

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL. 58.—No. 10.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1906.

WHOLE No. 3078



AM GIVING YOU

**Reduced Prices
For Ten Days**

On all OPTICAL GOODS.

I will TEST your eyes FREE OF CHARGE and GUARANTEE to fit you properly to both frames and lenses. My goods are all the First Quality; I carry no second grade.

Have you seen the Latest Success?—The "Nose-case Eyeglass."—easy on the nose, graceful and stylish.

REMEMBER!

This Offer for Ten Days only.

DON'T FORGET

That every WATCH REPAIRED BY ME I will DEMAGNETIZE FREE OF CHARGE.

H. V. DALLING

Blue Front Jewelry Store.

C. P. R. Time Inspector for Atlantic Division.

Newest Styles in Wedding Rings.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

TOWN COUNCIL.

(By our Special Reporter.)

The council of the future "City of Woodstock" met on Monday evening at 8 p. m., the mayor presiding and a full board present. The minutes were read and approved, and the council proceeded to transact the business of the evening.

The first thing on the tapis was the reading of the town treasurer's report for the month. On motion this was referred to the finance committee. The town marshal's report for the month was read and on motion it also was referred to the finance committee.

On motion the matter of apportioning the salary of engineer at the pumping station was referred to the water and electric light committee.

Coun McManus moved that the rate for water by meter to manufacturers and to the C. P. R. be reduced from 15c per 1,000 gallons to 12½c per 1,000 gallons, such rate to take effect from the 1st of February last. This motion was seconded by Coun Fields and carried.

On motion the following bills were ordered referred to the audit committee:—

J. Troy	\$11.30
J. M. Robinson & Sons	8.00
C. W. Dugan	8.00
H. W. Bourne	10.00
J. O. Hartley	13.25
Canadian General Electric Co.	6.00
Fred Deboise	4.00
W. L. Carr	1.00
A. E. Jones	5.01
Bank of Nova Scotia	1.00
Imperial Oil Co.	33.00
H. Bagley	4.00
J. Robertson & Co.	13.53
Clayton Foster	3.00
Wm. Lee	2.25
J. P. Pickett	8.50
Wm. Dickinson	4.00
F. L. Atherton	14.55
A. E. Jones	3.51
Press Publishing Co.	2.00
H. W. Bourne	80.23
Woodstock Woodworking Co.	2.00
R. E. T. Pringle & Co.	1.00
J. M. Pringle	6.00
J. McLauchlan	11.29
Hull & Glidden	9.75
W. F. Glidden	3.00
M. Ryan	15.50
George Ritchie	37.50
Isaac Vanwart	7.50
J. Gray	9.00
W. Chittick	4.00
P. T. Kierstead	15.00

On motion O. L. Smith was heard before the council on behalf of the Carleton County Agriculture Society asking for a grant of \$500 for the exhibition which they intend holding next fall.

On motion Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick was heard before the council on behalf

of the Band asking for a grant to the Band.

On motion the fire committee were authorized to purchase some fire alarm supplies to the amount of \$20 or \$25.

On motion John W. Grant was appointed a constable and a member of the police force of the town of Woodstock.

Coun Henderson moved that the street committee be authorized to purchase sixty loads of sand, the price not to exceed \$20, and that this sand be delivered where the street committee shall direct and the same to be paid for next June; this motion being seconded by Coun McManus was carried.

Moved by Coun Dunbar, seconded by Coun Henderson, that the water committee be authorized to receive tenders to operate the machinery at the pumping station by electricity, in accordance with specifications to be drawn up by the water and electric light committees and that the lowest or any tender not necessarily be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Coun Leighton that the water committee have the service to the residence of John Wallace repaired if, in the opinion of the Town Solicitor the town has the right to go upon the property for that purpose—carried.

On motion the finance committee were authorized to arrange with John McCormac to audit the Town accounts if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Moved by Coun Leighton and seconded by Coun Fields that the estimate as made up in committee of the whole be approved and that a warrant of assessment be issued forthwith for the purpose of levying on the town the sum of \$32,000, and that the poll tax be issued at the ordinary \$3.50 and \$1.00 for school tax. Carried.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.	
19-5	1906
Interest on debentures	\$5000.00 \$5000.00
Interest at bank	400.00 400.00
Water works expenses	2000.00 4000.00
Sinking fund	300.00 1200.00
Electric Light	1500.00 1500.00
Schools	5500.00 8007.50
Streets	1800.00 1800.00
Poor	1200.00 1200.00
Fire	2500.00 2500.00
County purposes	2500.00 2714.45
Police	1125.00 1200.00
Town team	400.00 650.00
Salaries	300.00 300.00
Printing	250.00 200.00
Lighting Town Hall	175.00 250.00
Sewers	300.00 1200.00
Public Health	100.00 150.00
Assessors	500.00 500.00
Discount on taxes	500.00 900.00
Hospital	500.00 500.00

New Hose	300.00
Miscellaneous	1451.00 1488.00
Debit	5000.00 1500.00
Debiture	1000.00 2400.00
New Services	225.00
	\$37573.00 \$32000.00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
Water Rates	\$5700.00 \$7000.00
Sewer Rates	500.00 600.00
Licenses and Fines	2.00 500.00
Rent Engine House	48.00 48.00
Rent Scales	75.00 75.00
Poor Farm	250.00 300.00
	\$5753.00 \$8623.00

This business being transacted the council adjourned until Friday evening.

CUBAN LETTER III.

I wrote last week of some of the attractions of Havana, because it is not my intention to describe any of the other cities and because the beauties of Havana are reproduced on a smaller scale, particularly in Matanzas and Santiago. Camaguey is without beauty, but interesting as a quaint old Spanish town. In leaving Havana for Santiago one is apt to suffer a misapprehension as to the length of the journey, and from the first impression form rather too favorable an opinion of the country. The provinces of Havana and Matanzas are better watered than the country beyond Santa Clara, and a twelve hours ride reveals the fact that Cuba is like every other country—a compound of good and bad. In order to properly describe the whole country covered by the railroads between Havana and Santiago some classification will be necessary. The first part will be that between Havana and Santa Clara; this district is extremely level and well watered. It being near Havana and served by an old railway line is in a high state of cultivation. I would judge that "mixed farming" has been popularized in this part. A Carleton County man can picture a half day's ride by rail through such a district as that between Woodstock and Centerville without seeing in all that time anything to break the charm. The whole country cleared and clad in the richest green and every watercourse avowed with royal palms; here and there extensive ranches; the negro and Cuban but ever in evidence each with its little tobacco field and grove of bananas and plantain; pretty little gardens; and remembering it is always summer and the same in general appearance, some true idea is formed of this district. There are few "stations" but many stopping places, where usually a line of mules stand tied to the fences and occasionally a telephone line stretches over the fields which tell the same story of distant ranches or plantations. Everything speaks of prosperity and happiness. Everybody is out-of-doors. The children are playing, the adults are busy but there is no inclination to hurry.

A man from Carleton County intending to invest in real estate would pass on; first, because the country is well opened and in a good state of cultivation and the price of land consequently high; second, because there is little prospect of having English speaking neighbors.

The second division is the country between Santa Clara and Camaguey. We are now on the plateau which extends through the central part of the island and the land shows signs of drought. This is chiefly a grazing country; for many miles the soil seems shallow and here and there are hills, from fifty to one hundred feet high with the limestone ledges showing. From Calabazas a marked improvement in soil and pasture appears, and we learn when "Zaza del Medio" is called out by the brakeman that we are passing the northern border of the famous Sancti Spiritus valley. This is one of the most beautiful and richest grazing districts of the island and has not suffered as much through the late war as a large part of the province of Camaguey where the once extensive ranch has grown up to tropical tangle; here the fields are clear of trees and brush. Though there is a scarcity of water the grass is of a rank growth; the cattle were not fat but in good growing condition and I was told upon enquiry that the price of this land was from \$15 to \$20 per acre and that 400 acres at least would be required to make a success of ranching alone.

On the R. R. just on the border of the two provinces of Santa Clara and Camaguey is Jatibonico (I pronounced like h) where Sir William Van Horne is completing a large sugar mill. The soil at this point is black and the extensive fields of cane, now only a year from planting, are sufficient evidence of its richness. A year ago this was a forest and it is simply wonderful the amount of work that within that time has been done and the return received the first

year in a crop of cane. They do not clear the fallow land as we do in New Brunswick. Everything is cut down and when the fallen brush has dried the land is burned over; the logs remaining after the fire are left lying upon the ground. Lines are stretched and the cane planted in rows; its tall growth consumes the moisture, and stamps and logs soon rot away. The soil is full of ants and their borings hasten the work of dissolution. In four years the fields can be cultivated with machinery, until that time the weeding is a heavy task and I would think it would require three or four men constantly employed (for 6 months at least until the cane began to grow and cover the ground again) upon a field of 10 acres.

At Ciego de Avila we change trains and go to Ceballos where we learn what can be done in Cuba in the line of fruit culture; this is decidedly one of the best American colonies on the island. A land development company is operating here and we were shown a grove of 200,000 citrus fruit trees where three and a half years ago all was forest and overgrown grazing land. This was one of the most beautiful and attractive propositions which we met with on the island. Ten thousand of the trees were three and a half years from the planting and simply burdened with the choicest fruit. The company are shipping 6000 boxes of fruit where they expected nothing for another year. Every department is in the hands of experts and everything speaks of care and the expenditure of money. The soil certainly is most congenial for the cultivation of such fruits but there are certain drawbacks which must not be disregarded. Ants are not only a pest but a real enemy; every acre of the newly cleared land has three or four ant hills as large as a dozen coconuts of hay. The promoters of the enterprise have been fighting these and claim to have lately discovered something to kill them in the "hills" and also to protect the trees from them. Such a discovery is an evident necessity. There were signs of a great amount of expenditure and labor at the base of all the trees; the trees themselves seemed unharmed and in the condition of vigorous growth.

One truth is demonstrated in Ceballos citrus fruit of the 1st quality and size can be grown in Cuba, but to know the "profits" something quite as important as the markets and the transportation charges must be studied—namely the cost of cultivation. I am of the opinion that this cost is extremely heavy.

While the province of Camaguey is at present a rich grazing country the soil is, like that of Ceballos, favorable to the cultivation of fruit or vegetables. The country about Camaguey is open and covered with cattle.

In passing to the third division—the country between Camaguey and Santiago or Antilla—about the only difference to be marked is that there is less development; the soil is just as rich as in the parts already described and with the same variety. Bartle, the Canadian Colony, is a most flourishing new settlement, a easy rival of Ceballos for the first position among the new colonies. Here encouragement is given to sugar and general farming. The lumber of this district is better. It is difficult to get land on the R. R. and it will be wise always to ask when land is offered "how long has this been on the market." The fact that land in large blocks can be purchased for on the R. R. in this section is \$7 per acre; to this must be added 45c per acre for surveying and a Carleton County man would not invest in less than 400 acres and think of bettering his condition. The land could probably be cleared for \$15 per acre. There is some valuable lumber but the expense in getting this four miles from the stump to mill is estimated to be \$40 per thousand.

This will suffice as a description of the country. In my next letter I will write of stock raising, sugar, fruit and vegetables and give what I consider to be the unfavorable side of life in Cuba. E. W. S.

Please Read This Item.

Some few local friends (?) who have been getting the paper about six years or more without paying their subscription, cannot understand why they fail to receive the SENTINEL. One or two have indignantly referred to the matter, even going so far as to call at the office and demand an explanation. It is needless to say that such gall strikes one speechless and therefore no satisfaction could be given these irate persons.

Subscribe for the SENTINEL.

The Golfers Slop Over.

The Golf Team, or some misguided member of their team, had a reply in the Press this week to the challenge of their late opponents, the Rifle Team. This was no answer at all to the Rifle Club challenge. The Golfers are plainly afraid of the issue. They know they beat a crippled team, and also feel down deep in their bones that they cannot repeat the performance—hence all the subterfuge they make use of. If the Golf club bowlers have any sand let them name the date for a match and face the issue. They should not crawl. The old ostrich game of hiding their face in the sand is played out. They may have a match for anything they may name. If they think the Rifle-men are such easy marks, let them meet them, and prove it. All the fair people who love the good sport of bowling would like to see the teams meet again. It's up to the Golf Team. Will they dare come out of Torres Vedras?

Hubbard for Sunbury.

THE SENTINEL was the first paper to announce Mr. W. W. Hubbard's engagement with the opposition party as provincial organizer. Shortly after he entered upon his present duties we also made a forecast that he was likely to run for Sunbury in the next local elections. Our prediction is now admitted to be true. Mr. Hazen thinks he can carry the city of St. John, and with that in view will desert Sunbury, in order to give his organizer a chance to get a seat. There is also a gentle rumor that the faithful in York would like to have the tory leader to head their next ticket. All these signs point to a rather unsatisfactory feeling in the opposition ranks in so far at least as Sunbury is concerned.

A Hint for the Surveyor-General.

Woodstock, N. B., Mar 5th, 1906.
To the Editor of Carleton Sentinel:—
Dear Sir,—In to-day's St. John Telegraph, Grand Falls items, there is a report that two Caspercalzie (or Cock of the Woods) have been shot within the last year in Victoria County. These birds were imported from Sweden some years ago by the residents of New Sweden, Maine, at quite an expense. They are protected by the game laws of State of Maine, and as we co-operate with Maine in the protection of game in a general way do not you think it would be wise to call the attention of the Local Legislature and have them put on the protected list as they are a valuable game bird and well suited to the pine districts of New Brunswick forests? I consider them a most desirable immigrant. As they are coming of their own accord, without bounty, it is as little as we can do to inform our men and boys who run around with a gun that they should not shoot every thing that comes within range, merely to satisfy curiosity or desire to kill. These birds are as well (if not better) suited to our woods than the partridges. In winter they eat the buds of the hardwoods and the conifers of the softwoods.
Prior to the use of long range guns they were plentiful in Scotland, in fact all over Northern Europe but like the wild pigeon have been ruthlessly destroyed in most places. Protect them.

Yours truly,
G. W. SLIPP.

Rev. Father Bradley has returned from St. Andrews, looking hale and hearty. He will take up his former parochial duties, with headquarters at Newburg Jet.

GOODS For The Farm.

We carry as fine a line of the drugs and special preparations needed on the farm as you will find anywhere. We know the needs of the community thoroughly and our aim is to supply the highest possible grades of the things needed. Special attention is given to the compounding of home recipes or stock remedies. You are always sure of the best goods at the most reasonable price.

DAY'S ENGLISH STOCK POWDERS.

We are agents for Day's famous English remedies for stock. These are the right sort of remedies—not hit-or-miss preparations good for all animals and all ailments but a separate remedy for each. If any of your cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or poultry are not in vigorous condition, try one of these reliable remedies. Good results are sure to follow. Most of the preparations are 35c. a package.

GARDEN BROS.

THE DRUGGISTS

WOODSTOCK, N. B.