

Mudwhacker Replies to "X."

To the Editors of the Carleton Sentinel:

It had not been our intention to keep up a lengthy correspondence with "X" relative to the Great Public Work being constructed by him at Centreville. Our primary intention being to answer "X" somewhat in accordance with the spirit of his own start out in the matter of the opening of the bridge connecting East and West Florenceville; and here we have to say that if "X" had never heard of East Florenceville up to the time of the said opening, then he is the most ignorant backlander that we have been able to find from that section; for East Florenceville has had a post office for years and been known as such, and when our sister village was united to us by so close, endearing and domestic an institution as this noble bridge, what more appropriate name than Florenceville Bridge could be had, and we further hereby pledge the sacred dishonor of a mudwhacker that if we have, in the said sister village, a specimen of the *genus homo*, who so closely resembles a specimen of the *genus sus* as does the writer "X," then we promise to catch and scald him and send the bristles to the worthy builder of the said sidewalk, to replace his own which, by constantly rubbing against (it would seem) all mankind, he runs in great danger of losing "*suum quique tributo*."

We know of no official who voted for one man and professed to vote for another, in fact, we flatly contradict the imputation of "X" in this matter; in this village it is well known where we are to be found; if "X" had not indulged so much in barking up two trees, the result of a late event might have been more satisfactory to George W. Ashington, the father of his country, &c., &c.

We do not know of any person in this village who took weapons for the purpose hinted at by "X," and did not properly use them, but we do know that "X" had about \$400 worth of weapons, furnished at the same time and for the same purpose, and he tried to accomplish this purpose with old accounts, teapots, ledger de main tricks, etc., etc., and what became of the weapons? Ah! echo answers what!

Also, the childish remark affecting a merchant who is stated by "X" to have picked up a letter and handed to a lawyer, is false as untruth can be. Does "X" think that a tissue of disgraceful charges asserted against others will condone, alleviate or erase his twenty years' record of political treachery and villainy? Why, if all that he writes were true, it would not make his chapter of events more honorable. Who is the serpent writhing in the dust, in this discussion? What was said or done at the opening of Florenceville Bridge, by the committee or their guests, that should prompt "X" to pen the miserable effusion which he did; was there any object in it, or was it merely a "writhing in his native serpentine dust?" He has not even the excuse of the treacherous moccasins snake, for it will not sting unless you tread on it; he has not the plea of the deadly rattlesnake, who will rattle and give you warning before he strikes; but he is like the deadly asp which, concealed in a flower, launches forth the tongue of death when you approach to inhale the fragrance you expect, rather than the venom you receive.

"X" denies, or rather does not acknowledge, that he got an invitation to the opening of the Florenceville Bridge; "he did get one"; and those who do not personally know "X" would think from his writing that he had some sense of principle, but those who do know him well know that he is as devoid of the article as an African bushman.

In closing, we dare "X" to meet us in the Doctor's office in Woodstock, and those parties who were entrusted with weapons will be there; we dare you, sir! come on, sir! and show where your \$400 worth of weapons went to!

So far, Mr. "X"; as the twaddle about the Centreville sidewalk goes, why it don't concern us; if it please you, go ahead; it don't displease us.

If you care for our criticism on the quality of your composition, here it is: it might be that of a very young school boy, or a Senator in his dotage, who had arrived at that stage or state by cultivating a venomous taste and

a vindictive nature, which by ricocheting against its objective point had, like the boom-rang in the rebound, struck your mind and left you the impotent wreck which "X" (yourself) proves you to be.

MUDWHACKER.

Electric Light

To the Editors of the Carleton Sentinel:

Woodstock is a thriving and rapidly-growing town and has some very fine public works, such as the new Water Works, on the bank of the river St. John, with pipes running all through the town, by which the greater part is supplied with water, and is one of the best works of the kind in either the United States or Canada. Woodstock, also, has fine bridges, fire department, R. R. Depot and connections, steamboat wharves, and many other works too numerous to mention, but in one thing it is far behind, and that is some method by which the streets and business houses can be lighted; the latter, of course, being supplied with the same at their own expense. A person travelling through the United States and visiting towns of little more than half the size of Woodstock will notice that they nearly all have some means of lighting the streets. Now, it would be very difficult and expensive for them to manufacture gas, lay pipes, &c., therefore they have, in most cases, adopted the best and cheapest method which is by Electric Light. In supplying Electric Light most of the expense comes from having to run an engine every night, hire an engineer, and supply fuel; but Woodstock has the advantage over most towns and cities in America, in having heavy moving machinery running the year around, which can be found in the new Water Works building, and I know that they have plenty of extra power, as I was told by the engineer who kindly gave me information concerning the power of engines, &c., while on a visit to the Works, that there was enough power to run four pumps such as the one used for supplying the town and, in case of fire in any part of the town, he could run the extra-large pump so that it would throw water with tremendous force from the hydrants without the least trouble whatever. Now, after the lights were once put up, the only expense attached would be to hire a man to go around to each light once a day and put new carbons in each lamp, which costs 1½ cents each, and requires two in a lamp per night. I was told by a large manufacturer that thirty lights could be put in running order, one on each block, for three thousand dollars, which would be only an item to that expended every year on public works in the town, and that would light the main part of the town thoroughly. Then by supplying extra lights for R. R. Depots, places of amusements, and any business house which cared to have them, or any place where private lights would be required, the town could get enough money in return at 50 cents per night to more than pay all expenses attached to lights, electric machines, &c. In putting up the lights the first thing that is required is to set up a pole where each light is wanted, and place the electric lamp at the top of each; then string a wire from one lamp to another and connect both ends with the dynamo or electric machine in the Water Works building; then connect a belt with the driving wheel of the electric machine and a rapidly revolving wheel about the engine or machinery; then as soon as the machinery starts, each lamp is lighted of itself and remains so until the electric machine is stopped. By lighting the town, it not only prevents the drivers and people from colliding with things, slipping on the streets and sidewalks, and, in wet weather, stepping in the mud while crossing the streets, and a thousand other things, but it also gives the town a right smart appearance. So, hoping that the people and officials of Woodstock will give this matter their consideration I remain, yours respectfully,

SETH R. MILBURY.

P. S. I will be happy to give any information concerning the above.
New York, August 7, 1886.

Peel or East Florenceville.

To the Editors of the Carleton Sentinel:

We have been very much interested of late in reading the literary profusions of your

many correspondents, but none more so than appeared in your last issue, the writer being S. G. Burpee, who appears desirous to give information to the "fearfully ignorant," and then says: "I have made up mails for Florenceville East for some twenty years." Mr. Burpee's word may be good authority upon some unimportant matter, but in this we would like to have some proof of the correctness of his statement. I have lived in the County some twenty years and every year during that time have had business relations over in Peel, directly opposite Florenceville; during those years and up to the time of building the railroad, it was called Peel, and when the station was established, if my memory serves me, it was called Upper Peel and so continued until quite recently. Mr. Burpee makes the bald statement that its called Florenceville East and, no doubt, expects everybody to believe it because he has said it. As he is anxious to enlighten the ignorant, the public would be pleased to know at what time and in what manner and who was the prime movers in having the name changed from Peel to Florenceville East, so that the public may govern themselves accordingly. Twenty years ago this place was designated by some as Perkin's Corner, by others as the Red Bridge; subsequently a meeting of the inhabitants was called, chairman and secretary appointed, and a resolution moved naming this village Centreville, the record of which was kept by the late W. D. Estey. Now if the same course was adopted in Peel, we would like to have the proof; if it was not, then it is idle to suppose that any one man can make so important a change and expect the public to accept it for future reference.

Yours,
GEO. W. WHITE.
Centreville, C. Co., August, 1886.

Salmon Fishing to be Prohibited.

To the Editors of the Carleton Sentinel:

In looking over the SENTINEL of July 31st I find that your Grafton correspondent wishes to have the fishery law changed so as to prohibit the setting of salmon nets and depend altogether upon drifting. Well, perhaps, this might do if there were any salmon to catch, but, as the river has been completely cleaned out and no more salmon to catch, it would be hardly worth one's time in setting or drifting. Now, Messrs. Editors, I wish to inform your Grafton correspondent that there will be a bill brought before the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick, to prohibit the capturing and killing of salmon, on the St. John river, for three years.

YORK CO. FISHERMAN.

Camp Fern Hill.

To the Editors of the Carleton Sentinel:

Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton, C. B., K. C. M. G., who but recently returned from England, where he was recuperating from the necessarily great strain upon his physical powers, consequent upon the late Northwest rebellion, is to day holding his annual inspection of the Infantry School Corps, in camp. The General has lost none of his vigor and cheerfulness since his last visit to Fredericton, although since then he has encountered many and grave difficulties. Honest determination and unselfish gentleness are the predominant facile distinguishments of the General.

Yours respectfully,
Aug. 4, 1886.
SOHEMA.

The Grand Lodge of Maine, I. O. of O. F., opened its 42nd annual session at Bridgton Monday morning. The attendance includes representatives from about two-thirds of the lodges in Maine. The committee on credentials reported about 225 Past Grands in attendance. The report of Grand Master Caper represented the order in a healthy and vigorous condition. The report of Grand Secretary Davis gives as the present number of lodges 112 and the number of contributing members 15,811, an increase of three lodges and 824 members. The relief disbursements of the year were \$47,000 and the current expenses exclusive of relief \$34,000, and the order has invested funds and securities amounting to \$446,344. The receipts for the Grand Lodge for the year aggregate \$2,236 and the disbursements \$2,517. The Grand Lodge available assets securities are valued at \$10,000.

BELFAST RIOTS.

The city of Belfast, owing to the wreck and ruin of houses, presents a deplorable aspect. It is feared that numerous deaths resulting from the riots have taken place which will never be heard of. The hospitals are taxed to their utmost to accommodate the large number of wounded persons in need of attendance. A painful feature of the riots is the number of children wounded. Train loads of troops are constantly arriving. The aspect of affairs was so threatening that the authorities ordered all taverns in the city to be closed. If the rioting breaks out again it is likely martial law will be proclaimed. During Monday two opposing mobs in an outlying district managed to elude the police, and returned to a sheltered field, where for an hour there was a desperate melee. Both parties claimed the victory. One witness declares that sixty persons fell, many of whom were dead. It was evident that each party intended to annihilate the other. The mobs were dispersed by the military and police. There are now 5,500 extra military and police quartered in Belfast, and more are coming. At two o'clock Monday morning a mob made a desperate attack upon the police with stones, badly wounding some of them. A serious melee took place on Park street; the furniture in many of the houses was broken up to make weapons for the mob. The heaviest fighting on Sunday night occurred in Springfield. It is stated that the battle was waged in regular guerilla fashion. It is rumored that sixty of the rioters were shot down, many of whom were killed.

New Brunswick Railway Company.

The annual meeting of this company was held in this city on Thursday last. The stockholders present were: Samuel Thorne, E. R. Burpee, C. W. Weldon, John McMillan. The report of the operations of the road submitted showed the gross earnings for the past year to have been \$956,944.52 all of which was spent on the road and equipments. The directors elected for the current year are: Samuel Thorne, J. Kennedy Todd, John S. Kennedy, D. Willis James, Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, Sir George Stevens, Hon. D. A. Smith, E. R. Burpee, C. W. Weldon, H. O. Northcote, John McMillan. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Samuel Thorne was elected president; J. Kennedy Todd, vice president; J. Alfred Seely, secretary-treasurer; F. W. Cram, general manager; W. T. Whitehead, land agent.—Globe.

Against Cremation.

A decree of the Sacred Tribunal of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition, under date of May 19, 1886, declares it illicit for Catholics to become members of societies having as their object the cremation of human bodies, and when the said societies are affiliated to the sect of Freemasonry they fall under the excommunication reserved to the Pope. The decree further inhibits the faithful from in anywise participating in or promoting the act of cremation, whether in leaving directions to that effect or in any other way. "The Holy Father, in confirming and sanctioning this decision of the Holy Office, has ordained communication of the same to the entire hierarchy of Christendom, in order that they may earnestly endeavor to deter the faithful from falling into the abominable abuse of cremating human remains."

Dearer Cottons.

A meeting of the cotton manufacturers of Canada was held at Montreal on the 10th inst., when every factory in the country, except Gibson's cloth mills, New Brunswick, was represented. Committees were appointed to fix the price of grey cotton, white cotton, colored cotton, dye colored cotton, and yarn. A scale of prices was adopted and other arrangements made which were deemed satisfactory to the trade. It is understood that the advance will be very serious—from 5 to 10 per cent. being spoken of.

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 cleansing of bedding, clothing, etc., and note how pleasant it will make the women folks.