

# The Carleton Sentinel Supplement.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

## Ruin of British Agriculture.

It seems now to be settled that under existing conditions it does not pay to grow grain or raise cattle in the best part of the Continent and the British Isles. For this curious and alarming state of things the world is indebted to the extension of steam navigation to all parts of the earth. Wheat, barley, oats, etc., can be grown on almost any arable land. It follows that wherever the factors are most favorable that region gets the benefit of this cheap access to the consuming market. A few years ago India contributed but 91,000 bushels of wheat to countries outside of the Peninsula. Its export supply is now about 50,000,000 bushels, and with the extension of the railway system it will have fully 100,000,000 for outside consumption.

The secret of India's ability to sell in distant markets is the extraordinary cheapness of labor, which does not command more than ten days of our money. The United States, Australia and New Zealand can produce wheat and lay it down in Liverpool at a price which is simply ruinous to the English and European wheat grower. This is because of cheaper and more fertile lands, and the use of machinery on the broad prairies and fields, which dispenses with costly labor. Recent statistics show that tenant farmers in the British Islands who confine themselves to cereals and cattle raising cannot make both ends meet if they undertake to pay their rent. This accounts for the distress among the agricultural classes of the Old World, and more especially for the abject misery of the Irish people who have no divertive industries, because the island is without coal or iron, and British laws discourage manufactures of any kind in that unhappy country.

This inability to raise grain is effecting a social revolution. It has struck a fatal blow at the authority and prestige of the peers, who are the great land owners and it will end in agricultural lands being transferred to the peasants, in England and Scotland as well as in Ireland. These agricultural workers, having no rents to pay, will be able to make a living out of the soil, for they can raise perishable vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products, as these are safe from foreign competition. In the meantime the cities of Europe are growing rapidly and are yearly consuming more and more, not only of the grain and cattle raised in distant regions, but also of the vegetables, poultry, fruit and dairy products of near by production. This explanation of the agricultural situation throws a good deal of light on the political and social changes now taking place in the Old World.

## Fire at Albert.

A destructive fire occurred at Albert, Albert County, last week, by which nearly the whole of that village was destroyed. The fire broke out in Wilbur's store, and soon spread to the adjoining buildings. Fortunately there was no wind, for had there been, without any fire apparatus at all as the village is, the result would have been even more disastrous than at present. The buildings destroyed were Oulton Hall, H. V. Wilbur's store, Daniel Murray's store, J. H. Dickson's law office, Good Templars and Free Masons Hall, with all their contents, R. C. Atkinson's store and dwelling, Capt. W. Oliver's building, occupied by Thos. Fullerton as liquor saloon and Samuel McCluskey, as a dwelling, Union Hotel, kept by Austin Copp. The losses and insurance are:—Oulton Hall—loss on buildings \$5,000; insured by Thos. McLellan, St. John; Wilbur's stock, loss \$1500; insured for \$900; Dickson's law office, loss \$200; Good Templars, loss \$200 and Masons \$500—No insurance. Atkinson building, loss \$2,000; insurance \$800. Oliver's building, loss \$1,000; insurance \$500. Union hotel building owned by Thomas McLellan, loss \$5,000. Copp's loss in hotel furnishings, \$2,000; no insurance. The other losses were small, but the total will be \$20,000.

## QUEBEC!

The *Witness* says:—"Poor old Quebec! She had an idea that if the Government would only spend millions of dollars upon her harbor, that she would become a thriving seaport; it did so, but 'the stately ship-sail on to the haven under the hill,' as the poet hath it, otherwise to the harbor under Mount Royal and Quebec remained desolate. Then she discovered that what she needed was railway competition with the West; if the Canadian Pacific railway only had an independent line to Quebec, that port would become the 'summer port' of Canada. At an enormous cost to the Dominion, the Canadian Pacific railway was placed in possession of the North Shore railway to Quebec, but still the port did not become more busy. Quebec next discovered that the thing that stood in the way of her becoming a great shipping port was that the Canadian Pacific had no grain elevator there as it had at Montreal. Accordingly, the Canadian Pacific was requested to put up an elevator to accommodate the grain that might possibly come that way. Mr. Van Horne, after his direct Western fashion, tells the people of Quebec that the Company does not propose to erect elevators at Quebec until it sees some probability of being able to find a use for them, that it will, with its present appliances at that port, handle any grain that may be shipped there as cheaply as if the Company had an elevator. and that if Quebec wants to build us a grain trade the only way to do so was for her merchants to engage in the grain trade. The lesson that Quebec needs is, undoubtedly, that of self reliance. Quebec has relied far too long upon the government, upon the railway companies, and upon everybody but herself. If she changes her policy in this respect a bright future is in store for the city of Quebec, which has great natural advantages, and which, certainly, might become a great ocean port.

The following resolution has been transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury:—"That, in view of the rapidly accumulating dangers by which the Protestant religion as by law established is now threatened, and especially the unremitting efforts of the Romanizing party within the bosom of the Church of England herself, by which the church has already been to so large an extent un-Protestantized, the council of the Prayer Book Revision Society most earnestly and respectfully entreates the archbishops and bishops to take at once such decisive action as they are most solemnly pledged to do 'to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word,' and also 'correct and punish' the 'criminous' and 'disobedient' within their respective provinces and dioceses, and to 'encourage others to same,' so as to immediately suppress the 'conspiracy' which is at work to undo the reformation. The council are convinced that prominent amongst the most effective means to the before-mentioned end would be a measure to be carried through Parliament for the revision, in a scriptural direction, of the Book of Common Prayer. The council believe that if the Church of England is to be truly the church of the nation, she must not be permitted to go back to the darkness and seldom of the priest ridden middle ages; but adapt her institutions to the growing wants of the people, and take the great and simple truths contained in the word of God alone, as the foundation of her teaching."

## The Size, You Know.

Some of our warlike contemporaries complain that Secretary Bayard is not so prompt and peremptory with Great Britain as he is with Mexico. The cases are different, in the first place, and then it is always prudent to consider the size of one's antagonist. We could soon put Mexico "in chancery," but John Bull might take a notion to stand off and throw big balls at us with great velocity. That would be more of an annoyance than free fish!—*Boston World*.

## Literary Notices.

*Harper's Magazine* for September is a strong number, richly and attractively illustrated. The reader will naturally turn first to Mr. Charles Dubble Warner's delightful serial, "Their Pilgrimage," the scenes of which for this monthly part are at Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Saratoga, and Lake George. Mr. Reinhart's spirited drawings (one of which—"Saints in the surf"—serves as frontispiece to the Number) add much to the attractiveness of the story. The article on "Working men in the British Parliament," by Mr. Edward Brown, illustrated by twelve portraits, is a striking revelation of the force wielded in England by the Trade-unions. No one is more competent to present accurately the distinctive merits of short-horned cattle than Mr. Lewis F. Allen, whose article in this Number is exceedingly interesting, and beautifully illustrated. Dr. Richard T. Ely finishes in this Number his articles of the railway problem with a consideration of "The Reform of Railway Abuses." This has been an important series, and Dr. Ely's suggestions must command the attention of every reflecting and patriotic American. The seventh part of Mr. E. P. Roe's interesting and practical papers on "The Home Acre" treats of the strawberry. Rear-admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., contributes an important paper on "United States Docks and Navy-yards," and Richard A. Proctor advances in his article, entitled "The Central Engine of the Solar System," some very interesting suggestions respecting the constitution of the sun's globe.

The *Editor's Easy Chair*, by George William Curtis, the *Editor's Study*, by W. D. Howells, and the *Editor's Drawer*, conducted by Charles Dudley Warner, are filled with entertaining matter, completing a Number of unusual variety and interest.

*Godey's Lady's Book* for September is a particularly handsome number. The opening illustration is an especially fine process cut entitled "Papa's Pocketbook," showing a chubby little one intent upon putting up dollie's curls with the bank notes found in the book: this is from a French picture, a companion to the one given last month. The fashions in colors and black show all the latest novelties for early autumn. A pretty colored work design, and numerous black ones delight the lovers of needlework. A serial entitled "A Wave of the Sea," from the pen of the popular and favorite author Miss Marian Reeves, is commenced in this number and promises to be usually attractive. Emily Lennox contributes a bright little story called "Jacot." "The Coronet of Thomas," by J. V. Pritchard, is completed; this has proved of thrilling interest to the readers of *Godey* for the past six months. "Daisy Lovell," by Saidee Betts Smith, "The Great Scamperton fair," by L. A. Corry, and numerous other stories. The whole completing a number of more than usual excellence. W. E. Striker, publisher, Phila., Penn. Price \$2.00 per year.

## Salisbury on Federation.

In London on the 11th, the Marquis of Salisbury received a deputation of imperial federationists who called upon him to urge the appointment of a royal commission or the summoning of a conference to inquire into the best means of accomplishing a closer federation of the states composing the British empire, to secure concerted action in time of war, and to promote direct intercourse by a system of commercial and postal telegraph.

Mr. Peter Redpath spoke for Canada.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in his reply to the deputation, said it would be difficult to overrate the importance of the subject and promised to carefully consider the suggestions made by the deputation, with the exception of one to the effect that the government should enter into negotiations with Germany for the evacuation by the latter power of New Guinea, and France for the evacuation of New Caledonia. This suggestion, the premier said, was outside of practical politics. He hoped the colonists would be able to contribute material to the defence of the empire, that the men who devoted their lives and their careers to that defence would in the future be drawn more together. In conclusion, he expressed hearty sympathy with the general idea of federation represented by the deputation.

## 'Heat Lightning.'

The *Boston Herald*, thus discourses on the above, in reply to a correspondent:—

"Heat lightning" is probably a corruption of the old term "sheet lightning," which has been generally employed to describe that kind which appears unaccompanied by thunder, and has also been known as "summer lightning." It is, without doubt, the reflection of electric discharges of a thunder storm so distant that the detonations which usually accompany such discharges cannot be heard. All electric phenomena accompanying thunder storms are now believed to be due to the condensation of vapors in the atmosphere by cold air currents, when the solar heat which has vaporized the water of the ocean and accompanies it into the atmosphere—raises it up, in fact, in infinitesimal molecules—is liberated in the form of electricity. Electricity, wherever and however developed, has two natures or states, known as positive and negative, or high and low potential. Two contiguous clouds may be oppositely charged in this way, and whichever has the weaker or negative charge will receive the stronger or positive charge from the other, each kind appearing to reach out to meet the other. Or one cloud may be differently charged, and that portion of it which has the lower potential will receive charges from the portion having the higher. When this takes place, it is usually accompanied by a detonation, probably caused by the evaporation of condensed water so instantaneously as to create a rapid displacement of the air (as in the case of the explosion of a charge of dynamite), the resultant air waves striking violently upon the ear and producing a series of perturbations of its diaphragm, which we call sound. When the clouds are oppositely charged to the earth, and the intervening air keeps the opposite electricities from combining, the tension between the two after a time becomes so great that it overcomes the resistance thus offered, and the two charges come together with a flash and detonation both vivid and tremendous.

Lena, the eleven-months old daughter of James T. Walsh, a merchant tailor of Woburn, Mass., was put to sleep by her mother Tuesday afternoon in a bed by the side of which stood a pail of water which had been used in the room for cleaning purposes. During the mother's absence from the room the babe rolled out of the bed, and, falling head first into the pail of water, was drowned.

Ten pieces of Canvas Cloth Dress Goods, all shades, former price 20 and 25 cents, only 15 cents per yard, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

The United States Congress adjourned last week. The aggregate appropriation made by the regular appropriation bills passed (excluding the fortifications bill) is \$335,000,000, which is \$45,090,000 in excess of the appropriations made by bills passed at the last session.

NEWARK, MINN., Aug. 19.—The ruin by Sunday night's storm was almost complete. Of 15 buildings in the village 12 were destroyed. Four persons were killed and many injured. The killed are:—Mortimer Kennedy, of the New York supreme court; Mrs. Waite, wife of a farmer whose house was destroyed; also the wife and infant boy of John Oakes. In the village and vicinity 20 buildings were destroyed.

Hog Cholera broke out in Essex County, Ontario, last fall and all efforts to stamp it out have failed. At present a very virulent type is raging in that county and killing hogs by hundreds. One farmer lost twenty three last week and many others have lost smaller numbers.

The Midland Railway has in course of erection in London, England, what is probably the greatest railway station in the world, to cost £2,500,000. It is a goods station, and the site covers an area of upwards of fourteen acres, occupied recently by a population of more than 4,000 persons.