

The Carleton Sentinel Supplement, April 24, 1886.

Sunday School Column.

LESSON CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

1. April 4.—The Word made Flesh. John 1: 1-18.
2. April 11.—The First Disciples. John 1: 35-51.
3. April 18.—The First Miracle. John 2: 1-11.
4. April 25.—Jesus and Nicodemus. John 3: 1-18.

Secretaries of Parish Sunday School Conventions should send a notice of the proposed meetings of their Conventions to Geo. L. Holyoke, County Secretary, Woodstock, and notice of the meeting will be given in the S. S. Calendar in the Press and Sentinel.

A PROMINENT, if not the prominent complaint made against the local government, by candidates and others in opposition, is that the Legislative Council has not been abolished. Indeed, it is somewhat strange to find a government on trial, not for what they have done but rather for what they have not done. With regard to the Legislative Council, we have full sympathy with all who desire to see that institution go, and we believe that many members of the government have all along been of that way of thinking. Some it would seem have hesitated, not feeling assured of the views of their constituents. Of this number the Pro-Secy. appears to be one. Well, we think after the present canvass and general, almost universal, declaration of public opinion, there will remain, no doubt, in the mind of any but that the new house will not only be prepared to back the government but, even more emphatically than at the last session, will, if the government don't move with energy, seek to bring the matter to a crisis.

We quoted from the *St. Croix Courier* last week an article favorable to the local government. In a later issue of that paper, which in dominion politics is Conservative, we find the following plain and direct testimony:—

Although we hear the complaint raised that the Blair government have abused their trust, have been extravagant and careless in the expenditure of public monies, we must confess that we find no grounds to sustain such charges. Were we to find the government guilty of gross injustice towards the people of this province, we would lose no time in indicating its supporters before the bar of public opinion, and using our influence towards diverting them of the powers and privileges enjoyed during the past four years. But we find nothing in the policy of the Blair government to warrant such a course. In our judgment they have exercised their powers in the interest of the province. In the management of the finances their policy has been one of retrenchment and judicious expenditure and in the matters of reform they have labored zealously to effect those changes which in any way would serve the public interests. With such a record before them their supporters need not feel alarmed as to the result of the forthcoming elections.

Gents neck-ties and gloves in light shades and tints to match at R. B. Belyea & Co's.

MINNESOTA was the scene of a terrible cyclone, on the 15th., the nature and extent of which are described as follows:—

St. Cloud, Minn., April 15.—Sixty-seven persons were killed and one hundred and forty injured by the cyclone, which yesterday devastated the towns of St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids and Rice Station, divided as follows: St. Cloud, 15 killed, 40 injured; Sauk Rapids, 30 killed, 100 injured; Rice Station, 22 killed, number of injured unknown. The cyclone came southeast and moved in a northerly direction until it reached the river where its course was diverted, and it followed the river banks until it reached Sauk Rapids, where it diverged to the left, passing directly through the center of that town. The utmost excitement prevailed. Women and children fled from their houses and rushed aimlessly about in the midst of a dark cloud of dust, and an avalanche of board and brick. Men lost their presence of mind and stood in silence and inactivity in the presence of the wind demon. It was hardly noticed before it was on the city in all its fury. People were not warned of their danger, and they fell like grain stalks before a reaper's sickle. The portion of St. Cloud struck by the cyclone was the southwestern and residence portion occupied by the laboring class of people, a majority of them being foreigners, employed on the railroads. Their dwellings were light-built houses and became an easy prey. The earth was ploughed up in the line of the cyclone, and the path over which it passed to the depth of nearly a quarter of a mile looked as though it had been upheaved by a terrible volcanic eruption. Baines was promptly telegraphed to for medical help, and she immediately responded by sending a dozen physicians and surgeons by a special train, but it was late in the evening when they arrived on the scene. St. Paul and Minneapolis were also appealed to, and a special car was sent out with twenty-three surgeons and physicians for the scene of the disaster. After dark rain poured in torrents, and the scenes amidst the ruins were impressive and terrible. On arrival of relief train with surgeons, work was at once begun to relieve the wounded. The dead were taken to Little Giant engine house and stretched out on the floor, while the wounded were sent to St. Benedict hospital, where they were cared for by a corps of physicians

and nurses. There were 28 wounded stretched out on cots in various wards, and every facility of the hospital was tested to its utmost to fill the requirements. The scene in the hospital was heartrending—men, women and children lay in broken shapes, bathed in their own blood, and faces blackened and grimy, and arms and legs broken, scalps torn and body lacerated. The scene at the engine house was horrible. Eighteen lifeless bodies were stretched on the floor in two rows, draped in sheets and blankets. The bodies presented a terrible spectacle. The clothes they had worn were torn into shreds. A report which came from Rice's Station, about 12 miles from here, was that a house in which there was a wedding party, was struck by the cyclone and twenty people killed, including the bride and groom. This has not yet been verified, but it is certain that there was considerable loss of life in the village. The loss to this city is estimated at \$150,000.

Sauk Rapids, Minn., April 15.—The cyclone struck this city shortly after 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and in just six minutes the best portion of the town was in ruins. Not a single business house was left standing on the main street and many residences are demolished. The wind came from the southwest and swept everything before it for a width of about four blocks. The Northern Pacific depot was literally blown away and a large number of freight cars overturned upon the tracks. At the present time two dead bodies have been recovered and a number of people were injured. The spectacle is a sad one, people being not only deprived of their friends but of all their earthly possessions at the same time. The total loss of property is not less than \$300,000.

Chicago, Ill., April 15.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Council Bluffs special says: A cyclone struck the town of Council Bluffs yesterday afternoon and laid it in ruins. The telegraph wires are all down. Fifty houses were blown down.

The *Boston Herald* in a Critique on Lord Randolph Churchill's speech on the Irish question says:—

No English public man would pretend for a moment to cast such doubt upon the political capacity of the people of England. Where in the world could a more striking example be found of the entire infidelity of written guarantees and constitutions than is afforded by the political experience of the English people? It is possible for parliament at any time to do away with what may now be assumed to be the action of royalty. It could, by a statute, deprive every land owner in the United Kingdom of his possessions. It has the power to make social or political reforms by the side of which anything that the Congress of the United States or the legislatures of any of our different states could do seems petty and insignificant in the extreme. But because it possesses this Imperial authority, it is not to be assumed that the power thus possessed will be recklessly and unwisely used? On the contrary, has not English political experience demonstrated that the sense of responsibility which comes with the possession of political power has tended to make men cautious and prudent in the use of the latter? Lord Randolph Churchill would not deny the force of the reasoning when applied to England, and it is only because of race prejudice and political passion that he is unable to concede the possession of similar aptitudes to the Irish people.

Largest stock of brussels, tapestry and all woolen carpets in town at Hugh Hay's.

Canterbury Station Items.

Mr Benjamin Leary of McAdam Junction died on Tuesday afternoon after an illness of 5 months. The deceased was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland and came to this country in the year 1829. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Church. He was 84 years of age. On Thursday, his remains were brought to Canterbury and interred here.

(From another correspondent.)
Intending breeders will regret to learn that the Hambletonian Stallion *Johannie G*, owned by H. N. Grant, will be sent to Truro, N. S., the coming season, to be handled for speed by A. L. Sipp. This young stallion first gained a reputation as a trotter by winning in straight heats both the races in which he was entered in the season of 1884; he is a son of Bay Douglass, by Robt R. Morris, by independent, by Rysdyke's Hambletonian; 1st dam, Island Maid, by McGinnis pony; 2nd dam by F. ying Frenchman. As indicated by his pedigree, he is closely related to some of the fastest stock in the country. That he transmits his free, open, elastic gate to his progeny may be seen in the fine stepping colts by him, among them that owned by E. London; as the dam of this colt is by Mambrino Charts, 2:30½, it will in all probability be a fast one.

Canterbury Lodge I.O.G.T. is in a flourishing condition. The members intend holding a concert early in June, the object being to raise funds to assist in building a sidewalk the village stands greatly in need of.

The best place to buy red tickings is Hugh Hay's.

Benton Items.

April 20th, 1886.

The weather has been very fine here of late. The mill started on Monday and the times are quite brisk.

Mr. John Moxon who lives on the "Ridge" near here is seriously ill.

The people of the "Ridge" are building a Church 24x34; the frame was raised to-day.

The party that left here for the west a few days ago had a narrow escape; the train that took them was only four hours ahead of the ill fated train that was wrecked near Boston a few days ago.

Your correspondent visited Mrs. C. E. Grosvenor's Conservatory at Canterbury recently where he saw a large and beautiful variety of plants, flowers, &c. Persons wanting anything in this line had better call at the Conservatory.

Upper Brighton Items.

The F. C. B. church of this place is undergoing considerable repairs. In a few days anyone passing through Upper Brighton will hardly be able to recognize the building as that of the old one renovated, so fast is the work being pushed through.

A few days since A. W. Rideout, Esq., lost a very valuable horse, about 8 years old. In the evening the animal was seized with severe pains, and before morning, to stop the sufferings of the horse, Mr. Rideout killed him.

The sublime spectacle of the thunderous breaking up of the ice in the river, was witnessed by many on last Sunday evening. Whether the river committed as great a sin by "running out" as that of Mr. Gillmore's hen, which laid an egg, on Sunday, we cannot say; but many good people were eager to look upon the grand annual occurrence, and among them, we are sorry to say, were several followers of the Opposition, who had hoped to see the Florenceville bridge take another passage down river.

The farms in Upper Brighton are, without any exception, fertile, well worked, and consequently well paying. To cite an example of the productiveness of the soil: Mr. A. W. Rideout, this spring, threshed from a sowing of 5 bushels wheat 91 bushels; from a sowing of 106 bushels oats 1516 bushels. We might give more examples, but are without the exact figures. Among the most successful farmers of the place may be mentioned: Mr. J. C. Cooper, Mr. A. W. Rideout, Mr. S. E. Campbell, Mr. Chas. Chase, Mr. David Day, Mr. Alex. Rideout, Mr. Geo. Nevers, Mr. Samuel Bartlett and Mr. Ephraim Hallett.

Brighton parish can now boast of two aspirants to Legislative honors. Whether either of them will be successful is somewhat doubtful, though the prospects of Mr. Gillmore are becoming brighter every hour.

It is to be hoped that the voters of this parish as well as of all the other parishes of the county, will, in their choice of a candidate, follow the principles laid down by Aristotle. This learned Stagirite says, "There are three qualifications which should be possessed by a man aspiring to fill an office of state: First, he must be well disposed, and prepared to support the established Constitution of his country; second, he ought to have a special aptitude for the office which he fills; and third, he should have the kind of virtue and love of justice which suits the particular state in which he lives."

Ladies four clasp kid gloves in evening shades and Tans from 5½ to 7½ at R. B. Belyea & Co's.

Sommerville Items.

April 20 1886

Farming has commenced here.

We are glad to be able to state that Miss Edie Rideout is recovering from a severe attack of acute rheumatism.

Our school though small is in a flourishing condition. The teacher, Miss O. Smith, is very much beloved.

There is to be a basket sociable at the school house on Friday evening, 30 h ins. All are invited.

Mr. Elisha Sipprell and family left here on Thursday last for Butte City, Montana.

We have a mutual improvement society here, which is doing a good work.

The ferry between here and Hartland is running again.

Latest Novelties in ladies and Misses, American kid slippers, just opened at R. B. Belyea & Co's.

Madawaska Items.

April 20, 1886.

Water rapidly rising. Ice moved in many places. Fears are entertained for the Grand Falls Railway Bridge on account of the lowness of the ice piers and their proximity to the main abutments; unless it becomes cold enough to check the water, the freshest ice may be higher than for many years, and much damage may ensue to bridges, mills and dams.

Neddeau, Theriault and Lynott were nominated yesterday. Neddeau's sickness may give his opponents some advantage, although his character stands good and his supporters loyal.

Tourists in want of trunks and valises call at H. Hay's.

Waterville Items.

The young peoples prayer meeting held here on Friday nights are well attended.

Dr Atkinson, candidate at the coming election, passed through here one day last week distributing his card as he went along.

On Friday night last some dogs killed four sheep for Mr. Linus Seely.

We regret to learn that Mr. James McLeod is not improving in health.

Rev. G. Foster commenced special services at 3rd Tier on Monday night.

For lace curtains and curtain nets call at Hugh Hay's.

Harper's Magazine for May is in every way a strong Number. The frontispiece is an engraving by Closson from "Faith," a painting by E. ARMITAGE, R. A., one of the illustrations for an article by WILLIAM H. INGE, entitled "Portraits of our Saviour"—a beautifully illustrated paper on a subject especially interesting to the Christian reader and to the artist.

The Number opens with an entertaining description of the "fashionable arrangements," that make up what is known as "The London Season"—illustrated by eleven characteristic pictures drawn by GEORGE DU MAURIER.

The second part of Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WALKER's story, "Their Pilgrimage," is located in the Catskills. This story of summer life at American pleasure resorts is unique in its conception and is admirably well executed. Mr. REINHART's spirited drawings add greatly to its interest. Passing from this to Mr. BLACKMORE's novel "Springhaven," the reader cannot fail to be delighted with the author's quaint and charming description of English country life. The story is illustrated by ALFRED PARSONS and FREDERICK BARNARD.

The Number contains another instalment of

"She Stoops to Conquer," with Mr. ABBEY's illustrations; and Lieut. H. LEMLY, U. S. A., contributes an amusing and truthful Indian sketch, illustrated, entitled "The Story of Feather Head." Poems are contributed by PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE, JULIET C. MARSH, and MRS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. Mr. CURTIS, in the *Easy Chair*, discusses the de-thronement of Italian Opera in New York, gives an interesting retrospect of Columbia College, and pays a graceful tribute to the late John B. Gough. Mr. HOWELLS, in the *Study*, continues his discussion of Literary Fetchism and of the Destiny of poetry.

The *Drawer* is full of interesting anecdotes.

Ladies congress serge boots only 45 cents, at R. B. Belyea & Co's.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 15.—In the house of commons Mr. Orton introduced a bill to amend the Scott Act so that light wines and beer be exempted from its prohibitory clause.

On the third reading of the bill providing for the disposal of fines and forfeitures in certain cases, largely arising out of the Scott Act, Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment suspending the operation of the bill until the end of the next session. He denounced the bill. On division, the amendment was lost by 106 nays, to 47 yeas.

The bill respecting summary proceedings before justices and other magistrates was read a third time.

Hon. Mr. McLellan moved the house into committee of supply.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) rose and spoke for two hours and a half, denouncing the government's Northwest policy, and charging it with appointing immoral whites as employees. He said that the government agents had robbed, swindled, defrauded, debauched, frozen and starved the Indians, and produced a mass of evidence, sustaining every charge, and concluded by moving in amendment that the administration of Indian affairs in Manitoba and the Northwest territories, under the present government, has been characterized by extravagance, mismanagement, incapacity and culpable neglect.

Sir Hector Langevin charged that this opposition produced this amendment because Sir John was sick and absent. There was, however, sufficient sense of justice in the house to vote down the amendment.

Mr. Peterson of Brant read from returns just brought down, showing that Dr. Girard, the government physician, had reported a number of deaths among the Indians, due to rotten food supplied.

Dr. Ferguson (Leeds) and Mr. O'Brien spoke in defence of the government, and Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) and Mr. Wats n against.

The division resulted in 65 yeas and 114 nays. There were eight bolters voted against the government, and Hon. Peter Mitchell.

April 19.—A resolution, affirming the desirability of having shorter speeches in debate, was agreed to.

Mr. McCraney moved a series of resolutions respecting the cos of the governor general's main enance, Rideau hall repairs, staff and travelling expenses, &c. A debate took place upon each of these resolutions, in which the growing expenditure attached to government house and its maintenance was a talked. Most of these motions were refused upon the ground that the expenditure of the sums voted for these services was entirely the governor general's own private business. In the course of the debate it came out that at Rideau hall has year three new pianos were bought and three other pianos hired, making for music alone in one year an expenditure of \$2,900, up to 1882 no less than \$52,000 were spent on gardening and upon the grounds at Rideau hall; \$8,000 went for fuel and light for the hall alone. Speeches were delivered by members upon both sides of politics, including Messrs. Woodworth and Landry of Kent, questioning the wisdom of permitting these large expenses to go unchecked. One member said he did not blame the governor general or government but there were half a dozen dukes who were running Rideau hall at a great cost to this country.

Mr. Blake said that it was certainly the understanding originally that \$50,000 was not only to cover the salary, but substantially cover the expenses as well. But item by item the cos had been increased, in violation of this understanding, until to day the expenses aggregate \$30,000 annually.

One speaker brought out that since confederation the repairs and maintenance of Rideau hall had cost the country one and a quarter million dollars. Out of seven millions in this connexion only two were carried.

Job lot of remnant room papers only 5 cents a roll, at R. B. Belyea & Co's.

London, April 15.—The house of commons having voted permission to Mr. Gladstone to introduce his bill for the better government of Ireland, the official text of the measure is, to-day, made public. It debars the proposed Irish parliament from legislation concerning the statutes dignity or succession of the Crown; from passing laws affecting peace or war; the army or navy; militia or volunteers, or the defence of the realm, and from taking any action concerning the foreign or colonial relations of the empire. Among other subjects placed beyond the power of the Irish government to deal with are the dignities, titles and honors, prizes and booties of war, offences against laws of nations, treason and alienage, naturalization, copyright, patents, mails, telegraphs, coinage, and weights and measures. The bill further prohibits Ireland from doing anything to establish or endorse any religion, or to disturb or confer any privileges on account of religious belief, and also forbids it to impose customs or excise duties. The queen is given the same prerogative to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Irish legislature as she has with respect to the imperial parliament. To her majesty is also reserved the power to erect forts, arsenals, magazines

and dockyards. The Irish legislature is permitted to impose taxes to be paid into the consolidated fund to defray the expenses of the public service in Ireland subject to the provisions of the Irish land purchase bill, but is not to either raise or appropriate revenue without the Queen's recommendation made through the lord lieutenant. The church property in Ireland is to belong to the Irish people subject to existing charges. The executive government of Ireland is vested by the Queen in the lord lieutenant, who will govern with the aid of such officers and councils as the Queen may appoint, and will give or withhold the Queen's assent to such bills as the Irish legislature may pass.

The absence of modifications of the home rule bill disheartens liberals and a movement is on foot to obtain Mr. Gladstone's assent to the introduction of a motion asking the house of commons, before second hearing of the bill to adopt a resolution simply affirming the necessity of establishing a legislature at Dublin.

London, April 15.—Sir Wm. Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer introduced the budget in the house of commons this evening. He stated that the expenses for 1885-86 were \$1,398,327 less and receipts \$1,208,699 less than the estimates made by Mr. Childers a year ago making an actual deficit of \$2,642,943 instead of \$2,827,171 as estimated. The decrease in revenue was most marked in the case of alcohol. Within a decade there has been a decrease in revenue from alcohol of \$4,500,000. This has been due to changes in the habits of the people and has been concurrent with an enormous increase in the revenue derived from the comforts of life. There has actually been no substantial decrease in the sources of revenue except in the case of alcohol. For the fiscal year 1886-87, the expenditures are estimated at \$90,428,599, and revenue at \$89,885,000. No further changes are proposed in taxation, which government regrets its inability to reduce. The house adopted the budget.

The budget presented is the simplest ever introduced, and appears to give satisfaction to the members.

The *Daily News* believes that the proposed land purchase loan has been reduced to \$60,000,000 since Gladstone's scheme was first drafted. The *News* admits that the country is not ripe for home rule in Ireland, although it regards the Premier's scheme as one of the most consummate pieces of constructive statesmanship that even Gladstone himself ever presented.

Montreal, Que., April 15.—A public meeting, thoroughly representative in its character and attended by the mayor, aldermen, members of parliament and leading citizens, was held in Nordheimers Hall, to-night, and resolutions passed endorsing Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill.

A good stylish suit of clothes for \$6 00 at Hugh Hay's.

While many New Englanders are declaring that the Canadian fishery is of no value to the United States, yet, as soon as regulations are made by the Canadian Government, which practically test the truth of that statement, the New England politicians like Senator Frye, raise their voices in tones loud enough to proclaim the fact that stringent rules excluding the American fishermen from our waters are not satisfactory to the American fishermen. It has been strongly urged against the plan of a commission to settle the fishery question that the Americans do not want our fisheries. But when they are excluded from them, Senator Frye sets up a dismal and prolonged wail which resounds all along the coast of New England. If our fisheries are of no value there can be no harm in keeping the American away. If they are of value, as now seems clear, from Mr. Frye's noise, why does Mr. Frye object to any attempt at an amicable arrangement?—*Globe*

NEW AND Fresh Goods

—ARRIVING WEEKLY AT—
Apothecaries' Hall,

CONSISTING OF
Fine Drugs and Chemicals;
Surgical Appliances;
Toilet Goods and Perfumery;
Patent Medicines, all kinds;
Horse and Cattle Medicines;

Druggists' Sundries, in great variety, at

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Seeds sent by mail, postage paid, 40 cents a dozen; 25 cents a half dozen, less quantity at 5 cents a package.

Seeds by the ounce or pound at lowest rates.

Choice Timothy, Clover, Barley, Vetches, &c., &c., to arrive in One Car.

H. Paxton Baird,

Druggist and Seedsman.

Woodstock, April 8th, 1886.