

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.
Train to Woodstock from St. John, N. B., at 8 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 6 p. m., 8 p. m., 10 p. m.
Train from Woodstock to St. John, N. B., at 8 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 6 p. m., 8 p. m., 10 p. m.
Train to Fredericton from St. John, N. B., at 8 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 6 p. m., 8 p. m., 10 p. m.
Train from Fredericton to St. John, N. B., at 8 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 6 p. m., 8 p. m., 10 p. m.

TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.
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The Carleton Sentinel.
SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1891.
SENTINEL OFFICE, in Vanvor's Brick Building, King Street, up stairs.

Consult the Direction Label on Your Paper or Wrapper, and it will tell you in Arrows please pay up at once.
Mr. J. B. Snowball, of Chatham, an M. P., has been called to the Senate in Canada, to succeed the late Senator Ferguson.

Capt. W. H. Chisholm, for many years connected with the International line of steamers at St. John, and widely known and respected, died in the latter city last Friday.

Chief Superintendent Crockett has published a letter in which he justifies the expulsion of Tesio from the Normal School and commends Mr. Creed and his son for their action in the matter.

The Chief represents Tesio's offence as being of an egotistical character, and one that rendered his expulsion necessary in "the interests of public morals and decency."

It may be regretted that this information had not been given to the public more promptly. Tesio is now working at Meladon Junction among the railway laborers.

Below is mentioned the death of nearly the last of the name of an old-time Fredericton family. There are not many living now who remember Major Brannen, the father of the now deceased—

Miss Brannen, aged 84 years, living alone on King Street, died of a gripe the other morning. Yesterday she was expecting her 11th birthday and had had a large dinner. They found her dying. She was a sister of the late Charles Brannen, for many years city marshal and justice, and her father was for some years an official in the Provincial Secretary's office.

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The New York Press has the following about a gentleman well known in Woodstock—

"For many years John D. Newman has been known as the collector of Tammany Hall. On late the old gentleman was expected to die, but his duties were performed by another. It appears now that he was allowed 10 per cent on the money he received, and a conservative estimate of what he has saved, in addition to his living expenses, during the past twenty-five years. Assuming that he has cost him \$50,000 a year, and that he has saved \$125,000, he has now netted, that is 10 per cent of \$250,000 collected by him in the past twenty-five years, a quarter of a century."

Protests.
Protests have become epidemic, and the prospect is that nearly half of the returns now being made in the Dominion Parliament will be arrayed in the right direction.

We have to say that Carleton County does not escape. On the 4th inst., the petition of James Carr, of Woodstock, was filed at Fredericton, L. A. Curry of St. John being counsel, against the return of Dr. Collier, M. P. for Carleton County. Regretting that this step should have been necessary, we are informed that the movement is not as the instance and has not the sympathy of Major Vines.

The practical results of this election protest, as a rule, is not to change the personnel of representatives to prove morally beneficial. If one party in an election contest resorts to illegal or questionable methods, while the other party has been essentially pure and legal in its methods, and a protest results in the impeachment and punishment of the violator of law and in the vindication of entirely legal and moral methods, then the right might indeed be said to have been done.

In the Carleton election, if success was gained by votes means and the defeated lost because of a "crisis" of violence to legal methods, and the triumph was one of force over virtue—wrong over right—and that can be proven, then, by all means, let the right be vindicated.

It will be a sad thing if the Courts should decide that some fifty or a hundred of the best Members of Parliament have gained the majority of votes by corrupt means, but it will be a redeeming and gratifying feature if it is shown that the fifty or one hundred more or less, defeated by the election, were not without some of the best men in the country, and that the corrupting influences which obtain at elections

we say, however as regards Carleton, that as things appear on the surface, and that we would say had Major Vines been returned, a protest is unwieldy.

Parliamentary.
Petitions for prohibition of the liquor traffic are being presented in large numbers. The speech from the throne, at Ottawa, contains a note of special interest, except the allusion to the Government which is expected to take place at Washington, in October, on the question of reciprocity.

Mr. Peter White, M. P., was elected Speaker by a unanimous vote. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. Hays, of St. John, who delivered a clever speech which won applause from both sides of the House. Ottawa despatched to the House of Commons a despatcher who was a member of the Canadian parliament for federal and son to sit as representatives together, and it is also assumed for so distinguished a father to have so promising a son.

The debate on the address in reply to the Governor General's opening speech, was concluded on the 4th. There was no unusual incident or diversion. The Government was not taken up for more than a few minutes in discussing the address, the President's departure may indicate a determination to fight all along the line and an extended session. The topics chiefly dealt upon were the expediency and propriety of the late dissolution and the reciprocity question. The debate was closed by Mr. Chisholm, according to the Sun.

"He argued at great length that reciprocity in natural products, such as the wool of the sheep, the hides of the cattle, and the like, was a purely original. The 'Kiddie' spoken of in the exchanges as being fairly better than ever, and the company particularly suited to the requirements of the party would make

Small & Fisher and the Union Foundry Company.
Two weeks ago we referred to one of the two iron and steel manufacturing establishments of the town; since then our reporter has had the privilege of looking through the other, where he witnessed evidence of enterprise and push on every hand.

The proprietors of the Small & Fisher Machine Shop and the Union Foundry Company, have been associated in business, almost continuously, since 1877. While the establishments are carried on as separate concerns, the exchange of work between them is such that we may speak of the two as one concern.

The manufacture of threshing machines, which have become so celebrated throughout the Maritime Provinces as now to be regarded as the staple product of the town, was begun in 1868, and it is said, were the first successful machines built in New Brunswick. The first year, the number made was nine, and the number made in 1880 was 1800.

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Hose Company No. 1.
At the regular monthly meeting of Woodstock Hose Company No. 1, on Monday evening, May 4, 1891, a special election of officers was held, and resulted as follows: C. S. Wooding, Foreman; William Boler, Assistant Foreman; E. J. Bailey, Sec'y; F. H. Dillies, Treas'r. The following were appointed: Branch Pipe—James Doherty, R. Carr, G. Gilman, John Campbell; Axemen—N. B. Brewer, Len. Ervin.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT.
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Electors of a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick.

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