells Family, Blackwood; Thomas Love Peacock, and Archbishop Trench, Macmillan; A Pilgrimage to Sinai, Leisure Hour; Musical Literature, Spectator; The Decay of Evangelicalism, Saturday Review; The Limits of Enterprise, St. James's; Tobacco growing in England, Times; with installments of "Canon Saintley's Remorse," "Desmond's Destiny," "This Man's Wife," and "Fit and Zoe: their Early Experiences," and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of The American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Little & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The Fisheries.

It appears from the report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries recently submitted to Parliament, that the number of men employed in the fisheries of Canada last year, was 59,493; the number of vessels was 1117, and the number of boats, 28,472. The vessels were valued at \$2,021,633, the boats at \$852,257, and nets at \$1,219,264, including weirs and other fishing materials. The total value of the fishing plant in 1885 was \$6,607,460. The official value of the yield of the fisheries of Canada in 1885 is given as \$17,702,973, of which Nova Scotia is credited with \$8,263,023, New Brunswick with \$4,005,430, Prince Edward Island with \$1,203,430, British Columbia with \$1,078,038, Quebec with \$1,719,460, and Ontario with \$1,342,692.

A splendid Suit of Clothes at Hugh Hay's, for \$4.75. Call and see them and be convinced that we lead in Clothing.