

Carleton Sentinel Supplement, June 29, 1889.

Where are the Immigrants?

Under this caption the Montreal Star has an article which is worthy of consideration. The North West owes the East a debt and the question of its liquidation in part, is of course, a question of great interest:—

What has the North-West cost Canada? Rather what has it not cost Canada? Add the millions in money, lands and railways to aid the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway to the millions for land surveys, mounted police, Indians, territorial government and two rebellions, and the total seems large enough. It is, in fact, enormous, but the country is worth all it cost. That is to say, it will be worth it when settled and cultivated. Up to the present moment the settlement of the North-West is not a success. Outside of the cities there is not in the entire North-West as many people as you will find in an ordinary county in Ontario and Quebec, and including the cities there are not in all those thousands of miles of territory as many people as are to be found in Montreal. We have been in possession of the country nearly twenty years, and while we may be fairly proud of such communities as Winnipeg and Brandon and Regina and Calgary and Port Arthur, we should remember that twenty years of energy and activity and lavish expenditure mean as much as one hundred years in the olden time. Canada has asked a great deal on the purchase and development of the North-West, and it must be admitted that the extent of the population of that country is to-day very far from as great as the older Provinces were led to expect it would be. We do not take much stock in the partisan charges of misgovernment; we hold it would be impossible to govern so large an extent of country, from Ottawa, without some degree of blundering. At the same time it is only right that we should seriously consider why it is that with the remarkable attractions which the Canadian North-West have to offer to the landless and the industrious, enterprising settler, so few people have made their homes there. The parliament or the government that will fill up the North-West will do a great thing for Eastern Canada. A million of people on those western prairies will help materially to bear the burden of our annual expenditure. A million of north-western consumers of eastern manufactures—for the North-West can never be a manufacturing country, outside of meat canning, flour grinding, etc.—would benefit every manufacturing industry from St. Catharines to Halifax. How small a fraction of a million we have in the North-West we are knowing, yet hundreds of thousands are pouring every year into States and Territories south of the line, offering no such attractions to the settler as our North-West possesses. It is time we understood the cause of all this and why the richest soil and the healthiest climate in the world are avoided. The cities of Eastern Canada, the capital and the workmen of the old Provinces, the taxpayers from end to end of the Dominion who have not grudging the enormous outlay which they hoped would give them a million of fellow subjects in the North-West by 1889, are all alike interested in learning why their hopes have not been realized and what is to be done to secure settlers for the North-West lands. This is a practical question, one of the greatest moment to all Canadians and far transcending the petty squabbles in which political partisans are prone to engage.

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.

Compulsory System.

The United States enjoy, no doubt, an admirable common school system, and still the result is not what could be desired. It is claimed that the failure of the system, in so far as it fails to do all that could be expected of it, is chargeable to the absence of the compulsory feature. The following facts we quote from a contemporary:—

That compulsory system is found to have important beneficial results in all countries where it is in force. Perhaps in no country is this more obvious than in Germany, where the compulsory system is most stringently enforced. There, among those above ten years of age the amount of illiteracy—that is, those who can neither read nor write—is only one per cent. of the entire population. In this country, on the other hand, according to the last census, the number above ten years of age who could not read formed 13.4 per cent., and those who could not write 17 per cent. of the population. Of course the amount of illiteracy varied in the different States, but generally it was found to be least where it might well be expected to be greatest. In Wyoming Territory the number who could not read formed only 2.6 per cent.; in Dakota 3.1 per cent.; in Oregon, 4.1 per cent.; in Pennsylvania, 4.6 per cent.; in Massachusetts, 5.3 per cent.; and in Maine only 3.5 per cent.—though, at the same time, it must be admitted that the percentage who could not write was very much higher.

Mr. Gladstone's ancestors, it appears, were pirates. In 1665 a company of adventurers sent out the George of Glasgow, fully equipped as a privateer, to prey on the Dutch mercantile marine, and "Halbert Gladstone, merchant in Edinburgh," was one of the co-adventurers. From this gentleman-buccaneer the English Liberal statesman is descended.

Politics Among the Ministers.

There was quite a lively debate, in the Methodist Conference, St. John, over action taken by the St. John district meeting of ministers, a few weeks ago, by which they condemned the removal of Mr. Peters and appointment of Hon. Mr. Ritchie as Police Magistrate. Dr. Sprague moved:—

That this Conference affirms its conviction that the unity and prosperity of our Church require that we adhere to the traditional policy of Methodism in regard to political affairs, which, on the one hand, concedes the right of every minister and layman in our connexion to his own political opinions and to the exercise of the prerogatives of citizenship, and, on the other, refrains from denominational interference in the contests of political parties.

The following amendment was then moved by Rev. Thomas Marshall, seconded by Dr. Wilson:—

That, inasmuch as the St. John Preachers' meeting is not of the courts of the Church; and, inasmuch as no deviation from traditional acts of the Church has been proven; and, inasmuch as the passage of such a resolution, with its avowed object, would not be in the interests of peace and harmony or the best interests of the Church;

Therefore resolved, that this Conference is of opinion that no action in the premises is necessary.

The following amendment to the amendment was moved by Rev. Mr. Paisley, seconded by Rev. Mr. Crisp:—

Whereas, there has not been proven to this Conference any violation of the traditional policy of the Methodist Church;

Therefore resolved that the Conference deems it inexpedient to make any affirmation in the premises.

Amendment to amendment carried. Yeas 56; nays 50.

Ladies should not miss the great bargains that are being offered at R. B. Porter & Co.'s.

Senator Hoar's Opinion.

Senator Hoar, on his return from a Western trip with the Senate committee on trade relations with Canada, said:—

"The impression that the fortifications at Esquimaux, Vancouver Island, were a menace to the United States was unfounded. The island has not natural advantages necessary to make it, under any circumstances, a formidable fortification. He was also satisfied that the ties of affection and interest between Canada and the United States are a guarantee of peace. He sharply criticised the custom of many newspapers in printing alleged interviews that had never been actually held."

Butter taken in exchange for Goods, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

NEW YORK, June 19th, 1889.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—In my last I promised to give your readers some notes about the hub, but circumstances have been against me. For the weather during my stay there was either so hot or so wet that it was very difficult to get about to see anything of interest. When the thermometer is standing at ninety-seven or eight, old men like myself like best to remain in the shade, just so when it is raining a perfect down fall. However I noticed something that interested me somewhat, and among the rest was Fanueil Hall Market, which is said to be the largest in the city, and I really think there is nearly as much marketing done there in a day as is done in Woodstock in a year. There are two large market houses, and the largest contains one hundred and fifty stalls which average about three men to a stall, and these are kept busy just about as hard as they can work from half past five in the morning till five o'clock, p. m., and on Saturday till nine at night. Then the amount of stuff that is sold around outside is simply enormous. Here we have new potatoes and cucumbers and garden strawberries half as large as a hen's egg, but they do not taste nearly so sweet as our field strawberries. There is one company here by the name of Squire who have several stalls in the market house and several buildings outside, who I am informed butcher two thousand hogs on an average per day. Friday last, being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, was a great day. All the orders and disorders were out on parade. Platforms were erected in different parts for the speakers, who had to remind the gaping crowd, as Sam Slick says, that they were the greatest nation between the poles. And for fear they would forget it before another year they had to tell it to them over and over. I think the police regulations are very good in Boston, as there seems to be for the vast concourse of people and the amount of business done but very little disorder, though run the common course is sold on every hand and it is hard for a stranger to find a lodging place where the monster is not. During my stay in Boston I made the acquaintance of Mr. Newell Nore, whose first and present wife were daughters of the late Mr. Nathaniel Shaw of Wakefield, who kindly invited me out to his house in Malden, about five miles out. I found him a real christian gentleman, having a splendid home and beautifully regulated family. I spent a most agreeable afternoon with them and parted with the hope of meeting in the Better Land. But I must close this letter and with your permission more anon.

Yours, etc.,

G. S.

BROOKLYN, June 22, 1889.

Messrs. Editors.—I remained in Boston, or rather in Summerville, two miles out, over the Sabbath, and had the privilege of hearing two good sermons, one by a Free Baptist minister in the forenoon, and the other by a Congregationalist minister in the evening. That in the evening, especially, was a very able one. I noticed the congregations in both places appeared like very plain christian like people. But very little pride or ostentation exhibited either in their manner or apparel. I do think in the matter of apparel, our ladies at home might well take a leaf out of their ledger, and they would move around with less inconvenience. I made my home while stopping here with my nephew, J. W. Noble, and it was a home indeed, which I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance. Boston may well be said to be a city of horse cars; they run in every direction through the city and out into all the suburban towns, as Summerville, Charlestown, Malden, East Boston, Chelsea, Dorchester, Cambridge, etc. I rode in from Malden, five miles, for 8 cents. I left Boston on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening for Fall River by the Old Colony R. R., and arrived at the latter place about 7.20, having travelled 55 miles in about an hour and 20 minutes. It being the express line and connected with the Sound boats the train made no stops by the way. Left Fall River a little before 8 p. m. by the steamer "Pilgrim," and reached New York next morning a little after 6 a. m., a distance of 185 miles, having steamed just about 18 miles an hour. The "Pilgrim" is a new boat, cost a million and a half dollars, and said to be the finest coast steamer in North America; it certainly is a remarkably fine steamer, large enough to carry any number of passengers, and most elegantly fitted out with every convenience to make one comfortable. We had to pass through that notable place called Hell Gate, which is a very narrow passage, and must have been, before it was blown out, a very dangerous one. I found my son well and doing well. I also visited the store of my nephew, E. G. Milberry, where his brother Wilmont conducts the business in great part for him. He seems to be doing a thriving business, dealing in rubber and oil cloth clothing, such as is calculated for seamen and others going on the water. They are two splendid young men and understand their business well. Last year they handled fifty thousand dollars worth of goods, and expect to handle seventy-five thousand dollars worth this year. I also visited the establishment of W. S. Evey, who was an old pupil of mine, son of the late Mr. Holland Evey of Wicklow. He is principally engaged in the wire cloth business and runs a factory for weaving it and keeps a store for the sale of it. Some idea of the amount of business he is doing may be formed when I say, as he informed me, that he pays thirty four hundred dollars a year rent. Almost everything in New York seems to be done on a grand scale, and nearly everything is very high except the telegraph lines and the price of passage. High buildings, high rail roads, and mostly high prices for what you eat. They will charge five cents for one potato at a restaurant, and such a lunch as you would get for fifteen cents in Woodstock, will cost you thirty here. It is very common for buildings to be ten stories high, and I counted one that was thirteen stories; and the railroads are fifteen or twenty feet above the street. In short they have completely reversed the order of things here, they have put the railroads up in the air and the telegraph wires under ground. In my next I will give some further description of this great city.

Yours, etc.,

G. S.

Read R. B. Porter & Co.'s advertisement in to-day's issue.

Debec Items.

On the evening of the 19th inst. our branch of the W. M. Society furnished the community with a literary entertainment of unusual excellence. The select choir (led by Mr. John Y. Flemming, with Miss Eva Krizer at the organ) performed their part in such a manner as to certainly call forth the unrestrained encomiums of the critical in the musical art. The President, Mrs. Howard, evinced once more her great ability and untiring enthusiasm in conducting the programme exercises to administer to the hearers' profit, and highest moral and intellectual good. The sweet solos rendered by Mrs. C. W. Dickinson were indeed a high luxury. After the programme was finished the reasonable requirements of the "inner man" were amply supplied, by the bounteous and varied array of delicacies which adorned the table spread in the lower story of Mr. Harron's new hall. Mr. Wm. V. Bens, who took charge of the door, received about \$13, notwithstanding the very low fee asked. During the evening the President read a late communication from the Corresponding Secretary, announcing the glad news that Miss Cartmell, one of the Society's workers in Japan, would favor this Branch with her presence toward the latter part of August next. We hope that the numerous anxious expectants will not be disappointed in hearing Miss Cartmell, at this, perhaps, their only chance.

Mrs. Wiggins of Boston after a long absence has just returned home on a visit.

Rev. Wm. Howard, B. A., occupied the Methodist pulpit last Sunday morning. His discourse was remarkably scholarly and instructive.

Miss Gertrude Atherton returned from Fredericton a short time ago, where she had continued to remain in a very critical state; she is now rapidly improving under Dr. G. F. Colter's care. The success which Dr. Colter has met with reflects great credit on his professional ability, and it is to be regretted that he is seriously thinking of leaving us; he has built up a field of practice which is by no means confined to this locality. The excursion to Grand Falls was largely

patronized by the people of Debec; all were highly elated with the scenery of the Upper St. John. They returned to our midst with elaborate panegyrics in praise of the Niagara of N. B.; as trophies of remaining curiosity some have brought home pieces of rock and pebbles obtained from the very bottom of the celebrated natural wells.

Mr. Robertson, a member of the late senior class, Normal School, has been spending a few days here.

As near as can be estimated, about one third of the potatoes planted in this vicinity have rotted and are dying out.

Dr. G. Fred Colter and Mr. Robt Kirkpatrick returned Tuesday morning from a short fishing tour on the Aider Brook. The Captain speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality shown them by Mr. Robt. Anderson, who did every thing possible to enable the tourists to enjoy themselves.

Mr. C. Simmons, who is carrying on an extensive trading business at Bloomfield Corner, had his buildings entirely destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon; insurance \$600.

Mr. Alex. Kirkpatrick is improving the grounds around his fine residence. Last week he removed a very large barn to the rear of his new building.

Mr. Orchard is fitting up one of Mr. T. E. Henderson's tenement houses. He intends settling here for the coming year.

Mr. Chas. Manzer, the popular agent of the N. B. R., is at present attending the St. John Business College. Mr. Clifford Kirkpatrick, son of Capt. R. Kirkpatrick, is temporarily filling his place.

Mr. Donald Sutherland, Debec's most popular teacher, is contemplating leaving for Fredericton on Wednesday. Mr. S. has formed many warm acquaintances since his coming among us, and his return will be anxiously looked for.

Mr. Nicholas Craig of the N. B. R., registered at the Johnston House last Thursday evening.

Our gallant young men have this morning chosen the war path in the greatest of glories. The steel glittering column, clothed in bright new uniforms, and headed by their stalwart young Commander, present a most formidable and striking appearance.

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

Benton Items.

Nelson Black, who has been living on a small clearing on Oak Mountain with his two boys aged 9 and 11 was found dead by them on the morning of the 21st inst. Up to the afternoon preceding his death he was as well as usual. The remains were interred at Benton on Saturday a. m.

Mr. N. W. Brown, lecturer and organizer of the Order of the Sons of Temperance gave a very interesting address to an attentive audience on Saturday evening last.

Butter taken in exchange for Goods, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

Jacksonville Items.

June 25th, 1889.

Strawberries scarce. A slight frost last week. Crops are looking well, with the exception of hay, which is very light.

Yesterday morning, as Mr. Albert Simonson was bringing his son and daughter to school, his horse became frightened on the bridge near his own home. The horse and carriage and Miss Simonson went over the side of the bridge, falling a distance of about eight feet. Fortunately the accident occurred near the end of the bridge or the distance would have been much greater, and, probably, the occupants of the carriage would have received serious injuries; as it was, Mr. S. and son escaped unhurt, while Miss Simonson received some ugly cuts on the face and hands.

Building operations are going on quite extensively at present. Work on the Baptist Church is progressing rapidly. Mr. B. Tower, of Hartford, has the supervision of the work and has six men in his charge. Mr. Charles Plummer has the cellar completed and has the material on the ground for his new house. Mr. Allen Burpee's house is nearing completion. It is a fine two-story dwelling, and is a great improvement on the original.

A large number of redcoats passed through here this morning on their way to St. Andrews. Major Emery left yesterday morning for the same place; he was accompanied by his wife.

The small boys attempted to serenade a young couple last Thursday, but their proceedings were interrupted by the appearance of the bride on the scene.

Prof. E. W. Keirstead preached in the Baptist Church last Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Gaskin occupied the Methodist pulpit Sabbath evening last, and Rev. William Howard the Sabbath previous. The Baptist Association commences this afternoon at Jacksonville.

We have quite a number of visitors in the place this season, as is usually the case, also many of our people are rustivating elsewhere.

Schools close this week for a well earned vacation.

We are about to loose one of our active and respected Lodge members, viz. Grosvenor E. Titus, who has secured a situation as clerk in the store of Mr. Howard Jackson at Campbellton. Mr. Titus has filled the position of organizer for the Lodge for more than a year; he will be greatly missed and his place will not be easily filled.

Pongee Silks, only 50 cents per yard, all lengths, evening shades, beautiful patterns, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

In fifteen cases investigated, after lightning had struck a building and done more or less damage, it was found that in nine cases the discharge made its way to earth through the water pipes, in two through gas pipes, and in only one was there any probability of the regular lightning conductor having done its duty.

Grand Falls Items.

June 24th, 1889.
Hon. W. B. Beveridge of Andover, and his son-in-law, Dr. Lovitt of Yarmouth, N. S., were here over Sunday.

C. H. Farnham, a contributor to Harper's Magazine, was sojourning here a few days last week. We expect to hear of this visit through Harper's in the near future.

Service at the Mission church was conducted on Sabbath morning last by a young theological student of the Baptist denomination. In the evening Rev. Mr. Lode occupied the pulpit.

We had a very heavy rain here on Saturday. It poured incessantly all day, but did not cause the river to rise much. It did a great deal of good to the growing crops.

The excursion from St. Stephen and Calais arrived here by special train on Monday last. About 400 excursionists visited the Falls, and left for their homes at 4.30 p. m.

Victoria County Court opens at Andover tomorrow. There will be no business this term to engage the attention of the Court.

New Sateens and Cambrics arriving daily at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Mr. Justice Miller of the Supreme Court of the United States engages in the important work of "explaining America to Americans and to the world," by describing "The State of Iowa" in the July number of Harper's Magazine. The article is marred by the absence of any allusion to one of the most eminent citizens of the state and country. George William Curtis, however, supplies the unavoidable omission by a graceful tribute to Mr. Miller in the "Easy Chair." In referring to "Palatial Petersburg," it is difficult to separate writer and artist, so happily do they supplement one another in conveying impressions of the great architectural monuments of "the Northern Venice." E. Mason makes a note upon "Adrian van de Velde"—an interesting figure in the history of Dutch art. Howard M. Jenkins finds a suggestive subject in "The Banks of the Brandywine," and Lafcadio Hearn, in his sketch of "Les Porteuces," portrays the women who bear burdens in Martinique. Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, D. D., LL. D., advocates no particular policy in his essay upon "The South and the School Problem," but simply presents a sober analysis of the present situation and the outlook for the future. William Bialkie's answer to the question, "Is American Slavery Declining?" would be discouraging if he did not point out practical means of arresting the decline. By a coincidence the coauthorship in the fourth instalment of Charles Dudley Warner's novel, "A Little Journey in the World," turns upon "The Old Homestead" and the beginnings of American drama—a subject which in various aspects monopolizes William Dean Howells's attention in the "Editor's Study" of this number.

How the small farmer lives and labors and conquers fate in the far Northwest is graphically told by a Manitoba farmer, in the American Agriculturist for July. There is no romance in the story. Many farmers have become fairly well-to-do, but they have earned all they have acquired, and as the writer says, "their experience would hardly fit neatly into a fairy tale."

The July Wide Awake has many strong, timely features, notably two especially American. One is Miss Seward's "Fourth of July at Robert College"—the American college in Constantinople, a seed-bed of American ideas in Europe; the other is Mrs. Burton Harrison's "The Republican Court," in which she gives portraits and biographies of eighteen of the prominent young society women who were in General Washington's circle of friends. Mrs. Washington herself leading the train. These portraits are from the celebrated Baltimore porcelain—an heirloom which ex-Mayor Hodges of that city has "founded" for his descendants; the eighteen plaques form the wall decoration of his dining-room. "Mademoiselle Papa" is a touching little tale from the French, translated by Miss Virginia Champlin who, it will be remembered, met a fate quite as sudden and terrible as that from an explosion in the mines described in this story. There is a thrilling story of another French child in this number, "The Child-Knight of Boufflers," written by Madame Cramer Bernhard, a niece of General Grant. Wide Awake is \$2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

Balance of our Straw Goods at Cost, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

The Collection Abolished.

In Montreal, the First Baptist Church has made a new departure in the management of its affairs. The congregation no longer guarantees a salary to the minister. Collections have been abandoned. Drop boxes have been placed at the doors, and those who feel disposed may contribute little or much. The church, in a word, is being conducted upon faith principles. The new system was inaugurated in March, and since then upwards of \$1,500 has been voluntarily subscribed for current expenses. The debt of the church is \$16,000. A chest has been made and fastened to the platform, into which those who feel inclined to help in wiping off this liability may put their contributions. The box is fourteen inches square, with texts of Scripture upon the sides. No one is to be asked for any money whatever. The church committee believe that in working upon Scriptural lines they will be sustained, and that not merely abundant offerings will be forthcoming for current expenses, but that the debt will soon be extinguished.

A Southern farmer has a colt that has learned to ring the farm bell by catching the rope in his teeth and prancing back and forth. He knows, too, when to ring it—at daybreak to awaken the farm hands, and at noon to call them to dinner, and is never five minutes late or early.

Great bargains in Dress Lengths, all shades, all wool, and below cost, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.