

The Carleton Sentinel Supplement.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1886.

Invention.

We are in receipt of a copy of *Invention*, with a supplement, being a weekly journal published at London, England, and devoted to the interests of manufacturers, engineers, capitalists and scientists. This number contains a good deal of matter regarding Canada at the Exhibition which is of interest. Included is a large cartoon of Lithographic portraits of Canadians who have official relation to the Exhibition or are exhibitors there. The likenesses are good and among them are those of the Prince of Wales, Marquis of Lorne, Sir Chas. Tupper, Hon. David McLellan and F. B. Edgecomb, Esq.; the latter has a stall where Indian curios and articles of New Brunswick domestic manufacture are on exhibition and for sale. *Invention* says of Canada: "A conservative of opinions has pronounced the Canadian exhibit the most interesting of the whole of those remarkable collections from all our colonies which found a temporary home at this great colossal undertaking. Nor is this to be wondered at. The natural resources of its vast territory, the public spirit of its brave, industrious, and progressive inhabitants, and the start which the dominion has in age over most of the other colonies, all contributed to make the exhibit a grand one, worthy of a hard-working population of some five millions of inhabitants. It will be readily admitted that the exquisite timber trophy, and the produce trophy, are worthy of the Dominion, which, with its liberal and perfect institutions, its excellent geographical position, its immense coalfields, and prosperous trade and industry, bids fair in time to become the home of one of the most powerful nations of the world."

Giving a special article to New Brunswick the paper before us says:

The province of New Brunswick, although one of the smallest in the Canadian Confederation, is certainly one of the most active and enterprising, evidence of which may be seen in the fact that in proportion to population, she has the largest railway mileage of any province in the Dominion, and probably of any state or province on the American Continent. She has an efficient non-sectarian free school system, which is generally acknowledged to be the most practical and efficient in the world, and opens to every child the bright temple of knowledge without either class or sectional favour. Her Government is active and progressive, and therefore doing much to develop the resources of the country, especially those of agriculture. To this end it has a public stock farm to improve all kinds of live stock by the importation from Europe and elsewhere of the best breeds of horses, cows, sheep, pigs, etc. She was the first Canadian province to appoint in Great Britain a resident commercial agent to promote her trade, a step in which she was followed by the Dominion, and she stood alone in having at the Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition in 1884 a distinct display. The fishing interest of New Brunswick is very extensive, and the source of a large annual revenue, as her coast is one of the finest fishing grounds in the world. The city of St. John, the capital of the province, has a magnificent harbour, and has a large trade both by steamships and sailing vessels with all parts of the world; and as it is open all the year round, and by rail connected with every part of the American Continent, its commercial influence and activity will rapidly extend. St. John is one of the chief seats of the timber trade, and it is a pleasant feature in its commercial life that no vessel need leave its wharves without a cargo, vessels constantly being sent in ballast from New York, Boston, and other ports to St. John for cargoes. With such evidence of progress, we are not surprised that at the Colonial

and Indian Exhibition she has among her sister provinces taken a prominent place. Her trophy of economical woods is a striking feature in the Canadian Court, and undoubtedly the finest timber display in the Exhibition. The New Brunswick exhibit and products, when taken as a whole, will show the province has done admirably, and they certainly are set off to the very best advantage, and have been effectively advertised. The exhibits of cutlery, carriage springs, axles, brushes, textile fabrics, stoves, and all other New Brunswick objects are well labelled and artistically arranged.

Now all this is very nice and justifies the remarks we made last week. Such testimony from abroad must influence the minds of our people, even the most sluggish of them, in the direction of strengthening faith in our own country, which is what we most want.

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 soap.

Two Boys Murder A Girl.

A trial which has just taken place in the Pas de Calais, Paris, discloses in a striking manner the pernicious effects of certain kinds of literature on the weak minds of the young. Two cousins of 16, sons of comfortable farmers in the department, had been in the habit of reading sensational romances. One of them, named Clement Muchembled, fell in love with a girl of 15, named Marie Ledent, and their amours became the subject of some verses written at the carnival time by a local poetaster. These verses were rather uncomplimentary to Clement, who consulted his cousin Henry, a notary's clerk, about them. He had received his copy of them from Marie Ledent, with whom he was accordingly furious. The two cousins armed themselves with long knives, to be like Fenimore Cooper's heroes, and called themselves by two Indian names used by that novelist. They had at first intended to hang or shoot the girl Ledent as she passed through a forest, but resolved to dispatch her with the knives instead. They seized her one evening, and having cut her throat, gashed her body in 17 places. The young rascals had written a long account of the murder and the circumstances leading up to it, which they had entitled "A Horrible Drama." The production showed touches of naturalism worthy of Zola. The miscreants have been condemned to 15 years' penal servitude each, and their parents have to pay £320 to the father of the murdered girl.

Don't forget McKenzie when you want your sleigh painted. Loane's Factory, Connell St., Woodstock.

Mounted policeman G. W. Rowley, who was at Ottawa lately, states that about the middle of last August a party of mounted policemen, searching about Poundmaker's reserve for stolen horses, took advantage of the opportunity to try and ascertain how many Indians were killed at the Cut Knife Hill fight, between Col. Otter and Poundmaker. Beneath a mound on the battlefield they uncovered eight or nine bodies. Conducted by an old squaw they proceeded down the creek a short distance and by a small water fall found the remains of quite a number of Indians. The squaw told them that some thirty of the killed at Cut Knife had been buried there; she also said twenty-five or thirty had been buried in a coulee not far from Battleford. The Indian braves had done their utmost to conceal from the whites the number killed. Policeman Rowley says the Indians have been disappearing very fast lately, mountain fever having carried off large numbers during the past.

Ten pieces Cloth Dress Goods, former price 35 cents per yard, now selling at 20 cents per yard, at R. B. Belyea & Co's.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The *Century* for November is on our table, with a table of contents which for richness of quality, quantity and variety will meet the demands of all literary tastes. To show the unprecedented popularity of this periodical it is only necessary to say that its present issue will amount to a quarter of a million copies. The especially notable articles in this number are the opening numbers of a history of Abraham Lincoln; the battle of the first day at Gettysburg, and the initial chapters of Stockton's new story, *The Hundred Men*.

The *Phrenological Journal and Science of Health* for November, opens with a biographical sketch, and an admirable portrait of Edward S. Morse, President of the American Science Association. "George Elliott and Phrenology" is brief but interesting to all students of mind. "Familiar Talks with our young folks No. 11" is well illustrated and up to the standard established by the first of the series. "Thoughtful and Positive men" is a lengthy and logical article. Handwriting as indicative of character is considered in No. 8 of the series. "Our Mental Bureau" is unusually rich in items of general interest. The publishers offer very liberal terms to immediate subscribers for 1887, \$2.00 per year 20 cents per number Fowler & Wells Co., Publishers, 753, Broadway, New York.

The *Library Magazine* is now issued in Weekly Parts, these being at the close of each month brought together into a monthly Number. Those who receive the periodical week by week get for a cost of about two cents nearly as much of well-chosen and solid reading as most persons will have time to peruse. The issue for November 13 contains the following papers: An article by Mr. ARCHIBALD GEIKIE giving a full account of "The Recent Volcanic Eruption in New Zealand," one of the most remarkable of the modern phenomena of this class. An exhaustive paper by MR. ANDREW LANG presents a popular view of the "Egyptian Divine Myths." The Rev. J. G. WOOD, perhaps the foremost naturalist of the day, writes of *Man-eating Tigers*, in a graphical manner. A London Mechanic, gives a plain, almost homely account of "A Month in Search of Work," during which he traversed most of the great industrial districts of England. For \$1.00 a year *The Library Magazine* gives 1248 small quarto pages of such literary matter as here indicated. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, New York, offers a specimen copy free to any applicant, also, free, his wonderful "Literary Revolution," catalogue of standard books.

Godey's Lady's Book, is as usual ahead of all its competitors, having succeeded in doing what others have failed in, and secured a story for the January issue from the pen of the talented authoress, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland (sister of our President,) and a New York society letter from "Jenny June," the most popular fashion writer in America. While preparing a treat for the opening number of 1886, the December number has not been forgotten; it is a handsome holiday book full of attractions. A beautiful steel plate from an original subject, two colored fashion plates; a design for Christmas Church decorations, giving some seasonable effective and useful hints. A colored work page representing the end for a piano scarf numerous black fashions and work designs complete the illustrations. A fashion letter from a new correspondent in Paris promises to add many attractions to the fashion department. *Godey* proposes being ahead of all the fashion magazines for 1887, and bids fair to succeed. Now is the time to subscribe for the cheapest and best fashion magazine. Price \$2.00 per year. Liberal terms to club raisers and valuable premiums. Send for circular and specimen copy, 15 cents. *Godey's Lady's Book*, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

The Lion Growls.

We sincerely desire to live in amity with France, says the *London Standard*. But we cannot, and shall not, consent to ignore all the blood we have shed and all the money we have spent in doing good work in Egypt, in order to purchase French good will. If M. de Freycinet thinks he can rouse Europe against us, let him try. But, in doing so, he would be playing with edge tools. It is not the practice of this country, in times of peace, to try and promote combinations or alliances, whether of offence or defence

Still, it is a game at which England can play in case of necessity. And if France really thinks that she can purchase, by bold offers of compensation, powerful friends to help her against this country, she would soon find that she had been outbidden and outbargained.

England as A Fighting Power.

The *Economist* says:—"The statesmen of the Continent make no such mistake as their journalists do. They understand fairly well in what the strength of England consists. They know, to begin with, that war with her, so far beyond invasion as she is, might mean a struggle of years, during which the attacking State would suffer greatly in finance, in social misery, and in submission to the demands of other and more military States than England, which would be certain to take advantage of her embarrassment, and either satiate old grudges or vindicate old claims. Moreover, though the English army is small, it is not easily destructible, recruiting becoming more instead of less rapid with the interruption of commerce and the partial suspension of manufactures, and no European State is so far beyond competition as not to dread an enemy when assisted by a second enemy like England. There are no means of terminating her antagonism by any one tremendous blow. Above all, Europe is a small place, deeply indented by seas, and dependent for freedom of movement on transportation by sea."

A Canadian Lumber Syndicate.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 11.—Col. Platt B. Walker, a prominent lumberman, says a syndicate of Canadian lumbermen, with partners in this State, have acquired the title to about 500,000,000 feet of pine lumber in North-Western Minnesota, and are arranging to gobble up the rest of the vast timber belt of the northern slope, an area including one-half of the entire State. He charges that the clause in the sundry civil bill providing for a commission to treat with the Indians now occupying these lands, for their removal to White Earth agency was secured directly in the interest of this Canadian syndicate. Col. Walker adds that if these treaties should be made and confirmed, \$10,000,000 worth of Indian pine will certainly go into the hands of a foreign syndicate, and \$15,000,000 worth of lumber that Dakota and Minnesota will shortly need, will be owned by the same pool.

Earthquake Courtship.

That it is an ill wind that blows good to none was aptly illustrated in the case of a young Charleston, S. C., couple who were doing their courting in a back parlor when the shock came. Though badly frightened, the youth was equal to the emergency, and when the lights were extinguished, the air filled with dust and the walls rattling about him, he clasped the girl of his choice to his heart and exclaimed, "We will die together." Silence gave consent in the girl's case, and when the rest of the family made their appearance they found the twain locked in statueque embrace. Other lovers have "caught on" to the idea, and even as far north as our own town have learned to do the earthquake act.

96 Persons Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Advices have been received at Plymouth that the Chinese steamship *Takatsman* burst her boilers while running under high pressure in a gale off Nigata, and that 96 persons on board perished, including the officers, who were Englishmen.

The oldest town in the Dominion is Quebec and not Annapolis as some authorities claim. This latter town was the first founded, but is not in existence on its original site. Quebec was founded by Champlain on 3d July 1608, and the present Annapolis (previously Port Royal), by Charnisay, between 1632 and 1645. The ruins of the old fort are still to be seen.

Just opened: 25 Ladies' Dog Skin Sacques, finest lot ever shown in Woodstock, call and see them, at Hugh Hay's.