

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL. 54.—No. 6.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

WHOLE No. 2923.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The first session of the new Town Council was held on Monday evening, at the Council Chamber.

The clerk announced that he had received but seven nominations for mayor and councillors and, as they had filed their qualification papers, he declared that the following gentlemen constituted the council for the ensuing year; Mayor W. B. Belyea, and Councillors J. T. A. Dibblee, John Lindsay, R. B. Jones, A. E. Jones, George E. Balmmain and H. E. Burt. The councillors were all present.

Mayor Belyea, in his inaugural speech, said:

GENTLEMEN—I am very glad to meet so many of the old Council at this board again and while we shall miss the face and the work of ex-Councillor Carr, I am glad to see that his place has been filled by a worthy citizen and a good man of business in the person of Mr. Burt. I am sure that this Council composed as it is of representative business men will be fully able to cope with the business of the town as it comes before you. I also thank the citizens for the honor and the confidence they have reposed in me by re-electing me by acclamation and, as in the past, my highest aim will be to work for their interest and the public good.

Last year this Council was called upon to perform a large amount of special work, involving quite a large expenditure of time and money. I have inquired into the different interests of the town and I cannot find anything that will involve us into any heavy special expenditure. Perhaps this year would be a good time to exercise a special caution and try to wipe out the bank debit balance, which has stood so many years, upon which we pay more than \$300 per year interest. However, there are some matters to which I would call the attention of this Council and to which I would ask you to give your special consideration.

First, there are the sewers, upon which this town has expended a large amount of money. Now, they have been ignored by a great number of householders and thereby have neglected the benefits they confer as an aid to the public health. There are many buildings in the heart of the town where a number of people are employed, that should be connected with the sewers, and thereby their health would be benefited.

There is another matter which is difficult to deal with. I have always thought that an efficient number of fire wardens should be appointed, whose duty it would be to see that proper precautions are taken for the prevention of fire and I believe if this were done the percentage of fires would be decreased, and, as a consequence, insurance premiums would be lowered, and in this connection, I might add that, while we have one of the best systems in the world for protection against fire, I trust that you will see to it that everything is done to keep up the high standard of our fire department. I also think that the accommodations for the fire department are not adequate, now. We pay \$48 per year for a small room, away from the Town Hall, for the storage of the electric appliances, in connection with the street lights, and we rent the Town Hall for \$96 per year; surely the \$48 per year difference in the rent, would be better invested by using the Town Hall, in giving increased accommodations for the hose company and the electric light appliances.

The chairman of the poor committee thinks a bridge should be built at the farm. I think the whole Council should visit the farm in a body and see what the needs are there. A careful guard should be kept up on the workings of the Scott Act and while the Act is enforced see to it that all needless costs and expenses are eliminated.

And now I come to a matter which should engage your special consideration; as you are all aware our electric light system, for the streets, is not satisfactory. The lamps are becoming out of date and yearly a large amount of money is expended in keeping them in repair. I do not think it would add to our burdens to change the system to the incandescent, which system, while it would not light up at times certain spots with a glare, it would enable every one to drive or walk with safety on our streets and sidewalks, and as one item we could save \$300 per year on the caretaker, and in every way be more satisfactory.

Now, gentlemen, let us all work, in harmony with one aim and that the interests of the town which we are elected to guard.

On motion Coun. Balmmain, seconded Coun. Dibblee, his worship was requested to name the different committees for the year, which he did as follows:

Finance—R. B. Jones, G. E. Balmmain, J. T. A. Dibblee.

Fire—G. E. Balmmain, J. A. Lindsay, A. E. Jones.

Light—H. E. Burt, J. T. A. Dibblee, J. A. Lindsay.

Streets—J. A. Lindsay, J. T. A. Dibblee, H. E. Burt.

Sewers—R. B. Jones, A. E. Jones, J. T. A. Dibblee.

Scales—J. A. Lindsay.

Town Hall and Police—J. A. Lindsay, G. E. Balmmain, H. E. Burt.

On motion Coun. Dibblee, seconded Coun. Lindsay, the committees named were approved by the board.

On motion Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. Balmmain, a legislative committee was appointed by the Mayor as follows: Couns. Lindsay, Dibblee and Balmmain. The Mayor said he would assist the committee when it needed his services.

On motion Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. A. E. Jones, J. C. Hartley was elected town clerk for the coming year.

On motion Coun. Dibblee, seconded Coun. Burt, J. T. Garden was elected treasurer.

Moved by Coun. Dibblee, seconded Coun. Balmmain, that John C. Gibson be elected marshal.

Moved by Coun. A. E. Jones, seconded Coun. R. B. Jones, in amendment, that the present marshal, James H. Harvey, be re-elected, with the same salary as last year.

Amendment lost, and original motion carried by a vote of four to two—yeas, Dibblee, Balmmain, Lindsay and Burt; nays, R. B. Jones and A. E. Jones.

On motion Coun. Dibblee, seconded Coun. Lindsay, Donald Munro was appointed superintendent of water works.

On motion Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. A. E. Jones, John Ganter was appointed engineer of the water works.

On motion Coun. A. E. Jones, seconded Coun. Lindsay, John Gibson was appointed poor commissioner, with the same salary as paid last year.

Moved by Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. Dibblee, that Owen Kelly be re-appointed night watch.

Coun. R. B. Jones reminded the board of the very serious fire in town lately, in the building of the Lindsay estate. He was told that only for the alarm being sent in by the captain of the Salvation Army the whole town might have been burned down. That gentleman drove in from the Houlton road, did not see the night watch as he passed through the town, delivered his passengers, saw the streets full of smoke, put his team up in the livery stable, alarmed the driver of the fire department team, rang the fire alarm bell, and not till that late hour did the night watch appear. He (Jones) did not charge the night watch with not doing his duty, but it was a serious matter, and he should not be re-appointed until a full investigation was held. It was strange that the fire got such headway.

Moved in amendment by Coun. R. B. Jones that the appointment of a night watch be deferred until next meeting and in the meantime summon witnesses and hold an investigation into the matter.

Coun. Lindsay claimed that the motion of Coun. R. B. Jones was not a proper amendment.

Moved by Coun. A. E. Jones, seconded Coun. R. B. Jones, in amendment, that Thomas McCarron be appointed night watch.

The amendment was lost and the motion declared carried by the casting vote of the Mayor—yeas, Dibblee, Lindsay, Balmmain; nays, R. B. Jones, A. E. Jones, Burt.

On motion Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. Dibblee, the whole Council was appointed a committee to investigate the conduct of the night watch, during the night of the late fire.

Coun. Lindsay thought it unfair on the part of Coun. R. B. Jones to throw out suggestions of neglect of duty on the part of Night Watch Kelley. The councillor would now have an opportunity to attend an investigation. No one could truthfully say that Mr. Kelley neglected his duty and that gentleman was anxious for an investigation.

Several other councillors spoke on the same subject, and the whole Council was appointed a committee to hold the investigation.

Moved Coun. R. B. Jones, seconded Coun. Burt, that B. Colpitts be appointed Scott Act Inspector with the same salary as last year.

Coun. Balmmain said they would recollect when the town took over the Scott Act, last year, his opinion was that the town marshal was the

proper official to do that work; he was of the same opinion still. If the marshal attended to the work in a proper manner it would save the town considerable money. It is in the marshal's line, and, if it can be arranged, he would sooner support a motion to that effect, than the present motion.

Coun. Dibblee said he, also, last year thought the marshal should enforce the Scott Act. Under Mr. Colpitts, last year, there was a great expense in enforcing the Act. He did not know if Mr. Colpitts could collect the fines with less cost, but he thought he could. He thought the inspector should consult with the committee oftener than he had done in the past.

Moved by Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. Balmmain, in amendment, that B. Colpitts be appointed inspector at a salary of \$100.

In answer to a question, the clerk said, the way he understood the law, when the inspector was appointed he was appointed for life, unless charges were made against him and sustained. The Council could fix the salary, provided it was not too low. The opinion of the Supreme Court was the salary should be commensurate with his services.

Coun. R. B. Jones said the amendment looked like trifling or monkeying with the successful working of the Act. No man knew better than the councillors that a salary of \$100 was not enough. They should mean business and give Mr. Colpitts sufficient salary to live on.

Coun. Dibblee said Mr. Colpitts only got \$300 from the County for S. A. Inspector, and that covered a large territory; the town territory was small and \$100 was enough. He was not monkeying with the Scott Act. The Council had the right to say what salary Mr. Colpitts should get. Coun. Jones would find just as good temperance men on "this side as on the other side of the board."

Coun. Lindsay—This Council is noted for coining new words—last year it was "hi-ankidank," and now it is "monkeying." Mr. Colpitts gets \$300 from the county and will get \$100 from the town; he has previously done the same work for \$400—I was informed last year that he was willing to do the work for nothing.

Coun. A. E. Jones said the board was not noted for cutting down the salaries of officials. It does not exercise economy until it strikes the Scott Act Inspector. Mr. Colpitts was supposed to live on his salary. From his services last year, after paying all expenses, the town reaped a surplus of \$750, and he must have done good work. The salary of \$200 was none too much.

Coun. Burt was not in favor of cutting the salary down \$100. Mr. Colpitts had no other way of making a living but from his work as Inspector and they knew he was not getting wealthy with his present salary. They should give him a good salary and not try to starve him out, by making him work for \$100.

Mayor—As this promises to be a tie vote, I wish to put myself on record. The Scott Act now is, and always was, a burning question. Some think we are trying to starve out Mr. Colpitts, and others think differently. It is a matter of fact, however, that he has performed the duty for both town and county for \$400 a year; if the amendment is carried, he will get the same amount. In a tie vote, I believe in giving the town the benefit, and save the ratepayers \$100, therefore I vote for the amendment.

The amendment was carried—yeas, Dibblee, Balmmain, Lindsay; nays, R. B. Jones, A. E. Jones, Burt.

The treasurer reported that since last meeting the receipts were \$414.12; expenditures, \$788.95; bank debit balance, \$4917.25; same time last year, \$6490.03.

The marshal reported having collected since last meeting \$479.33.

Both reports were referred to the usual committees.

On motion Coun. Lindsay, seconded Coun. Dibblee, the report of the Supt. Water Works was received, and the proper sections are to be printed, the same as last year.

A report from the treasurer was referred to the finance committee.

A petition from ratepayers on St. John street, asking for an extension of sewers, was referred to the sewer committee.

The attention of the street committee was called to the heavy drifts of snow on the streets, and the electric light committee was asked to have the lamps shining better than they have been lately.

Coun. Lindsay—There is no reason why the estimates should not be in for the March meeting; it was nearly mid-summer before the assessment was ready last year.

A number of bills was read after which the board adjourned till Friday evening.

Co-Operative Fire Insurance.

To the Editor of Carleton Sentinel:

It appears that the Legislature will again be asked for authority to establish a system of Co-Operative Fire Insurance on the assessment plan. There seems to be no good reason why such a request should not be complied with, in the neighboring country there being several of such organizations; in fact, the greater part of fire insurance there is done in this way. That these provide insurance at a low rate and work satisfactorily is evident from their reports. The following is an extract from that of the Vermont Mutual: "Your directors submit their twenty-fourth annual report for the year ending Aug. 1, 1901. Our loss and expense has been somewhat above ordinary years, and in proportion to amount of risk carried, the average cost of insurance has been slightly under \$3.88 per \$1,000, as shown by our statement of all matters pertaining to the Association, this rate of course varying with nature of risk from \$1.80 per \$1000 on safest class of dwellings, upwards. Our loss from incendiary and suspicious cause has been less than one per cent."

Although this system cannot at once do all that is desired, and in its inception must be confined to light undertakings, it is the only protection against extortionate fire rates the people have and would ultimately effect for us what it has for the people beside us, that is, a low rate of fire insurance. Generally, stock companies being obliged to confirm. This, as everyone knows, is the real ground of opposition. Whatever the cause may be, fire insurance, under the prevailing system, is oppressive and dear. For instance: the lowest yearly rate on dwellings is about \$6 per \$1000; similar insurance on the co-operative plan is \$1.80 per \$1000, and this wide difference exists throughout all grades; but setting aside the example of others and need of a check on corporation greed and combines, has not everything in the business world its limit of value and who should determine this limit. Should the buyer have no voice or privilege to seek betterment, and does not this apply to insurance the same as other matters. If then any number of citizens prefer taking a part, or all, their insurance into their own hands, at their own risk and expense, and under such arrangement as to them is satisfactory, rather than pay such price as fire corporations demand, is there any just cause for refusing that privilege by withholding the sanction of law. There would be no expense to the State or danger to the community—all would be at liberty to take part to such an extent as deemed advisable, or not at all. It is idle to remonstrate with fire insurance men, respecting their object is to make it pay all they can, and being practically a combine, as matters stand, such terms as they dictate must be submitted to.

The people of Woodstock have a sample of this. Some eighteen years ago they were told that a great reduction in fire rates would follow good water protection. An excellent system was then constructed and equipped and is manned to perfection, which has reduced the risk of loss by fire more than fifty per cent., but the promised reduction never followed. On the contrary, higher rates prevail, insurance men secure the benefit, while the people are burdened with a heavy debt and dearer insurance. Besides, bi-annually rates are readjusted by adding several points thereto; a howl follows this turn of the screw, but the readjustment goes into effect all the same—there is no remedy or redress.

J. M.

A Visit to a Lumber Camp.

What Josephine Saw and Enjoyed.

To the Editor of Carleton Sentinel:

Permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to give a short sketch of some things I saw during a trip which I took not long since to a lumber camp. A lively party of six of us left Lower Windsor, at daylight, for John Craig's camp, situated on the Miramichi river, about 40 miles back of Hartland. We had with us Rev. G. W. Foster, pastor of the F. B. church at Rockland. We drove through a thickly settled and prosperous looking country, passing Glassville on our way. About 10.30 we reached Staten's Hotel where we were received by Mrs. Staten, who, with a hearty handshake, welcomed us to Foreston and treated us with every kindness. After partaking of dinner, which I can assure you was

heartily appreciated, we "went on our way rejoicing." We drove through the clearing for a few miles and then plunged into the dense woods. The next six or eight miles was through woods too beautiful to be half described; great trees of spruce and fir met overhead, forming an arch in some places. The boughs were loaded with snow, reminding one of some pictures of Canadian woods in winter. There was not a living creature to be seen anywhere, with the exception of an occasional supply team. To one driving alone, the silence would have been oppressive, but we made the woods ring again with shouts and music. We reached the camp about 3.30 and were hospitably received by the cook, James Irvine, who did everything to make us comfortable, for he spread before us a supper that would put a French cook to shame, and—well you can guess the rest. Right here I wish to say to any lovers of baked beans that they will never know anything about good beans, until they have eaten them in a lumber camp.

After doing justice to the supper as only a hungry crowd can the room was cleared, the men (15 in number) called together and a social service was held. Rev. Mr. Foster speaking for a short time from 1st Peter, 1 chapter and 3rd verse. A very impressive meeting and it is hoped much good will result from it. We had the doubtful pleasure that night of sleeping on a lumberman's bunk. The next a. m. we breakfasted at 5.30 and about 10.30 we said an revoir and departed, leaving the spruce trees rather bare, but with jaws moving with the rapidity of a steam engine, each declaring between the chews that this was without exception the jolliest as well as one of the most delightful and profitable drives we had ever taken; and that it would surely not be our last visit to Miramichi.

"JOSEPHINE."

ST. JOHN LETTER.

Miss Holman, of New York, probably did well when she broke her marriage engagement with Signor Marconi. Had she not been a sensible girl she would have been dazzled by his fame and the brilliancy of his promised future, and would have forgotten that fame and brilliancy won by devotion to any scientific pursuit fills but a small niche in the average woman's heart. Feeling that she could not devote her life to wireless telegraphy it would have been madness for her to have married the wireless telegrapher. Xantippe made the mistake of her life when she married Socrates; as the wife of another man she might have got along very well and escaped her unenviable fame; so might the wife of John Milton, and so might the wife of Christopher Cluterkuck, whose pathetic story is told in "Pelham." Perhaps the wives of Lord Byron and Bulwer and Thackeray and Dickens and John Ruskin and Edwin Forrest would have given a different account of themselves had they had the practical common sense of Miss Holman, and married other men. Of course great men, men with a hobby, sometimes marry women who are as one with them in their aims and ambitions. Browning was one of these; so was Lord Brassey, of the "Cruise of the Challenger," and so it is with the essayist and poet, R. H. Stoddard of New York. But generally the man or woman with a purpose does not travel well with a mate whose purpose is of another sort. Women should realize, as some do, that more than personal happiness is sought by men who come to anything. Life is to them a struggle that is full of significance. To keep them down among the little facts of a merely comfortable existence is to educate a husband into an insignificance of which he and all connected with him, in the end are apt to be ashamed. Even the wife who nags her husband, who is manfully trying to do his best for himself and his fellows, into the grave, rarely escapes some hours of bitter self-reproach.

The old Clark lumber mill in Carleton was burned to the ground last Sunday night. It was owned by G. S. Mayes and was uninsured. With dusty streets and the fields all bare it seems odd to read of four feet of snow in the vicinity of Grand Falls. Steamer Garth Castle arrived last Sunday with between 300 and 400 immigrants, Norwegians, Swedes, Poles, Russians and Germans, mostly for the United States. Practically there is no more small pox in the city. The cottage of Mrs. Wm. Barnhill, on the Mahogany road, was destroyed by fire last Monday. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$3,000.

Steamer Ulunda sailed for Liverpool last Tuesday with 500 barrels of apples, 3,000 boxes of cheese, 100 tons of flour and other general cargo.

Mr. Riggs, the artificial leg maker, of Halifax, has been on a visit to this city. He is a native of St. Martins.

Miss Tong, of this city, is pursuing her musical studies in Boston. When she graduates she will add a u and an e to her name.

William Macintyre, the last survivor of the Suspension bridge disaster, which occurred on the day of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, is very dangerously ill.

Personal. After an absence of about a year, Mrs. Guthrie has returned and taken up her residence in the city.

An advance in the salaries of civic officials is under consideration. They need it; as a general thing they have been unable to earn an honest living.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

Jan. 31st.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The big steamer Minnetonka, just built in Cleveland, Ohio, for use on the Atlantic coast has had to be cut in two in order to get it through some of the locks in the canals that it will have to traverse.

Hiram Maxim, the inventor, says that Santos Dumont has gone so far in aerial navigation as is possible with a device that is lighter than air, and that further advances must be made with machines heavier than air, but with sufficient power to raise themselves and overcome the influence of gravity without resorting to gases.

The New York Society for Ethical Culture deprecates the prevalent and artificial makeshifts in the manner of living, and says that future historians will speak of the present generations as "flat dwellers" just as we now speak of the "cliff dwellers." It contends that the idea of permanence is the very foundation of home, while "spring moving" has become an annual occurrence with people all over the country. The Arabs that fold their tents, according to Longfellow's poem, may be said to be outdone by the folding Bedouins of to-day.

There is a newspaper in Greenland that was established twenty years ago to appear "every little while." Now it has been made a bi-weekly and its circulation is increasing. It is published in the Eskimo language and has done a great deal to preserve the traditions of the people.

Those who have seen the Potomac water at Washington which is used for drinking purposes know that it is unattractive to the eye. But it is a well authenticated fact that it is neither unpalatable nor unhealthy. Cholera germs will not live in the Ganges, and the natives knew that the water was harmless many hundreds of years before the British medical authorities discovered the fact. Yellow fever germs mosquitoes will not live in the Mississippi, and conclusive tests show that the germs of the Chicago sewage are extinct before they have reached Joliet.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE.

At the Union Service held on Friday evening, 31st ult., in the school-room of the Methodist Church, the following programme was carried out; his Worship, Mayor Belyea, chairman; Hymn, announced by Rev. W. B. Wiggins; prayer by Rev. Z. L. Fash; reading scripture, by Rev. Chas. Lyons; address by Rev. J. G. Shearer, B. A., on "The Battle for the Sabbath in Canada."

After the most excellent address of Mr. Shearer, it was, on motion, unanimously resolved to organize a branch of the Lord's Day Alliance. The following were elected officers: R. E. Holyoke, president; Alex. Henderson, Vice-pres; S. J. Parsons, Sec.-Treas; all pastors of churches in town to be Vice-Presidents, ex officio; the mayor with two representatives from each church, with the officers, to form the executive. The following were elected the representatives from the respective churches: Reformed Baptist—Rev. B. Colpitts; Mrs. F. Hale. Advent—Samuel J. Parsons, Mrs. C. Dickinson. Albert St. Baptist—Coun. H. E. Burt, Mrs. W. Saunders. Methodist—Andrew Myles, Mrs. W. Corbett. Free Christian Baptist—T. A. Lindsay, Alex. Sharp.

Some twenty-seven persons handed in their names as members of the Alliance. It was determined that the pastor should bring the matter of the Alliance before their congregations on Sunday evening next, and a mass meeting be held on Sunday evening, Feb. 9th, after the regular services, and a collection taken on behalf of the funds of the Alliance.