

Carleton Sentinel Supplement, September 4, 1897.

ST. JOHN LETTER.

Sunday on the River—General news—A nervous market.

Mr J F Gregory, in a letter to the *Telegraph*, explains very clearly why on fine Sundays the tug boats are employed in towing rafts down the river. The season is short, the boats are usually idle about ten days in every month because of unfavorable weather, the boat owners are responsible for the safe delivery of their rafts, and should their timely delivery be prevented the result would be disastrous all along the line from the ex-man in the woods to the ship laborer in the harbor. Mr Gregory holds that under the circumstances it is necessary that the tug boats should be employed every fine day during the season, and that the men are idle about one third of the time compulsorily, they are not physically overtaxed nor debarred from the exercise of their religious duties. This view seems perfectly correct. The necessities of man's nature are such that one seventh of his time should be spent in rest, meditation or recreation, but it is not imperative that that seventh should occupy any stated day; the good man worships, meditates every day in the week and as well on a tug boat or a raft or in a potato field as in a cathedral. A congregational minister of Chicago recently said in one of his sermons, that he did not care what day in the week the members of his congregation selected for worship and rest, but it was an absolute necessity to their physical, spiritual and mental well being that one of them should be observed, and services had just begun last Sunday morning in a church at Wathena in Doniphan county, Kansas, when the skies began to darken. At the conclusion of the first hymn the pastor prepared to read the Bible lesson, but paused to look out the window. He closed the book and said: "Brethren, I believe in worshipping God, but a heavy rain is coming up and Neighbor Reppelye's wheat is in danger. We will close the service and help him stack it." All hands, pastor included, went to work and finished the job before a heavy downpour. Such neighborliness will not be set down against pastor or people at the final day of reckoning.

Thomas B Barker, senior member of the firm of T B Barker & Sons died at his home in this city last Thursday, aged 78 years. He was a native of Sheffield, Sunbury Co.

Chevalier de Frouse, well known in this city, is in Boston and is filing in the Supreme court at Halifax a claim for 45,222,000 acres of land in this province and Nova Scotia, which he contends he inherits from his ancestors who were its owners in 1732.

"The night wind bewaileth the fall of the year," and King square and the old burial ground are strewn with fallen leaves.

The question of erecting a public library building on Chipman Hill is again under discussion.

Last Wednesday, Joseph H Merritt, of Merritt Brothers & Co, was married to Georgia Oakes of Digby, "a most estimable Lady," the *Globe* says, "and possessed of considerable property in her own right."

Mr H L Spencer is publishing a series of letters from "In sight of the Sea," in the weekly *Sun* of Toronto.

A clock will be put in position in the tower of the Union depot three or four weeks hence.

"For bravery in saving life" is the inscription on a silver medal presented by the Mayor last Thursday to Richard Callahan. At the peril of his own life Callahan saved a boy from drowning at Reed's Point, a few days ago.

Very large shipments of Alberta's Thomas Phosphate are being made by Wallace & Frazer to all parts of the maritime provinces, for use as a fall top dressing on meadows and pastures and winter grain. It has been demonstrated that a dressing of from 400 to 500 pounds per acre greatly increases the feeding value and usually doubles the bulk of the crop.

Last Wednesday night burglars got away with about \$40 worth of plunder from the store of Walter Vaughan on Pitt street.

Cushing & Co propose to erect a pulp mill at Union Point near the suspension bridge.

There are in port uncleaned four steamers, three ships, two barges and 46 schooners.

The markets generally continue in a nervous condition. Inquiries for flour from South America have had a visible effect and last Thursday wheat touched its highest point. Ogilvie's Manitoba flour is quoted at \$6 25; best Ontario \$5.10; oatmeal \$3 70 and cornmeal \$2 20. Beans are firm at last quotations. The apple crop is reported light, both in Ontario and Nova Scotia. A few good boughs have arrived which were taken up quick at \$3; soft fruit sell at a \$1 loss. The prices of dried and evaporated apples will naturally advance in a few months. Sugars are generally $\frac{1}{2}$ cent higher. Granulated is quoted at $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, brighter yellows $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Codfish are arriving more freely and good mediums are offered at \$3 per 100 pounds. George S DeForest & Sons will receive this week a carload of new Canoe herring, extra large and fat, which they quote at \$5 50 per barrel, \$2.90 per half barrel. Canned goods generally are held by packers at advanced prices. Standard brands of tomatoes are quoted at 90 cents, peas 80 to 85 cents, corn 65 to 70 cents. A large quantity of corn of last season's pack is offered at 50 to 55 cents. There is a better feeling in the market generally and a good fall trade is anticipated. Wheat coffee, perfectly pure, with a delicious aroma, and much more healthful than many of the compounds sold as coffee, is supplied to the trade by Northrup & Co, agents for the Maritime provinces.

Visitors to the exhibition may secure pleasant accommodations at the Commercial house, 19 Germain street, at \$1 and \$1.50 per day. Thirteen marriages, 24 births and 22 deaths, were reported in the city last week.

EDWARD EDWARDS.
St John, August 30.

Bristol Items.

Aug 31st.

The Tea meeting held in the new Baptist Church last Thursday was a very successful affair, and the proceeds of the Tea were satisfactory, amounting to \$105. This sum will be expended in finishing the outside of the building, which will be proceeded with at once. The Church is situated just outside the village, on the road leading past Moody Roger's, and occupies a very pretty position. It is 27 x 42 feet, with 15 ft posts, and porch 10 x 12. The building of a tower is also under consideration. Rev Mr Hayward has been laboring here for the last seven years, and about two years ago succeeded in organizing a church with about 35 members, since then the membership has increased to sixty. The pastor intends taking a vacation for a few weeks, during September.

Mr W Demmings, who has been assisting Mr Hayward during the summer, has returned to Wolfville, to resume his studies there.

Last Friday evening, Rev Mr Rutledge and Rev Mr Baker held an interesting service in the Hall, which was largely attended.

A missionary service in connection with the W M A Society was held in the Hall Sunday evening. Addresses on Foreign Missions were given by Messrs Hayward and Demmings, and there was a good programme of dialogues, recitations and readings. The choir rendered several choice selections, Miss Tompkins being the organist. The hall was nicely decorated with plants and flowers, and presented a handsome appearance. The collection was taken for missionary purposes.

Mrs Morton, of Kings County, is visiting at Dr Somerville's.

Mrs M A Topkins went to Woodstock on Monday to spend a few days.

Miss Annie McLean went to Fredericton on Monday to attend the Normal School.

Mr G S Wiggins severs his connection with Britain's mill the 1st of September. He has had charge for five years, and during that time has given universal satisfaction as a miller.

Mr Pride was in Bristol yesterday soliciting subscriptions in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Fredericton.

G B Wolhaupter, Woodstock, is canvassing this section in the interests of the Ontario Mutual Insurance Co.

The Parish Sunday School Convention was held at Upper Kent on Thursday last, and was fairly well attended. The next session is to meet at Bath.

O H Holmes, Andover, was in Bristol on Monday, calling on old friends.

An interesting game of base ball was played on the grounds adjoining the new church on Thursday, between a local team and one from Hartland. The game was warmly contested, but resulted in a victory for the Hartland team. The return game will be played at Hartland on Sept 10th.

Monticello Items.

August 30, 1897.

The weather is fine and harvesting is well underway and the outlook now is good for grain; the gardens are looking well.

The potatoes, in several localities, have been smitten with rust, or rather, a plague, as report has it.

Miss Robertson has gone to Caribou to take charge of the advanced school.

Miss Neva Buck has gone to Maquahoe to visit friends there.

Elder O'good has gone on a vacation to the seaside.

CARLETONIAN.

Fortune Smiles On Us.

There seems to be a conspiracy of events to produce a Canadian "boom." When the United States was compelled to close its seagates against the currents of humanity that had been flowing steadily westward from Europe for over half a century, the first conspiring circumstance appeared; for it was reasonable to expect that the streams of immigration which had hitherto been divided between the Dominion and the Republic would now come in much larger measure to us. The Republic had been longer in the business and seemed to be a better advertiser than the Dominion; but when it had no longer any land to give away, the Dominion became the natural heir to all the historic European enthusiasm for the "Americans." Then on top of this, we had a great wheat year, and Manitoba took full advantage of the opportunity to show the world what she could do. Then came the opening of the Roseland camp which puts British Columbia at once on a level with the Transvaal in the eyes of sparkling opportunity hunters the world over. Even the incoming of the Liberal Government has been turned to good in a "boom" sense. And finally within the last few weeks our collection of prosperity traps has been crowned by the dazzling coronet of Klondyke. To these may be added, too, the advertisement that Sir Wilfrid's visit and Mr. Fielding's tariff have secured us in the British Isles. Truly "it never rains but it pours," and fortune appears bound to bewilder us with the multiplicity of her gifts. —*Montreal Star*.

Cheering.

The general manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in an interview at Winnipeg, says: "Canada was in never as good condition as now and everything indicates a bright future. Everything is conspiring to make her go ahead. We have England making sacrifices to increase her trade, the first time in history that the Mother Country has taken steps to enlarge the trade of a colony. The mineral development is a great thing. The construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway means a great expenditure of money in the country, and to top all there are prospects of an enormous harvest. Nothing could be added that would make the outlook more cheerful. The signs of prosperity are not confined to one particular province, but are general throughout the whole Dominion. We are on the brink of a great revival in business all over Canada."

Impose the Duty.

The demand of the people interested in the Canadian pulp and paper mills that the government impose an export duty on pulpwood is just and reasonable. The Americans have imposed a heavy duty on Canadian lumber, but are quite willing to admit Canadian logs free in order to preserve their own forests. It is claimed by persons who should have some knowledge of the subject that if a heavy export duty was placed on Canadian pulpwood, American manufacturers would be compelled to come across the line with their machinery. Whether they would, or whether our own people or British capitalists should be the ones to develop the industry in Canada, and it is a very one-sided business which allows the United States to shut out our manufactured product and at the same time get their own raw material from us without paying well for it. The duty on pulp has been increased fifty per cent. The Canadian government should promptly retaliate with an export duty on pulpwood. Should the Americans go further, and make the duty on pulp absolutely prohibitive, we have still the British and continental markets, and are in no sense dependent on our neighbors. England France and Germany are giving more attention to the pulpwood forests of Canada. The thing for Canada to do is to conserve as much as possible its forest wealth, and especially prevent its denudation for the purpose of building up factories in a rival exporting country. —*Sun*.

The wood-pulp industry is by no means a new one in Canada. The census of 1881 shows that the capital invested in mills amounted to \$92,000 and the value of the output for that year was \$63,300. Without being fostered or favored in any way the industry has developed very rapidly, the census for 1891 showing that the capital invested in it had increased to \$2,900,907 and the value of the annual product to \$1,057,810. It was not until ten years after the establishment of the first mills that the export from Canada of either pulp-wood or pulp was recorded. In 1890 pulp-wood to the value of \$80,005 was exported, and in the same year exports of wood pulp of the value of \$168,000 were recorded. Since then the annual value of the exports of both the wood and the manufacture has increased by leaps and bounds until in 1895 we exported pulp-wood of the value of \$468,000 and wood-pulp of the value of \$590,874.

Blake's Defence of Irishmen.

Canadian Irishmen, and Irishmen the world over, ought to hold in high esteem the name of Edward Blake, the member for Longford. The old time-worn slander of "the drunken Irish," had been flung in his face, and, like the lion of debate that he is, he rose from his seat in the House to hurl the falsehood back, and refute with irrefutable statistics the statement once and forever. "I wish," he said, "there were less drinking in Ireland and in Britain. But Ireland compared with Britain is a sober country. You who accuse us spend far more on drink than we, and you arrange to get it cheap at Irish and Scottish expense. You are provident in your cups. There is here a gross inequality under a nominally equal system. It is not necessary to go to hypothetical cases, as of tea-drinking and coffee-drinking countries united for taxation. Let us take the case of the beer and the whiskey-drinking countries. Not merely is the whole sum of Irish taxation relatively excessive, but the spirit and the beer taxes are also as between themselves, grossly unequal and partial in their operation. Let us look at the facts. I take Britain as a whole. Scotland has a case here against England even more aggravated than ours, and to strike the account with Britain as a whole thus lessens unduly the Irish claim as against England. But the reference is as between Great Britain and Ireland. In 1893 the expenditure for Britain was £88,627,000, or two pounds thirteen shillings a head; in Ireland £6,291,000, or one pound seven shillings and two pence a head. Thus the Briton spends all but twice as much on beer as the Irishman. 'Oh,' you may say, 'we all know that. The Briton drinks beer, the Irishman whiskey. What about whiskey?' Well, sir, what about whiskey? The expenditure for spirits in Britain was £48,571,000, or one pound nine shillings per head; in Ireland £8,144,000, or one pound six shillings and six pence per head. Thus much more was spent per head on spirits in Britain than in Ireland. So Britain preserved her superiority in both branches of this competition; having spent twice as much on beer she took a good deal more spirits, too, and then she says something about Irish drunkards. The Briton spends on both four pounds two shillings; the Irishman, two pounds thirteen shillings and eight pence. And then some British statesman tells his enthusiastic constituents that the Irish complaint is due to too much drink, and if they would only purge themselves and live cleanly they would have no ground for grievance. I venture to suggest that it is not for Britain to 'cast a stone,' to preach free will, temperance and sobriety as our cure, or to defend injustice on her part by alleging excess on ours."

Farmers' Profits.

The *Montreal Herald* says: "The profits that lie within reach of the Canadian farmer who farms with his brains are indicated by the experience of a young Ontario farmer who was in Montreal to-day en route to Glasgow with a cargo of cattle. Last fall this gentleman brought on the market 50 head of lean cattle, which he fed during the winter. This spring they came out in fine condition, and a few weeks ago he sold them, realizing a net profit of \$1,850, or nearly \$40 per head. In counting the cost the value of the provender was not included, as by feeding it on the farm the productive powers of the land were preserved."

Come early while the assortment is large, if you want to get a Suit of Clothes at half price at B. B. Manzer's.