

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

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The Carleton Sentinel.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1890.

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

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A PRESENT TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is with pleasure that we announce to our many patrons that we have made arrangements with that wide-awake, illustrated farm magazine, the *American Farmer*, published at Fort Wayne, Ind., and read by nearly 200,000 farmers, which we will send to every subscriber of the *Sentinel* absolutely FREE, to the address of any of our subscribers who will come in and pay up all arrears on subscription and one year in advance from date, and to any new subscriber who will pay one year in advance. This is a grand opportunity to obtain a first-class farm journal free. The *American Farmer* is a large 16-page journal, of national circulation, which ranks among the leading agricultural papers. It treats the question of economy in agriculture and the rights and privileges of that vast body of citizens—American Farmers—who are the basis of all material and national prosperity. Its highest purpose is the elevation and enlightenment of Agriculture through the higher and broader education of men and women engaged in its pursuits. The regular subscription price of the *American Farmer* is \$1.00 per year. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. From any one number ideas can be obtained that will be worth three times the subscription price to you or members of your household, and you get it FREE. Call and see sample copy.

Our Clubbing List.

We have made the necessary arrangements whereby we are enabled to club the *SENTINEL* with the following leading publications, at the prices named:

The <i>Sentinel</i> and Family Herald (from date of sub to Dec 31, 1891)	\$1.60
do do <i>Weekly Mail</i>	1.75
do do <i>Harper's Magazine</i>	4.00
do do <i>Harper's Weekly</i>	4.20
do do <i>Harper's Lady's</i>	4.20
do do <i>Harper's Young People</i>	4.20
do do <i>Godey's Girl's</i>	2.50

Referring to the question of compulsory education, the following statement, showing the results attending the operation of a compulsory law in the State of Illinois, is of considerable interest. It is stated that in Illinois the attendance of pupils in the public schools, under compulsion, was 16,000 greater in 1890 than in the previous year, while the attendance at the private schools, in the same time, had increased 6,000.

Speaking of Mr. Fred S. Ristern's recent election to the Massachusetts Senate, already noted in *The Farmer*, the New York correspondent of the *Halifax Echo*, says: "Mr. Ristern is a native of Fredericton, N. B., and a very successful business man. He is proprietor of the Fredericton hotel, Fredericton, controls a large grocery store, and during the past summer was lessee of the famous Summer resort, Point of Pines, known to every visitor to the Bay. His second time Mr. Ristern has been elected to the Legislature, so that he is to 'green hand.' Among his business associates he is held in the highest esteem and is very popular socially."—*Farmer*.

Thanksgiving day was happily observed at Vanboro by railway men from both sides of the line; thanks to the courtesy of George W. Ross, proprietor of the Vanboro dining hall, who loves his fellow man more than he loves the McKinley bill. Mr. Ross did the honors in fine style and the occasion was memorable for all who had the pleasure of participating in the feast, which included chicken soup, boiled ham with egg sauce, baked pickled (say it not in Maine) with wine sauce, boiled mussels and roast beef, lamb, venison, pork, turkey, geese, chickens and ducks, with entrees, vegetables, relishes, puddings, pastry, etc. There were several St. John men present at the banquet and they all say it will be many, many years before they forget either the bounteous fare or the generous hospitality of Mr. Ross.—*Sentinel*.

Can't Understand.

As our own readers will understand it, we need not assist our neighbor of the *Press* in his, thus far, futile attempt to fathom an article of last week referring to local representatives. No one will be misled by the construction put upon our remarks as to Mr. Ketchum's questionable judgment, viewed entirely from a personal standpoint, in ever having allowed himself to be pressed into politics. Of course it must be very satisfactory to Mr. Ketchum and his friends to learn that the *Press* has no desire to crush him.

Gone to Interview Dr. Koch.

Professor Ramsay Wright, of the medical faculty of Toronto University, has left for Berlin, with the view, of course, of learning from Dr. Koch personally and his conductors all that is to be learned concerning the mode of preparation and use of the remedy, the potency of which in the cure of tuberculous diseases has already been to some extent demonstrated, and from which so much is hoped for in the treatment of consumption in the earlier stages.

Mr. William Mulock, M. P., vice-chancellor of the University, has undertaken to defray all Prof. Wright's expenses and, in the result of this liberality, not only Toronto but the whole of Canada will participate.

Canadian Apples.

The *Gleaner* pointing to the statement that Canadian apples are being, in England, sold at 50 per barrel, suggests that here an opening is offered for fruit raisers on the St. John River Valley, stating:—

"It is well known that in the vicinity of Fredericton and other parts of the County of York, apples grow admirably and it only requires a little care and attention to have orchards as productive and as profitable as those of the Annapolis Valley."

This is true, but, unfortunately, the apples that do "grow admirably" are chiefly Summer and early Fall fruit and not the "keeping" kinds that Nova Scotia raises and exports. When Mr. Sharp and other experimentalists succeed in growing an abundance of Winter fruit it will differ.

Justly Indignant.

The fact is commented on, with a good deal of indignation, by papers in England and India, that the Viceroy-in-Council has dismissed Mr. McGrath Drysdale, a nephew of Rev. Dr. Duff, from his position of District Superintendent of Police at Hissar, in the Punjab, for procuring in public. The *London Christian* says:—

With an unblemished character and universally beloved by the natives of his district after twenty years of faithful service he is discharged, without compensation and penniless, because after fifteen hours he has obeyed his Master's command, and with the love of God in his heart, has proclaimed the unspeakable riches of Christ to his native brethren.

This occurrence we can only regard as scandalous in the last degree, and we cannot believe that the home Government will endorse the action of the Indian authorities.

We hope some of our Bishops or other Christian members of Parliament will take the matter in hand when the session opens, and will press on the Government the necessity of redress being granted to this worthy man, who has only maintained his natural and inalienable rights. In an act of such flagrant official wrong doing as this is condoned by the English people, it must exercise a most harmful influence on the cause of Christianity in India. Our Bombay contemporary, in commenting on the affair, says:—

The decision of the Viceroy-in-Council, dated September 19, 1890, the official copy of which we have forwarded to England, discharges Mr. McGrath Drysdale from his position as District Superintendent of Police at Hissar, and his Council, there are members of officials sitting in public with impunity.

Telephone.

What splendid word was Hugh Hay has this Fall, and how cheap.

To Subscribers in Arrears.

We are sending out accounts to subscribers over one year in arrears, and we expect a cheerful and ready response. The amount in any individual case, is not large, but altogether they aggregate a large sum. The accounts, according to our rule, are made out at the rate of \$1.50 a year, but those who pay promptly all arrears and one year in advance, can do so at the advance rate, \$1.00. A great many honest persons persist in days to get in arrears, not intentionally, but through simple neglect. Now please don't read this notice and then forget about it, but act upon the suggestion, and act at once; then you will be happy in a satisfied conscience and you will contribute to the happiness of the poor printer.

Go to R. B. Belyes & Co. to buy your Christmas Presents. We have the useful as well as the ornamental.

Personal.

Ass Dow, Canterbury, has been visiting Woodstock.

Dr. C. P. Connell is improving in health, although not so rapidly as his friends desire. T. B. Winslow and Mrs. Winslow, Fredericton, have been spending a few days here, the guests of W. Winslow, Upper Woodstock.

Rankine Brown and James Rogers, Northampton, left last week to spend the winter in Minnesota. And Wallace and Homer Oils, from the same place, started for Washington.

Master George Spaulding, who for some years has been a member of J. T. Allan's family, to whom he had endeared himself, Spaulding, who has permanently settled at Malden, Mass. George was a general favorite with his school fellows and associates, who all very much regret his departure.

Rev. Mr. Dobson's Lecture.

Notwithstanding the biting cold which prevailed Monday evening, there was a very good attendance at the W. O. T. U. Hall, to listen to Rev. Mr. Dobson's lecture on "The relation of Temperance to Politics." We publish below the briefest summary of the points discussed, but of space prevent.

The learned lecturer was given, for over an hour, the closest attention of his hearers, thus proving their interest in the subject matter and its presentation. The lecture was one full of valuable suggestions to every thoughtful mind. The following is a skeleton outline of Mr. Dobson's remarks:—

British civilization has passed through every conceivable stage of development from the days of James I. to the present time. The divine right of Kings has gradually passed into the sovereignty of the people. Individual rights and the responsibilities have, from time to time, been conceded and accepted until in no country do manhood and womanhood come so much as they do in the Anglo-Saxon race, and in no country, the history of that race, have they acted so much as they do to-day. For all practical purposes manhood and womanhood are sovereigns. The doctrine of the rights of the people, as at the base of what is known in Canada as Responsible Government. This fact should be always borne in mind when we are distributing our praise or blame upon the powers that be, for a corrupt government cannot exist in Canada without either a corrupt or ignorant elector. Hence the first step toward the purification of the government is the purification of the constituency. This can be done only by impressing upon each individual the sacredness of manhood, growing out of its relations to government and the country in which it exists. Let men know that they cannot sell their manhood without dishonoring themselves, injuring their fellowmen and endangering the country to which they belong. No politician would venture to trifle with an honest and manly constituency. It would cost him too much. To the politician of the country the temperance question bears a very intimate relation. Leaving its moral and ethical aspects, with little if anything to do, it has well defined civil relations. Wherever the activities of the liquor traffic meet in contact with other human activities, at that point it becomes a question of civil rights. This being conceded the government has a perfect right to deal with it according to the expressed wishes of the majority of the people. If the liquor traffic be a thing right in itself it is clearly the duty of the government to enforce its manufacture, sale and use in every part of the Dominion of Canada. If it be wrong the government must prohibit it. If neither right or wrong, but indifferent, it may be regulated. The success or failure of the temperance cause depends altogether upon the class in which the liquor traffic is placed by public opinion in Canada. If it be looked upon as indifferent, and he thought it was by the great majority of the people, we can hope for nothing better than the license system—here, so early in the season, we have seen. If it be looked upon as a thing right in itself, it is clearly the duty of the government to enforce its manufacture, sale and use in every part of the Dominion of Canada. If it be wrong the government must prohibit it. If neither right or wrong, but indifferent, it may be regulated. 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