

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL. 53.—No. 36.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1901.

WHOLE No. 2901.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A Lengthy and Important Session.

The regular meeting of the above body was held on Monday evening. His Worship Mayor Belyea was in the chair and the following councillors present: A. E. Jones, R. B. Jones, Carr, Balmann and Lindsay.

The treasurer reported, for the month of August, the debit bank balance was \$3056.03, and the receipts were \$924.32.

The marshal reported having collected for taxes, in the same month, \$90.98.

The reports were referred to the usual committee.

The police magistrate presented no report, and Coun. Lindsay said he had asked him for it, but it was not forthcoming; they did not want to quarrel with the magistrate, as they did once before, for life is too short to do that.

Mayor Belyea said the magistrate should report, as the by-law provides, once a month. No lawmaker should be a lawbreaker.

On motion Coun. Carr, seconded Coun. Balmann, the chairman of Electric Light committee was requested to see H. A. Connell and ascertain what arrangements could be made to secure six 32-incandescent lights for use on Queen and Main streets, near hotels, and report to the board.

Coun. Carr said the town lights were out at 10 o'clock, and trains arrived in town at 12 o'clock and later; this made it very difficult for strangers to find the hotels. He thought a remedy should be applied. The company is running their lights all night now, and the lamps could be secured cheaper than if the town lights were used. A light should be used until 12 o'clock in case of an alarm of fire.

Coun. R. B. Jones said they had lights of their own and why not run them until 12 o'clock. He did not believe in paying \$1500 a year for town lights, and then have to hire lamps from other firms. It were better to do away with the town plant, if it is necessary to hire from others.

The Mayor thought it would be no harm to have the chairman consult with Mr. Connell about proposed lamps. It might be cheaper than to run the town lights until midnight.

Coun. Lindsay asked Coun. R. B. Jones to look at Electric Light appropriation before making such a rash statement as that the town light cost \$1500 per year. However, the town service costs too much. Two items alone cost \$900—for carbons \$500, for fuel \$400. Our present system is not satisfactory to the citizens or to the committee. If they could get the lights run by the company, it would be less trouble. This year the town had a new man looking after the lights, but it was difficult to get satisfaction. Figures could be obtained from the company, and, probably, the arc light system might be abandoned and the incandescent system instituted.

Coun. R. B. Jones said there was more or less difficulty every year with the town lights, and nothing better could be expected for the chairman of lights is generally changed every year; when the chairman learns something about them, he slips out, and it takes the new chairman a year to learn how they should be successfully managed. He thought a company, with a practical man in charge, could run the town plant cheaper and more satisfactory than it is being run at present.

The question of collecting licenses from the outside men, working on the new jail, came up and the marshal was heard before the board. He said he tried to collect the licenses and went so far that the next step to be taken was to have summons issued. The men said that County Coun. Saunders would pay the licenses, but he has not done so. Coun. Dibbles told him to wait until this meeting of Council, before issuing summons against the men.

Coun. R. B. Jones said he was told that Coun. Saunders had agreed to pay the licenses, as it was part of the contract that he should. He was waited upon by a member of the County Council and told that the town did a mean act in trying to collect the license, and it had offended the County. He told that gentleman the town was merely carrying out the law, and that there was nothing in the by-law exempting men working on public buildings from paying licenses. He had set the amount of license at \$6 each. If the County Council had agreed to pay the license it should do so.

Coun. Lindsay said he had seen a tender, for the jail, made by a town

mechanic, and the specifications provide that the contractor pays the license of the laborers.

Coun. Carr said it was the duty of the marshal to collect the license, and he should arrest the men and make them, or the proper persons, pay.

On motion Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. Carr, the marshal was instructed to collect the license forthwith, and, if not paid to-morrow, he is to have summons issued for the arrest of the workmen.

Coun. Lindsay said, on two occasions lately, in making arrests, the marshal called on citizens to assist him but they had refused; one of those refusing, he was told, was a former member of the police force. Something should be done to bring these parties to justice. The marshal should have the moral and physical support of ratepayers, and not have that sympathy go out to toughs who are resisting arrest.

The mayor said the marshal should look after his rights in the matter, and consult the town solicitor who would give him all the necessary information.

The mayor read the following communication, which he had received from the Provincial Premier:

My Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to inform you that, on the approaching visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, to this province in October next, it is proposed that addresses shall be presented by the Mayors of the different cities and towns, as well as Warden of the counties throughout the provinces on behalf of the municipalities which they represent. These addresses will be presented at the city of St. John, which is the only place in the province, which we are officially informed, their Royal Highnesses will be able to visit. It is thought that it might be well if the several Mayors and Wardens should be attended by at least two members of his Council, as delegates, to join in extending a welcome to their Royal Highnesses.

I trust that your Council will favorably consider this suggestion and will send a draft of the proposed address to Hon. H. A. McKeown, St. John, as it is required that copies of all addresses shall be submitted to the Governor General at an early date for His Excellency's approval.

The present idea is that all addresses, except that from the Mayor and Council of St. John, shall be delivered to His Royal Highness, and be considered as read, His Royal Highness making a general reply to all.

I am, my dear sir, yours very truly,

L. J. TWEEDE.

The Mayor said he had decided opinions on the matter of sending representatives to St. John, by the town, but the matter could be safely left to the councillors. A representative of the British Empire, the heir of the British throne, was coming to St. John, which would be the first visit of royalty since 1860, when the present King, then Prince of Wales, visited the province. It was right to pay respect to those in power, and many of the towns and municipalities would have representatives in St. John on this occasion. The councillors should consider the matter carefully. At the earliest opportunity a committee should be appointed to prepare an address.

Coun. R. B. Jones said it was a long time since they had a visit from royalty and a similar visit would not likely occur again in the life-time of the members of this board. The sending of representatives would cost something but they could not afford to ignore the visit and, at least, His Worship should represent them at St. John.

Coun. A. E. Jones—I would like to know if we will follow St. John's example, and furnish the Mayor with a gown. We should not take a back seat from St. John, and we should garb our Mayor as well as the Mayor of any other city.

On motion Coun. Carr, seconded Coun. R. B. Jones, the matter was laid over until Friday night.

The Mayor said the road appropriation was now exhausted, and the town never had such good roads; the work done on them will last for some time. He trusted that all committees would not unduly exceed their appropriations.

In answer to Coun. R. B. Jones, Coun. Carr said it was his intention to do some work on Elm street in the near future.

On motion \$70 was ordered paid to Mr. Steeves for work on engineer's house.

The petitions of Messrs W F Smith and B F Estey, claiming they were over 60 years of age and asking for a refund of school tax, were referred to the finance committee.

J A Vanwart tendered his resignation as driver of the town team, on account of ill health.

The Mayor asked to have the matter laid over until Friday night to get the advice of the town solicitor as the contract called for 30 days' notice.

On motion the matter was laid over until Friday night's meeting.

Coun. Balmann made a motion that the town treasurer be instructed to allow a discount on the taxes of M Ryan, as the town owed that gentleman a sum of money, but which it did not order paid until after the date the discount was allowed on taxes. The motion was not seconded.

Moved by Coun. R B Jones, seconded Coun. A E Jones, that the license fee for the Imperial Oil company, for distributing oil in town, be placed at \$16 per annum.

Amendments were made of the sums \$200, \$100 and \$50 for a license, which were either withdrawn or lost.

Moved by Coun. Carr, seconded Coun. Lindsay, in amendment, that the license fee be at the rate of \$25 for the balance of the year. Amendment carried.

Coun. R B Jones said that Mr. Bullock called upon him about the license to be paid by him; he would have a man and delivery team in town. He (Jones) informed him that the amount would likely be \$16 per year, which, with the tax on his agent, would be equivalent to a town tax of \$24.

Coun. Balmann was opposed to granting any license to this company. If it were possible it would be better to keep the company out of town for it was no other than the Standard Oil company. This company's oil tank will give it a monopoly in the town oil business. After a while the price of oil will be raised. This would not bear hard on men like Coun. R B Jones who had his electric light, but the poor people, like himself, who use oil, would suffer. This company could fix the price of oil as it saw fit. At first it might cut prices until it drives the other dealers in oil, out of business and it has been known to sell oil as low as 5 cents a gallon to accomplish its ends. It is a grasping monopoly, and can squeeze us any way it likes.

Coun. R B Jones said any company had the right to erect an oil tank, in this vicinity, as well as the Imperial Oil company. It was poor policy to make the license \$100 or \$200 now that they had a chance. If the license was made excessive, the same excessive license would have to be charged the other dealers in oil.

Coun. A. E. Jones thought this was the first time on record, if Coun. Balmann is correct, that opposition in any business raises the price of an article—opposition generally lowers the price of an article. Other dealers should build a tank if this company hurls their business as they claim it will. This company can't raise the price of oil one cent. He was satisfied the poor people would not suffer, for competition makes things cheaper.

Coun. Lindsay said other dealers had to use barrels altogether, which costs considerable. This company does not use barrels. It draws its oil from storage tank to delivery tank. It will create a monopoly, for as soon as the other dealers are run out of business, up will go the price of oil.

Coun. Carr was not afraid of that calamity happening for if the company attempts to take advantage we can hold them down by buying oil from others. We have no right to make the license extend over the balance of this year.

J. R. Murphy was heard before the board. He and Mr. Watts were appointed a committee to wait upon the town and county councils and solicit the hearty co-operation of both councils for the proposed Exhibition. He urged the council to use its best efforts in the matter; this town was the shire town of the best county in the province. He felt sure if all would join heartily in the work, the exhibition would be a grand success. They did not ask a money grant. Representatives will be here from different parts of the province, and the U. S., as well; let us open our homes and hearts to them, and, if we are called upon to contribute for their entertainment, let us willingly do so.

On motion Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. R. B. Jones, the Council heartily endorses the efforts of the Agricultural Society, in the proposed Exhibition, and will give it its hearty co-operation.

Council adjourned till Friday evening.

Annual Convention W. C. T. U.

At Hartland, Sept. 10, 11, 12.

The 6th Annual Convention of the N. B. Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held (D. V.), in Hartland, Carleton Co. on Sept. 10th, 11th, 12th. The convention is composed of the prov. officers, superintendents of departments, Co. presidents and two delegates from each

affiliated union. All members of convention will have homes provided for them, and their names should be sent at once to Mrs. S. Hayden Shaw, Hartland, N. B. County or local unions having banners are requested to bring them to convention. An executive meeting will be held on Tuesday afternoon in the Reformed Baptist Church. The welcome meeting will be held on Tuesday evening in the Free Baptist church. Mrs. J. K. Barney, prison evangelist and round-the-world missionary, will be present through the whole session, and will speak at the welcome meeting. She will also deliver a lecture on Wednesday Evening. The rail roads grant the usual convention rates. The L. C. R. grants free return to delegates holding standard certificates. The Albert Co. R. R., the Hampton and St. Martins R. R., the N. B. & P. E. I. R. R. also grant free return to those holding certificates. The C. P. R. will grant return by payment of one-third rate if more than 50 are in attendance, and one-half if less than 50. In all cases delegates and visitors will purchase one full first-class ticket to convention, and get at the same time a standard certificate. A full attendance is earnestly hoped for, and it is strongly urged that the unions cannot get larger returns from their money than by paying the expenses to convention of at least one wide-awake, interested woman.

EMMA R. ATKINSON,
Pres. Prov. W. C. T. U.

ANNIE R. TRUEMAN,
Cor. Sec'y, W. C. T. U.

Aug 28th.

THE BAND PICNIC.

Dance in the Evening.

Monday, Labor Day, was not generally celebrated in this town. Nearly all the stores were opened and the majority of our manufacturing concerns conducted business as usual. The schools and public offices were closed. Houlton Brass Band assisted the Woodstock Cornet Band at the picnic of the latter on Moore's Intervale, in the afternoon. A large number attended. The usual picnic sports were in evidence. The prize winners were: Bowling alley, the prize a silk umbrella, was won by Arthur Bailey; bean toss, gold chain, James McDougall; 100 yards dashes won by Waldo Payson and James McDougall, the latter winning a pipe; Mr. McDougall also won a clock in the air gun competition. In the evening the Houlton orchestra rendered excellent music for a dance, under the auspices of the Woodstock Band, in the Opera House, which was largely patronized.

THE STRIKE OFF.

The C. P. R. and the Trackmen Have Reached a Satisfactory Conclusion.

It will be satisfactory news, indeed, to the public at large, to learn that the difficulty existing between the trackmen and the C. P. R. has been settled in a way satisfactory to both parties. The strike has affected more than the two parties immediately concerned; it has very seriously interfered with the public convenience; while those who have been forced to travel over the C. P. R. have done so feeling a constant dread, others who would like to have taken passage aboard the trains for business or pleasure purposes have been prevented from fear; whether the fear was justified or not the result was just the same. While both the company and strikers, as well as the public, have suffered, we doubt if any real good and lasting purpose has been gained by either party. A Montreal despatch of Aug 30th says:—D. McNicoll, general manager of the C. P. R., this afternoon confirmed the report that the strike of the trackmen had been called off, an understanding having been reached with the committee of trackmen. The understanding is practically on the basis recommended by the different conciliation committees. Reinstatement of strikers not guilty of violence, consistent with promises made new hands, and the possible granting of a schedule to a certain portion of its permanent staff, are features of the settlement, but no further advance has been made in the wages granted in June last immediately prior to the strike. It is understood that both parties are satisfied.

Moose and caribou are so plentiful at Balmoral, N. B., that they are beginning to destroy the farmers' crops, and many bushels of grain will be lost in consequence of their trampling it down.

ST. JOHN LETTER.

If the prediction of Rev. Josiah Carnow, of Topeka, Kansas, which has the support of Prof. Serviss, of New York, comes true, the SENTINEL will receive but one more letter from Edward Edwards, for according to the Rev. Carnow's interpretation of the Scriptures everything mundane will come to an end on the 13th of September, when the heat escaping through the breaks in the vapors surrounding the sun will cause the entire land surface of the earth to take fire and the ocean to boil like a caldron. The Rev. Carnow, however, is busy harvesting his grain, and Prof. Serviss is busy looking after his investments, just like other people who know nothing of the coming disaster. Sixty years ago or so the Rev. William Miller, the first American Second Adventist, and the founder of the "Millerite" sect, lived and preached in the neighborhood where the writer spent his boyhood; he remembers him well; an uneducated crank, without honor among those who knew him best, but for a time he was talked about, and had many disciples all over the world. Like the Rev. Carnow, he set a day for the world's conflagration (it is 50 or 60 years gone by) and believers all about the country, (even in St. John it is said) put on their ascension robes, awaiting the chariots that at the appointed moment should transport them heavenward. Some years ago the Rev. Simpson, a native of P. E. I., and Prof. Follen of Yale College, got up a similar scare, which wrought much mischief among the simple minded, and it is presumed that as time passes other cranks and fanatics will follow their example. But the world is yet young, as compared with eternity and man is in his childhood. He has but begun the work he is destined to perform, and centuries hence he will be regarded, as he is to-day, as an untutored savage.

A lady, riding in an open street car, was hit by a stone thrown from the street, last Tuesday evening and very seriously injured.

A city man is in jail for wife beating.

Harris Allan, a well-known business man of the city, died last Wednesday evening, aged 65 years.

Members of the Lord's Day Alliance assert that whiskey, beer, soda and groceries, are sold openly on Sunday, and the chief of police asserts that they are — misinformed. More vessels, both steam and sail, are in the harbor than at any time previously this year.

Quotations of to-day are supplied by George S. deForest & Sons. Prices of other staples are generally unchanged since last report.

Manitoba flours,	\$ 4 65	per bbl
Ontario patents	4 50	do
Ontario mediums	3 95 @ 4 00	do
Roller Oatmeal	4 40	do
Cornmeal	3 00	do
Ex. plate beef	15 00	do
Plate beef	14 50	do
H. P. Beans	2 55	per bus.
Cheese	10j @ 11	per lb.
Middlings,	23 00	per ton

F. W. Hatheway of this city wants Mr. Carnegie boycotted: that is he advocates the rejection of his preferred gift of \$50,000 for the library.

There was an insurrection on Partridge Island led by David Richards, caretaker of the fog alarm, last Friday night, which the police, in a war canoe, succeeded in quelling.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St John, Sept 2.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 29, 1901.

The coming Sampson-Schley trial is about the only subject that by a stretch of the imagination can be called Washington news at present, and apropos of this subject the world is coming more and more to the conclusion expressed by Tolstol in his "War and Peace" that generals do not win battles. This was never truer than in the Santiago naval victory. It was the years of preparation in ships, guns and men that made our navy superior to the Spanish, just as training makes the prize fighter superior to the soft giant of nearly twice his bulk. But on this occasion bulk as well as training was with us. A more enlightened age will bestow its monuments with more discrimination and we happily the least bellicose of peoples, will sometimes look with wonder at the squadron or bronze generals that we have exalted in the public parks of Washington and say "why these especially?"

The Bureau of Statistics in the State and Treasury Departments and the Census Office are relating a story in figures of resources, progress, and prosperity more interesting to the optimist than a romance.

It will be remembered that Sir William Crookes, president of the British Scientific Association, recently wrote a pamphlet on the possible exhaustion of the food supply of the world, especially the wheat crop. He pointed out that the United States will within a short time, become the main dependence of the world so far as wheat is concerned, and that with the present methods of farming, which he considers wasteful, the crop will be subject to scarcity within a hundred years. Possibly, on reading the report that the corn crop of the present year is badly injured by "drought, he or some of his readers may think that his prophecy is coming unexpectedly true, for to an Englishman corn means wheat. He refers to our Indian corn as maize.

Such arguments as this prove, at any rate, that the resources of this country are vast, for if they were not, the possibility of famine would have occurred to everybody some time ago. There is no wasteful farming in such countries as Germany, England, China or Japan. It was once said that the English farmer hoes each blade of wheat separately, ties it to a stick, and then sits on a stump in the middle of his farm with a watering-pot, ready to attend to any special blade which needs attention. When one contrasts the English farmer's grain fields with the ranches of Dakota, Kansas and California, this statement scarcely seems like hyperbole.

It is true, however, that we throw away, in one fashion or another, much material which might be utilized. This is wasteful or not, according to circumstances. The problem changes with the character and density of the population. On a New England farm, where the soil is in a thin layer on top of a granite foundation, and the crop of stones is the only one not likely to be frost-bitten, it is necessary to take care of many odds and ends which are allowed to go to waste on a big Western fruit-ranch where it is necessary to economize the strength and time of every laborer in order to prevent the loss of perhaps a thousand dollars worth of fruit. If this ranch were divided up into many small holdings, each having its quota of people to support, the result would probably be more diversified farming, for each small farmer would find it to his advantage to raise his own garden vegetables, pigs, colts and cattle. All the members of a family can be employed in some way or other on such a home farm, whereas they cannot on a large plantation cultivated chiefly by machinery.

There is not much need of worrying, as yet, over the exhaustion of our resources. As the country gradually becomes more thickly settled, thrift will become not only necessary, but profitable. Paradoxical as it may seem, there are circumstances which it does not pay to be thrifty. The time, thought and labor spent in looking after small matters and preventing waste is needed elsewhere, and in the expressive language of the old proverb, what is saved at the spigot leaks out at the bung. The wise farmer will prevent waste where he can, and above all, he will try to cultivate his ground in such a way that it will not be worn out too quickly. Thus he will save it for the use of his sons, and his sons' sons. There is no use in trying to adapt the methods of farming suited to overcrowded countries to our rich American prairie soil. The thing which is necessary is to evolve new methods which will combine the good sense of both the old customs and the new.

Death of L. A. Estey of Grand Falls.

R. A. Estey, proprietor of the West End saw mill, is in receipt of a telegram announcing the death at Grand Falls last night of his brother, Lemuel A. Estey, of that place. The deceased gentleman had been a sufferer for some time from dropsy, and his death, though a surprise to his relatives here, was not altogether unexpected.

The late Mr. Estey was a native of this city, but had resided for over twenty years at Grand Falls, where he carried on a large and profitable mercantile business. He was a man of sterling character possessed a genial disposition, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all classes of people in the community. He was about 55 years of age, and leaves a widow and family of six sons and two daughters. Two of the sons are in the West and the others reside at home.—Fredericton Herald.

The government of South Australia is anxious to secure a Canadian to fill the position of government professor of agriculture.