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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1911

WHOLE No 3247

The Blue Front Jewelry Store.

OUR JEWELRY

- Learn to admire rightly and you will learn to purchase wisely
- People of refined taste admire our jewelry most because real jewelry art appeals to them as only real art of any kind does.
- Wise jewelry buying begins with your selection of a store which provides jewelry of artistic and intrinsic value extending deeper than the outside coat.
- To know if our prices are low, compare them with values as high.

Marriage Licenses
and
Wedding Rings.

JEWELER
H. V. Salling
30 MAIN ST
WOODSTOCK, N.B.
OPTICIAN

KODAKS
and
SUPPLIES.

Are They Ready For Winter Use?

Your Cotton or Wool BLANKETS, QUILTS or BED SPREADS. If they are not, and need Laundrying, send them to the Electric Laundry. Our method of doing this class of work will make them look as good as new. Remember the place. Phone 8-11.

Woodstock Electric Laundry.

R. B. Jones Co., Ltd.

Before Stock Taking Sale Starts Saturday

Our Stock is Bigger and Better in the qualities and varieties we have to offer—better in the Standard of Tailoring, Ready-Made Clothing and Men's Furnishings.

We are always glad to show our goods for comparison in price and quality.

Custom
Tailoring.

R. B. JONES CO, Ltd
MANCHESTER HOUSE

Mail Orders
Receive prompt
Attention

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE TOWN PERSONALLY SUPPORTS FOR PAST YEAR.

BETTER TRADE RELATIONS.

Would Benefit Both Countries.

At a meeting recently held in Boston Senator Lodge in his address, delivered to over 4000 people, made the following reference to better trade relations. In view of the present activity along these lines the opinion of so important a man as Senator Lodge will carry considerable weight. He said as follows:—

"Wholesale revisions are an injury to business, and a rapid repetition of such revisions gradually shaves the entire industrial fabric, and, if we can trust to experience, culminates in panic and disaster. Let changes be made schedule by schedule or subject by subject on the reports of the tariff commission as rapidly as they are presented and whenever they demonstrate the need of change."

BOTH PROPOSITIONS JUST.

"I have been asked my opinion as to food products and raw materials, and I can only reply by a general proposition which covers both and which I believe to be found alive in reason and in fact. As a representative of a great industrial State I should regard a system which made everything we consumed free and which protected everything we produced as highly desirable for us. If the agricultural States are ready to remove the duties on raw sugar and give up their best culture, if they are ready to remove the duties on tobacco and wool and all their other products, no one representing an industrial community could do otherwise than welcome it."

"But you cannot, except when protection is not needed, as for example, in the case of cotton, hides, beef and mineral oil do this against the will of the agricultural States. You cannot give free trade to the farmer and protection to the manufacturer. That which is one man's raw material is another man's finished product. You cannot give protection to watches and refuse it to the makers of the steel from which your watch spring comes."

"In a word, you can have protection for all who need it or free trade for all, but you cannot impose free trade upon one man and give protection to another. Whether free trade or protection is the better policy, free trade for all is just and protection for all—not all who may ask for it but all who need it—is just; but free trade for one man and protection for another is unjust, unstable, and can never endure."

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

"In this connection let me say a word on Canadian reciprocity. I have been more persistently and effectively misrepresented on this subject than on any other. Had I been willing to deceive the people by declaring that Canadian reciprocity could be obtained by shouting for it here and in Washington I might have escaped misrepresentation. Had I been willing to treat it as a question to be settled by bias and language, instead of as a question which could only be determined by

negotiations and treaties, I might have profited for the moment. But I have never been willing to try to deceive my fellow citizens by saying what I knew to be untrue, and therefore I have always declared that Canadian reciprocity could be obtained only with the co-operation and assent of Canada. I have always favored and earnestly desired Canadian reciprocity and have repeatedly spoken in favor of it. In a speech in Boston on April 2, 1908, I said: 'Personally I have always supported the Republican policy of reciprocity with Canada. * * * I hope that the commission which is to meet again to consider our differences with Canada will be able to make a reciprocity arrangement beneficial to both countries.'

"That was seven years ago. I have taken the same ground always ever since, and again and again last summer I advocated reciprocity with Canada, as I did at Northampton on Oct. 15, when I discussed the whole subject and said: 'I believe and always believed in fair trade and reciprocity with Canada.' I repeated the same argument at Worcester and elsewhere many times during the campaign."

LABORED FOR 20 YEARS.

"I have labored for 20 years to promote the best relations possible with our neighbors to the north. I have sought to advance Canadian reciprocity and I have striven to bring it about by settling all other outstanding questions, which were stumbling blocks in its path, as rapidly as possible. These questions were of great moment and included the Alaskan Boundary, the International Boundary, the Lake Fisheries, the International Waterways, and the Newfoundland treaty. These differences have all been settled by treaty and the Alaskan and Newfoundland treaties were reported by me."

"I repeat: I have always favored, and earnestly desire now, Canadian reciprocity. Free trade would be reciprocity; mutual concessions in duties would be reciprocity; but to remove or lower our duties on Canadian products without any equivalent from Canada would be neither free trade nor reciprocity nor fair trade. To lower or remove our duties on Canadian products without an equivalent from Canada would compel us under the favored nation clause, existing in more than 30 treaties, to lower or remove those same duties on the same products from practically every country in the world. This would give Canada no preference and no advantage in our markets and would be of no benefit to us. I have sought, and now desire, a reciprocal arrangement with Canada which will be a benefit to both countries, which will enlarge our trade with each other, and which will especially increase the trade of New England and swell the commerce of the port of Boston."

the extent of \$10,000, which is in a certain sense a town liability making the total liability on capital account of \$177,500. In the matter of the Debentures known as the Woodstock Bonus Debentures, there is a sinking fund which will redeem them when they fall due. These debentures are altogether for \$5000, and the sinking fund now to the credit of the town is in round numbers \$1300. It will be seen, that while the Town bonded indebtedness is large enough, it is not as large as some places of the size of Woodstock, and if the estimated valuation of the Town property is about \$2,225,000, we are well within the ten per cent. beyond which it is said by financiers the bonded indebtedness of a town should not be, with relation to the entire valuation.

The indebtedness is made up as follows:—

Ordinary Debentures \$14,100 (one of these debentures fell due in October last and was paid.)
Consolidated Debt Debentures \$80,000. These bonds fall due in the year 1916, and they bear 4 and 1/2 per cent. interest.
Stand Pipe Debentures, \$9,000. These are 4 per cent. bonds and fall due in 1920.
Sewer Debentures \$10,000 falling due in 1915 and \$12,200 falling due in 1916.
Woodstock Bonus Debentures \$5,000. These do not fall due till 1924 and will be redeemed by the sinking fund. This sinking fund is made up by an annual assessment for that purpose of \$200 and the interest it bears at the bank.

Continued on sixth page.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TOWN OF WOODSTOCK. for year ending Dec. 31st., 1910.

Paid Assessors	\$ 150 00
" C. C. Hospital	500 00
" Debenture	1000 00
" Beer Inspection	75 04
" Fire Department	2702 12
" Public Health	186 00
" Interest Coupons	5898 00
" " at Bank	37 00
" Municipality of Carleton	3069 94
" Miscellaneous	1167 61
" Poor Department	1582 60
" Street Dept.	2374 60
" Sewer	1127 59
" Water	6832 64
" Police	1271 64
" Salaries	400 00
" Schools	10200 00
" Street Survey	625 00
" Scott Act	939 87
" Scales	5 75
" Sinking Fund	200 00
" Town Team	683 59
" Town Hall	319 74
" Printing	149 15

By Cash Licenses	\$ 195 25
" " Poor Dept.	330 33
" " Police	7 00
" " Canada Tem. Act	325 00
" " Scales, Rent to June 1, 1911	100 00
" " Sewer Rates	550 00
" " Water Rates	7457 77
" " Rent, Owen Kelly	57 50
" " Taxes 1910	27902 59
" " " 1909	2323 82
" " " 1908	196 80

Bank overdraft Dec. 31st., 1910, \$2687.10	\$4125 38	\$39450 56
Received Additional to date, Water Rates	\$113 00	
" " " " Sewer	18 00	
" " " " Taxes	78 50	
" " " " Poor	40 00	

Cheques issued but not presented at Bank	329 00
Taxes still unpaid 1909-10, Absolutely good	4000 03
Water and Sewer Rates due Nov. 1, 1910, still unpaid	500 00
Coupons paid	347 50
The actual amount collected in taxes during the year was as is shown in the treasurer's return	\$ 30422 71
of which there was collected on this year's taxes (1910)	27902 59
and on the assessment of previous years	2520 12
	\$30422 71

The receipts from other sources were estimated at \$8448 00	9047 65
There actually was received from these sources	

making up the total receipts of	\$ 39470 36
To the end of December last year the total amount collected on taxes was \$29,703.73, so while we have not done as we should in hustling up the back taxes, we have at least made a favourable showing compared with the previous year, as our total collection this year is something in excess of last year.	

The estimated expenditure was:—	
Interest on Debentures	\$ 6000 00
Interest at Bank	300 00
Water & Light Expense	8300 00
Sinking Fund	200 00
Schools	10600 00
Streets	1700 00
Poor	1500 00
Fire	2300 00
County Purposes	3069 94
Police	1200 00
Town Team	850 00
Salaries	550 00
Printing	200 00
Town Hall	225 00
Sewers	1000 00
Public Health	200 00
Assessors	150 00
Hospital	500 00
Miscellaneous	3153 06
Debenture	1000 00
Scott Act	250 00
Discount on Taxes	1000 00
Water Extension	
Street Survey	
Deficit	2500 00

Of this amount about \$21000 may be said to be fixed charges.

The amount to be paid to the schools is actually settled by the School Board. This year that was \$10,000, and it has been paid. In some past years, only part of the sum due schools was paid in the town year, which differs from the school year, the latter being from July to July. The council before this decided to pay all the amount due the schools between January and January, which will be pronounced a good policy. Other fixed charges are the sum paid the assessors, \$150.00, the Hospital vote \$500.00. Ordinary debenture \$1000.00. (It has been customary to pay off one debenture each year.) Interest \$6000. Salaries \$550.00. Sinking fund \$200.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The bonded indebtedness of the Town of Woodstock is \$135,300, to which must be added the School Board debt largely incurred by the building of the Broadway school of \$32,200 making \$167,500, which is \$1800, less than at the close of last year as the town paid off one bond which fell due of \$1000, and the School Board paid off a bond of \$800. It should be also mentioned when considering the bonded indebtedness that the Town has guaranteed the bonds of J. D. Dickenson & Sons to