

# Carleton Sentinel Supplement, April 21st, 1888.

## A Short Reply to A. W. Rideout. To the Editors of the Carleton Sentinel:

At this time when the press is groaning beneath the weight of ingenious explanations, we would not request space in the papers for an answer to Rideout's "Explanation," were it not due to some of the persons mentioned to elucidate some of the statements. We are aware that the election has been too much discussed for Rideout's equanimity, but it must be remembered that it was commenced by Mr. Rideout or by one of his bosom friends in the futile attempt to shield the chairman from adverse criticism.

The chairman in the labyrinth of his perplexity loses the silken thread and tells us that the statements of Mr. Shaw and of Mr. Campbell differed at the first meeting of the Council. We think if any one will take the trouble to read their statements which are reported in the *Press* and the *SENTINEL*, it will be found that they do not differ and that both assert Mr. Bradley had no receipt. Brother Rideout, is it better to choke when one has to tell the truth about a prominent citizen, or to faint away when one hears that truth?

Rideout uses the word honor in his article. We doubt that he has ever touched the hem of Honor's sacred garments, and we are somewhat surprised to find he is acquainted even with her name. We can assure this verbose writer "that the men who cry rogue, liar and such naughty names are sure to see that very character when they look into the glass," if A. R. happens to be looking over their shoulders. Finding his own too weak to bear the burden, the chairman endeavors to lay the blame of any illegality upon the shoulders of other men; but the words of A. R. will scarcely outweigh the sworn statements of those who do not try to cloak their misdeeds with appearances of virtues. It grieves us to see a man who knows so much of himself attempt to defame the character of another person.

It pleases us and must interest the taxpayers of Upper Brighton School District to know Rideout is so conversant with the Con. Stat. Although it does not bear upon the election so much as it concerns the honor of Mr. R., we would like to know what authority the Sec. of Trustees has for not allowing 2½ per cent. discount on all taxes paid within 10 days after notification. If he cannot show us the authority, then it would be more honorable for him to maintain a golden silence about lack of honor. The motive does not seem very clear that induced him to give back some of the receipts at the last election, when upon all former occasions he always kept them. He ought to know that when one makes a radical change without a manifest cause one's actions are open to suspicion. In his "explanation" Mr. Rideout complained of the shortness of the time in which he had to examine the receipts and the 3 lists and to deposit the ballot in the ballot-box. He certainly knew whether the voter belonged to the front or the back district, and if a ratepayer were entitled to vote and had no receipt his name would be found on the "paid" list; so instead of having three lists to examine he would have but one, and we do not believe he always examined that one, else how could he accept the vote of Mr. Bradley who it is evident had no receipt for unpaid taxes. Is it not reasonable to suppose that a man so pressed might drop some of those convenient receipts upon the floor; and as those written by the collector of the back district did not mention the ratepayers' names, it would be impossible for him to tell how many had voted upon the same receipt.

In an examination of the collectors' lists we find there were 24 in the back and 46 in the front district, making a total of 70 who had paid their taxes previous to Oct. 1st, and whose names were marked "paid" on the lists. Since there were 254 who voted there must have been 184 who were not entitled to vote without producing a collector's lawful receipt. Now Rideout says he gave only 5 or six receipts back which with the 150 he has in his possession would make no more than 156. Electors of Brighton, where are the other 28

receipts? Were they lost upon the floor of the election room, or were there just 28 who voted without either having their names marked "paid" on the list, or being required to produce a collector's receipt?

Now we think we have fully analyzed the last letter of Mr. Rideout. In conclusion we would ask the public if the words of one man, though they gleam in brass, are of more value than the consistent statements of three men neither one of whom is double in word as well as in meaning.

Thanking you, in anticipation, for space in your paper whose columns have been so impartially open to the pens of both parties.

I remain,

JUSTIN.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, April 13th, 1888.

The deadlock in the House of Representatives had grown to be not only monotonous, but distressing. This ordering of the ayes and nays on alternate motions to adjourn and to take a recess, together with the bringing in of delinquent members to the bar of the House, by the Sergeant-at Arms, where they are required to give excuse for their absence from the sessions of that body, had continued now uninterruptedly for ten days.

During this time there had been no legislation in that end of the Capitol. Business had been utterly stagnant both in the House and in the House committees. And when it is remembered that Congress idle is as expensive as Congress busy, and that under any circumstances it costs the tax payers of the country at the rate of from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a day, the situation becomes serious.

All this trouble was over a bill to refund, from the federal Treasury, the direct tax levied on the States and Territories in 1861, to raise money for carrying on the war. The act of 1861, provided that a tax of \$20,000,000 be apportioned among the inhabitants of the several States and Territories. Of this amount about \$17,500,000 was collected, leaving a balance due, mostly from the Southern States, of about \$2,500,000. In some of the Southern States then in rebellion, collections were made in some instances from the property of individuals.

Now the theory upon which the proposal to refund is based, is that the uncollected tax still stands on the Treasury books as a debt, which must, in justice to all concerned, be collected or else the collected tax shall be refunded to the proper States and Territories. The opponents of the bill take the position that as the levies were made on individuals in the Southern States, the only fair course would be to find those individuals and reimburse them directly. They also oppose it because the cotton tax, which drew nearly \$70,000,000 from the Southern States, the constitutionality of which is still hotly disputed, has never been repaid.

The Senate is working leisurely as usual. It has this week discussed the question of admitting Dakota as one State, or dividing it in two halves and admitting it as two States. The Democrats are willing to admit her as one State, but the Republicans want to make as much of her as possible for the benefit of the Senate. Four Republican Senators would vote more than two.

Some of the delegates to the recent International Council of Women still linger in Washington. Among them is Mrs. Chant of England, who is going to remain over here awhile and assist in temperance work. She has given several temperance talks to large audiences in different parts of the city. In one of them she said, "There is no middle course; no second ground in this fight with alcohol. The saloon must be closed, its manufacture must be stopped. It must be banished from our homes, from our tables, from the communion itself, before man and woman can grow into the full stature of health and purity." Mrs. Chant is a grand niece of Edmund Burke.

Hate, new and cheap, at Hugh Hay's.

## The Color Line.

The following interesting article on this question appeared in a Western contemporary, previous to Easter:—

The "color line" in the United States is broad and definite. Men and women of the colored race, no matter what their character and standing may be, are forced to keep themselves to themselves. A black skin is a mark of social inferiority and the worst whites refuse to associate with the best blacks. This aristocracy of complexion is in many places exceedingly exclusive and aggressively intolerant. It shows itself in hotels, railway cars, schools and even in the churches. Christianity has not sufficient power in the Southern States, at any rate, to lessen its pride and to dispel its prejudices. White men professing and calling themselves Christians refuse practically to acknowledge the brotherhood of their fellow Christians who have negro blood in their veins. The battle of the races is raging in the Episcopal diocese of South Carolina. In 1876 the lay members of the convention of the diocese refused to admit the negro delegates of a colored congregation for no other reason than that their skins were darker than their own. In 1885 when colored clergymen in good canonical standing attempted to take their seats in the diocesan convention the lay delegates protested. In 1887 the lay delegates withdrew from the convention because of the admission of a colored clergyman. At the coming Easter vestry elections the question of admitting colored clerical delegates to the convention is to be the main issue. There seems to be no doubt as to the result. The candidates for exclusion will be elected in the great majority of cases. The clergy are, in this matter, on one side and the laity on the other. The saying "Like priest like people" does not hold good in this case. The majority of the clergy are for treating their dark-skinned fellow Christians in every respect like brethren, while the laity refuse to associate with them even in religious assemblies. The bishop says that the immediate result of the decision of the vestries will be vacant rectories, closed churches, and suspended and abandoned missions. Yet the friends of religion in the South are not sorry that the race question in the churches is raised in such a way that it cannot be shirked. They have faith to believe that the ultimate result will be in accordance with the principles of Christianity.

## Blizzard Possibilities.

What would happen if London were suddenly caught in such a blizzard as that which has overwhelmed New York? In that city, prepared as it is for heavy falls of snow, 500 corpses have accumulated unburied, owing to the impossibility of reaching the cemeteries. But in London the dead might be left without a thought. The feeding of the living would absorb every energy. The whole city, if the snow did not melt, might become one gigantic mausoleum of the millions of its inhabitants. When we read of the digging out of corpses standing frozen in the street where the snow overwhelmed them, we are reminded of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum, where the people were entombed beneath ashes. Snow is as deadly and more merciful. How seldom we reflect that a snowstorm may be as deadly as a volcano, and a single blizzard more fatal than an eruption of Vesuvius! Two days' heavy snow with frost following would disorganize civilization and decimate the population.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## The Maritime Bank.

The first call of 20 per cent. on the double liability of the Maritime Bank was payable on the 10th inst. The liquidators say that the payments are coming in slowly. About one-half of the amount has been paid in, some of the contributors paying their total liability, although they are not required to do so until the 10th December, when the last call is payable. The liquidators have appealed against the decision of the Supreme Court at Fredericton, with respect to accepting Maritime Bank money at the face for the double liability. They say they are not taking any of the money at the face. Liquidator McLellan, during his absence from the city, will arrange for the sale of a vessel which is held by the Bank.—*Globe*.

## Rotten Egged by Women.

Thursday afternoon George Burton, a well-to-do man of East Liverpool, Ohio, turned his wife out of the house and left for Pittsburg. Friday evening he returned and brought with him a dashing widow named Mrs. Fenton, who, at Burton's request, had come from Trenton, N. J. She was installed in the house. When Mrs. Burton applied for admittance she was sent away, her husband saying that he had somebody else to care for him now. The news spread, and the female neighbors decided to avenge the wife's wrongs. After 10 o'clock at night 300 women, armed with rotten eggs, assaulted the house and beat the doors open. Burton and the woman were dragged out. The man was chased several blocks, while rotten eggs flew after him. The widow was pounded and pummeled, and at last she fell in the street, and the enraged women kicked her until the marshal appeared and rescued her. The mob gathered in numbers, and both Burton and the woman were locked up for safe keeping. The neighbors then ransacked the house, and when they got through it looked as if a cyclone had struck it. Next morning hundreds of the women gathered around the city jail armed with rotten eggs, and vowed they would keep watch for Mrs. Fenton and drive her out of town. In the afternoon she took the train for Trenton. She was dressed in a rich black silk costume, and was conspicuous with a large purple plume in her bonnet. A mob of 300 witnessed her departure. A number of women were present, but the police prevented any violence.

## Public Debt of United States.

The debt of the United States was in March \$1,190,868,155. The average monthly reduction of the debt for the last six years has been \$11,360,729. During the thirty-seven months of President Cleveland's administration, the reduction of the public debt has been \$306,432,027, and besides this there has been a constantly accumulating surplus in the treasury. The people in the United States have in that time paid more of their national debt than was due, and they have after doing that so much money in the treasury and so much more coming in every day that their public men are at their wits' end what to do with the country's spare cash. It is not often that a government is so seriously embarrassed as this with its riches.

## Stole a School House.

Three citizens of Fairmount, Dakota, have been arrested for stealing a school house. The people of the district have long been divided as to where the house ought to stand, a part of them wanting it on the North side of the creek, and the rest claiming that it should be on the South side. The Northerners took the house and moved it across the creek in the night. The next morning the Southerners awakened and found the house in the enemy's lands. The next night it was moved back to its former place. After the house had been hauled back and forth until it was nearly worn out, arrests were made, and the building is now getting a rest.—*Rochester Democrat*.

## He Was No Hypocrite.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 8.—J. A. Timmerman was hanged on Friday at Goldendale, Washington Territory, for the murder of William Sterling. The execution drew a crowd larger than a Fourth of July celebration. Timmerman was bold and defiant. He rode from the jail to the gallows, through the principal streets, strapped at legs and arms. He bade farewell to his friends, saying he would be dead if he had ever been hobbled before, and, to the priest who offered religious consolation, he remarked he was no hypocrite and proposed to die as he had lived. His neck was broken by the first fall.

Don't forget to ask when you go into R. B. Porter & Co.'s to see the 4 Button; also Clasp Kid Gloves, regular price \$1.25, reduced to 86 cts. per pair.