

# THE CARLETON SENTINEL SUPPLEMENT.

## COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION (From the "Canadian Gazette," April 22, 1886.) CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

### Natural History, Minerals and Fisheries

Passing on, the west transept is gained. Here will be found the collection of natural history specimens, which must prove to visitors one of the leading features of the Canadian display. The Canadian Geological and Natural History Survey, has in itself enough to form a separate display, though supplementary to it are the Hudson Bay, the Renfrew, and Hubbard collections, thus representing adequately the whole game of the Dominion. The centre of this west transept is, correspondingly with the east transept, occupied by a commanding trophy of game and game birds, and even those of the migratory class, arranged with no little taste and judgment. From this point the west gallery is reached. Here the mineral resources of Canada are set out in full array. So rapid has been the growth of the mining industries of the Dominion during the past decade, that the 549 specimens exhibited at Philadelphia have increased to 725 at South Kensington, contributions coming in large numbers and great variety from the mines of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, the North-West, and British Columbia, and including many specimens of considerable value shown in the process of various dressings from the simple ore. The practical results likely to follow from this mineral exhibit are considerable. One may perhaps be not too sanguine in an expecting that so powerful a witness to Canada's vast and rich mineral deposits will even do much to overcome the prejudice of English capitalists against embarking in enterprise in this direction—a prejudice not altogether unnatural, when one remembers the bands into which some Canadian mining ventures have fallen in some recent years. Intimate knowledge, such as the present exhibit will encourage, must, however, bring about a different state of things. In the west gallery the shafting provided will be used for the display of machinery in motion, always an interesting feature to visitors. Here the skillfully designed agricultural and general products of the Birmingham of Eastern Canada will undoubtedly be the object of much curiosity to English mechanics, agriculturists, and manufacturers. Beyond the west gallery is the west arcade, in which Canada has been provided with some 2,000 feet for the display of the products of her fisheries. The exhibit made in London three years ago is here brought into requisition, with, of course, large additions of stuffed and preserved specimens of fishes and marine invertebrates, as well as schooners, models of salmon and hatcheries, fishing tackle and all utensils for sea and lake fishing. The National Fish Culture Association is taking charge of the exhibit, and a fitting receptacle is ready for it. An interesting feature of this part of the Canadian display will be the intended shipment of fish periodically, from Canadian waters, under the refrigerator process, not for sale, but to demonstrate the practicability of direct shipments of the fish of Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia by direct Canadian rail to the Atlantic port, and thence to England.

### Literature and Art.

It will thus be seen by the hasty glance through the Canadian courts, that every prominence is properly given to the industrial products and natural resources of Canada. The representation of the Dominion would, however, be incomplete without some attention to the advance made in literary and artistic matter. In the west gallery adjoining New Zealand, some 4,000 feet have been allotted to Canada for educational exhibits. Here will be found fully illustrated the educational, literary, and artistic progress made by Canada in recent years. The collection is looked upon as far surpassing the one made at Philadelphia in 1876, and that, as Canadians know, was the best educational exhibit hitherto made by the Dominion. The provincial governments have taken the matter up themselves, so that the literature and native art of each Province is sure of full representation. Canadians also have no reason to be dissatisfied with their art exhibit, to which a space of 2,700 feet is devoted in the Albert Hall. It is true that in this respect they are not fully represented, owing to the pressure upon the time of many of their prominent artists. Yet this deficiency is more than compensated for by the fact that the Queen has been pleased to lend several Canadian pictures from her private collection. These, together with a number contributed from Kensington Palace by H.R.H. the Princess Louise and Lord Lorne, amply and considerably enhance the artistic value of a collection which, though small—numbering but some 130 pictures—must be conceded to reflect credit upon the art culture of so young a country as the Dominion. And speaking of some of the educational and artistic features of the Canadian display, it is proper to note that at the first meeting of the Committee on Conference, held recently, a sub-committee on which Canada is appropriately represented, was appointed to prepare a scheme of lectures and conferences in connection with the Exhibition. It was then agreed that the papers read and the lectures delivered should be arranged under two heads: (a) Dealing generally with classes of products shown in the Exhibition, such as agricultural products, food products, timber supplies, textile fabrics, etc. (b) Dealing with individual Colonies. Invitations have since been sent to the Executive Commissioners for suggestions as to subjects. The movement is one deserving of every encouragement, materially promoting, as it must do, the permanent benefit of the Exhibition.

The Canadian Botanical and Horticultural Garden, of which 2,800 feet is allotted, cannot but prove of interest to English horticulturists, representing, as it does, plants of the greatest economic interest, such for instance, as the many classes of timber that have made Canada famous the whole world over; plants used for drugs and other purposes; plants unknown in England, but probably suited in every way to English growth; and, lastly, rare plants of scientific interest, collected from distant parts of the Dominion. Another general centre of attraction will naturally be the Colonial Market and School for Cookery. In the Market Canada has received an allotment of 750 feet, as well as 4,250 feet for the new buildings adjoining the Market. Provision will be here made for the sale of Colonial meat, fish, game, fruit and vegetables, originally preserved in refrigerators; and it is expected that arrangements will be possible for Canada's adequate participation, by the forwarding of supplies from the Dominion at regular intervals. The actual preparation of these Colonial foods will be undertaken at one end of the building, under the active direction of the National Training School of Cookery, under whose management are placed the Colonial Dining Rooms, in which Colonial and Indian food products will be brought to public notice. Every effort will be made, among other things, to demonstrate to all, and especially to the working classes among whom perhaps the chief prejudice exists, the great value of tinned meats as a cheap and good food when properly prepared. Among the permanent benefits to be derived from this Exhibition will, it is hoped, be a Colonial Museum in London. The movement was inaugurated, but fell through, some years ago, when the value of intimate general and commercial relations with the Colonies was not so generally acknowledged. The effort has been again taken up in industrial quarters, and the opportunity is so obviously an unusually favorable one, that it will be strange indeed if it be allowed to pass unheeded. Such is a brief sketch of the features of Canada's participation in the forthcoming Exhibition. Later on a more detailed account will be possible of the many interesting characteristics of the different departments. Looking at them as they now stand, and at the Exhibition as a whole, one may with considerable confidence anticipate that they will afford an indication of the development and progress of the scattered parts of the Empire such as has never before been, and indeed can rarely be, afforded to any people.

### Marriage Licenses issued at Hugh Hay's.

### LABOR RIOTS.

#### The Reign of Dynamite in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 6.—Last evening near the Chicago and Milwaukee freight yards officers were stationed to prevent crowds from interfering with the freight handlers. Two suspicious looking men were seen entering a saloon near by, and officer Michael Madden was given the signal to keep an eye on them. As he neared the saloon a revolver was fired from the door at him. Madden rushed to the door and grappled with the assassin who, in the scuffle, placed the muzzle of his revolver to Madden's breast and fired. The officer returned the fire but with what effect is not yet ascertained. Madden's wound is a mortal one.

The officers burst open the private desk of Parsons, at his place of business, and found the drawers contained a large quantity of powder fuse and other explosives. When the police ordered the socialist crowd last evening in the name of the State of Illinois to disperse a sputtering spark of fire arose through the air from the opening of an alley and over the speakers' wagon. It was the burning fuse of a dynamite bomb. It was well aimed in its deadly mission and fell directly in the middle of the street. The instant it struck the ground it exploded with a terrible roar. Men fearfully wounded and dying fell on all sides, the death dealing contents of the bomb reaching almost to the rear ranks. Twenty nine mangled officers were groaning on the ground. A scene of horror followed, the details of which may never be known. The officers were demoralized and for an instant broke ranks, but almost instantly recovered their presence of mind. Before, however, they had time to realize the destruction which had been wrought in their ranks, a crowd of anarchists gathered in front and on either side of them opened fire with revolvers at almost point blank range. The first volley of the mob was quite as fearful in its effects as was the explosion of the bomb, but the officers did not lose their heads. In the briefest possible space of time they were charging the assassins on every hand, dealing death and destruction to them with their revolvers. The anarchists did not sustain the charge an instant but fled as soon as they could distinguish the blue coats and bright buttons of the officers through the smoke from their revolvers. The list of casualties as far as can be learned foot up as follows: one socialist dead, two officers dead, four other officers who may survive and thirty more police who have wounds, many of a serious character. In addition to this, probably fifty people, nearly all members of the socialist crowd of the vicinity, were shot or otherwise injured. A compilation of the detailed list is made almost impossible, the confusion and excitement is so great. A great number of injured were quickly taken to the different hospitals and to private houses, so that it may be days before the full extent of the horror can be brought to light. This morning the body of a police officer was found with nine bullet holes in the corpse. The distance from the scene of the carnage on West Randolph street, led to the theory given that he had been shot down while on his beat. Spies, Fielding and Parsons, the speakers who incited the riot, have been arrested.

Rosary Beads—latest novelty for Trimming Ladies' Mantles and Dresses, at R. B. Belyea & Co's.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### The Home Rule Question—Debate on the Farm Act.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, on the 5th, Hon. Mr. Bowell, in reply to a question by Mr. Irvine, said Government would fill vacancy at Woodstock when the state of the revenue demanded the appointment.

Sir John Macdonald replying to Mr. Blake, said 18 halfbreeds had admitted, on enquiry by a commission, that they had taken part in the rebellion and the question of giving them land script was under consideration.

Other questions elicited information that the floating debt on May 1st, was \$14,263,000, and the gross debt, \$231,403,000, and the net debt, \$205,659,000.

MAY 7.—To-day was largely devoted to discussion of the Home Rule question. Hon. Mr. Blake moved his Resolution expressing the friendly sympathy of Parliament with Mr. Gladstone in his proposed measure for Ireland.

Hon. Mr. Blake said that as he had not received any overtures as to any modification of his resolution, he would present it anew as a substantive motion; he then moved the resolution presented at Tuesday's sitting.

Hon. Mr. Costigan referred to the arguments he had set forth in his reply to the deputation of Irishmen, which had waited upon him, to persuade him to take the matter up himself a few days ago. It was not true that he refused to because he was afraid the motion would be defeated. Considering the opinions of the people generally, and of his countrymen in particular, regarding this question, he could but say, although he would not take the initiative, still he would support such a motion from whatever source it might come. Irishmen would not care in what form the motion was passed, as long as they were assured of the sympathy of Canadians. He then proposed an amendment to Mr. Blake's motion. If Mr. Gladstone had so appreciated the congratulations received from Americans, how much more valuable would be accounted the support of this parliament at the present time, especially considering the large Conservative majority in the house. It would then show that the fitness of Home Rule for the people of Ireland was recognized by both political parties in Canada. That this would be appreciated was evidenced in Mr. Gladstone's recent manifesto where he states that he never knew a question which had taken such a strong hold on the public mind. Congratulations had been forwarded from Quebec, Washington, Boston and Cincinnati. He (Costigan) referred to the mutilated resolution, but the leader of the opposition had accepted it, mutilated as it was, rather than cause any effect that the motion should be addressed to her majesty. He hoped the leader of the opposition would concur in this amendment. He referred to the unanimous stand taken by both sides of the house in regard to a similar motion in 1882, and hoped that such would be the same now, as the motion, if carried, would have far more weight coming from the united house than from a mere majority, which would show that it did not express the entire sentiment of the country. He moved the following amendment:—

The Commons of Canada desire to express their deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of their fellow subjects in Ireland and their adhesion to the sentiments expressed in the joint address to Her Majesty of both houses of the Canadian parliament passed in the session of 1882.

That in such address parliament suggested that Canada and its inhabitants had prospered exceedingly under a federal system, allowing to each province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government, and expressed a hope that, if consistent with the integrity and well being of the empire, and if the rights and status of the minority were fully protected and secured, some means might be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects in that regard.

That in answer to the said address, the then secretary of state to the colonies was commanded to state that "Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the parliament of Canada in all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs, but with respect to the question referred to in the address, Her Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial parliament and ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain."

That the house, having reference to the tenor of the said answer, does not deem it expedient again to address Her Majesty on the subject, but earnestly hopes that such a measure or such measures may be adopted by the Imperial parliament as will, while preserving the integrity and well-being of the empire and the rights and status of the minority, be satisfactory to the people of Ireland and permanently remove the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in that country.

Mr. McMullen moved the following amendment to the amendment:—

That after the word "adhesion," in Mr. Blake's resolution, words be added to the effect "that this house is confirmed in its conviction that the true interests of Ireland would be served in the highest degree by home rule."

Several members having spoken Mr. Blake directed attention to Mr. Costigan's intimation, on Tuesday last, that if the motion was then withdrawn it was possible the matter could be arranged without a division, and contrasted it with his present performance. The minister of inland revenue's reasons to the deputation for not introducing an Irish home rule resolution were held up to ridicule. If any weaker expression of opinion was made by parliament than was contained in the principle of his (Blake's) resolutions the fault certainly would not be at his door. Mr. Costigan's fears of dissent from home rule resolutions were manifestly, according to the line of debate tonight, based upon misgivings as to the unanimity of his (Costigan's) own

side of the house. Replying to a taunt by Mr. Burns, of Gloucester, that he was catering to the Irish vote, he said that although the majority of Irish Catholics in his province were against him, he nevertheless sought, as the Liberal party sought, to do them justice whether they supported the Liberal party or not. In conclusion he expressed his intention to support the amendment to the amendment as an improvement upon his own motion.

An interesting incident of Mr. Blake's speech was the entrance of a page bearing a beautiful pot of green flourishing shamrocks which, amidst an outburst of cheers, was placed on Mr. Blake's desk.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, minister of justice, contended that it was opportune for the dominion parliament to have spoken as it had spoken in 1882 when Ireland's cause was not so prosperous as today. The arguments were akin to those set forth in Mr. Costigan's resolution, and he claimed that Mr. Blake in his speech immediately preceding, threw off his mask and admitted this resolution was brought up for party purposes.

Hon. Peter Mitchell supported Mr. Blake's resolution and McMullen's amendment and blamed Mr. Costigan for not accepting it.

Mr. Costigan followed Mitchell and spoke at length and the house divided on Mr. McMullen's amendment which was lost—yeas 60, nays 118.

The house divided on Mr. Costigan's amendment which was carried, 115 to 61.

Mr. Blake moved that the following words be added to the resolution: "that a copy of this resolution be forwarded forthwith to Gladstone."

Sir John Macdonald opposed the amendment.

Mr. Coughlin moved it be sent to Parnell. Mr. Blake wanted Coughlin to add Parnell, and wouldn't submit to strike out Gladstone's name.

Mr. Coughlin's amendment was defeated, 22 to 142.

Mr. Mills moved that the resolutions be forwarded to Parnell as well as Gladstone. Lost—yeas, 69; nays 87.

Mr. Thompson moved that the resolutions be transmitted to the High Commissioner of Canada for the information of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, which was carried 80 to 70.

At 4.30 the original motion as amended by Messrs. Costigan's and Thompson's amendments was finally carried 140 to 6.

In a resumed debate on the experimental farm act, Hon. Mr. Carling said the purpose was to purchase 400 or 500 acres for a central station. The cost of buildings and necessary outfit, including land for the central station, would be \$120,000, and the annual cost would cost, including land, about \$25,000 each, and would involve an annual expenditure of \$5,000 each. The total capital cost he estimated at \$240,000 and the total annual expenditure at \$35,000.

Mr. Burpee thought it would come into competition with the provincial stock farm in New Brunswick and did not think it would be much benefit.

Mr. Davies thought there ought to be a farm in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Temple said he was satisfied the scheme was a good one and would be a great benefit to farmers.

Mr. Jenkins thought that the stock farm of the island would not suffer. The farms proposed were experimental farms, not farms for stock raising exclusively.

In a previous discussion of the same subject Mr. Irvine, after referring to the manner in which previous speakers had discussed agriculture, in its various phases, and the excellent advice and information that had been afforded, proceeded to affirm that what our farmers want is a paying market for what they do raise rather than to be told what they should raise and how. He then proceeded: But I will say this: That I fully concur not in what hon. gentlemen have said about the colleges or model farms in various parts of the country, but in regard to the proposal as it was submitted to the committee. As submitted to the committee it was understood to be a proposal to establish a small farm where experiments would be made in various kinds of seeds and shrubs and trees, fruit, ornamental and forest. That would not be a very extensive undertaking; but if it means the establishment of a college here and of a model farm there, which would involve an enormous expense, I am decidedly opposed to the arrangement. I do not believe that we, with a population of less than 5,000,000 would be justified in incurring such an enormous expenditure; but I think, on the other hand, that something like what was proposed before the committee which reported on the subject ought to be beneficial to the people and in the interests of the agriculturists. A farmer himself, all the farmers wanted was a fair field and no favor; nor did he want to build up the agriculturists of the country at the expense of any other calling.

The best place in town to get a custom made suit is at Hugh Hay's.

### Minard's Liniment.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co., of Yarmouth, have recently purchased the sole right for the manufacture and sale in the Dominion of Canada and Province of Newfoundland of that celebrated preparation known as "Minard's Liniment, the King of Pain." They have leased and fitted up the commodious warehouse of Mr. Geo. H. Guest, on the corner of Water and Lovitt streets, where they intend carrying on the business. The Liniment has heretofore been manufactured by W. J. Nelson & Co., at Bridgewater, N. S. Minard's Liniment is well known and its sales are rapidly increasing in every direction, giving the best proof of its efficacy. We wish the new proprietors every success.—Yarmouth Herald.

## Communicated.

### Will Prove Them.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

Feeling surprised with the grounds taken by Mr. Shaw in his declaration speech, and looking upon the reproaches he heaps upon the electors as a direct insult, coming as they do from a man who has given such positive proofs of being unworthy of confidence; and in answer to the challenge he issued on the hustings, I am prepared to prove this, that four years ago the sentiment of the people was in favor of putting one or more new candidates in the field. Mr. Milbury, a gentleman whose character is above reproach, and who, undoubtedly, could represent this County with a reasonable degree of credit to himself and satisfaction to the people, offered as a candidate. Mr. Shaw also offered to sacrifice himself upon the political altar, and having previously received a large vote anticipated certain success, if allowed to compete with the two old members; and upon his urgent solicitation and most emphatic protest that he would not under any conditions withdraw, Mr. Milbury very generously retired to allow him a fair field; and what did he do? He arose in his place and to the consternation of his friends, said for reasons best known to himself he withdrew his candidature, thereby allowing the election to go by default. Again at the end of four short years, with these facts fresh in the minds of the people, he comes again to the front, he appeals to be elected, and because they do not respond favorably, he assumed the right to abuse them soundly; he denies being bought off for money, and allowing for the sake of the argument he could prove that to be so, which we do not for a moment admit, would only be another proof of his weakness. The amount he received or whether he received anything is of very little importance to us; the grand fact remains that he betrayed his friends; he deceived the independent electors of a free County, and if he received no money, no equivalent, would he, dare he, explain why he betrayed his friends or what induced him to throw away the brilliant prospects of that day. Its unprecedented in the annals of trade and commerce to sell anything of intrinsic worth or merit and get no equivalent, but when a man will barter his birth-right and receive less than the traditional ones of pottage, he deserves the contempt of every honest man; honesty forsooth, was it honest in him to induce Mr. Milbury to resign to hold the ground, and prevent the party from putting a good man in the field, and at the last minute hand over to leaders that we had not chosen, and deprive us of the privilege of exercising the franchise—the noblest privilege of any free people, and then he has the hardihood to reproach them with wrong doing in rejecting him and electing a man, who, although a comparative stranger, has given ample proofs of ability and honesty to represent them well, whilst he by his own showing, does not possess even that element of craft and cunning which is sometimes mistaken for honesty and ability; he claims a right to the suffrages of the people; he has justly forfeited all such right and title, a fact which was clearly demonstrated at the recent polls, and which he may apply as an unctious to his wounded spirit, as he cannot with impunity trample upon the rights of a free people. The statement that a disposition prevails to crush out the aspirations of our young men sorely needs a denial. You have only to look at the vote Mr. Ketchum received. The young man has only to prove himself worthy and he will be well treated in this County.

Thanking you kindly for space in your paper,

I am respectfully,

A. C. CALDWELL.

Wicklow, May 6th, 1886.

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

### Literary Notices.

Alden's Library Magazine.—This popular Magazine, which, beginning with the month of May, was transformed from an octavo monthly into a handy, small quarto weekly, has taken other steps in the line of progress. No. 4 of the weekly issue appears in new and larger type, and also with the addition of a handsome cover. In its new appearance it becomes one of the most attractive magazines in the field, while it is beyond rivalry in economy of cost, \$1.50 per year. From the amount and quality of the matter it presents it is commonly considered even superior to the great four-dollar monthlies. You can get a specimen copy free upon application to the publisher, JOHN B. ALDEN, 393 Pearl St., New York.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for April 24th and May 1st contain Home Rule; Precedents, A "Nationalist" Parliament, by W. E. H. Lecky, and Three Attempts to Rule Ireland Justly, *Nineteenth Century*; Newman and Arnold, and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; A Fight for Art, *Contemporary*; The Province and Study of Poetry, *Macmillan*; Humors of Travel, *Temple Bar*; Dorothy Osborne, *English Illustrated Magazine*; A French Fishing Expedition, *Gentleman's*; A Night Raid on Donegal Smugglers, *Chambers*; A Primitive Parson, and The Republic of Andorra, *St. James's*, with instalments of "The Haunted Jungle," "Victor Graham," and "A Legend of Another World," 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.

At a fair held in the Charente Inferieure, France, 2,000 oxen penned up in a field were stampeded by a band of roughs. The frightened animals rushed into the crowds at the fair, killing three persons and wounding 140. In the confusion the roughs stole 20,000 francs, besides rifling injured persons of pocketbooks, watches and other valuables.