

THE CARLETON SENTINEL SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1886.

MARITIME BANK.

A Flourishing Institution.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Bank was held at St. John on Friday of last week. From the report submitted by the President we gather that the affairs of the "Maritime" are in a most prosperous condition. The report states that the business of the bank at Fredericton and Woodstock is constantly increasing and suggested that an increase of capital would be wise. This last suggestion was acted upon by passing a resolution to increase the capital stock to \$500,000. A dividend of 3 per cent for the half year has been declared. The popularity of the Woodstock branch of this bank, of course, is largely due to the careful and yet obliging management of the Agent, G. W. Vanwart, Esq., and his gentlemanly assistants.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Thomas Maclellan, President; Jeremiah Harrison, Vice President; John McMillan, A. A. Sterling and John Tapley, directors. We publish the

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The directors submit to the shareholders the general balance sheet and profit and loss account, made up to 30th April last.

After deducting expenses of management, providing for interest due to depositors, rebate on current discounts, bad and doubtful debts, etc., the profits for the year amounted to \$81,137.80, which is equal to nearly 10 per cent on the paid up capital. Two half yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum have been declared and profit and loss account increased \$2,419.45, making the balance of undivided profits now \$6,528.51. The directors appropriated the remaining \$9,404.35, in wiping out the suspense account, which has been included in the assets for some years. One item in this account was the bank's interest in the Pictou Coal and Iron Company's mine, which this bank in conjunction with the other owners, has sold for a small amount compared with the formerly estimated value. There were other items in this account which, are expected to yield something, and which, when realised, will be added to profit and loss account.

THOMAS MACLELLAN, President.
Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada.
St. John, N. B., 15th May, 1886.

GENERAL STATEMENTS, 30th APRIL, 1886.

Liabilities.	
Circulation,	\$ 314,946 00
Dominion government deposits payable on demand,	15,197 57
Deposits held as security for the execution of government contracts and for insurance companies,	45,588 00
Other deposits payable on demand	183,655 83
Other deposits, payable after notice, bearing interest,	308,779 14
Drafts drawn between head office and branches, outstanding, etc.	10,209 04
Total liabilities to the public,	\$78,325 58
Reserve for rebate of interest on discounts not yet due, and for accrued interest on deposit receipts, and for outstanding charges,	9,815 28
Dividend unclaimed,	9 00
Dividend of 3 per cent., payable 1st June, 1886,	9,657 00
Capital,	\$321,900 00
Reserve,	60,000 00
Profits,	6,528 51
	\$88,428 51

\$1,286,235 37

Assets.

Specie,	\$18,781 57
Dominion notes,	119,522 00
Notes and checks on other Banks,	27,998 39
Balances due by banks in Canada and United States,	67,512 19
Balances due in London, including stg. bills purchased,	24,694 00
Loans, discounts and advances,	989,271 78
Real estate,	30,000 00
Paid due bills (estimated loss provided for),	3,234 58
Sales, furniture, stationery, etc., head office and agencies,	5,220 86

\$1,286,235 37

Profit and Loss Account.

By balance brought forward,	\$4,109 06
By profits for year,	31,137 80

\$35,246 86

To dividends Nos 12 and 13,

To suspense account, written off,

To balance carried forward,

\$35,246 86

Job lot of Ladies' Button Serge Boots at \$1. former prices \$1 50 and \$1 75, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

The Fishery Question.

A Detroit paper has the following remarks in which the question is discussed with candor and in very plain terms as regards the condition of the United States to enforce its "views and demands":—

The New England fishermen are naturally much excited over the seizure of their schooners by the Canadian authorities, and begin to talk of war and battles and revenge. If the war were to be waged against Canada their impotence would not at least lack pride and hope.

But war means not a war with Canada but with Great Britain. For such a war this country is not prepared. It is in no condition to enforce its views and demands, whether they be right or wrong. The question is one of guns, forts and navies, and these the United States has not got. What is there on the whole Atlantic coast, what is there in the navy that could withstand the monster ironclads of the British navy? The people of Portland, of Marblehead, of Gloucester, of Boston would not "resolve" so doubtfully when the shells came dropping into their streets from some of these monster seven or eight miles away, and not to be

reached or touched by a vessel that carries the stars and stripes.

On the other hand, strong as England is, weak as are the United States, that government is not likely to take an extreme Canadian view of the fishery dispute. The shadow of the Irish question overhangs Great Britain like a cyclonic cloud. England wants the neutrality, if it cannot have the cordial friendship, of this country. The hostility of the Irish, the Eastern question, the attitude of Russia, are all at present the chief and cheap defenses of the United States. The United States is not fortified at Boston, New York, Portland or Philadelphia, but at Dublin and Cork, on the borders of India and in the Afghan passes. While the government of Great Britain will not make any humiliating concessions on the fishery question; it will in all human probability yield everything that is fair and reasonable, and surrender all that we can rightly claim, as readily as if our coats were swarmed with battering and modern ordnance, and the seas with our armored fleets. It seems, indeed, from Minister West's statements that the concession has already been made.

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.

Smuggling at Woodstock.

The St. John Globe publishes the following in which Woodstock comes in for particular notice:—

Hon. T. R. Jones, who does an extensive business in Nova Scotia as well as in New Brunswick, stated to a Globe reporter yesterday: "I find a great deal of difference in the Nova Scotia trade, and also in the trade about St. Stephen and Woodstock, where there were regular smuggling holes before. Business has greatly improved. I attribute this to the exertions of the customs officers. MacLaren, Bonine and the rest of them. The fact is about the south shore of Nova Scotia we couldn't sell such a thing as grey cotton-prints, until MacLaren went in and routed them out in all directions. Outside of my line of goods, these seizures have been the means of improving the sale of oil and small hardware, and, in fact, in all wares that could be pushed in from the United States. This improvement may be said to extend all the way from Kentville to Halifax; yes and you might add Truro as well. Goods were smuggled to these places in fishing schooners and in trading vessels. The same kinds of goods were also run across the border at St. Stephen and about Woodstock. Why up there in Woodstock a short time ago a dealer went into bankruptcy. He owed \$1,100 in the States and a considerable amount here. When examined on oath he swore that he had only paid duty on about \$20 worth of goods. Just think of that! The goods are billed to Houlton, and lay there with some confederate until these fellows go over a d bring them in. But smuggling has not ceased by any means, although it is considerably lessened, and I would do all in my power to strengthen the hands of MacLaren and his officers. These places require raiding for two or three years before the business is smashed up."

Financial Operations of the Dominion.

In the House of Commons recently Sir R. Cartwright, in a motion made but lost, set forth the following figures which show, we suppose, correctly the financial operations of the Dominion:—

That the expenditure of the Dominion of Canada in the year ending 30th June, 1878, was \$23,503,158, and the expenditure for the year 1884 was \$34,107,776.

That the expenditure for the fiscal year 1885, was \$35,037,000, including \$1,700,090 for war expenses;

That the estimated expenditure for the present fiscal year is \$38,126,403, including \$3,400,000 for war expenses;

That the estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1887, is \$34,220,379, exclusive of supplementary estimates, which may be proposed next session;

That the fixed charges for interest, sinking fund, subsidies, together with charges for the collection of revenue, amounted to \$16,970,647 for the fiscal year 1878, while the similar charges for the year 1885 are \$22,442,831, while for 1886 it is estimated at \$22,580,469, and at \$29,079,082 for the year 1887;

That the total taxation of the fiscal year 1878 was \$17,841,000, and for 1875 it was \$25,384,000, that the estimated taxation for this current year is \$26,000,000, and for 1887 it is \$27,200,000;

That the actual deficit for the fiscal year 1885, was \$2,240,000, including as aforesaid, \$1,700,000 for war expenses, and the deficit for 1886, is estimated at \$4,900,000, including \$3,400,000 for war expenses.

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Suicides!

From statistics recently published it is shown that in four years in the United States there were reported 6,000 cases of suicide. Of the seasons the Summer has the most cases and the month of June furnishes the largest number. Of ages the most suicides are by those of 35 years old. The proportion of women to men suicides is three to ten. In the period named the list includes 471 males to 1,315 bachelors, 598 wives to 2,053 husbands; 12 widows to 288 widowers. Under the head of nationality the following figures are given showing the number of suicides per million of population:—

	per million
French born,	400
German " "	200
Scotch " "	180
English " "	83
Irish " "	43
African " "	3

The proportion of self murders in the different callings is farmers, one in thirty-eight thousand; actors, one in five thousand; bakers, one in five thousand; blacksmiths, one in twenty-five thousand; butchers, one in eight thousand; bookbinders, one in four thousand; brewers, one in eight thousand; commercial travellers, one in two thousand; carpenters, one in twenty-five thousand; cigarmakers, one in eight thousand; clerics, one in nine thousand; journalists, one in two thousand; lawyers, one in four thousand; physicians, one in four thousand; printers, one in six thousand; painters, one in fourteen thousand; saloonkeepers, one in two thousand; shoemakers, one in two thousand. Referring to place of residence as predisposing cause to suicide, certain places in Europe are mentioned as being particularly fatal and in the United States, Indiana is said to be the centre of greatest inclination to suicide. These statements open up a wide field for speculation as well as scientific thought. It will have been noticed that of occupation the farmers give the smallest proportion of suicides, which, we suppose, may readily be accounted for, considering the nature of their employment.

Southern Negroes.

It appears from recently published statements that the negroes in the South since emancipation have developed habits of thrift and saving. One thousand and fifty-seven depositors among these people have invested in savings banks and trust funds \$125,000. The deposits to the credit of individuals range from \$1 to \$6,747; the depositor of the last named amount is a pure blooded African. He has recently bought a valuable plantation for \$10,000, and has paid \$7,000 of the purchase money. There are thousands of active and thrifty colored men in the States who have bought land since the war and who are steadily collecting about them the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Comparatively few of the colored people entertain decided notions of economy or have any faith in government savings banks, but the wealth they have hidden away in old stockings and the money they are investing from year to year in lands and houses, if it could rightly be estimated, would prove to be a pleasing revelation.

Job lot of Gents White and Brown Straw Hats, extra quality, at half price, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

Railway—Woodstock—Fredericton.

W. and in the "Herald" of the 28th of May the following:

For a railway from Fredericton to the village of Prince William, in the Province of New Brunswick, twenty-two miles, a subsidy not exceeding \$2,200 per mile, not exceeding in the whole, \$70,400.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.—This road is intended to run from Fredericton to Woodstock, a distance of sixty-three miles, following the south side of the St. John, River, the population of which district are cut off from railway communication by the St. John River, the New Brunswick Railway running down the north side of the river. This section of country is well settled and a large area is under cultivation, but the people are becoming discouraged, as, since the steamers have ceased to ply on the river, the means of getting their produce to market is cut off. It is proposed to subsidize the railway from Fredericton to Prince William. It has a local subsidy.

MR. WELDON.—When was the local subsidy granted?

MR. TEMPLE.—One of the directors told me it was granted in 1885—\$3,000 a mile. This road is a most important one for that section of the country. It runs along the River St. John from Fredericton to Woodstock, the whole distance of sixty-five miles, and that is one of the best and most thickly settled sections of the province of New Brunswick. During the winter there is, of course no communication whatever and during the summer there is communication by the boats for about six weeks at this time of the year; and in some seasons, when there is a great deal of rain, they may run for two months. Otherwise the people are completely isolated. I hope this grant will pass because the road is very much needed. It makes connection at both ends with the New Brunswick Railway, and is also a short line from Riviere du Loup to St. John. When this link is built from Riviere du Loup to Edmonston, it will form part and parcel of that line, and it passes through one of the best sections of the country.

MR. WELDON.—There are three railways from Woodstock to Fredericton and a river.

My impression is the river will not be wanted at all.

MR. TEMPLE.—I think not. If we have this railway we will do away with the expense every year of laying out small amounts in clearing the river. The Government has been very kind for a long time in giving grants for clearing out the bars along the river in order that boats may run. This has to be done every year for the reason the large amount of ice floating down the river rolls in the rocks continually and fills up the channel by forming a bar. The small amount granted for that purpose only merely serves to clear out the river every year, and is of little or no benefit whatever.

MR. WELDON.—Has any survey been made?

MR. TEMPLE.—About two-thirds of it has been surveyed.

MR. WELDON.—How far up?

MR. TEMPLE.—From Woodstock to Prince William.

MR. MILLS.—Is any part of that road reaching from Hong Kong and Liverpool?

MR. TEMPLE.—Yes, it goes to Hong Kong.

Prorogation of Parliament.

On the second at 8.30 P. M. Lord Lansdowne prorogued parliament with the following speech:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:—

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the earnestness and assiduity with which you have performed your important duties. The legislation of the session has been of an eminently practical character and cannot fail to aid in the progress of the country. The grant of representation in the house of commons to the Northwest territories, will, if sanctioned by the imperial parliament (of which there is no reason to doubt), give the people of that vast region an interest and voice in the affairs of the dominion and enable them to lay the wants and requirements of their young country with authority before the great council of the nation. You have at the same time conferred upon them the boon of an efficient judicial system and a speedy and inexpensive mode for the transfer of property in land.

The measure for the establishment of a central experimental farm, with auxiliary stations for the provinces, will be greatly appreciated by our agricultural population.

I congratulate you heartily on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the repayment in money and land of the advances made in its aid from the public treasury. The future prosperity of this great enterprise and the consequent advantage to the best interests of the dominion I now consider as fully assured.

The appropriation in aid of various railways will tend largely to increase the trade and develop the resources of the district traversed by them.

I am especially pleased to know that by the provision made for the construction of a railway through Cape Breton, that historical island will at last be brought into connection with the railway system of Canada.

Among the many useful measures you have passed, may especially be noticed the amendments of the franchise act, rendering its working more simple and less expensive; the consolidation of the statutes; the arrangement for the organization of a better and more economical system of parliamentary departmental printing; and the amendment of the Dominion lands act.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

I thank you in her majesty's name for the supplies you have granted for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:—

In bidding you farewell until the next year, I rejoice to be able to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the country, and the good promise of a plentiful harvest.

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

Literary Notices.

The Phenological Journal for June, 1886.

The portrait of Sir Richard Cartwright, a prominent Canadian, accompanied by a careful analysis of his character will interest Kingston citizens and members of the Rideau Club. "Locality" is the subject of "Familiar Talks, No. 6," "Biometry" is still further discussed, "Pictures and Faces" is an important paper No. 7 of the series on "Handwriting," is profusely illustrated. The ear is considered, by an independent observer, in its relation to character. "Bishop Tegner, the Poet of Sweden," is charmingly written, the accompanying poems bear the marks of faithful, loving study in their translation.

The Editorial Correspondential departments are replete with mental food of fine quality. To the student of human nature, the perplexed parent, the earnest teacher, and the aggressive preacher this number of the Journal, has a particular value; in fact every number contains invaluable hints and instruction for every day's using. While aggressive in its teachings, it is noticeable that there is no bigotry displayed, no "I am right, and all the rest of the world is wrong," in its columns. The arguments in favor of "Shillalah," class but built after the model recommended by King Solomon. The subscription price is \$2.00 per year, or 50 cts per number. FOWLER & WELLS Co., Publishers, 753 Broadway, New York.

Rich, blooming and variegated as the roses of June, comes the American Agriculturist for this month, with its one hundred original illustrations and original articles, by forty-four well-known writers in various parts of the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Every number of this periodical is better than its predecessor, and Publishers announce that they are providing for still new features and illustrations. The second paper, in the series of the Homes of our Farmer Presidents, will be written by Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), subject, George Washington. The accompanying engraving will probably be as large as that of Jefferson's Home which was the first of the series, to wit: 27 inches long and 17 inches wide. These engravings of our Farmer Presidents are to be presented to all subscribers of the American Agriculturist as they appear. Price of the American Agriculturist, English or German, \$1.50 per year. We will club it with the SENTINEL for \$2.00 a year, each subscriber to receive both papers and the Special Engravings and Descriptions by American authors as they appear.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council held a meeting on Friday evening of last week.

Bank statement, \$1,885.20.

The petition of George McDonagh, asking a refund of \$11, paid by him as school poll tax, after he was 60 years old; referred back for Mr. McDonagh to make oath to.

Report of Marshall, showing licenses collected for May \$18, presented and order passed for \$1.80, his commission.

The following accounts ordered paid: W. S. Payne, & Co., \$41.94; John Driscoll, \$5; Collector of Customs, \$41.30; Express Company, \$3.70; A. Dunbar, Jr., \$10.50; William Smith, \$6; J. N. W. Winslow, \$3; John White, \$3; N. B. Railway, \$6.65; W. Brown, \$3.50; James Munroe, \$2.05; R. Geddie, \$4.13; J. H. Mitchell, 50 cents; E. P. Brodick, \$6; Cumberland Coal Company, \$31.

On motion of Coun. Slipp, seconded by Coun. Smith—

Resolved, that D. A. Grant have water at \$10 a year for blacksmithing, drinking and fire purposes, (not to include engine)

On motion Coun. Belyea, seconded by Coun. Slipp, the water rate for blacksmith shops is fixed at \$6 a year, including two fires.

On motion Coun. Gibson, seconded by Coun. Smith, water rate for George W. Connell's shop, for one year fixed at \$6.

On motion Coun. Dibble, seconded by Coun. Smith—

Resolved, that Mr. McKinley be paid \$10 in full for damages done his cow.

On motion of Coun. Dibble, seconded by Coun. Belyea, the Police Committee were instructed to enquire what it would cost to furnish the police with coats and caps and report.