

# The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL. 53.—No. 11.

WOODSTOCK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1901.

WHOLE No. 2876.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

The Mayor presided at the meeting of the Council, Friday evening, and the following were the councillors present: Couns. Balmain, Dibblee, A. E. Jones and Lindsay.

Coun. Lindsay reported that the police committee would not be able to realize anything from the uncollected fines mentioned in the police magistrates report at last meeting.

Coun. Lindsay gave a written report, in substance the same as his verbal report as published in SENTINEL last week, on the armory matter, which report was placed on file and the recommendations ordered carried out.

Coun. Balmain said a tender had been received from the Woodstock Carriage Co., to supply gear, etc., for wagon for Horse Co. No. 2. The amount of tender was \$115, and the company would allow \$25 for old gear.

In reply to Coun. A. E. Jones, Coun. Balmain said only one tender had been received.

Moved by Coun. Balmain, seconded by Coun. Lindsay, and ordered that the report be adopted and the contract drawn.

On motion of Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. Balmain, the marshal was instructed to collect no license for the amateur performance given by the Houlton Band, on that evening.

Ex-Mayor Murphy made the following statement in reference to the disposal of the monies voted by town and county to entertain the returned South African soldiers. He stated that the town had granted \$250, the county \$350, and \$83 had been derived from the sale of banquet tickets. The following sums were paid out:—

A. W. Fields, decorating town etc	8 10 75
C. J. Taber	183 05
Gallagher Bros.	6 25
Press Pub. Co.	3 75
Dalling and Gibson (watches)	389 45
H. V. Dalling, tel. express, etc.	3 35
Carr & Gibson	3 48
Wm. Lee	8 00
W. F. Glidden	8 00
J. H. Murphy	6 00
Wm. Blake, for band	4 20
A. W. Fields, dec. Opera House	25 00
F. L. Moores	4 20
A. W. Fields, for Glidden & Baker work	4 00
George Lee	2 50
R. J. Harvey	3 00
John Hughes	10 00
C. D. Johnston	2 00
C. D. Johnston	2 50

The biggest bill (Taber's) was made up of these items:—  
To 12 dinners, band at 50c, 35 cigars, J. T. A. Dibblee, for party (day soldiers arrived), 3 50  
Postage, T. C. L. Ketchum, 30  
Telegraph Globe, 20  
Banquet 108 guests at \$1.25, 135 00  
12 meals served for band and doorkeeper at 75c, 9 00  
200 cigars at \$8.50 a hundred, 17 00  
Use of Opera House \$8.00, 3 hours extra light \$6.00, 11 00  
By return 30 cigars, 2 50  
\$183 05

He had paid out 48 cents more than was received. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to give the council an account of his connection with this reception, but said the Ex-Mayor, somewhat dramatically, "I have nothing but the utmost feeling of contempt for the dastardly coward who will seek by insinuation, innuendo or otherwise to hold me up to ridicule or contempt at a time when I am not in a position to reply to him."

Coun. Balmain thought this report was entirely satisfactory, and he requested the representatives of the press to publish it.

On motion the report was received and placed on file, and a vote of thanks was tendered ex-Mayor Murphy for his services in connection with the return of the soldier boys.

Mayor Belyea tendered the vote of thanks and Mr. Murphy happily responded.

On motion it was decided that the poll tax be the same as last year, \$4.50.

Coun. Balmain said he had a communication from the Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co. They would furnish a new bell for \$95, and the town return them the old cracked bell which had been purchased from them. He believed he could get the bell for \$75 from that company. It would be economy to accept their offer even if the bell did break in ten years. A 1000 lb. bell from that company is larger in diameter than a bell from other firms making a bell-metal bell. A bell from the Van Dusen Co would cost \$390.

On motion, Coun. Balmain, chairman, of fire committee, was given power to purchase a bell.

When the bills came before the board, Coun. A. E. Jones claimed A. B. Connell's bill was not satisfactory to him. He would like to hear from the councillors who recommended the bill. This bill was for \$362.52, and some time ago another bill of \$100 was paid Mr. Connell. Of course there was an offset, for taxes, of \$217.13. He tried to get the information from councillors but was unable to find anyone who could give the

information. The amounts in the bill went back to 1897. He would not say that the bill was not correct, but he wished to be enlightened on the subject. Coun. Lindsay seemed to have been the main hi-anki-dank on the committee.

Coun. Lindsay thought he was a councillor in 1897, and he was satisfied that the bill was correct, as it had been explained to him by Mr. Connell. He then informed Coun. Jones how the items were made up, and what the services were rendered for. He thought Coun. Jones was sure to be a loser by trying to play the mule's game. If the Tory party can stand the domination of Mr. Clarke Wallace the Liberals need not lie awake at night over the matter. The people may always be relied upon to exercise a wise judgment as between parties.

I had just mailed my letter of last week when Mr. Costigan's resolution with respect to the Coronation Oath came up in the House.

This resolution had no reference whatever to any other part of the Oath than that which related to the Catholic faith, and which reads as follows:—

"I do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous."

These words were contained in an Act passed in the reign of Charles II, and were primarily intended to apply only to members of Parliament. The intention was to exclude Catholics from the House of Commons. It was not until the reign of William and Mary that it came into operation. What was intended to apply only to members of Parliament has now come to be applied to the Sovereign only.

Mr. Costigan made it quite clear at the outset that he did not desire to take the least exception to anything in the Coronation Oath which required that the Sovereign of Great Britain should be a Protestant. What he merely wished to do was to have the King petitioned to eliminate those words in the Oath which were offensive to Catholics, and which referred to the most cherished articles of their faith as being idolatrous. In short, he asked that the British Sovereign should not be called upon to make any declaration offensive to the religious belief of any subject of the British Crown. If any member of the House could show him that injury would be done by the carrying out of this request, or that it would interfere with the permanence or succession of the Crown as now arranged, he would willingly withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Costigan quoted from a number of authorities on the subject; but none were perhaps so striking as that from the "Christian Guardian," one of the foremost of the Protestant organs in England. This paper declared that Christian charity had made such great progress in two and a half centuries that the declaration of the time of Charles II had long ago become too offensive to be used by any of His Majesty's subjects. It was pointed out that the studied insult of calling all Roman Catholic subjects idolaters should not be maintained as a part of the King's accession duties. It concluded by expressing the hope that Edward VII would not be obliged to use words which would brand the King of Portugal, the King of the Belgians and many others who stood with the royal mourners by the good Queen's grave as superstitious idolaters.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier supported the resolution in a speech that was as calm and moderate in tone as Costigan's. He dealt at considerable length with the historical aspects of the question. In concluding, he asked what would be the effect upon Roman Catholics if this petition were rejected in England; would it affect their loyalty? He declared that it would not; they would continue to be willing and cheerful subjects of His Majesty and of his successors; but he maintained that the pride and devotion which all British subjects felt toward the Empire would be enhanced if the last remnant of persecuting ages were to be blotted out forever from the Statute Book of free England.

Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, also gave his support to the resolution, speaking even longer than did the Premier. Dr. Kendall and Mr. John Charlton also spoke in favour of the motion. A discordant note was struck, however, when Mr.

Clarke Wallace arose. As the Orange Grand Master it could scarcely be expected—although it would be a libel on Orangemen to say that they all believe in the maintenance of the Coronation Oath—that he would enthusiastically endorse the resolution before the House. For the most part, however, his efforts were directed towards sneering at Mr. Costigan and Mr. Charlton. He also had a great deal to say about the Westminster Confession of Faith, and in some way he sought to make it appear that all Presbyterians subscribed to views which were practically identical with the Coronation Oath. As the King was a Presbyterian in Scotland the Westminster Confession would need also to be revised if all allusions to the Catholic faith were to be stricken from his obligations. It was true, furthermore, that every Roman Catholic bishop took an oath which was opposed to the Protestant faith. The people of England were evidently in favour of continuing the Coronation Oath, or they would have moved long ago to change it. On the whole, there was more of implied than direct opposition to the motion in Mr. Wallace's speech.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson contributed a really fine speech to the debate, his views being entirely favourable to the resolution. Mr. Haggart endeavoured to split a few hairs in a criticism that was more captious than logical, and while apparently opposing Mr. Costigan he ended by voting for the motion. The discussion was continued until nearly two o'clock in the morning, and ended in the motion being carried by a vote of 125 to 19. Mr. Oliver was the only Liberal who voted against the resolution. The debate throughout was characterized by a very commendable spirit of calmness and toleration and was thought by many experienced Parliamentarians to have been one of the best contributions to Hansard for many a year.

This session has already been made conspicuous by the special interest displayed in the transportation problem. First there was the proposition by Mr. Maclean that the Government should take over all the railways in the country and administer them as a public trust. Then came the motion by Mr. Davis in favour of a Railway Commission, specially charged with the duty of regulating freight rates, and lately Mr. Bennett came forward with an attack on the canal system, and the suggestion that a bonus should be offered to the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific to enable these two lines to command a larger share of the grain carrying traffic. The House gave close attention to the views advanced by Mr. Davis on the subject of a Railway Commission; but the propositions introduced by Mr. Maclean and Mr. Bennett were altogether too crude to command thoughtful attention, and both matters were still further marred by strong political bias. It is not by such methods that useful legislation is promoted.

ST. JOHN LETTER.  
A good many years ago it was the custom of the visitor when travelling to hunt up the old cemeteries in the places which he visited and spend an hour deciphering the inscriptions on their tombstones. In many cases those inscriptions were rare specimens of composition, especially those of remote date. Some of the epitaphs of a hundred or two hundred years ago are of almost interminable length and extremely quaint. At Alexandria, Fredericksburg and Williamsburg, Virginia, Newbern, North Carolina, St. Augustine, Florida, and in eastern Pennsylvania any one curious in epitaphs can easily gratify his curiosity. The Old Burial Ground in this city and several other places of interest in the neighborhood are rich in quaint epitaphs, which are fast becoming illegible, and there are several among them of considerable historic interest. About twenty years ago the writer made copies of several of these and here he reproduces a portion of one of them, the remainder being illegible at that time. At the present time only a very few words on the monument, which was erected sixty or seventy years ago, can be deciphered.

SACRED  
To the memory of  
MARGARET RONALDSON MACDONALD  
wife of  
Roderick Charles Macdonald  
Lieutenant Colonel  
of the Castle Tioram Regiment of  
Highlanders  
and Paymaster of Her Majesty's 20th  
Regiment of foot.  
This pious, amiable and  
accomplished lady  
was daughter of  
Colonel Macdonald, Chief of

Glenagarry, and heir to the forfeited titles of the Earls of Rossin, in Invernesshire Scotland.  
A DEVOTED HUSBAND  
in testimony of  
his undying sense of the uncommon virtues of his beloved wife and the irreparable loss which her departure has proved to himself and  
three infant children,  
erected this tribute to her worth.  
With a view like wise to commemorate the heroism of two thousand of the Glenagarry Regiment who were slain in defending  
CANADA  
against the armies of the United States in the war of 1812, 13 and 14:  
as also  
to perpetuate the memory  
of the  
Chiefstain of Glenaladale,  
his father,  
and the attachment of the Highlanders who followed him as their leader to Prince Edward Island in 1772,  
He inscribes these lines.

The writer's thoughts have been turned to graveyards and epitaphs by a book that has just fallen into his hands, entitled "Here Lies," being a collection of ancient and modern, humorous and queer inscriptions from tombstones, by W. H. Howe. These inscriptions come largely from Great Britain but a share comes from the United States, a few of which are quoted.  
"From a Pennsylvania churchyard.  
"Eliza, sorrowing, rears this marble slab  
To her dear John, who died of eating crab.  
"From a Burlington, Massachusetts, churchyard.  
"Sacred to the memory of Anthony Drake,  
Who died for peace and quietness sake;  
His wife was constantly scolding and so he sought for repose in a twelve dollar coffin."  
"From New Jersey.  
"She was not smart, she was not fair,  
But hearts with grief for her are swellin';  
All empty stands her little chair;  
She died of eatin' water melon."  
"From New Hampshire.  
"Tears cannot restore her—therefore I weep."  
Another of quite a different character, which explains itself, comes from Concord, Mass.  
"God wills us free—man wills us slaves;  
I will as God wills; God's will be done.

Here lies the body of  
John Jack.  
A native of Africa, who died  
March, 1773, aged about sixty years.  
Though born in the land of slavery,  
He was born free.  
Though he lived in the land of Liberty  
He lived a slave.  
Though a slave to rice  
He practised those virtues  
Without which kings are but slaves.  
The headless body of a man was found on Courtenay bay beach last Monday morning. Identification was impossible, but it is supposed the remains are those of a sailor lost from the schooner Wendell Burpee some weeks ago. His name was Melbourne Elliott.  
David P. Chisholm, clerk of the St. John school board, died last Monday from accidental poisoning with carbolic acid. He had long been an instructor in the public schools and was 58 years of age.  
Steamship Lake Ontario from this port for Liverpool, and Manchester City for Manchester, have cargoes valued at about \$250,000.  
Mrs. Christian Gillaspie and the wife of Hon. J. G. Forbes of this city, died last Wednesday, lamented by many friends.  
Last year it cost \$28,291.59 to maintain the General Public Hospital, a trifle less than one dollar a day for each patient.  
About 5,000 tons of hay go from this port to South Africa this season. Madame Albani and her company appeared before a large and appreciative audience in this city last Friday evening.  
Tapley Brothers, lumber operators, have proposed to settle with their creditors at 45 cents on the dollar.  
Twenty-three births, five marriages and eighteen deaths were reported in the city last week.  
Flour is unchanged, but in other staples some fluctuations have occurred during the last week as will be seen by quotations below:—

Oatmeal,	\$ 3 80 per bbl
do Crown brand,	3 90 do
Cornmeal,	2 35 do
Clear pork,	19 00 do
Mess do	18 00 do
Cheese,	12 1/2 per lb
Lard in tubs,	10 1/2 do
do pails,	11 do
do tins,	11 1/2 do
Pollock,	1 75 per cwt
Cod, large and medium,	4 00 do
Granulated sugar,	4 50 do
Extra C,	3 75 do
Yellow C,	3 65 do

EDWARD EDWARDS.  
St John, March 11.

Auditor General's Report.  
The auditor general's report for New Brunswick for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1900, shows the receipts for the year as follows:

Dominion subsidies.....	\$483,491 78
Territorial revenue.....	175,515 39
Fees provincial secretary's office.....	9,610 90
Private and local bills.....	1,400 00
Taxes incorporated companies.....	25,352 30
Succession duties.....	39,522 98
Queen's printer.....	1,153 97
Liquor licenses.....	21,628 38
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,009 98
Equity court deposits.....	346 73
Balance to 1901.....	97,198 21

\$886,533 60

The expenditures were as follows:  
To balance from 1899.....\$ 84,557 55  
Administration of Justice.....17,808 94  
Agriculture.....1,500 00  
Auditor general.....36,000 00  
Contingencies.....16,829 60  
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....2,500 00  
Education.....203,983 08  
Elections.....858 50  
Executive government.....30,183 78  
Fisheries protection.....1,526 84  
Forests protection.....1,500 00  
Free grants act.....2,005 26  
Game protection.....9,284 50  
Immigration.....5,980 83  
Interest (not chargeable to special funds).....128,213 96  
Legislature.....29,083 72  
Lunatic asylum.....36,000 00  
Mining.....879 51  
Natural history and Historical Societies.....425 00  
Public health.....25,195 40  
Public hospitals.....6,700 00  
Public printing.....12,494 85  
Public works.....197,890 00  
Refunds crown lands.....2,687 00  
Stampage collection.....9,500 00  
Surveys, etc.....5,187 91  
Unforeseen expenses.....3,618 57  
Index to crown land grant.....500 00  
Tourists' associations.....1,000 00  
Agent general London pamphlet, etc.....1,000 00  
N. B. volunteers in South Africa.....5,000 00  
Redemption of debentures.....6,500 00  
Equity court withdrawals.....999 20

\$886,533 60  
The territorial revenue was as follows:  
Land Sales.....\$ 2,866 85  
Labor Fund.....120 00  
Installments.....584 50  
Sales timber licenses.....2,850 50  
Renewals licenses.....37,028 09  
Stampage.....112,315 59  
Fishing leases.....8,822 02  
Hunting licenses and fines.....8,266 05  
Shooting leases.....30 00  
Land leases.....230 00  
Mining leases.....2,576 85  
Wild grass.....48 00

\$175,515 39  
Succession duties were received as follows:  
Estate M Prescott.....\$ 1,352 20  
" A Inches.....2,500 00  
" C Lawton.....2,554 15  
" William Johnston.....1,655 09  
" N E Trewin.....1,777 65  
" George F Baird.....957 04  
" Rev F J Hanford.....897 50  
" Lupton.....1,828 83  
" J Miller.....1,625 00  
" Fenety.....1,156 62  
" W Vassie.....875 00  
" J D Lewin.....15,600 03  
" C F Woodman.....6,000 00  
" G McBrearty.....463 00

\$39,522 98  
During the year, \$7,850 was paid as bonuses to roller mills, \$3,649 to butter and cheese factories, and the expenditure for the suppression of smallpox required \$23,663.85.

The expenditure of the Public Works Department was as follows:  
Interest on bonds.....\$ 10,240 00  
Sinking fund.....9,500 00  
Great roads.....15,521 05  
Bridges and wharves.....66,665 27  
Special expenditure.....19,890 00  
Bye-roads.....68,343 97  
Public buildings.....8,354 64  
Lunatic asylum.....8,338 82  
Sloyd rooms—Normal Sch.....1,070 40  
Judges Court room.....451 24  
Steam navigation.....7,300 00  
Office contingencies.....562 76  
Printing.....271 70  
Travelling expenses and engineering.....1,044 55  
Miscellaneous.....336 25  
Good roads association.....14 65  
Cement Tester.....230 25

\$200,146 87

South African War.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 11.—Col. Pilcher's column has cleared the country of Boers between this place and the Orange River. The column has arrived here, bringing in thirty-three prisoners and three thousand horses.  
LONDON, March 12.—A despatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 12, says General De Wet is north of Brandfort, Orange River Colony. Continuous rains have interfered with the movements of the troops in Cape Colony. Two bands of Boers are being hunted among the hills by troops under Corrigs, Delisle, Grenfell and Henniker.  
CALCUTTA, March 12.—The government is preparing for the possible arrival of five thousand Boer prisoners, who will be located in batches of a thousand.  
LONDON, March 12, 4.30 p. m.—A report is current that the government anticipates a speedy announcement of the surrender of General Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief,

## OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, 8th March.—The parable of the barley meal and the leaven which was hidden therein has its exemplification in social and political life. There was some ground for the assumption a week or two ago that the Conservatives had resolved to change their ways of life in Parliament, and to answer to the dictates of a new heart. They turned down Mr. Clarke Wallace and put up Mr. Borden; but Mr. Wallace is the kind of man who cannot be disposed of in that way. Mr. Borden is nominally the leader; but to anyone who has watched the proceedings of the past week it must have been clearly apparent that the leaven which was supposed to have been buried by the Tory caucus is getting in its work very effectively.

The ascendancy of Mr. Clarke Wallace and Mr. Bennett would be a matter of trivial importance if either of these gentlemen had the slightest conception of what Parliamentary dignity means. Their idea of discharging the functions of an Opposition is to treat the members on the other side of the House as though they were an organized gang of horse thieves. They say nasty things and disrespectful things. They impute corrupt and immoral motives, just as though this were a light thing to do. Their idea of opposing the Government is to act in such a way that a decent man would find Parliamentary life unbearable.

An incident in point occurred on Tuesday evening. The item respecting the Canadian office in Paris was under consideration, and information was being asked in relation to the furnishings purchased for the Canadian office last year. This was Mr. Clarke Wallace's opportunity. He began to throw innuendoes across the floor, and asked if the furnishings were specially needed for the entertainment of the Minister of Public Works and his lady friends. A number of coarse allusions in this vein brought Mr. Tarte to his feet in a fine burst of indignation. He challenged Mr. Wallace to be a man and state openly what he was hinting at. Of course, Mr. Wallace had no