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TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 not paid in advance.

Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents first insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

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The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

SENTINEL Office, in Vanwart's Brick Building, King street, up stairs.

Carleton Co. Teachers' Institute.

The tenth annual meeting of the Institute convened in the Grammar School, Woodstock, 22nd inst. at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The members joined in singing an opening hymn, Miss Lizzie Estey presiding at the organ.

President S. D. Alexander then addressed the Institute, extending a greeting to those present. Referring to the omission of providing a public meeting for the evening, he recommended the holding of one next year. Later, the Institute adopted the recommendation, and the executive committee are to arrange an attractive programme for the occasion next year. The enrolment fee was fixed at 25 cents. The secretary's report showing a balance on hand of $11 55, was referred to an audit committee and found correct. Proceeding to the election of officers, the following was the result: Mr. Louis E. Young, president; Mr. Frank A. Good, vice-president; Mr. W. T. Kerr, secretary, and Miss Ada M. Everett and Miss Mary Burpee, additional members of the Executive. The retiring president was tendered the thanks of the Institute for the able manner in which he had filled the office. The incoming president thanked the Institute for the honor done him, and asked for their co-operation in making the present gathering a success.

A committee on music and entertainment was appointed consisting of Messrs. Chas. McLean, J. T. Horsman, and Misses Lizzie Estey, Laura Colpitts and Ella Smith. The Question Box committee were,—Miss Hovey, Mrs. Cupples, Miss Dow, S. D. Alexander and Amasa Plummer. Several questions were answered by the committee with great advantage to the teachers. One, "Can a noun be seen or heard?" provoked considerable discussion and awakened much interest on the part of the members.

The secretary placed before the Institute the Hand Book on New Brunswick by C. H Lugrin, Sec. of Agriculture, and pointed out its value as an excellent medium for the acquisition of full information regarding our Province.

The second session opened at 2 o'clock with music. Mr. J. T. Horsman, A. B, read an interesting paper on "Teaching arithmetic in primary and intermediate grades," exemplifying his subject with the aid of the black board. Mr. S. D. Alexander opened the discussion on the subject, by emphasizing the importance of attending to the details of the work. Mr. Chas. McLean noted the importance of careful teaching in the subject. Too much time should not be taken in attempting to have the children understand the minutiæ of the principles that govern the rules, such as in notation, these coming later to the pupil as he advances. Inspector Oakes asked teachers to impress on their scholars the eternal truth of numbers. The teacher who sets down on the board for his younger scholars columns of figures makes a mistake. They should be arranged horizontally, and of different values, with the plus sign between them. In Reduction, have the scholars write the answer in concrete form. In Interest, observe one rule only, and not a multiplicity.

Ex-Inspector W. G. Gaunce, who arrived during this discussion, was warmly received. He expressed his pleasure in meeting so many of his former associates in the work. He noticed many changes in the constitution of the Institute, many familiar faces being absent while strange ones filled their places. He regretted to see so few male teachers present, and hoped it was not an index that they were dropping out of the profession. Briefly referring to the discussion in hand, he pointed out that teachers should insist upon exactness in the work. A near approach to the answer is not sufficient. He deprecated the teacher doing the work of the pupil. It was the teacher's duty to teach; the pupils to do. Inspector Oakes reported to the Institute the success attending the work of Arbor Day this year. The reports from the teachers of his district, which includes York and Carleton Counties, with the exception of the three upper parishes of this county, show that the day was very enthusiastically observed. He stated that, approximately, 2,100 trees had been planted, 200 shrubs set out,—that many of the grounds had been ploughed and seeded, and that many fences had been erected. The time for adjournment having arrived, the Institute closed this session by singing "Scatter seeds of kindness."

On Friday morning the Institute opened at 9.30 o'clock with singing, "What shall the harvest be?" Roll called and minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Inspector Oakes opened the discussion on "Developing ideas of pupils regarding the legislative functions of the Dominion, Province, County, Parish and School District." He found much misapprehension on the part of scholars in reference to the government of the country. He would lead pupils to understand from recent elections how our lawmakers were appointed. He pointed out that the representatives are but our agents. The pupil must obey the law, as he has helped to make it. What is a law? Deduce it from school experience. We meet at 9 a. m. and dismiss at 4 p. m, which is a law. Hence a law is a rule of action, and for the government of individuals. The municipality is a sub-division of the Province, and its members are to the county what our legislators are to the Province. The school district was another and smaller division, of which the school house may be said to be the capital. There is a government in the school, the pupils being the empire, and the teacher the governing head. He came closer in his subdivision when he stated there was a government in each heart, and that Christ should be King there. This excellent address of which the foregoing is but a brief summary, was warmly received. The subject was further discussed by the president, secretary, Chas. McLean, J. T. Horsman, S. D. Alexander and W. G. Gaunce, who addressed himself to the subject with all his old time ardor and eloquence. The Institute voted by an almost unanimous vote that these ideas can be best taught the pupil through the ascending scale.

The choir now sang "Sweet Rest at Home."

Mr. W. T. Kerr then proceeded to open the subject, "Classification of Ungraded Schools." The speaker first showed the importance of regular classification of pupils. It was the basis of successful teaching. The teacher's energy is conserved and his usefulness increased when he reduces his classes to the minimum. Our Course of Instruction provides for four grades in country districts, and the teacher who simply, in order to obtain credit for an apparent advance of pupils, places them in higher grades, does injustice to nine-tenths of his pupils, while not benefiting those advanced. The speaker claimed that where the pupil had been thoroughly grounded in the work of the fourth grade, it was his duty to seek further development in the Superior School, which had been established for the accommodation of such. In mixed schools advantage should be taken to amalgamate the classes for review and drill. In the elementary arithmetical rules there should be more drill than there is. This can also be done by having the advanced scholars of a class take turn in drilling the class on work already accomplished under the teacher's directions. Advanced scholars, with advantage to themselves, may correct the written work of the juniors. The teacher should not be afraid to accomplish extra work outside of the regular hours. The black board well filled before the opening of school, and slate exercises examined after hours, will repay the teacher in the end for the extra put in. A daily working programme, to be changed occasionally, relieves the teacher of much worry. Dismiss primary pupils early. As determined at an earlier Institute, be satisfied to hear the 4th standard read three times a week.

The time having expired there was no opportunity for discussion on this important topic.

Inspector Oakes then addressed himself to "How physics may be easily taught in common schools." His lesson was a practical one,—experiments being made before the teachers. The lesson took in the following heads, with sub-divisions, the experiments made impressing the facts strongly on the minds of the teachers:—

Force, gravity, magnetic attraction, electric attraction, capillary attraction, elasticity of air, pressure of air and upward pressure of liquids. Messrs. McLean, Horsman, Kerr, and Young made some observations on the subject.

Miss Ella Smith here sang very acceptably "Scotch Lassie Jean." Mrs. S. McLeod and Mrs. E. J Clark, members of the Woodstock W. C. T. U., were now introduced to the Institute. Mrs. McLeod stated they were a deputation from the Union to the Institute to solicit the teachers to co-operate with them in the work of scientific instruction in Temperance. She hoped that the prescribed text book, Richardson's, might be found in the hands of every teacher. She expressed herself pleased with having met the teachers, a body that are influencing the lives of our children and the future of our country. Miss Ada M. Everett replying to inquiries as to the manner in which she had taught her pupils in the subject stated that she devoted a half-hour to the subject each week. From the text-book she placed the important points of the lesson on the board. These were copied into the exercise books of the scholars, and were afterwards read over in the class, and discussed. Living examples of the injury done by intoxicants were also cited, and an impressive, than which none could be stronger, was made upon the pupil.

W. T. Kerr moved and Mason R. Benn seconded the following resolution which was unanimously carried:—That the Institute records its appreciation of the efforts of the W. C. T. U., in their mission, and agree to emphasize the principles of temperance by direct and incidental teaching in our several schools.

The hour for adjournment now arrived. Votes of thanks were tendered several members of the Institute. Inspector Oakes called attention of the teachers to "The Educational Review" the organ of the teachers of the Maritime Provinces. On the first day, the Williams Family, who were visiting town were invited to the Institute, and rendered some fine orchestral music. Miss Cushing of the number, gave a vocal solo with fine effect.

The Institute closed was attended by sixty-four members. The sessions passed off very pleasantly and all felt satisfied that the occasion was one of profit.

The meeting of 1888 is anticipated as one of more than ordinary interest. The schools of the County will prepare an exhibition of their Manual work, and an Educational Rally open to the public will be held. The teachers of Carleton have good reason to feel pleased with the standing of their schools, and propose to keep the standard elevated.

EARLY HISTORY OF CARLETON COUNTY.

Rev. W. O. Raymond contributes to the St. John *Telegraph*, the following interesting facts bearing on the early history of this town and county which, we feel sure, many of our readers will be glad to have us publish:—

At the time the first band of Loyalists arrived in St John, the entire Northwestern region of this province contained within the limits of the present counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska was an unbroken forest, in the depths of which wandered a few scattering bands of Indians of the Milicete tribe. The peaceable and undisturbed possession these aborigines had for ages enjoyed in this vast tract of country was, however, shortly to be broken by the ringing of the "pale man's axe" in the depths of their native forests.

Among the Loyalists arriving at St. John in May, 1783, was Major Benjamin P. Griffith. The rocky and forbidding appearance of the country at the mouth of the river was to this gentleman's mind so uninviting that he determined to go further, and, if possible, effect a settlement upon the upper St John. The necessary steps to this end were soon taken, and, having secured the promise of a suitable grant of land, he gathered around him a small, but adventurous band, embracing his own and other families. The government provided a boat for the expedition and afterwards supplied the party with three years' provisions. Having set out upon their journey, the resolute pioneers proceeded up the river with much difficulty, propelling their heavily laden boat with poles, and, at times, towing it by means of ropes. Arriving at length at a point on the river, a few miles below the present town of Woodstock, the appearance of the country proved so inviting that they decided to proceed no further. A landing was effected at what is now known as Bedell's Cove. They at once determined, as the summer was fast fading away, to fix upon their several locations and make all possible preparations for the coming winter.

The modern tourist finds little difficulty in approving the wisdom manifested by these early pioneers in the choice of their location, for a more charming section of country it would be difficult to find than that boarding the river St. John for several miles below the site of the town of Woodstock. If the traveller should first visit Woodstock by rail he is quite certain to be wearied with the monotony of the dreary waste of barren land, bestrewn with granite boulders, that borders the N. B. R. northward of McAdam Junction. But this experience will only enhance the delight afforded by the fair scene that meets the eye at the first glimpse of the St. John. The landscape is simply beautiful. The rapidly-moving train brings before the eye an ever-changing panorama of green fields and waving corn, of richly laden orchards, of fair gardens and peaceful homes where still live the children of the Loyalists. In the distance are seen the sparkling waters of the rapidly flowing river, bearing here and there on its bosom an island with verdure clad, and bordered with broad intervale, whence arise the stately yet graceful elm with luxuriant foliage; amongst which a few venerable giants must have looked down as their companions fell beneath the sturdy blows of the first settlers. There, too, in the distance is the little parish church, the direct successor of that erected in 1804 and which was the first church built north of Fredericton. How peacefully it lies amidst its quiet graves!—graves of those beneath whose axes the giant trees of the forest primeval rang one hundred years ago. Well did they serve God and their country in their day and generation; peace to their ashes!

But it is time to return to the story of our little band of settlers, whose early experience had little that was poetical, but was essentially practical and prosaic.

Major Griffith settled upon the farm upon which one of his grandsons still lives. It adjoins the farm now owned and occupied by two sons of Rev. Canon DeVeber.

Here, then, in the summer of 1783, we find the heroic little band of pioneers, led by Major Griffith, choosing their location, determined to make for themselves a home in the forest. In the course of a few years, substantial progress had been achieved, and the success of the pioneers was assured. Nevertheless, very considerable hardships were experienced, especially during the earlier winters.

The first white child born on the Upper St. John, was Christiana, daughter of Major Griffith, born 1785 (The widow of the late James Upham, who died not long since at Woodstock, was born in Kingsclear, in 1785, and was the first white child born north of Fredericton.)

The early roads of the settlers were merely paths through the woods from house to house. After the settlement had been established half a dozen years there were yet but two horses in the place, The vehicles first used, both in Summer and Winter, were sleds drawn by oxen, but after a time the more enterprising had carts for Summer use, the wheels of which were sawn from a large round log.

In the year 1790, the number of families at Woodstock was 23, of whom the following were settled upon the Western bank of the St. John, viz: Ketchum, Lane, Young, Smith, Upham, Dickson, Clark, Bedell, Griffith, Fowler, Dibblee, Rogers, McGee, Bull and McShafrey; upon the opposite bank were settled the families of Dr. Larlee, Wolgerton, Davenport, Tompkins, Ball, Stanley, Campbell and Phillips. Amongst the arrivals in the year 1790 was Frederick B. Dibblee, a Loyalist of Stamford, Connecticut, a man of good education and sincere piety, and who was soon afterwards prevailed upon by the people to become their clergyman. As an illustration of the changes wrought by time, as regards the facilities of communication, it may be mentioned that to day the traveller by train makes the journey from Woodstock to Halifax in 22 hours, and that with all the comfort and luxury model rail ways afford. But when Mr. Dibblee sought ordination at the hand of Bishop Inglis, at Halifax, he was obliged to undertake an arduous and fatiguing journey, descending the river by boat and canoe, to St. John, thence, after a wearisome delay, proceeding by the first schooner to Halifax, and returning homeward in like manner, the entire journey, as a matter of fact, occupying more than two months, during which time his family heard not a word from him. Rev. Mr. Dibblee was the first, and, for 36 years, the only minister north of Fredericton, and his field of labor included four parishes, Prince William, Queensbury, Woodstock and Northampton, extending (in 1790) from St. Marys and Kingsclear in York, to the northern limit of the province.

In the summer of 1792, the Bishop of Nova Scotia paid his first visit to Woodstock, and in his report mentions the fact that Mr. Dibblee had taken great pains to educate the Indians of whom no less than 250 families in and about Woodstock, were seriously thinking of devoting themselves to agriculture and giving up their wandering mode of life." They were led to do this from the failure of game as the country was being settled. The Indians in the northern part of the province, seem to have been less peacefully disposed, and caused the settlers no small anxiety. Finally, to relieve them from further apprehension two military posts, each with a small garrison of soldiers, were opened, one at Presque Isle and the other at Grand Falls. About 1795, the first school house, a log building, was erected on a site adjoining the Indian reservation and but a few yards from where the parish church now stands. James York was the teacher for a number of years, with the modest allowance of £10 per annum from government. The only books used in his school were the Bible, Dilworth's spelling book and Dilworth's arithmetic.

As an example of the slow progress made by the settlers, owing to their isolated situation, it may be mentioned that the clumsy carts continued, without exception, to be mounted on "log" wheels till 1805 . . the Summer of that year, Rev. Mr. Dibblee and Captain Bull decided to import a pair of cart wheels, made something like those used in modern times. They accordingly sent their sons (one of whom was the late John Dibblee, Esq., judge of probate), down the river to "the Meductic" to procure the wheels. The young men found the return journey more laborious than they had anticipated, and arriving at "Betsey's Rapids," gazed with some apprehension at the swiftly running current. As luck would have it a solitary horse appeared feeding upon the bank. With a cry of "Eureka!" one of the boys leaped ashore with the towline and caught the horse. How to utilize the animal without harness was the question. In this, as in other cases, necessity proved the mother of invention; the rope was speedily attached to the long suffering animal's *tail*, and, with this primitive harness, the first cart wheels arrived at their destination.

From Woodstock, the settlements gradually extended upwards and back from the river. A large tract of land could be obtained merely by paying $20 or $25 for the grant, and it was a common practice for four or five men to club together, select their land, pay for the grant, and then draw lots for the part each was to take. The next step was to cut a path from the nearest settlement to their farms, clear a small piece of land, and build a small house of logs, the roof of which was frequently covered with bark from the spruce tree.

In 1818 Jacksontown was settled in this way by Messrs. Cole, Kearney, Churchill, Burtt, Freeman and others. Four years later Messrs Jamieson, Kirk and Porter settled at Richmond—or as it was formerly termed "Scotch Corner." The following year, 1823, Andrew Currie crossed the "big swamp," and settled in North Richmond. Captain W. Mackenzie located himself at South Richmond, or Mackenzie's corner," and Messrs. Atkinson, Strong and McKee founded what was termed the "Irish Settlement"

With the increase of population came a demand for other things, amongst the many probably the most important in those early days being grist and saw mills. The first grist mill was built by Major Griffith on his farm, but the stream dried up as the land was cleared, rendering the mill useless, and for a time the nearest mill was at Pokiok, some 20 miles below the town of Woodstock. A grist mill and the first saw mill were built shortly afterwards, about four miles above Woodstock, by R. Philips, of Northampton.

The first store provided for the accommodation of the people was opened at "the Ferry landing," near Bull's Creek, by Aaron Putnam. This was in 1815. Another store was shortly afterwards established by T. Phillips, at Upper Woodstock.

About the year 1822 Captain Smith built a saw and grist mill at the mouth of the Maduxnakik river, or, as it was usually known, "the Creek." It had been the expectation of the first settlers that the town would be built in the vicinity of Bedell's Cove, where they first landed; that these expectations were not realized the event shows. Up to the year 1826, however, there were but two houses at the mouth of "the Creek," one on the south bank, occupied by Captain Smith (and which, if not still in existence, has been taken down very recently); the other stood upon the opposite side of the stream, on the site of the old Woodstock hotel, and was occupied by Richard Smith. There was therefore at this date, and for many years after, little indication that "the Creek" should prove the site of what is to day the most prosperous and enterprising town in New Brunswick. The progress of the settlements upon the valley of the upper St. John was, however, much impeded by imperfect means of communication with the outside world. The river, indeed, was the only channel of communication and the work of transporting goods and supplies was exceedingly slow and laborious.

The first boats used for bringing supplies from Fredericton were large clumsy affairs, in shape something like a ship's boat, with a broad gunwale, upon which the men walked when pushing with their poles; others at the same time towing with a rope on shore. Mr. J. D. Beardsley was the first to build a boat resembling the tow boats so extensively used in recent times upon the upper St. John, and Mr. Putnam, in 1815, first had these boats towed by a horse. The tow-boat was simply a large scow, upon one end of which was erected a poop or cabin, upon the roof of which the steersman stood with an immense sweep or rudder. At the other end was erected a short mast to which the towline was attached and upon which a large sail was usually hoisted. Tow boats of this description enjoyed a monopoly of the river St. John for more than 20 years.

As time went on the number of the inhabitants was largely increased by the arrival of new settlers Amongst these was Captian Charles Raymond, of Kingston, who came to Woodstock in 1819 and proved himself a useful citizen. He occupied the position of deputy sheriff of the county of York for many years, and was a prominent officer in the militia in the days when the celebrated "General Muster" was an annual event.

Samuel Rice, M. D., who came to Woodstock from Houlton in 1824, was the first resident physician in Carleton County. Many a weary mile did the worthy doctor travel. Barkcanoe and riding on horse back were the chief means of conveyance in Summer, snow shoes in Winter

About this date a novelty arrived which attracted considerable curiosity. It was nothing more or less than a light carriage or as it was termed "a pleasure wagon." Mr. Bedell was the happy possessor.

The progress made on the Upper St John was now so considerable that it was considered advisable to form a new county. Accordingly, in 1831, Carleton (including at that time Victoria and Madawaska) was set of from York. J. M. Connell and George Morehouse were the first representatives in the provincial legislature; J. F. W. Winslow, sheriff; B. C. Beardsley, presiding judge of the county court, and John M. Robinson, clerk of the peace. Woodstock was made the shire town. The county buildings were, however, after a good deal of bickering and lobbying, etc., located at Upper Woodstock. An influential and much respected resident of that place is credited with the remark, "Well, we have got the shire town, but we had a d—d hard scrabble for it" This is supposed to be the origin of the name of "Hard Scrabble," by which Upper Woodstock was usually known to outsiders until quite recently. The inhabitants of Upper Woodstock retaliated by contemptuously terming Woodstock proper as "The Creek." The jealous feeling existing between county and town, to some extent still exists, and judges of the land and other legal dignitaries still have to drive several miles out of town to attend court.

The length already attained by this article compels us to treat very summarily certain important events in the history of Carleton county. In 1839 some dispute arose regarding the boundary line between this province and the State of Maine. This led to the famous "Aroostook war," during which great local excitement prevailed and a part of the county militia were called out. Thanks to the exertions of Sir John Harvey actual hostilities were avoided and the boundary question was finally settled by the Ashburton treaty in 1842. Two years later, that is in 1844, the county of Victoria was set off from Carleton and the later county reduced to its present limits.

With improved facilities of communication the progress made upon the Upper St. John was greatly accelerated The date of the arrival of the first steamer appears to be somewhat uncertain, the writer's information derived from an apparently reliable source, is to the effect that in April, 1837, the steamer Novelty left Keswick, seven miles above Fredericton, at 6 o'clock a. m., and arrived at Woodstock at 10 p. m. the same day. The population turned out en masse to welcome her and the occasion was one of great rejoicing, manifested by the firing of guns, lighting of bonfires, waving of torches and general manifestations of delight.

For many years the river steamers continued to do profitable business on the Upper St. John, the People's Line having at one time four steamers—stern wheelers, drawing about 24 inches of water—plying between Fredericton, Woodstock and Grand Falls. The railway has of recent years driven all these steamers, with one exception, from the route.

To the county of Carleton must be ascribed the honor of being the first to accept the municipal form of government, which was adopted in 1852. Samuel Dickinson was the first warden

The town of Woodstock was incorporated in 1856 and Mr. L. P. Fisher elected as its first mayor. The progress of the town has been somewhat retarded by three disastrous fires. Of these the first occurred in 1860, and entirely destroyed the business portion of the town; the next was almost contemporaneous with the still more disastrous fire at St. John and the third fire occurred in the succeeding year.

This brings our notes on the early history of Carleton down to recent times The writer trusts that this article hastily compiled amidst active duties and from somewhat fragmentary notes, may not be without interest at a time when an effort is being made through the Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition at Woodstock to present the resources and capabilities of the garden of New Brunswick to the examination of an intelligent public.

35 cases of Boots and Shoes in all the leading styles in Canadian and American manufacture at
R. B. BELYEA & CO'S.

Exhibition Notes.

The secretary of the committee of management will be found to-day (Saturday) at the Jewelry store of L. N. Fletcher, prepared to supply tickets for exhibits, to all who have not already received them. Tags not called for to-day, will be found at the above named store until Oct. 4th.

The executive committee request us to publish the following notice:—

"Teachers of schools in this agricultural district may purchase tickets for the admission of their pupils to the Exhibition, on Friday Oct. 7, at one-half the usual rates, viz., children over 12 years of age, 12½ cts.; under 12 years, 5 cts.

The concert committee in their advertisement this week (read it) furnish additional particulars concerning the entertainments to be given in the Town Hall, on the evenings of Oct. 5th and 6th. Let all citizens who feel an interest (and who does not) in the successful issue of the Exhibition, manifest the same by their attendance at these entertainments.

The above committee have also undertaken the task of erecting flags in and about the Exhibition grounds. Persons willing to assist by lending one or more flags for this purpose, would confer a favor by mentioning the fact to some member of the committee.

It is particularly requested that exhibits, (live stock excepted), be brought to the Exhibition Grounds, on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 4th.

P. Bradley, London House, is showing a magnificent line of Black Silks, now in vogue for dresses.

"The New Parsonage."

The following we take from a late number of the *Neepawa Register*, and it will be pleasant reading to the many friends of Rev. W. W. Colpitts here. Mr. Colpitts has seen considerable of "roughing" since going to Manitoba, and we are glad that he and his family are now to be so comfortably situated:

"Possibly the best Methodist parsonage in the province is the one just completed at Neepawa. The building was constructed in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the Missionary Outlook. The material and workmanship from the stone foundation to the top of the chimney are of the best. Mr. A. Walker was the contractor and he did his part well. The house is built with a wing and peculiarly shaped roof. The ceilings are high and the rooms all large and well ventilated. Below there is a spacious hall, splendid parlor and dining room connected by sliding door, also a kitchen and pantry. A well finished stairway leads to upper hall out of which open three large bedrooms with closets. The family bedroom having a projecting window is one of the finest we have seen. This flat might have been divided into four or five rooms but we think it is better as it is. Everything from eave troughing to well is finished up in good style. The house and lots cost about $1,500. Mr. Colpitts and family will likely move in next week. The Ladies' Aid Society have secured a very nice parlor suite and are arranging to purchase other furnishings.

Ladies call and see our new Satin Rhademers and Massyotte Silks, at
R. B. BELYEA & CO'S.

The Opera House.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixie appear at the Opera House, on the evenings of the 5th, 6th and 7th inst., and will give one of their unique performances. The following notice is clipped from the Nassau *Guardian*:—

"This week has been enlivened by the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Dixie, who have been performing in the Masonic Hall. It is hard to compare a performance so unique in its character with the usual rules of dramatic art; but it may be described as a series of costume sketches in duologue. The entertainment was varied every night, perhaps the best of all being selections from La Mascotte, and the Mikado, which were brilliantly given on Friday evening. The hand-bell ringing on Tuesday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. Dixie performed each with four bells, was the best we have ever witnessed, and we have heard much good hand-bell ringing. Mr. and Mrs. Dixie sing well together, have fine cultivated voices, and show considerable comic power. The lady's voice is particularly vibrative and attractive, while the gentleman's is mellow and true. The entertainments were flashes of brilliant merriment, shining out on our humdrum Nassau existence. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Dixie every success, and are glad to testify emphatically to the fact that in common with the rest of the audience we have spent two most agreeable evenings in their company."

An extensive stock of new, fashionable Dress Goods, Ulster and Jacket Cloths, selling cheap at the London House, P. Bradley, manager.

Mrs. Barney.

A rich treat is in store for our townspeople, on Monday evening, when Mrs. Barney, of Providence, R. I., superintendent of jail and prison work in the national union, will address a public meeting in the Methodist Church. Chair taken at 7.30 p. m. Mrs. Barney, who comes here under the direction of the W. C. T. U., is a noted public speaker, and has received the highest encomiums of the press where she has lectured. The W. C. T. U. depend upon a generous silver collection to defray the expense of bringing Mrs. Barney here.

Latest novelties in ornaments and braid, plush and ribbon trimmings for sacques and dresses, all shades, at
R. B. BELYEA & CO'S.

Active Militia.

67th Battalion Carleton Light Infantry.—To be Lieutenant Colonel: Major John Diggin Baird, M. S, vice Upton, retired. Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Raymond is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

Latest militia orders declare that "certificates obtained prior to the 17th Dec., 1883, at Military Schools or from Boards of Officers, by individuals who have failed prior to that date to join the Active Militia, will be considered as having lapsed."

New Homespun Dress Goods, all shades only 25 cts per yd. at
R. B. BELYEA & CO.'S.

Postal.

The following new postoffices were opened on the 1st September: Bull's Creek, Northampton, Carleton County., F. B. Bull, postmaster; Nictau, Lorne, Victoria, W. H. Miller.

Latest shades in all wool French Dress Goods, Heleotrope, Bronze, Olive, Mytrle, etc., at
R. B, BELYEA & CO'S.

Personals.

J. E. Price, Esq., Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Intercolonial, with headquarters at Campbellton, accompanied by Mrs. Price, visited Woodstock on Tuesday. They saw much to admire in their short visit, and were pleased with the evidences of material progress which Woodstock has made.

J. R. Murphy, Esq, and Mrs. Murphy returned from their bridal tour on Friday afternoon of last week, to receive a hearty welcome from their friends.

Bro. Gilman, Editor of the *Pioneer*, graced the SENTINEL sanctum with his genial presence on Wednesday.

G. Napier Hartley, of Upper Woodstock, left for Fredericton, on Wednesday, to enter upon a course of studies at the University.

Rev. W. O. Raymond, St. John, spent a few days here this week.

Gents ready made clothing at prices that will please you all, at
R. B. BELYEA & CO'S

JOTTINGS.

Thanks to Dr. G. L. S. Jameson, Philadelphia, for late papers.

Rev. George B. Payson has been appointed assistant to Rev. W. Dobson, Fredericton.

Harper's Magazine, for October, reaches us from Messrs. T. O'Brien & Co., St. John.

E. G. Milbury New York, sends us late publications, for which thanks.

The delinquent tax list is now in the hands of the Marshal with orders to collect at once.

The printers' strike in St. John, ended suddenly, and the men have gone back to their work

At the coming municipal elections, Mr. H. N. Connell will be a candidate for Councillor, for Northampton.

The latest fashion in parlor suits is a combination of colors, that is each chair is covered with different colored goods of the same quality.

Smoke the celebrated **5 Cent** Bell cigar manufactured by Bell & Higgins, St. John N.B. Payson & Co., agents for Woodstock

Parties attending the Exhibition next week will find first-class accommodations at C. E. Turner's, Albert Street, next door to R. K. Jones' residence.

Owing to many of the members being connected with the exhibition, the fall meeting of the Carleton Co. Rifle Association will not take place till the 1rth inst.

Mr. McKelvie, agent of the B. & F. Bible Society addressed a not over large audience, in the F.C.B. Church, at the close of the Sunday evening service.

This (Friday evening), the members of Campbell Division, S. of T., elect their officers for ensuing quarter, it is important, therefore, that there be a full attendance.

The concerts by the Williams' Family, in the Opera House, were worthy of a much better patronage than they received. It is one of the best companies, in their line, travelling.

Elsewhere will be found the list of entries for the races here on the 6th; from it one may well imagine that the present will be the most exciting meeting ever held in the Park.

The Opera House was packed, on Tuesday evening, to witness a Salvation Army wedding Rev. Thomas Connors officiated, and the contracting parties were private Abram Rideout and sergt Maggie Barton.

A basket sociable, for the purpose of securing funds to repair the Kirk at Northampton, was held at the residence of David Gibson, Esq., on Monday evening. There was a good attendance, a pleasant time, and $22 were realized.

Remember the auction sale of land property, stock, farming utensils and household furniture, on the farm of W. H Colwell, Lower Woodstock, to-day (Saturday, Oct. 1), at noon. Great bargains may be secured. Sale continued from day to day.

The members of Waterville Division S of T will give a concert in Tilley's Hall, on this (Saturday), evening. A fine program will be presented comprising, music, recitations, dialogues, speeches, &c. Admission, 10 cts, funds to be applied to furnishig the Division Room.

In Union Hall, Upper Woodstock, on Saturday evening 8th inst., under the auspices of Jubilee Division, S. of T., No. 335, a public installation of officers will be held, followed by a short musical and literary entertainment. The public are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken up to purchase an outside lamp for the Division.

Caleb Foster, formerly of Middle Simonds, was killed in a steam saw mill at Kingman, Me., where he has been residing for the past four years, on Monday, by being caught in the machinery and crushed to death. He leaves a wife and one child. Deputy Sheriff G. F. Foster, brother of the deceased, went to Kingman, and returned with the remains to Middle Simonds, where they were interred on Wednesday.

35 cases Mens', Boys' and Childrens' long legged boots, just arrived at
R. B. BELYEA & CO'S.

Andover (Victoria Co.) Items.

Sept. 27, 1887.

To-day has been a stirring one here. The Circuit Court opened this morning; in the afternoon and evening, the Victoria County S S. Convention held its sessions, and, in the evening, a meeting of the Andover Agricultural Society was held.

The following are registered at the Newcombe House: Chief Justice, Hon. J. C. Allan; Commissioner Board of Works, Hon. P. G. Ryan; A. B. Connell Esq., James Straton Esq., John Babbit, etc.

The Circuit Court, which opened here at 10 a. m, was presided over by His Honor the Chief Justice; during a portion of the Court, Judge Stevens occupied a seat by His Honor.

His Honor, in charging the Grand Jury, referred in pleasing terms to the material growth and prosperity of the county, evidences of which presented themselves on every hand, and to the moral principles which seemed to govern, as illustrated in the fact that no criminal cases were to be presented for their consideration.

The Grand Jury, by their foreman, John Ryan, presented His Honor with the following address:—

May it please your Honor and the Court, that we, the undersigned Grand Jury of Victoria County, have considered your kind and intelligent address and conclude that there is nothing of a serious nature that we would bring before the Court.

Once more we beg leave to thank you for your reference to the welfare and prosperity of the county, hoping that Providence may long spare you to fill the honorable position you hold and to which you have so long done credit in this your native Province.

There was but one case on the civil docket, that of John Doe ex dem. Charles Lindsay, plf, and Alex. Ogilvie, deft Ejectment. Alex Strat on files record Alex. Straton, plf's attorney, James Straton, col.; A. B. Connell, attorney and col. for deft.

The trial of this cause was entered upon, but had not proceeded far, when with the consent of court it was withdrawn and left to arbitration.

The Andover Band is paying strict attention to practice, and under their competent leader, the members are making great proficiency. Give this Band new instruments and, we believe, it would rank with the first band in the Province

3 cases of the renowned, 85 ct. Button boots just arrived at
R. B. BELYEA & CO'S.

Lower Woodstock Items.

Sept. 27, 1887.

Dufferin Division, S. of T., invite the public to their installation on Saturday evening, Oct 1, when the following will be installed into office: Maurice Scott, W P; Miss Annie McAnna, W. A.; Miss Jennie Dow, R.S; Hazen Scott, A.R S.; Miss Sadie Scott, F.S.; George Olts, T.; Eli Taylor, chap.; John Scott, C.; Mrs. David Jones, A.C.; Nelson Marston, I.S; Howard H. Olts, O.S.

Mrs Hezekiah Scott and daughter, who have been spending a few weeks here with their friends, returned home to Augusta, Maine, last Saturday.

Our day school is progressing, under the care of Frank A. Good, of Jacksonville.

Our Sabbath School is still flourishing; Superintendent, I. B. Oakes.

The Meeting House, at Springfield, was dedicated on Sunday, 11th inst. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. S Young; Revds. Downey, George Hartley and Josiah Webb took part in the service.

George W. Porter, of this place, was united to Miss Edith Stairs, of Campbell Settlement. We wish the happy couple pleasant and happy, lovely lives.

William Clowse, while in the act of lowering down the horse power of a threshing machine recently, the front bar came in contact with the jack, causing it to spring out and strike him on the leg, breaking it short off just above the ankle. Dr. Welling, of Canterbury, was called and set the limb, and the patient is now able to get about the house on crutches.

1 case of ladies Kid Button Boots, worked button hole, very stylish, only $1 per pair at
R. B. BELYEA & CO'S.

East Florenceville Items.

Sept. 26th, 1887.

The farmers have their grain nearly harvested. The potato crop, as in nearly all parts of the province, is rather poor

We regret to say that Mr. H. Taylor and W. McMullin have an attack of typhoid fever. Mr. D Semple was very sick, but we are glad to learn is now convalescent.

Mr. P. L. Pitt is doing a good business. He says trade is more brisk than at this season last year.

A very interesting event took place at the residence of Major A. D. Hartley, on the 21st ult, when he and his estimable lady celebrated their "Silver Wedding" A short time before, the lady friends of Mrs. Hartley formed a committee and issued invitations for the ocasion, and on Wednesday evening the Major and his good lady found their house filled with guests About seven they sat down to a sumptuous feast, and after doing ample justice to the viands amid a flow of conversation and good-natured witticisms, the company withdrew to the parlors, where conversation, music, &c., were indulged in. Just before leaving Auld Lang Syne and God Save the Queen were sung in chorus. They then departed leaving behind their best wishes and that they may have the pleasure of attending their Golden Wedding. Major and Mrs Hartley were the receipients of many handsome gifts as mementoes of the happy event.

Just opened an immense assortment of Coral and Astracan Cloths, all shades and prices, at
R. B. BELYEA & CO'S.

Canterbury Items.

Our fields, which were sometime ago reported in your columns as burdened with heavy growths of hay, grain, and vegetables, are again nearly stripped of their fruitage, and the forests surrounding our quiet valley are again bathed in their Autumn glory, giving us the more distant instead of the nearer beauty of nature. The potatoes here, as elsewhere, are reported to be a light crop.

The Harvest Supper and Lecture, under the auspices of the Baptist Church in this neighborhood, took place last Tuesday. The day and evening were exceptionally pleasant, and those in attendance gave evidence of genuine enjoyment. The ladies spared no pains in doing their part efficiently, and the expression of satisfaction in looks and words, and the clatter of knives and forks, gave ample and pleasing testimony to the deeply interested committee in charge.

Mr G. W. Gaunce entertained a good audience at Grosvenor's Hall in the evening. The subject of his lecture was "Odd Thoughts from Odd Moments." All were much pleased with his eloquent and sensible utterances.

The total net proceeds of the Supper and Lecture were about $85, to go toward liquidating the debt on the church and organ. Asa Dow, Esq., has recently very generously given to the Church Trustees a deed of the church lot.

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