

THE CARLETON SENTINEL SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1886.

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The English and Foreign Press Comments.

In a recent issue attention was called to some of the opinions expressed by the London daily press in regard to the exhibition and the Canadian section. The London weekly journals have naturally less space to devote to a detailed notice of the various courts, and yet from them Canada receives adequate attention. The *Graphic* rightly finds in the Canadian section "less of the picturesque than of the practical." To the *Pictorial World* the Canadian display seems an "excellent show." To the *Architect* the range of Canadian exhibits is "very comprehensive"; the agricultural trophy is a "feature which once seen is not soon to be forgotten"; the furniture is thought but little of, though recent additions to this department would doubtless soften, if not reverse that criticism; the educational court of Canada is "the best in the whole exhibition"; and the collection of Canadian minerals "is one of the most comprehensive" in the building. *Life* regards Canada as "a really wonderful show—more utilitarian of course than that of India, but none the less full of varied interest." Even the *Mark Lane Express* is pleased. "Canada," it remarks, "makes by far the best agricultural display among the colonies and dependencies, though as an exporting country she is not the most important."

The provincial journals, also, are not behind in their appreciation of the commercial and political importance of the display. The *Birmingham Daily Post* says:—"More than a thousand individual Canadian exhibitors have come forward of their own volition to show at once the natural wealth of their territory and what industry and enterprise have done for its development. From its 3,000,000 square miles of territory, about equal to the extent of Europe, of late years traversed by that marvellous trunk railway, the Canadian Pacific line, come principally the fruits of virgin prairies and forests, with some remains of the rude arts of the Indian aborigines. . . . and the manufacturers of the leading Canadian cities exhibit largely." Another leading journal, the *Leeds Mercury*, remarks:—"Pushing Canada comes out bravely with agricultural products, and with machinery and implements too, being singular in this latter display, as the other colonies do not show a score of implements between them." The *Mercury* is, however, disappointed that Canada has not a more adequate dairy exhibit. "The display as it is," it concludes, referring to the whole exhibition, "must fill the ordinary visitor with astonishment, and make him proud of his birthright as a Briton. No other nation in the world could make such a magnificent display of its own products and manufactures." The *Edinburgh Scotsman* compares the Canadian with the Indian section. "India beams forth in all its Eastern splendour; Canada comes to the front as a country capable of great things waiting for the development which capital and population can only supply. The Canadian Court is thus the 'least showy of all,' but 'thoroughly practical'; and, it is added, 'strange, indeed, it will be if a visit does not serve as a surprise to those who only know Canada by name, and who look upon it as a vast land of forest and prairie, practically shut out from the rest of the world for a certain number of months in the year by the severity of its winters.'"

Taken as a whole the exhibition is highly creditable to the Dominion and to its Commissioner in this country, who has taken so much interest in its progress." The *Sussex Daily News* remarks:—"Canada makes a brave show. Its courts form a large exhibition by themselves." The *Nantwich Guardian*, viewing the Canadian exhibits as a whole, considers them "very interesting and decidedly English in appearance. The manufactures show that the industrial capacity of the Mother Country has been reproduced in the Daughter-land; and thus in economic matters we are in harmonious unity with our kindred in Canada as in matters touching the unity of the empire of Queen Victoria."

Foreign journals have also shown their appreciation of the importance of the exhibition. Among these is *L'Indépendance Belge*, of Brussels, which says:—"Canada, as large as Europe, covering an area of 2 1/2 million square miles, occupies a prominent place at the exhibition. Especially in agriculture does it excel. The trophy of grain and fruits is *Gemadise*, and one may say as much of the agricultural implements—tools so perfect and so superior to everything made in Europe, that economists are asking why its (Canada's) manufacturer's persist in sheltering themselves behind protective duties."

A splendid suit of clothes at Hugh Hay's for \$4.75. Call and see them and be convinced that we lead in clothing.

Searching for the Lost Tribe.

Some curious facts were brought out in a recent bankruptcy investigation at Sheffield, England. The debtor, John Unwin, described as a cutlery manager, was associated with a movement for identifying the British people with the lost ten tribes of Israel, and for some time edited a newspaper advocating the cause. A theory was set up that certain records, which would indubitably establish the identity of the lost tribes, were buried in the bill of Tara, in Ireland, and a large sum was subscribed by the supporters of the movement, known as the Tara Fund, for the purpose of making explorations, the debtor being the treasurer of the fund. The explorations have never yet been made, and on the petition in bankruptcy being filed, it appears that the debtor's property was fully mortgaged, and his furniture was subject to a bill of sale. The liabilities amounted to

£7,000, while the trustee had only been able to realize £41 for the whole of the available assets, in addition to which the debtor held shares of the nominal value of £2,000 in a patent pulverising company, for which no offer could be obtained. The proceedings had been pending three years, and the creditors having voted the whole of the realized assets to the trustee, as his remuneration, resolved by a majority to assent to the debtor's discharge.

Literary Notices.

Godey's Lady's Book for July opens its one hundred and thirtieth volume, and is an especially bright and handsome number. The frontispiece, entitled "The Wedding Day," is the companion picture to the one given in the June number. It is a pretty subject well rendered, and is made more attractive by being the subject of an original story from the pen of the well known author Augusta De Borna. Another pretty illustration, "The Old Story," is a quaint picture of cats, with a fascinating poem written by Mary E. Bradley. The colored and black and white designs give innumerable varieties of seaside and mountain costumes. "The Coronet of Thorne," by J. V. Pritchard, sustains its brilliant plot as the story nears completion. A bright translation from the German of E. Laddey, entitled "Found—Not Sought," is to be concluded in the next number. A variety of good short stories and poems complete a number that shows decided improvement under the new management. The subscription price to *Godey's Lady's Book* is \$2.00 a year, or \$1.00 for the remaining months commencing with the July number.

The July Number of *Harper's Magazine* is in every way a remarkable Number. It opens with a brilliant instalment of Mr. Warner's delightful summer serial "Their Pilgrimage," made still more delightful by Mr. C. S. Reinhardt's illustrations. This instalment introduces the reader to the charms of Narragansett Pier, the Isles of Shoals, and Martha's Vineyard.

For the most part the illustrated articles of this Number takes us out of doors. This is notably the case with Warner's story; Blackmore's charming novel, "Springhaven"; Mr. William Hamilton Gibson's "Singing Wings," beautifully illustrated from the author's drawings; and Mr. Henry P. Wells's "Salmon Fishing." Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's curious sketch, "A Night-monkey in the House," illustrated by J. C. Beard, is an indoor study, but a remarkable chapter in Natural History.

The "glorious Fourth" is fitly commemorated in Mr. Ballard Smith's paper, "The Gunpowder for Bunker Hill," effectively illustrated by Howard Pyle. This is really a novel chapter of our Revolutionary history, describing the capture of Fort William and Mary by General John Sullivan in December, 1774, four months before the battle of Lexington and six months before Bunker Hill.

The frontispiece to the Number is an entirely new portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the story of which is told in the Editor's Easy Chair. Mr. George William Curtis, in the Easy Chair, discusses John Gilbert's characterization of Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," literary and artistic criticism, and the pressure of "The Majority." Mr. Howell's Study this month is especially devoted to current dramatic literature. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner introduces a very entertaining Drawer, with a humorous dissertation on the relation of Government to low-neck dresses.

Price Reunion.

A gathering of the Price family in the Province will be held in Greenwich, Kings Co., on the 21 of July next. Among the other attractions at the reunion will be the distribution by the executors of the property of the late James Price, who died a few months ago without a will. There are many hundreds of the Price connection in different parts of the Province, and the distant relatives in this County hope to get enough out of it to pay their travelling expenses while attending the family gathering. The amount to be divided among this large family is said to be in the vicinity of \$50,000.—*Fredericton Gleaner*.

A cyclone occurred Wednesday night in Cook and Denton counties, Texas. S. L. Prigmore was fatally injured at Stoney, Denton county, and several lives are known to have been lost. Further West immense damage was done to crops and farm buildings. The storm passed on to Cook county. Reports from there are to the effect that it was the heaviest ever known. At Valley View a drug store was moved from its foundations and turned around, and other buildings had y damaged, while fences, orchards and grain stacks were carried away and scattered in every direction. Heavy trees were twisted off and carried away. Several lives are reported lost further West where the storm is known to have assumed the form of a full fledged cyclone. At Itaska two churches were blown down, several farm houses torn to pieces and a man named Joseph Fairchild killed.

The St. Louis *Republican* draws this picture of Maxwell:—"Without virtue, he lived virtuously among the virtuous, and without one genuine sentiment of religion, he seems to have lived religiously among the religious; but the moment he was separated from the influences which controlled his youth he figured as a past master in the arts of filth and falsehood and felony. A habitual liar for the sake of lying, a thief without scruple, a murderer without scruple and without compunction, he passed at one step to the lowest depths of criminal achievement."

A special from East Tawas, Michigan, says: "A terrific wind storm, accompanied by heavy rain, passed over here last night. It broke the United States signal staff, levelled Richard Bros.' large block of stores being erected, trees were blown down and a large quantity of lumber was blown into the bay. The residence of James Shaw was moved bodily off the sills and carried nearly 50 feet."

What is home without an Eagle Steam Washer.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council, His Worship presiding, with a full board, held a session on Monday evening.

Bank statement showed balance to credit of town, \$440 30.

On motion Coun. Smith, seconded by Coun. Slipp, the following passed:—Whereas a resolution was passed at last meeting calling in all the old Fire and Town Hall debentures and authorizing the Town Clerk to sign the notice of such debentures being called in; and whereas the notice should specify the several acts authorizing the said debentures to be called in and be given by the Town Treasurer; be it therefore

Resolved, that the Town Council do now call in the said debentures, and that the Town Treasurer be directed and authorized, in accordance with said acts, to give the necessary one month's notice in the newspapers of the town; also to give one month's notice of the calling in of the Water debentures from No. 1 to No. 65, inclusive.

A letter from John Thompson, asking to be assessed, referred to Finance Committee. On motion Nubert Brewer's name was removed from the roll of the Lower Corner Fire Company, and he was appointed a house man of No. 1 company.

On motion Coun. Slipp, seconded by Coun. McLeod, the Superintendent Water Works was authorized to extend the water pipe 180 feet along Cedar street from Chapel street.

On motion Coun. Dibblee, seconded by Coun. Slipp, the Water Committee was directed to report at next meeting the water extensions they deemed necessary on the Hoolton road, the lower end of Main street in Wellington Ward, the upper end of Cedar street and western end of Connel street.

On motion Coun. McLeod, seconded by Coun. Smith, the matter of Mrs. Churchill's claim against the town for damages was referred to a special committee. And on motion Couns. McLeod and Belyea were appointed said committee.

Petitions of James H. Dugan and Oscar A. Dugan asking a reduction of assessment and referred to the Finance Committee to report on.

Coun. Belyea reported that the Street Committee had examined Victoria street and were of opinion that it should be ditched and widened and a plank or gravel sidewalk built as far as the Presbyterian church, providing the finances will permit. Report received.

Street Committee was granted further time in which to report on River and Richmond streets.

Coun. Smith, from Finance Committee, reported that having examined into the matter of the petition of George McDonagh, they found, from the assessment books for the past ten years, that during that time McDonagh had not paid any school tax, and therefore recommended prayer of petition be not granted.

On motion Coun. Belyea, seconded by Coun. McLeod the report was received and ordered to be filed.

Petition of Garden Bros & Winslow, proprietors of the Opera House, asking that Marshall be instructed not to collect license from theatrical companies and others brought here by them, was read and on motion Coun. Smith, seconded by Coun. Dibblee, referred to Finance Committee to report on.

The Police Committee were granted another week in which to report on matter of clothing for policemen.

A number of bills were referred to the several committees.

On motion Coun. Smith, seconded by Coun. Slipp.—Resolved, that the Maritime Bank be authorized to pay all debentures called in; a list of said debentures to be furnished the bank by the treasurer and that the treasurer be authorized to give the bank receipts for all debentures paid by them as in the case of coupons.

Three cases American Kid Boots and slippers just opened at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

Simonds' Parish S. S. Convention.

As briefly stated last week, the annual meeting of the Simonds' Parish S. S. Convention, was held in the Methodist Church, Florenceville, on the 16th inst. While the attendance was not so large as could have been wished, it was as large, as under all the circumstances, was anticipated. The president, Mr. C. T. Hendry, presided. After singing and prayer, an appropriate address was made by the president, who referred to the organization of the Convention last winter, under circumstances not very encouraging. The number present at that time was small, but it was thought wise, though few in numbers, to organize, so that the Sunday school workers might meet together occasionally to consult as to how best the work might be prosecuted and Christ's kingdom advanced. The Parish of Simonds was small but could say, as no other, that the ground within her limits was fully occupied, there not being a place, so far as the speaker knew, where there was an opening for a new school. The chief question with them now was as to how their schools could be rendered more efficient; it was for this purpose the Convention was organized. The Executive had not drawn up any programme of proceedings; they had felt delicate in asking strangers to come, not anticipating the attendance would be large. Before proceeding to business, for the benefit of those who had not previously attended a Convention the President read the constitution.

Reports of schools from the representatives present were called for:—

Brother G. C. Turner, of the F. C. B. Sunday school, Middle Simonds, reported that his school kept open about six months of the year; the greatest difficulty experienced is in the indifference of the fathers and mothers; if these would identify themselves with the school it would supply just the help needed;

the school compared with other schools of the Parish.

The President remarked that he had visited the school referred to by Brother Turner and had been impressed with the absence of any class of small children.

Brother Samuel Taylor, Superintendent of Methodist school, Florenceville, reported his school kept open during the year, for the past two years; interest as strong as ever; attendance not quite so good this year as last, but regular; fully half the scholars were small children; if parents could be induced to take an interest in the school it would prove highly beneficial, as it was discouraging to find only four or five grown persons working in the school while the rest showed no interest; some way ought to be devised to induce more interest on the part of the older members of community.

Brother Thomas D. Brooks reported that through persevering efforts the Baptist school at Middle Simonds had been kept open all the year; attendance last winter not as large as previously; the want of interest shown by parents might account for the absence of small children as referred to; one difficulty was to retain the young men and women, who thought themselves too big to attend school; he knew of no better way to arouse people to a sense of their responsibility than by holding public meetings, at which could be discussed such topics as the importance of attending Sabbath school; the greater number that could be brought into a Sunday school, the greater the interest would be; in his school they were working as best they could, hoping for greater success in the future.

The President, reporting for the Baptist school, Florenceville, intimated that his school had been met and hindered by the same difficulties as had been referred to by others, the indifference of parents; another hindrance was the want of interest manifested by church members; his school for the past two or three years had kept open all the year around.

Election of officers was now proceeded with and resulted as follows:—C. T. Hendry, President; Thomas D. Brooks, V. P.; Wilbur Taylor, Sec. Treas. Members of Ex. committee—G. C. Turner, Samuel Taylor.

The meeting was now thrown open for general remarks, when an hour or more was spent very profitably in listening to practical addresses on various school topics, by the representatives present. James Watts spoke briefly on how Lesson Helps should be used. Brother G. C. Turner desired to see more cooperation among all classes in reference to Sunday school work. Especially capable in this work were the ladies, whose aid should be sought after to the fullest extent. Mrs. Johnston had been engaged in the school work for 23 years, and she loved it now more than ever; often there was only one beside herself to carry on the work of the school but they had worried on; tried to convince parents of their duty and now, while admitting that their efforts had frequently been very weak, she felt thankful that the school had not gone down entirely; she referred to the great influence that parents, by their habits, exercised over their children and the greater power they could wield by saying to children, "come," rather than "go."

Brother Hadley Taylor, gave an idea of how the school at Sackville was conducted; he dwelt on the importance there attached to missionary work, stating that the school contributed \$100 annually toward the support of a native missionary at Japan; he believed public meetings did much good to arouse public interest.

The president thought more attention should be given to teaching scholars the grace of benevolence; this in the past had been too much neglected.

Brother Thomas D. Brooks believed that Quarterlies and Lesson Leaves when properly used, in the same way for instance as one would use a commentary, Bible dictionary, etc., were of great value.

Mrs. Briggs spoke warmly in defence of Lesson Helps, but advocated their use as guides, rather than helps.

Mrs. Charles Holmes thought that great care should be exercised in the selection of library books; her first taste for romance reading was formed from perusing a Sunday school library book.

An invitation to hold the next session of the convention in the Baptist meeting house, Middle Simonds, was accepted, the time in September being left to the executive.

Convention adjourned by singing the doxology and the benediction pronounced by Brother Samuel Taylor.

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.

A Boston paper says, commenting on the Belfast riots:—"The anger shown against the constabulary was carried to a point which has not been paralleled by outbreaks in Limerick and other former centres of disturbance. To throw missiles at the guardians of public order to the tune of 'Rule, Britannia,' and 'God Save the Queen,' has in it the element of novelty, to say the least; but it exhibits a phase of Irish character which those who wish to properly understand the present Irish problems cannot afford to disregard. The talk about the sufferings that the Protestant Irish have had to endure from Roman Catholic persecution sounds queerly enough when at intervals the sound almost breaks in upon our ears of the guns of the soldiers and the police who are endeavoring to prevent the Protestant Irishman from sacking the stores and dwellings, and maltreating their Roman Catholic fellow citizens."

One Case American Gingham Handsome Patterns, to arrive this week at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

Gladstone's Campaign.

Our readers will be anxious to follow Gladstone in his triumphs and reverses of the great national campaign in which he has now entered. His send off was an encouraging one. The cable report from London, June 17, says:—

Gladstone started this morning at 11 o'clock on his Scotch campaign. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. Thousands of people congregated at the railway station to witness his departure. The crowd was simply enormous. It blocked and delayed the approach of the premier's carriage.—When Mr. Gladstone finally succeeded in reaching the station platform he found it packed with people, who welcomed him with enthusiastic cheering. At last he reached his seat in the special coach assigned for his conveyance. The window at his seat was open. When the crowd saw him through the window it set up another cheer which was repeated several times. The people appeared desirous of having the premier address them. He arose and spoke from the coach window. He thanked the people for the honor of their "extraordinary demonstration." He urged them not to hide from themselves the "bare question of the hour." "Attempts have been made," the venerable orator exclaimed, "and will be made to divert your attention from the real question at issue. This question is solely whether Ireland shall be trusted to manage her own affairs.—Those who deny Ireland this right admit that Canada and the other British Colonies enjoy such rights. Are we to trust our fellow subjects in Ireland and govern by love, or are we to adopt the policy of the government's enemies and introduce into Ireland government by force?" Mr. Gladstone then bade his hearers good bye, and the train moved away. Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering accompanied its departure, and hundreds of people, waving their handkerchiefs and hats and god-speeding the premier, ran along the platform beside the coach until the train outsped them.

At all stations along the premier's route, to-day, he was greeted with enormous crowds of people, and at many places he was presented with addresses and flowers. In many cases Gladstone responded briefly. His remarks were received with tremendous enthusiasm.

Bangs and Baldness.

We are sincerely glad that the fashion under the absolute rule of which women have been wearing their hair in bangs or almost entirely denuding their heads of hair, has changed. No matter to what extremes the god to whom nearly all women pay homage next directs; it can't be one either as hurtful or homely. A New York authority says in the subject:—

"There are scores of feminine foibles for which ample defenses can be made, inasmuch as they tend to enhance personal beauty, and that object attained even extremes are justifiable. With the frenzy for short hair no such apology is pertinent, for of sixty females who crop their wig five eight are scarecrows by daylight and nightmares to memory."

That is plain talk. But what are the women to do in view of the fact that hair is to be worn long and off the forehead. Will they have to resort to wigs or to a more free use of foreign locks. How we pity those who not long ago were justly proud of their "very nice" tresses "a thing of beauty," but who, yielding to the tempter robbed themselves, or allowed themselves to be robbed, of woman's great natural adornment. Yes, we pity them altho' it serves them right. If only sometimes the taste and judgment of husbands, fathers or brothers would be consulted!

Woman is rapidly winning her way in the English civil service. The census returns show that while in 1861 there were only 1831 women employed in the civil service, there were in 1881 no fewer than 7,370, and the numbers, owing to the growth of the post office system, are now much higher. The women clerks and accountants had in the same period risen from 404 to 6,414. It is a curious fact, of all the pursuits the employment society recognizes as suited to their clients, hairdressing is the only one which the census returns show to be passing out of women's hands.

A good pair Women's Serge Boots, only 40 cents at Hugh Hay's.

ST. JOHN MARKET PRICES.

Reported Weekly for the Carleton Sentinel by J. H. Allen, Produce and Commission Merchant, Market Building, St. John, N. B.

Butter in Firkins.....	\$0 15	— \$0 17
" Roll.....	11	— 20
Eggs per doz.....	10	— 12
Lard.....	6	— 8
Cheese, dairy.....	8 1/2	— 9
" factory.....	7	— 9
Beef.....	5	— 7
Mutton.....	13	— 15
Lamb.....	6	— 7
Pork, carcass.....	15	— 16
Turkey.....	50	— 60
Chickens, per pair.....	1 20	— 1 60
Potatoes, per bush.....	41	— 42
Oats, per bush.....	11	— 12
Hay, per ton.....	7	— 8
Hams, green.....	9	— 10
" smoked.....	70	— 90
Ducks, per pair.....	1 60	— 1 70
Buckwheat Flour, per cwt.....	2 00	— 2 20
" " Grey.....	4	— 8
Veal.....	10	— 10
Maple Sugar.....	1	— 1 1/2
Rhubarb.....	3	— 3 1/2
Onions per lb.....	20	— 25
Strawberries qt.....		