

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL. 53.—No. 34.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1901.

WHOLE No. 2899.

Carleton Co. S. S. Association. TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION.

The above Association will hold its annual session at Hartland, beginning with a preliminary session, on the evening of Monday next. The time of year is favorable and there should be a large gathering of active S. School workers of the County. The institution is intended for the benefit of every School in the County, irrespective of denominational lines, and it ought to have the support of all those interested in the important work of Sunday Schools. At the preliminary meeting, Monday evening, there will be an introductory address by President Fleming; an address by Rev. W. S. Martin, on "Seven Reasons for studying the Bible," and one by Field Secretary Lucas on "The Sunday School as a Spiritual Power."

Tuesday morning, after routine business, such as the appointment of the usual committees, etc., the report of the Executive will be submitted; a Normal Lesson will be taught by L. E. Young, and the Supt. of Home Department, E. B. Ross, will present his report.

Tuesday afternoon: addresses will be delivered, on "Temperance Army Department," by J. K. Fleming; "How can the teacher excite interest in the Sunday School and Bible study," Rev. Mr. McGaskill; and an address, subject not stated, by Rev. Mr. Spargo; Conference on Primary work by Rev. A. Lucas and Provincial Sunday School work, by the same speaker. The report of Nominating committee and the election of officers and delegates.

Tuesday evening—There will be addresses by Rev. J. C. Berrie on "The Financial Side of the Sunday School Work," and by Rev. D. Fiske on "The Book of Genesis."

Each session will be preceded by a short devotional service.

John McDonagh's Sudden Death.

Among the people of this town, general regret was expressed when the news arrived, Friday of last week, that John McDonagh had died suddenly that morning, at Presque Isle. He had been on an excursion to Millinocket, Me., the train arriving at Presque Isle at 9 o'clock Thursday night. His son John was at the station to meet him. He was apparently in his usual health, but he complained that a numbness was creeping over his limbs. On his way home he told his son that he believed it was paralysis, of which disease his father died. After arriving home he became unconscious, remaining in that condition until his death five hours later. The deceased, who was the son of the late John McDonagh, was born in Woodstock, and was in his 41st year. He conducted a grocery business in this town for several years, but removed to Presque Isle about six years ago. The widow and two sons, John and Frank, accompanied the remains to Woodstock, Friday afternoon, and on Saturday afternoon the funeral took place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. James S. McManus, to St. Gertrude's Church, where the burial prayers were read by Rev. Father Chapman, and thence to the new Catholic cemetery for interment. The large funeral cortege testified to the high regard entertained for the deceased by those who knew him best. Mr. McDonagh was a member of the Presque Isle orders of Workmen and Maccabees, and a member, Mr. Cox, represented those societies at the funeral. The deceased carried an insurance of \$5,000.

Exceedingly Pretty Weddings

The Ceremonies Performed at Greenfield and Canterbury.

KINNEY—KILPATRICK.

On Wednesday 14th inst., Mr. Clarence Kinney, son of Daniel Kinney, and Miss Amy Kilpatrick, daughter of William Kilpatrick, were married at the bride's home, Greenfield. It was an exceedingly pretty wedding in the presence of nearly 100 invited guests. The bride was attended by her cousin Miss Porter of Bairdville, Vic. Co. She was given away by her father. Rev. E. W. Simmonson performed the ceremony. The bride's costume was white cashmere trimmed with broad satin and lace. She was the recipient of many costly and beautiful presents from her friends who wish them both a long and happy life. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney will reside in Greenfield.

SMITH—DOW.

One of those interesting events which is always worth recording—a wedding—took place on the 14th inst., at the residence of Mr. James

Smith, Canterbury. The principals in the event were Charles H. Smith, a well known and enterprising young farmer, third son of the gentleman named above, and Edith A. Dow, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles P. Dow, and sister of Mrs. Theodore McKinney of Woodstock. The ceremony took place in the midst of nature's decorations on the sloping lawn before the house, and was witnessed by more than fifty guests, all of whom were relatives of the contracting parties. To the strains of the organ, played by little Pearl McKinney, the ten-year-old niece of the bride, the wedding party took their places. The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of fawn-colored ladies-cloth with trimmings of pale blue silk, and wore a floral tulle of sweet peas and white violets. She was attended by Miss Addie E. Jarvis. The groom was supported by his brother Ira S. Smith. Rev. George A. Ross read the impressive marriage service and the young couple were united "for better, for worse, for richer for poorer." After the ceremony the guests sat down to the enjoyment of the many good things provided for the marriage feast. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the recipients of many beautiful gifts and hearty good wishes from their large circle of relatives and friends.

Grand Falls' Big Hotel.

There is one man in Grand Falls who entertains bright hopes for the prosperous future of that town, and he is that enterprising citizen, Charles Curless, who is erecting a large hotel there. This hotel is situated on Broadway, and is nearing completion, although the date for the grand opening has not been decided upon yet. The hotel is a modern, up-to-date building, a credit to the town, the owner and the workmen. The building will cost over \$25,000, is 45x95 feet, and 4 stories. It will contain 75 sleeping rooms. The basement will contain a billiard and pool room. On the first floor is the large dining room, 26x45 feet, kitchen, office, private writing room and sample room. The second floor contains the parlor, bath room and sleeping rooms. The third and fourth floor will each have a bath room and sleeping rooms. Lavatories are placed in the hall and on each floor; the third floor is heated by hot water. Mr. Curless used good judgment in selecting the workmen. All the carpenter work was done by Henry Post of this town—he built the stairs, and did all the finishing on the inside of the building; this work was excellently done, and proves that Mr. Post, in his line, has no peer. For several weeks fewer Bros., of this town, were engaged in the work of putting in the several bath rooms, lavatories, and the necessary plumbing. It was a large contract to fill, but they have just finished the work. Knowing the creditable work that firm always turns out, and remembering that Mr. Curless wanted the best plumbing accessories that money could buy, it is safe to claim that that department cannot be excelled by many hotels in the province. In the near future the hotel will be lighted by acetylene gas, to be installed by fewer Bros.

THE CENSUS.

First Official Bulletin.

The first official bulletin of the census was issued on Saturday. The population of the Dominion is 5,338,883, an increase over the census of 1891 of 505,844.

In the Yukon and the unorganized districts the figures given are only estimated, as no returns have as yet been received from these districts.

The result of the census is disappointing, and the figures given, so far at least as the lower provinces are concerned, are very suggestive. The population of the provinces, as compared with 1891, is:—

	1891.	1901.
British Columbia...	98,173	190,000
Manitoba	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick...	321,263	331,093
Nova Scotia	450,396	459,116
Ontario	2,114,321	2,167,978
P. E. Island	109,078	105,258
Quebec	1,488,535	1,620,974
Territories	66,799	145,000
Unorganized territories	32,168	75,000
Population.	1891.	1901.
Albert	10,971	10,925
Carleton	22,529	21,621
Charlotte	23,752	22,416
Gloucester	24,897	27,935
Kent	23,845	23,954
Kings	23,087	21,655
Northumberland	25,713	28,543
Restigouche	8,308	10,586
St. John city-county	49,574	51,756
Sanbury and Queens	17,914	16,906
Victoria	18,217	21,136
Westmorland	41,477	42,059
York	30,979	31,801

	Families.	1891.	1901.
Albert	1891.	1901.	
Carleton	2,006	2,071	
Charlotte	4,277	4,430	
Gloucester	4,693	4,758	
Kent	3,851	4,482	
Kings	3,941	4,111	
Northumberland	4,508	4,433	
Restigouche	4,513	5,706	
St. John city-county	1,466	1,847	
Sanbury and Queens	9,898	10,620	
Victoria	3,357	3,397	
Westmorland	3,033	3,735	
York	7,355	7,531	
Dwellings.	5,564	6,079	
Counties.	1891.	1901.	
Albert	1,955	2,031	
Carleton	4,170	4,354	
Charlotte	4,601	4,630	
Gloucester	3,601	4,208	
Kent	3,689	4,864	
Kings	4,433	4,533	
Northumberland	4,513	5,706	
Restigouche	1,427	1,802	
St. John city-county	8,288	8,388	
Sanbury and Queens	3,291	3,251	
Victoria	2,791	3,459	
Westmorland	6,921	7,213	
York	5,202	5,720	

Ontario, according to the census returns, will lose five members and the Maritime Provinces four. Manitoba makes a gain of three or four, the Territories of two, and British Columbia of one. This will reduce the total membership of the Commons by two or three.

The census of 1891 showed a population in all the provinces of 4,833,239. The enumeration of 1881 had resulted in a return of 4,324,810. In 1871 the census was but for the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It showed a population of 3,485,761. By provinces the previous censuses have been as follows:

Ontario—1871, 1,620,851; 1881, 1,923,228; 1891, 2,114,321.
Quebec—1871, 1,191,516; 1881, 1,359,027; 1891, 1,488,535.
New Brunswick—1871, 285,594; 1881, 321,233; 1891, 321,263.
Nova Scotia—1871, 387,800; 1881, 440,572; 1891, 450,396.
Manitoba—1881, 65,954; 1891, 152,506.
Prince Edward Island—1881, 108,891; 1891, 109,078.
British Columbia—1881, 49,459; 1891, 98,173.
The Territories—1881, 66,446; 1891, 98,967.

The census of Manitoba taken in 1896 showed a total of 193,425.

If the estimated population in the west, as given in the bulletin, be correct, then the representation by provinces would be:—

Province.	Now.	Hereafter.
Ontario	92	87
Quebec	65	65
Nova Scotia	20	18
New Brunswick	14	13
Manitoba	7	10
British Columbia	6	8
Prince Edw. Island	5	4
Northwest Terris	4	6
Total	213	211

A Canadian at the Pan.

As Seen by a Woodstocker.

When a person promises himself an extended trip for many successful years, and as often fails to keep his promise, he begins to feel that breaking faith with himself is almost as bad as breaking faith with his fellow-men. This was the case with the writer, when in spite of the desperate leanness of his purse he resolved to get on good terms with himself again by a trip to the Pan-American, and several of the larger cities in Uncle Sam's dominions. His ticket took him first to Boston—an over-cauld female acquaintance, on hearing of his intention of going there, exclaimed, "Oh, my! won't you be green. I should like to be there and see you rubber-necking in the store windows." There was more truth in the remark than was suspected at the time.

Boston is a marvel of cleanliness, bustle and growth. To most visitors from small towns the subway is one of the greatest attractions, but to the writer the greatest charm was in visiting the old buildings, such as the old State House with King George's arms upon it, and interesting relics of revolutionary days within; Faneuil Hall with its armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and priceless relics of old Boston; the old cemeteries where the Adamses, the Otises and the Quinceys rest, and the historic battle grounds of Lexington and Concord. The writer was fortunate enough to secure without vandalism a piece of worm eaten oak which formed part of the celebrated belfry from which the alarm was rung when Paul Revere brought the news that the red-coats had landed. The old belfry is still

standing on or near the original site where it was erected two and a half centuries ago, though not where it was when its midnight alarm brought the minute men from their beds to cut the ties that had bound them to the motherland.

To Providence next with its beautiful new State House of polished marble shining like crystal in the burning sun, then on to New York by water, through the Sound, under the Brooklyn Bridge, past the Statue of Liberty to the docks.

The contrast between Boston and New York is sharply marked and not always to the advantage of the latter. True New York builds higher in the air, has its streets at right angles, has a less noisy "elevated," but has still many horse cars and a subway yet in its infancy.

Of course we went up a twenty-seven story building, visited Grant's tomb, Central Park, and the Zoo, the Aquarium, the Museum of Natural History where, among a thousand interesting things, is seen in a huge glass case a finely mounted specimen of a moose from N.B. It is surrounded by trees and shrubs with green leaves on the boughs. A well beaten path with green grass on each side—all artificial of course—runs through this bit of woodland.

A few trips to Brighton Beach, South Beach and Coney Island were full of interest. The former welcomes thousands of bathers daily, but the latter has many pleasures. Coney Island is a revelation to a provincialist. It is not a place to reside, being deserted in the winter, but in the summer countless thousands of all sorts of human beings congregate there for purpose of separating coin from the verdant visitors. There are miles of streets all given up to shows mostly fakes, eating and drinking halls where music and dancing girls are the drawing cards. At some of these both costumes and songs are decidedly risqué. Shooting galleries, tin-type galleries, roasted peanuts and roasted corn vendors, and roasted visitors, the merry-go-round, Ferris wheels and swift leg-shows, all are there. The police stopped after a fatal accident the "Loop the Loop" business. This was a small car running down a steep incline which gave it momentum enough to shoot it up a steep ascent and turn a complete somersault, taking away the breath of the occupants and leaving an extremely sore neck in cases where they were not broken. The plant cost \$40,000 but the police said it must stop its aerial gyrations. From 50,000 to 100,000 are said to nightly, so that any old "snide" game reaps a rich harvest. The horse with eight perfect feet had a great many visitors, but they looked like thirty cents as they filed out.

Tuesday was "bargain day" on the Lackawanna Line and by it we went on the Pan. This carries one through delightful scenery—the finest since N. B. was left behind—past the celebrated Delaware Water Gap, through the coal district of Scranton, Pa., through the Genesee valley which is a dream, to the level and beautiful city of Buffalo. The Exposition is held on ample grounds north of the city. No expense has been spared to make both grounds and buildings beautiful. They say that the exhibits at Chicago were more varied and interesting as all the world competed, but all agree that architecturally Buffalo has easily excelled her western sister. The exquisite color-effects are indescribable. The buildings are spacious, grouped according to a well defined plan, decorated by the highest skill of the sculptor, artist and landscape gardener. Fountains are everywhere, beautifying the grounds and cooling the air. The larger buildings are the Machinery and Transportation buildings, U. S. Government Building, Electric Building, Temple of Music, Stadium, Dairy and Forestry buildings, Building of Ethnology, Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, Agriculture and Horticulture building.

These buildings are enchanting when viewed from a distance; too close, they appear shoddy as must need be from the temporary purpose they serve. Indeed they are already becoming old, pieces of plaster falling from the outsides and pieces chipping from the sculptured or moulded forms.

In the U. S. Government Building may be seen machinery from the Mint turning out not coins, but souvenirs. Interesting exhibits from the P. O. Dept. Life Saving apparatus; artillery and small arms of every description. It is unnecessary to say what may be found in the other buildings and would take a large book to enumerate the exhibits. The Canadian Building was an agreeable surprise to all visitors

whatever their nativity. Architecturally it is Swiss and is a welcome change from the uniform stucco work of the other buildings. It had not the temporary appearance of the others. On entering, one was forced to exclaim that some master hand had charge of the decorations there. It must be remembered that this building is not supposed to class with the huge buildings mentioned above but with the smaller State buildings, which everywhere dot the grounds. Many of them have no exhibits, but are offices for their respective State governments, meeting and resting places for visitors from that State. The Canadian building has those features but has, in addition, a beautiful display of grains, grasses, mounted specimens of animals, including moose, caribou, deer, game birds and fish. One case had a fine salmon mounted, bearing this information on a card, "Taken in Restigouche River, N. S." Several rooms, beautifully furnished with Canadian-made furniture, were given up to the use of visitors. Many who recorded their names in the visitors' book, wrote remarks to the effect that Canada need not be ashamed of her building at the Pan.

The Midway has been described so often that it need not be done here. Suffice it to say that anyone who has visited Coney Island has little to see at the Midway. With few exceptions they are transparent fakes from the "guess-your-weight" boys to the Gypsy fortune tellers.

Niagara Falls however is no "skin-game." It costs about three dollars to do it well and it is worth any amount. It is nearly twenty miles from the city, but the electric or steam cars will soon get you out there. The Gorge Ride is a popular trip. It takes you down on the Ontario side several miles and brings you back up the American side. Besides the Falls you can see General Brock's monument and battle ground of Queenston Heights where the heroic Canadians defeated the invaders despite the garbled accounts in the American text books, and the Whirlpool Rapids where Capt. Webb lost his life in a vain attempt after fame.

Attending the Exposition is not as expensive as has been stated. One can get along easily on three dollars per day. Hotels are inclined to be high but hundreds of private houses are open to receive guests. The tourist is sure to see enough to well repay him for his outlay and to come back saying there is no place like home.

F. A. GOOD.

ST. JOHN LETTER.

An attempt to blow up the British transport Mechanician, at New Orleans last Sunday night, was hardly less barbarous than the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, and brings into prominence the character of the enemies that Great Britain has to deal with, for the attempt was undoubtedly made by a Boer or a Boer sympathizer, of whom there are many in New Orleans. The transport was loaded with mules and the crew were asleep, it being shortly after midnight when the explosion occurred, which shook all the buildings in the neighborhood and stove in three plates on the starboard side of the ship, but the damage will soon be repaired. Resort to such a method of carrying on a war will not help the Boers any more than it did the Spaniards a few years ago, nor will their cause be promoted by the licensing of privateers by Mr. Kruger as is proposed, for Mr. Kruger is at the head of no government, his term of office having long since expired, and the territory which he governed having become a British colony. This being the case, privateers licensed by him would be nothing but pirates and would be treated as such.

A cook, in the Dufferin, was blown up one day last week by the explosion of a can of vegetables and about the same time W. J. Cunningham had one of his hands terribly lacerated by the explosion of a bottle of soda water.

An African exhorter, named Lewis Austin, has been sent to jail for 20 days for preaching on the streets. A party of about 30 young ladies and gentlemen who forgot that time and tide wait for no man, or woman, while bidding adieu to a newly married couple, were carried away unwillingly by the State of Maine to Eastport last Wednesday morning.

Troopers Chesley and Venning, from South Africa, arrived here last Wednesday morning and were welcomed by ex-Mayor Sears, a large concourse of citizens and Knights Templars with much enthusiasm.

The city for several days has been in holiday attire on account of the presence of the Knights Templars, as courtly and affable an assembly of

gentlemen as one could wish to see. Their brethren in the city spared no effort to make their sojourn and the sojourn of their ladies enjoyable and will long remember the occasion as one of the pleasantest in their lives. George S. deForest & Sons note the following changes in market quotations since last week.

Ontario patents	\$4 00	per bbl
Ontario mediums 3.85 @	3 90	do
Roller Oatmeal	4 20	do
Cornmeal	3 00	do
Granulated cornmeal	3 50	do
H. P. Beans	2 40	per bus.
Granulated sugar	4 45	per cwt.
Extra C	3 75	do
Yellow C	3 65	do
Cheese	10 1/2 @	11 per lb.
Evaporated apples	7	do
Dried do	5	do
Shorts	22 00	per ton

Nine births, six marriages and 15 deaths were reported in the city last week.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St. John, Aug 19, 1901.

Conflicting Reports

Regarding the Manitoba Harvesters.

Monday's issue of the St. John Telegraph contained the following: "The following was received by the Telegraph on Saturday:—Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—Harvest excursion a big fake. One thousand men are idle. No work whatever. All papers copy. The telegram was signed by E. Flewelling, A. Hunter, M. Leighton, A. Simpson and W. Carvell." Then a despatch to the papers, dated Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 16, says:

There is no truth in the report that men are unable to obtain work in the wheat fields of Manitoba. Every man who wants employment can be placed, and thousands of men are already at work at good wages. Although there may have been a little congestion in some places owing to the great rush of harvesters, before the harvest actually began, the men find no difficulty in getting employment elsewhere, and in such instances they are carried free by the railway to other points where help is wanted. At most only a day or two is lost, and this is only in exceptional cases. It is naturally inevitable that with so many thousands men coming in a bunch every one could not be located instantaneously. Besides all who come west were evidently not too anxious to go to work. The local government officials declare that no cases have come before them where men who were willing to work have been unable to find it.

And now follows the following special to the St. John Globe:—

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—An unfortunate condition of affairs exists here in consequence of a large body of harvesters not having procured work. About a thousand of them slept in the small halls and buildings near the C. P. R. station last night, awaiting developments. The first intimation of trouble occurred on Saturday, when a body of men who had returned from Brandon and other points along the main line without having obtained work at their own price, made a hostile demonstration at the C. P. R. station. They had arrived here expecting big pay, and thought they were certainly ahead of time for starting immediately to take off the big crop, there are all kinds of work for them on the unvisited branch lines, though perhaps at a lower wage than they expected, the current prices being from \$30 to \$40 per month and board.

The city and the Canadian Pacific railway referred them to the provincial government, but eventually the Dominion immigrant officials took the matter in hand and provided for them a place to lodge and meals for the time being, on the guarantee of the city and provincial government.

The men still clamor for cars to be sent back. A row was kicked up again at the C. P. R. station Saturday night, when another train load of harvesters appeared and added to the confusion, and last night a tremendous uproar was made when men from Ottawa and other Ontario points pulled in. A man named Mitchell from the Maritime Provinces was haranguing about five or six hundred on the platform when the newcomers arrived who appeared greatly disheartened when they mingled with their brethren. The malcontents demanded transportation to the east and if they do not get it they say they will take possession of the company's cars. The company refuse to take a man back unless he produces a certificate that he has done a month's work or is seriously ill, because they argue that by the middle of the week every man will be working. The company states that many harvesters who were unable to obtain work at Brandon have gone to work on the track,