

The Carleton Sentinel Supplement.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

Communicated.

East Florenceville and Boundary Line Branch via Presque Isle or the Aroostook

To the Editors of the Carleton Sentinel:

We find the agitation for this road commenced here last fall and now widely extended, still extending, and as the necessity for it and existing work to do only requires to be understood abroad as we understand it here, to command its construction, taking advantage of your proffered columns I contribute:—

First, we assume the construction of road from East Florenceville to Centreville open to two routes, one by the mouth of Presque Isle and new bridge, and the other by existing bridge and village of Florenceville. Next, we believe it of the utmost importance to show to the public and governments—generous in such matters—a sound basis for expenditure and the paying properties thereof. To do which we take the reader with us west of Florenceville and Centreville, through large villages, and a thickly settled and populous country, rich in products, manufacturing and trade; following the valley of the Presque Isle stream, a fine water power, alive with mills, steam and water (see schedule attached), on and over the boundary line we here find a new impetus, and the well-developed farming continues, stimulated by starch factories, shingle mills, along the stream, winding around the base of old Mars' hill and reaching on north and west almost to the Aroostook river itself. The people here and on both sides, feeling they have done about all possible without railroad help, and realizing this short road from boundary to Florenceville east, twelve miles by the valley, to be the quickest and nearest help at hand, therefore present this project and developed trade for consideration of railroad company and the governments to annex—and as three fourths of mill, and all the farm products on American side, are now hauled to Houlton by long land travel, would undoubtedly divert the whole or greater part by this railroad so built to Provincial railroad account.

Therefore making up a schedule of mills and factories, now in active operation on the Presque Isle, and its branches, and their products, from reliable sources, with what statistics of freight can now be arrived at, I forward to you for publication, and will again write you, showing topography of route, stream, distances, and give convincing reasons why this branch should connect at East Florenceville, admitting always the necessity in the future of being tapped or crossed by a road from Woodstock.

Centreville and surrounding country trade in farm products and merchandise,—export 100,000 bushels oats, 1500 tons hay, 100 tons buckwheat meal, 2500 tubs butter, 25,000 pounds beef, 400 hogs, 15 tons poultry 400 head cattle, 5,000 sheep, 5,000 bushels potatoes, sleepers, horses; import 500 tons merchandise. The number of mills and products are:—

Centreville—Gitchell, Grist and Shingle—water power—outlet Florenceville, exports 20 tons weight.
" Green, Rotary, steam—outlet Florenceville.
2 miles above Centreville—Sloot Bros., Grist and Rotary—water—outlet Florenceville, exports 10 tons weight.
2 miles above Centreville—Adams, Grist and Carding—water—outlet Florenceville.
B Line—Prior, Grist, Shingle and Rotary—water—outlet Florenceville, exports 1 million shingles.
3 Brooks—G M Collins, Shingle—outlet Florenceville, exports 2 million shingles.
Blaine—F. Robinson, Shingle, Rotary, Grist and Starch—water—outlet Florenceville, exports 3 million shingles and 160 tons starch.
Blaine—Jos Chandlers, Grist and Shingle—water—outlet Houlton, exports 1 million shingles.
Blaine—B Humes, Starch—steam—outlet Houlton, exports 150 tons starch.
Blaine—B. F. Jones, Shingle and Rotary—water—outlet Houlton, 2 1/2 million shingles.

Dearfield—Humes & Collins, Shingle and Starch—steam—outlet Houlton, exports 100 tons starch and 5 million shingles.
Eastern—Sprages, Shingle—water—outlet Presque Isle, exports 150 tons starch and 2 million shingles.

Eastern—Johnston & Phair, Starch—steam—outlet Houlton, exports 125 tons starch.
Bridgewater—G. M. Collins, Starch and Shingle—steam—outlet Houlton, exports 5 million shingles.

Bridgewater—(Not known) Shingle—water—outlet Houlton exports 4 million shingles.
Bridgewater—Church—Tannery stock invested, \$125,000; bark consumed yearly 5,000 cords—estimated export 1,000 tons weight.

Exports of farm products not known.

Imports of merchandise do.

Hay alone must be 1,000 tons.

Potatoes must be 20,000 bushels.

JOHN D. BAIRD.

Bridgewater, July 12, 1886.

Complete assortment of Boots & Shoes cheaper than ever, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

Woodstock to Centreville, &c.

To the Editors of the Carleton Sentinel:

I was much pleased with J. A. L.'s proposition to have the new line of Railway from Woodstock to Centreville, &c., built on the west side of the St. John. Since penning my last communication to you, I find the popular pulse is throbbing for the connection as recommended by J. A. L. I think the same support which the branch across the St. John river would receive will be received by this proposed line, with the addition of the added population on the west side of said river; but it might also receive the opposition of the powerful corporation of the N. B. R. R. Co., for being a parallel line, instead of becoming a feeder above Woodstock to that road, it might be considered as an injury; and my own idea was in proposing the first route, we should have a supporter in the N. B. Co. rather than a possible opponent.—I have seen Deputy Surveyor Stone, and through his kindness and topographical knowledge of this county I am enabled to roughly describe an easy, cheaply graded and direct route as follows, namely: Switch off at Upper Woodstock bridge, thence by the valley of Lane's Creek to Beaver Brook; follow this brook to Beaver Pond, then from this pond crossing the Third Tier road near Daniel Tracy's; thence over the level swamp in a direct line to Whitney Bridge. On this swamp is a considerable horse-back, composed of the best gravel for ballasting; this horse back, instead of being an impediment, becomes at once not a bank of obstruction but equal to cash in the "Dominion Savings Bank;" thence from Whitney Bridge in a direct line passing the Avondale mill pond to the head of the "Two Mile Brook." Now from this latter brook, for about one and a half miles, is the only work on the whole route which may be considered somewhat heavy to the Four Mile or McLauchlan Brook; thence following the brook down for another one and a half miles to the "Big Presque Isle Stream;" thence up the "Presque Isle" about two miles to Centreville; the latter stream, Mr. Stone informs me, can be bridged for \$5,000, the valley of which stream is an easy grade to Bridgewater, in Maine. This route will be within easy distances of the villages named by J. A. L.; the right of way will be cheaply procured. This part of Carleton Co. (western above Woodstock) is now conditioned to offer every facility to railroad men to take hold of this thing; the people all seem to be ready and willing to assist in the undertaking, and probably like some other short lines, if a company was formed our farmers and others would take shares. I think we could all be brought easily to believe that directly and indirectly we should eventually be recouped.

I am sorry your correspondent "Carleton County" did not discuss the merits of the question at issue and leave the merits of officials and others alone. "Carleton County's" opinion will have little weight, probably about the same as "X's," for the writing of

"Carleton County" is like the writing of "X"—for he writeth furiously.

HENRY T. SCHOLEY.

Centreville, July 12, 1886.

A Sirocco in the West.

A special despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: People in Dakota thought the world was coming to an end on Tuesday. The intensely hot weather of the past week culminated in a regular Indian simoon. Birds flew about wildly and beat their lives out against the trees in their frantic efforts to escape unseen danger. Horses and cattle broke loose from their fastenings and plunged into streams. At many places in Dakota and Iowa the mercury has been up to 100 degrees since the 4th. Tuesday was the hottest day ever known in Minnesota, the mercury ranging from 84 to 96 degrees. The simoon in Dakota was severest in Ashton. At 4 o'clock in the morning the people were awakened by a roaring and oppressive heat, which almost stifled breathing. The air felt like that from a furnace oven. There were at the time heavy clouds in the southwest, from which direction the wind came. Fear seized upon the people and they began to congregate in the neighborhood of cyclone cellars. Many fathers and mothers, on awaking and feeling the heated air, took their children from their beds and rushed into the streets, believing their houses were on fire. One citizen thought the earth was being precipitated into the sun. The hot wind lasted about an hour and the temperature was 120 degrees. Had the wind continued two or three hours there would not have been left a vestige of living vegetation, and it is doubtful whether animal life could have withstood it. As a rule the nights were very cool and this freak of nature is a mystery to every one. The hot wind was immediately followed by a cool breeze, but the mercury soon rose again to 100 degrees. There has been extreme heat throughout the northwest.

All wool Tweeds only 40 cents per yard at Hugh Hay's.

A Young Woman's Adventure.

One evening not long ago a herd of Angora goats that were being herded by Miss Teresa Tallert on Lost River, Idaho, came home in a hurry and crushed pell mell for the corral, a long concern some 8 feet high. They were shut in by the young shepherdess, no male members of the family being home at the time. In a search among the foothills no cause for alarm was developed. In the night Miss Tallert was aroused by her dog whining at her ear, and getting up she saw from the window, by aid of a bright moonlight, some wild animals raising havoc in the corral.—She stepped outside almost into the embrace of four mountain lions, and without a moment's hesitation attacked them with an axe. Two of the lions jumped the corral and fled; the other two rushed toward her and stampeded the goats, who nearly trampled their young mistress to death. She sprang to her feet just in time to deal a well directed blow at one monster who was springing at her throat. She laid him out, cutting the rump open to the bone. Then both fled. The next morning fifty of the valuable goats were found dead and thirty wounded. Fourteen of the latter died afterward.

The New York Tribune's London special says: "The Queen's luncheon at Windsor Castle to the Colonials is reckoned in London society as the most surprising event of Her Majesty's reign. No precedent exists for such an invitation. No circumstance of splendor was wanting to enhance the impression. A special train took the guests from London to Windsor. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Louise and many other royalties, and the whole royal household were present. Luncheon was served in the Waterloo gallery. Then the guests were presented to the Queen. The list of Colonials and Indians fills an entire column. The whole party came away charmed with the reception. London asks wonderingly what will the Queen do next?"

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Council held a session Monday evening; absent Coun. Smith. Reported balance in bank, \$2,330.18.

The Finance Committee were, on motion, instructed to wait on L. P. Fisher and receive the sinking fund.

The name of John McCaffery was ordered to be placed on the assessment roll.

The Water Committee reported as below:

Your committee, to whom was referred Water Extension, beg to submit the following—

1. There ought to be placed on Connell street 692 feet of 4 inch pipe, with a hydrant at the West end, at a cost of about \$470 00.

2. On Houlton road 490 feet, with a hydrant at the West end, at a cost of about \$340.00.

3. 500 feet of one inch pipe on the lower end of Main street from D. Dickinson's southward; 500 feet on Union street to Martin Lyon's southward; 525 feet from Houlton road northward on Charles street; 350 feet on Cedar street from Chapel street northward, all at a cost of about \$453.50.

The above number of feet of one inch pipe will yield a revenue of \$75 or \$80 per year.

Your committee recommend that the Superintendent be instructed to purchase 2000 feet of one inch pipe and 500 feet of 1/2 inch pipe, 20 T's 1/2 inch branch, 10 T's 3/4 branch, 12 1/2 inch stop cocks, 6 3/4 inch stop cocks; cost in all about \$1500.

Your committee recommend the purchase of the above goods in order that the work may go on as soon as possible.

SIMON McLEOD,

G. W. SLIPP,

DUPPA B. SMITH,

Water Committee.

On motion Coun. McLeod, seconded by Coun. Slipp report was received and recommendations ordered to be carried out.

License committee reported adversely to the petition of the Opera House company for exemption from license. Report received and placed on file.

The attention of the Street Committee was directed to the condition of Ferry street.

The Superintendent of Water Works was authorized to procure a proper record book.

The Great Frontier Show, which is coming here with Adam Forepaugh's colossal combination, contains the most famous sharpshooters, scouts, guides, trappers, lassoists and Wild West celebrities on the continent.

Dr. Parker of the City Temple, London had a platform built in the church, the other day, similar to the one in Plymouth Church, as Mr. Beecher felt cramped in the ordinary "paper box" pulpit. When Mr. Beecher commenced his sermon there was vigorous cries of "pulpit" from the congregation, many of whom were annoyed at the innovation. Beecher, in ringing tones, said: "As to the pulpit, I think about that as Daniel Webster thought, that he regarded the continuance of religion in this world, in spite of the pulpits, to be one of the signs of its divinity. I suppose pulpits originally were formed after a pocalystic vision of a candlestick, and ministers have been too much like wax candles in candlesticks, hard and stiff, giving out very little light. When a man is in earnest and preaching, he might preach from the top of his head to his toes; it is not voice alone, but man that preaches in the pulpit." The shouters subsided abashed, and Mr. Beecher went on with a powerful sermon.

All (so called) Steam Washers, which keep a stream of dirty water running through the clothes will, after a short time stain and turn them yellow. In the "Eagle" the clothes do not come in contact with the dirty water, but the dirt is loosened entirely by the action of the steam.

Archdeacon Farrar made a speech at a Presbyterian gathering, in London, lately. "I am a sincere and convinced Episcopalian," he said; "you are sincere and convinced Presbyterians. For my part I do not believe that either the Episcopal or the Presbyterian organization is essential to a church."

A good hard Hat for 50 cents at Hugh Hay's.