

Carleton Sentinel Supplement, April 13, 1889.

Grand Falls Items.

April 8th, 1889.

The people here feel quite indignant over the summary manner in which the incorporation bill was disposed of by the legislative council. If the majority of the people here are satisfied to have the place incorporated, why should it not be done?

We are now having delightful spring weather. Farmers are busily engaged making maple sugar, the season being considered a good one for the purpose. Lumber operators are preparing for stream driving.

Whooping cough is quite prevalent among the youthful portion of the community. No fatal cases have been reported as yet.

A photograph saloon has arrived in town, and the proprietor is now ready to take the handsomest "physiognomy" of the natives. We hope his camera will successfully face the test.

The morning train for the south was re-placed the 12th inst. We can then leave here for Aroostook and points south in the morning, instead of waiting until the afternoon. The mails are still despatched by stage in the afternoon; it is about time they were forwarded by train in the morning, as they will then reach their destination much quicker. We hope the P. O. Department will give the necessary orders to effect such a change.

There will be considerable building going on here this summer. Mr. J. F. McCuskey will build a large store, with public hall, on the corner of Broadway and—streets. M. L. Wilson, it is said, will build store and dwelling house on Broadway; other parties will improve their residences.

What is needed here this summer is a good painter. He would be kept busy all summer.

Debec Items.

April 8th, 1889.

A VERY HEAVY LOSS!—We are sorry to report the accidental and complete destruction of the new steam saw mill owned by John F. Ivey, Esq., situated at Ivey's Corner. Last Sabbath evening about 9 o'clock the fire broke out from some unknown cause, and in a few seconds the building was in flames. The loss is indeed a heavy one, and no insurance. In fact the mill was just completed and ready for successful work; a great many alterations and improvements which incurred a heavy expense had been added. During the few years it has been running, Mr. Ivey has shown an example of fair and honest dealings in every particular of his business. Any thoughtful and unselfish mind will regard it more than a personal loss; the community will also suffer. The large lumber yards are completely filled, and logs are strewn along the road for a long distance both above and below the mill, in short there is enough lumber for a good summer's work. This brings to mind very forcibly the magnitude of that terrible scourge fire, which is next in horror only to war, and quite as unparalyzing in its ravages; and, like war, its horrors can only be known by its reality. Mr. George Upton's large pile of 50,000 feet of spruce boards was not burned.

MIXED.—The mumpsian period is rapidly coming to a close. Miss Josephine Lavery is quite sick the last few days. Mrs. Sanderson, who was so very low for so long a time, is now rapidly recovering. Miss Barbara Sanderson who has been quite sick of late, is getting better. Mrs. Martin, a short time ago, received a very serious fall, breaking her limbs and doing other injury; she is doing well under the very skillful treatment of Geo. F. Colter, M. D. It is quite evident we have enjoyed the fine weather which has prevailed of late; hope most heartily it will continue!

Upper Bloomfield Items.

April 8, 1889.

A number of friends from Bloomfield Corner met at the residence of Mr. S. Briggs, Upper Bloomfield on the 27th ult., to partake of a maple candy treat. After all had been made welcome and had partaken of a sumptuous feast, friend Briggs, in a business-like manner, referred to the need of an organ for Sabbath School and Church purposes. The response to this proposal was prompt and generous, the young men contributing in sums from \$5 to \$10, until the total amount was nearly raised. The result was the purchase from R. McMillan of the fine D. Henry organ that had been placed in the church on trial.

Anterbury (Del River) Items.

April 9th, 1889.

Last Sunday evening Dufferin Division, No. 236, S. of T., installed their officers for the ensuing term. The following is the new staff:—P. G. Wood, W. P.; Mrs. D. B. Jones, W. A.; Jerome Porter, R. S.; Jennie Dickinson, A. R. S.; David Ous, F. S.; Wilda O. Porter, Treas.; Miss Julia D. W. Cor.; Henry Howard Ous, A. C.; Mr. B. M. Colpitts, Chap.; Nelson Maraten, I. S.; Clyde Watson, O. S.; Eli Taylor, P. W. P.; Mrs. Carrie Scott, Organist.

One of our oldest citizens, Mr. John Moore, passed away March 25th at the advanced age of 83 years. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

The ice in the main St. John river is gone, so that there is good crossing in boats.

Now is the time to buy your winter dry goods, while the great Cheap Sale is going on at R. B. Porter & Co.'s.

Centerville Items.

April 4th, 1889.

A good patronage was afforded the Carnival at the Roller Rink, Centerville, a large number appearing in costume. The prize winners were: Ladies,—Miss Nettie Cronk, fancy dress; Zula Cosman, best original, Italian girl; Mrs. Hartley Cronk, most comical, colored lady. Gents,—Charles F. Gallupe, fancy dress; Percival Brand, best original; Saubio; Talford Gregg, most comical, colored gent.

The Neck Tie and Apron Carnival at the Hartland Rink on the 2nd, was also a success. This will be repeated at the Centerville Rink on Friday evening, 12th inst.

New dress goods in single and double widths, both plain and striped, in all the latest shades—prices right—at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

(For The Carleton Sentinel.)

REPLY TO A. H. STEAD.

I wish to say, before I start,
And say it with an honest heart;
That a blow I will not feel
From "Stead's" flaming piece of steel.

You'll find I do not need the aid
Of which you chance to be afraid—
Was going to lay your slander bare,
And you the shame of it declare.

This time—your sensitive "suspecter"
Has proved a most untrue reflector;
And explains the motive force
Which propels you on your course.

You view, with all your frenzied pride,
What you think the popular side;
And hope to turn opposing odds
With "the language of the gods."

You never hinted, in your song,
That "the crowd is always wrong";
But before I let you go,
You will find it's always so.

You asked me "the broil to cease,"
And let your slander rest in peace;
But not a word I will retract,
And logic pure, of you, exact.

That "compassion" came too late,
Which you exercised with hate;
The compassion that will do,
Is retraction, full, from you.

Previous to the date I penned
The verses which did you offend,
The "weather" was as wild as stated,
And not, in general, over-rated.

This is what I do maintain—
Its truth, to any mind, is plain;
Your horrid names will never suit,
Till you the truth of it refute.

As regards the length of writing,
What's the use of all your fighting;
My reply's twelve verses less
Than what you said, you must confess.

As you shouted in your song:
" 'Tis manly to admit a wrong!"—
Your lies admit, without feigning,
Or else you do not know its meaning.

It is known as addition's rule,
To all within or out of school;
That less land of N. B. fine,
Is South of Norway's Isothermal line.

The "fortieth mean annual line,"
To name degrees I thus define,
If you the truth of it deny,
I, with wedger, you defy.

I will decide the superiority
With any standard authority,
And allow pure reason play,
To prove the truth of all I say.

If you evade this point,
It proves your reason out of joint;
And shows, to your eternal shame,
The ground of all your envious blame.

A point on which you quibbled first,
In all your fierce and bloody thirst;
To slander, with your able pen,
A person by the name of Benn.

The "Gulf Stream's influence" does exert
A certain good, and no real hurt,
On "Norway's climate," as I've said,
And was opposed by good friend "Stead."

Your ignorance of the Gulf Stream's power
Is even at this—the eleventh hour
Of the discussion you did start,
In all the madness of your heart.

Debec, N. B., April 6th, 1889.

To the Northampton Correspondent of the "Sentinel."

O what a witty punster in
Northampton may be found,
Who can throw shafts of ridicule
Most wantonly around.

How like a person he can preach;
You'd think him quite a saint,
And never suspect the hypocrite,
Or any other taint.

Then, turning round he'll launch out gibes
At Mr. Benn and me,
Who right or wrong, weak or strong,
Stand forth that men may see.

And not behind a nom de plume,
Or hidden altogether,
Write what we think, in pen and ink,
'Bout projects or the weather.

He thinks to slink and hide away,
His shafts unseen to fling,
But can't one tell an axe a bray
When "long ears" tries to sing?

He reckons not whom his shafts may strike
So he may show his cunning,
But ridicule us both alike
With his unseemly punning.

His stiff abstruse and laboured lines
No wondrous skill display,
But that he's cute to ridicule
He thinks, and so he ma(y).

A. H. STEAD

April 6th, 1889.

Be sure and call at R. B. Porter & Co.'s this week and see their new dress materials. They have marked them at astonishing low prices. The sale is going on.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 9.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Hon. Mr. Tupper moved the third reading of the bill to amend the fisheries act by extending the prohibition against net fishing to tidal waters of the maritime provinces.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) said he believed the bill was unconstitutional, as it would interfere with the rights of riparian proprietors. Mr. Ellis moved the three months hoist. He denounced the bill as one in the interest of wealthy fly fishermen, and one that would have the effect of depriving honest fishermen

of their means of livelihood. Mr. Hale seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell asked what were the reasons of the government for introducing this measure, and if it had been asked for by anybody in the maritime provinces?

Hon. Mr. Tupper said he would not be cross-examined.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell characterized the bill as an outrageous one and as a useless interference with the rights of people residing near rivers and tidal waters.

Hon. Mr. Tupper contended that the measure was necessary to protect the salmon fishing grounds.

Mr. Weldon said no salmon were caught with nets on or near the salmon spawning grounds, which were far above tidal waters.

Mr. Kirk spoke against the bill and Mr. Burns in its favor. After a lively discussion between Messrs. Mitchell and Tupper the house divided on Mr. Ellis' motion, which was defeated by 180 to 72.

The bill was then passed.

The house went into committee on the bill to amend the franchise act. Sir John Thompson proposed to insert a provision to enable revising officers to place upon the original lists of voters, on application supported by affidavit by a person seeking to get on the voters' list, or by any other elector.

Mr. Weldon objected to the proposal to allow names to go on the lists on the strength of declarations of parties stating that, according to their information and belief, other persons were entitled to be enrolled. This would lead to perjury and fraud.

After recess the franchise bill was passed through committee.

The bill to amend postal rates was then taken up. Hon. Mr. Haggart announced that all newspapers and periodicals printed once a month or more frequently would still pass through the mails free, but all other printed matter would have to pay postage. The rate of postage on drop letters would be continued at one cent in towns where letter carriers were not employed, but in cities where free delivery was provided for the rate would be two cents. The rate on photographs and printers' manuscript is to be doubled, being increased from one cent for four ounces to one cent for two ounces.

Messrs. White, McKay, Weldon, Jones and others objected to the increase in postal rates and the compulsory registration provisions, pointing out that the postal service was about the only benefit received by the general community for the taxes they paid.

Hon. Mr. Haggart also announced that in cases where letters are believed by postmasters to contain valuables, such postmasters are to have power to register these letters, and charge fees to the recipients of letters.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 5th, 1889.

The Senate having adjourned earlier than was expected, the appointment mail has hardly moved in the last two days. There has been a vigorously circulated report that the President will now send Murat Halstead to Germany will-nilly and depend upon the eight Senators from the new States whose terms will begin next December to secure confirmation. This however is not a very creditable rumor, as it is likely that the recent vote did not bring out the full strength of the opposition to Mr. Halstead. Besides Senator Sherman announced that Mr. Halstead would not accept such an appointment.

It is probable now that another nomination to Berlin will be made within a few days. To the average citizen Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, one of the recently appointed Samoan Commissioners, would seem to be the best person to fill the vacancy. He is one of the most plied gentlemen in this country, was a long time in the diplomatic service, and is not yet too old to do good work. He is particularly experienced in treaty affairs and international law.

Senator Stewart's resolution expressing regret at the death of John Bright was by the efforts of Senator Sherman and Reagan referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where of course it expires. The Senators opposing the resolution of sorrow did so entirely on the ground that its passage would establish a dangerous precedent. To this Senator Hoar replied by forcing upon the attention of the Senate a labored eulogy of Bright. Mr. Reagan replied by avowing his own admiration for the English patriot, but still adhered to the belief that it would be unwise to establish a precedent by which the Senate might be called upon to express sorrow at the death of every foreign patriot or revolutionist.

To the astonishment and disgust of both wings of the Republican party in Virginia, Postmaster-General Wanamaker proposes to make Stonewall Jackson's widow postmistress at Richmond. He had appointed her to a like position at Lexington, and when she declined as the salary is only \$600, he offered her the Richmond office, which is worth over \$3,000. There were a number of Republican candidates, among them being Miss Van Lew, who held the office under Grant.

The most important office unfilled, from the standpoint of available patronage, is the Public Printer. It will doubtless be filled within a few days. Whoever the man may be he will be only the tool of Senators from now until December, for he will have to cater to the men upon whom he will depend for confirmation.

Just now every one is taking an invoice of the patronage distributed and sealed by confirmation. New York and Indiana have fared best. Besides a Cabinet officer New York has the French, Russian and Austrian missions, Commissioner of Pensions, an as-

sistant Secretary of the Treasury and ditto of the Interior Department. Indiana, besides a Cabinet officer, secured the Italian mission, the Consul Generalship to London and Treasurership of the United States.

Destructive Prairie Fires.

MITCHELL, Dak., April 4.—The prairie fires which brought so much loss and suffering to southeastern Dakota during the last few days are practically irresistible. The flames in some instances leaped 100 feet over ploughed ground. The atmosphere was practically devoid of moisture and a wind from the northeast blew between 40 and 50 miles per hour. At Mt. Vernon 45 buildings were burned and 100 families left homeless. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. Lonely little farm houses scattered over the prairie were wiped out by the dozens, and as near as can be ascertained this morning the losses in South Dakota will reach \$2,000,000.

YANKTOWN, Dak., April 4.—Volin village has only three buildings standing; Olivet, Hutchinson county, is burned to ashes and Pukwana is wiped out completely. Around Jamesville the loss will foot \$10,000. One man lost \$1,000 in money which he had in a coat left on a piece of ploughed ground 300 feet from the grass; two new wagons, 100 feet from the fire, were burned also.

HIGHMORE, Dak., April 4.—The most destructive and calamitous prairie fire ever known here started five miles from Highmore, on a farm owned by James Ingram. He was smoking his pipe at the time and the barn caught fire from a spark and was destroyed. A fierce wind quickly carried the fire to the prairie, and the awful work of destruction soon began. At R. S. Heigh's 13 residences were destroyed.

At sundown, Tuesday, another fire was started in the northern part of this county, sweeping away six homes and burning to death Miss Annie Sweeney and a five-year-old baby. Eugene Tibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Tibbs and Mrs. and Miss Ruby were dangerously burned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 6.—In Yankton county alone the damage by prairie fires is placed at \$150,000. Near Rapid City Prof. Bailey's ranch was destroyed. When a party of neighbors drove through the blinding smoke to the rear of the house they found, standing in a little hollow beneath the ruins of the house, Elsie Madison, scorched and burned, with hardly any clothing on her. Her clothing, save the collar of her dress, part of the stocking on the right foot and the right shoe, had been completely burned from her body, which presented an awful appearance, hardly a spot upon her escaping unburned. Mrs. Bailey, in whose employ the girl was, and Wm. Ashton, hired man, had a narrow escape, and, as it was, suffered painful injuries. Mrs. Bailey says when the fire caught the dwelling house it blazed up like tinder and allowed them no alternative but to run for their lives. This they did, Ashton taking each woman by the arm and starting with them through the flames. They had gone but a short distance when Miss Madison fell. The smoke was so thick that when they stopped to look for her she could not be seen and thinking she had gone in another direction they resumed their efforts to escape.

Thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed within ten miles of Freeman. Thirty-two families lost their homes, only escaping partly clothed. Machinery, grain, hay and a great amount of stock were burned. The unfortunate farmers are entirely destitute.

In Douglas county the fire was one of the worst ever known. The house of William Cline was burned. Mrs. Cline, aged 70, perished. Many farmers lost everything and are destitute.

In Bruce county casualties are being reported daily. Fully one hundred families lost everything, the loss reaching \$150,000. Two women were burned to death at Chamberlain. It was reported at the latter place that the fire was started by Indians.

On Reciprocity.

Mr. Armstrong, M. P., South Middlesex, Ont., presented the following official figures:

In 1888 we exported to Great Britain 246 horses, of the value of \$36,750. In the same year we exported to the United States 19,845 horses, of the value of \$2,402,371. The United States was the only market we had for these horses, and except for that market they could not have been sold. We shipped of cattle to Great Britain 54,248, valued at \$4,123,873. We exported to the United States 40,047, valued at \$648,178. The cattle shipped to Great Britain are principally raised in Ontario, and consist mainly of heavy steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,700 lbs., a few of which cattle are now coming down from the Northwest; while those shipped to the States are light cattle, cows and young cattle. There is no market in England for them, and it would not pay to send them over. Accordingly, the United States is the only market for our light cattle. We exported of sheep to Great Britain 30,421, of the value of \$211,881. These came chiefly from the far West. We exported 359,355 sheep to the United States, for which we received \$1,027,410. Again, they are a class of sheep for which there is no sale in England, and it would not pay to send them there. The larger proportion of those sheep came from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and were sent to the Boston market. They were principally lambs and light sheep, for which we have no other market.

As to bay, grain, potatoes, etc., Mr. Armstrong pointed out:

Of barley we export to Great Britain 1,687

bushels. The truth of the matter is we have no market in England for our barley. The attempt made to market our barley there proved to be a failure, as it would not make the quality of ale and porter required. On the other hand, it makes the ale and porter and lager which the Americans love, and the result is we have the best barley on the continent and they buy it. Last year they purchased from us 9,365,021 bushels. If it were not for that market it would not pay our people to raise a bushel of barley, for it is an unprofitable crop to raise for feed. Of hay, we shipped to Great Britain 6,044 tons, for which we received \$64,781, while we shipped to the United States 84,068 tons. The total value of the shipments to the States was \$800,622. In regard to potatoes, which are an important product in some parts of the Dominion, we exported to Great Britain 1,427 bushels, of the value of \$975; while we exported to the United States 2,484,441 bushels, of the value of \$957,570. This is a vital matter to some of the Maritime Provinces. An enormous quantity is raised in Prince Edward Island, and large quantities also in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and for these crops the Eastern States are their only markets. Before they are able to reach the market, however, they have to pay a duty of 15 cents per bushel in addition to the expense of carriage, so, in effect, they have to give one bushel of potatoes to get another into market. But that does not end the matter, for, when the farmer brings back his money, the manufacturers' "combinations" go through his pockets and take a large part of what remains. Is it any wonder he is dissatisfied and asks for a change?

Mr. Armstrong referred to some other articles of export:

Of wool, Great Britain didn't take from us a single ounce. It may be said that we can, have no object in exporting wool, as we import wool, and we cannot, therefore, want to ship our wool. We do want to ship it. We have in the west some excellent breeders of long wool sheep, principally Cusowald, these breeders having brought stock from the Old Country, as they preferred that to any other breed. This class of wool is not manufactured in the Dominion, and so we have not a profitable market for it. In the United States it is used for combing, and it is there we sell it. The Americans took 954,975 lbs., for which they paid \$223,206. Another article, of which we export largely, is eggs. We exported to Great Britain 2,379 dozen, for which we received \$262. We exported to the United States 14,147,739 dozen, for which we received the splendid sum of \$2,119,532.

Scott Act Repealed.

HALIFAX, April 5.—A vote on the repeal of the Scott Act, in Colchester county, was held yesterday. Repeal was carried by a large majority. Stewiack gave 45 votes in favor of the repeal of the act; Brookville gave 40 for and 2 against repeal; Truro gave 200 for and 12 against; Londonderry, 168 for; Folly Village and Great Village, 48 for.

TORONTO, April 4.—The Scott Act was repealed to-day in the following towns and counties of Ontario by the majorities set down:—

Guelph,	445
Lennox and Addington,	600
Kent,	1700
St. Thomas,	571
Frontenac,	282
Victoria,	800
Northumberland and Durham,	500
Brant,	108
Wellington,	1571
Lennox,	500
Ontario,	1000
Carleton,	265
Peterboro,	430
Lincoln,	772

The most startling change is in Kent, where, in the last election, the Scott Act was carried by a majority of over 2,300.

A Toronto despatch says: The temperance people say they are not discouraged over the big defeat of the Scott Act. They add that the Act was not their making, and they could never get it either amended or enforced by the Parliament that passed it. Possibly the trouble the attempt at enforcement gave the Ontario government may have swelled the majority for repeal, but the result was due chiefly to the hopelessness of getting it to work effectively. An agitation will now be concentrated on a line of general prohibition.

Then and Now.

One short month ago Mr. Grover Cleveland was the chief magistrate of a nation of sixty millions, and as such was possessed of more actual power than the Queen of England. He is now a commissioner for the expropriation of a park, on a salary of ten dollars a day, and he will be, doubtless, as honest and efficient a commissioner as he was an honest and efficient President. Although such a change of position as this appeals to the imagination more strongly in the case of a president than of a prime minister, because the president is not only the actual but the nominal head of the nation; yet is the change from the private citizen to the prime minister and vice versa any less decided than it is in the case of the president. Mr. Gladstone was the wielder of a power greater in itself, more complete and more elastic, than that of any president, and he is now simply a representative of the people. Such facts show how completely the rule of man has been overthrown by the rule of law, in so far as the English-speaking race is concerned. The conversion of a chief magistrate into a park commissioner, a first minister into a representative, takes place by process of law without even a momentary shock to the authority of law or any lessening of respect for the man—Witness.