

CARLETON CO. COUNCIL.

Discussion of the Question of Sending Delegate to England.

Long Discussion on County Jail Affairs—The Question of an Alms-house.

Collectors Must Gather in the Taxes More Sharply—A Loan Authorized—Other Business Transacted.

WOODSTOCK, June 22.—This morning the council met at 9 o'clock. After disposing of some accounts left over from the previous day's meeting, there was some discussion over a bill by Dr. Connelly of Bath, for \$24.00, in connection with the Carleton murder trial. A dispute arose over the doctor's mileage, \$50. in one item. It was claimed on the one hand that he travelled as a coroner, not as a doctor, and on the other hand that in view of the fact that he did his travelling when the great snow storms of last winter were in full blast, he was entitled to special consideration.

Coun. Saunders moved the bill be paid when proper vouchers were given, and Coun. White moved that the bill be paid, less \$7.20. White's amendment was carried.

A bill of Gordon Macdonald for \$4.10, witness fees in connection with the Scott act trial of Frank Dickenson, was on motion of Coun. White referred back to Mr. Colpitts, in view of his statement the previous day that all bills to date had been paid.

Coun. Saunders asked the secretary-treasurer to state to the board the indebtedness of the county.

The secretary-treasurer said the overdraft was \$9,100. There was \$300 or \$400 of a credit balance on account of a special bond authorized. About \$1,100 in bills was passed at this session. There would be some \$3,300 to pay in August on schools; \$4,894.37 was due on parish assessments, the county from the town and several parishes. Wilmet had a favorable balance of \$12. The parish of Aberdeen had a credit balance of \$109.49. (Applause.) After which Coun. Gilmore remarked: "We are the people." The financial situation was about the same as last year. At this year's assessment was all paid in and parish taxes collected we would have \$16,400, which would leave the county clear. It was scarcely likely that this would be collected, so there was pretty sure to be an adverse balance at the end of the year.

Coun. White thought every effort should be made to collect the back balances. The various collectors of taxes should be more peremptory. Woodstock owed one half of the delinquent list. We must be careful of our finances and make a better showing next year.

Coun. Gibson—Do you know why the people do not wish to pay their taxes? It is because a great deal of the money has been thrown away this past five or six years. (Hear, hear.) Coun. Moore—If Woodstock cannot pay their bills, let us no longer keep company with them.

Coun. Saunders—Let Simonds get out of the way before you accuse Woodstock.

Coun. Moore—We are not in debt as Woodstock is, one half the whole indebtedness. I will see Simonds paid her \$120. He moved that the various collectors be instructed to carry out their work systematically, and to have executions issued when necessary.

The exact indebtedness of the several parishes outside Woodstock is as follows:

Woodstock parish	\$138.50
Walden	132.23
Richmond	229.67
Wicklow	24.74
Brighton	399.25
Kent	579.97
St. John's	96.99
Simonds	120.48
Peel	157.56

Coun. Saunders thought a committee of the council should be appointed to confer with the town on this question.

Coun. Henderson was in both the county and town councils. The trouble was that the collectors in town and county did not do their duty. They must be instructed to collect sharply.

Coun. Moore's resolution was carried.

A committee composed of Couns. White, Porter and Moore was appointed to confer with the town council about the town's indebtedness.

Coun. Saunders reported on behalf of the committee appointed at last session to inquire into the question of promoting trade between this country and Great Britain. Great Britain's annual average of food imports was \$282,000,000. Canada sent 164,000,000 lbs. of cheese, as against 50,000,000 lbs. by the United States. This change in favor of Canada had recently been brought about. Great Britain wants 122,000,000 dozen of eggs. Canada only ships 1-26 of this amount. The same might be said of butter and other products. These figures were furnished by Geo. Johnson, the Dominion statistician. He (Coun. Saunders) argued that it would be a great thing to have a man go over to England and look into the market. It would be necessary that the man to go should be a practical farmer.

Coun. Gilmore said that Russia wanted eggs and sent them to England. Why could not we do this? We needed to go in for more scientific farming. Most farmers could winter 50 or 60 hogs, and improve their condition in other respects. Send some man to England. The trouble is we were afraid to pay.

Coun. White agreed that everything should be done to encourage our farming industry. We first ask the legislature to give us power to make

an appropriation for this purpose, and then we consider the advisability of providing for a representative.

Coun. Cronkite thought if the government had sent a man to England, as they had, it would not be necessary for this county to repeat the action.

Coun. Henderson favored getting all possible information before the farmers of the county on this subject. He suggested that certain extracts from the report be printed and circulated for the benefit of the farmer.

Coun. Connelly did not believe in sending a man from this county when we could not raise oats fit to supply St. John market.

Coun. Saunders thought the only action necessary at present was to get the power from the legislature to send a representative. Next year we could decide on whether to send the representative or not.

Coun. Gilmore thought the people must be educated to raise better products, and thus secure the best markets.

Coun. Connelly still believed it would not be to the advantage of the county to send a man to England.

Coun. Gallagher said Carleton Co. could produce as good produce as was raised in Ontario. The shippers of this county had been in the habit of paying the same price for poor as for good stuff. They should, on the contrary, encourage the raising of good products. He believed in sending a man to England, and thought good results would follow. He could have shipped 100 lbs. more here last season if he could have got accommodation.

He would be willing to pay a man \$100 himself, and could make money out of it.

Coun. Moore did not see the advantage of sending a delegate to England, when the information might be obtained without that expense.

The report was received and adopted.

Coun. Henderson moved that certain extracts of the report be printed, to be selected by the committee who submitted the report, and be circulated in pamphlet form throughout the county. The committee are Geo. W. White, W. S. Saunders and E. S. Gilmore.

At the afternoon session Coun. Connelly raised the question of the support of the poor of the county. He did not look for immediate action, but desired to lay his views before the council. He favored the establishment of an alms house and farm for the county, in place of the present system of resolution to that effect, seconded by Coun. Tompkins.

A motion to postpone action to the January session was adopted, with consent of Coun. Connelly.

Joseph McKee, Joshua Crawford and Cyrus Vanwart were appointed poundkeepers for the parish of Woodstock.

Coun. Fleming presented a petition from the people of Benton asking that the law be repealed prohibiting cattle running at large in that district, owing to the fact that the law was inimical to the interests of the majority of the inhabitants. The petition was objected to by Coun. Connelly. One party in this district only was opposed to the petition, but he thought that one party had right on his side. The petition was carried.

A difference existed between the councillors of Peel as to the appointment of a justice to collect delinquent taxes, in place of the late D. Semple. Coun. Tompkins supported Henry B. Taylor for the vacancy. He argued that when Mr. Taylor was collecting justice once before he did excellent work.

Coun. Phillips objected that all the offices worth having had been held by East Florencia people. He only objected to Mr. Taylor for the reason that he lived there, and he objected to Geo. W. Melville, with whom he had a clash. He moved that Robert Hunter be appointed. Mr. Taylor received the appointment.

Re a petition from Wm. M. Connell as to a claim for fees as clerk of the peace before said fees were fixed by government, a special committee reported against the claim.

Coun. Saunders moved that Mr. Connell present his bill to a judge for endorsement, and then have it brought before the council. He could get no second, and the motion fell.

Coun. Kearney moved that Jas. Lipsett, late commissioner of roads for Simonds, hand over all moneys to Robt. Kirkbride, his successor in office. Carried.

The attention of constables, by resolution, was called to the needs of enforcing the Pedlars' License Act.

The finance committee was authorized to ask a loan for \$5,000 for special purposes.

Next came the jail matter.

Coun. Henderson moved that an expenditure of \$300 for necessary improvement to the jail be made.

Coun. Cheney seconded the motion.

Coun. Saunders thought that the money would be thrown away; that \$300 would not be enough to do any good. He moved, in amendment, that a committee be appointed to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of a new jail on the county lot in town and report at the January session.

Coun. Gibson seconded the motion.

Coun. White said that when the vote was given by the people against new buildings in Woodstock, it was simply because they feared the extra tax. He mentioned the extra cost to persons interested in council and court in going to and from the court house. Now, we have come to the jumping off place. The grand jury recommended a certain course and it was a question whether it was within the council's right to do otherwise than they recommended. To do as the grand jury recommended would mean not less than \$2,500. It is for the council to decide in view of the future, the better plan to adopt. If the building is put in town we will need no repairs on the old jail. He advocated a good wooden building, not an expensive brick building. A building down there could be built at \$10,000.

Coun. Saunders—At \$5,000.

Coun. White—Perhaps so. I think you are right. To do the work up here we would have to expend one quarter of that amount. If we hired \$10,000 it would be only \$400 a year interest, and how easy to provide a sinking fund. If we repair, here, we

will have to expend in repairs every year. It would be wiser to build the jail in town. The time is opportune, and should be taken advantage of today. You never can convert this building, up here, into what it should be. He would vote for Coun. Saunders' amendment.

Coun. Gilmore favored Saunders' amendment. With the present jail it was nothing but building wings and tails and heads. He favored the building in Woodstock, where it should have been long ago.

Coun. Phillips believed in the repair of the present jail, and thought the people were against building a jail and court house in town, for it meant putting the court house there. He would rather have the voice of the people before this building was made.

Coun. Moore thought it would be better to deal with the court house as well as the jail, for we have a white elephant on our hands. If the amendment recommended a court house as well as a jail, he would vote for it.

Coun. Gallagher would support the amendment.

Coun. Saunders, with the consent of the council, amended his resolution so that it would include plans for a court house as well as a jail. In the past three years we have spent \$900 on the jail, and \$1,000 on the court house. Coun. Connelly thought the people would vote against moving the court house and jail. He would vote for repairing the old buildings.

Coun. Kearney thought the best way would be to immediately repair the old jail, something to be done at once, and he would vote for working at the repairs at once.

Coun. Henderson said that no matter how much was expended on this building they would then have no jail. The jailer, who has been there thirty years, said if you are not going to make complete repairs, make none at all.

Coun. Phillips said the new building would not be wood, but would be brick. He strongly opposed the motion. The real objection to the buildings was their location. If councillors were honest enough to say so.

Coun. Cronkite favored spending \$300 on the old jail for the present.

Coun. Saunders said that \$300 would not put the jail into condition, which would remove its condemnation.

Coun. Gibson favored building the new jail, as soon as possible.

On a vote on Saunders' amendment, the yeas were: Saunders, C. E. Gallagher, H. E. Gallagher, Henderson, White, Gibson, Lemont, Coulter, Richardson, Moore, Speer, Gilmore—12.

Nays—Cronkite, Caldwell, Tracey, Bell, Porter, Cheney, Connelly, Kearney, Tompkins, Phillips, Panington, Fleming, Shaw—13. Lost.

A motion to spend \$300 on the jail was carried, a former motion to go the whole length of the grand jury's recommendation being lost.

A question of the election of two councillors for Peel was taken. George W. Melville complaining that the election was illegal. Mr. Melville was a candidate.

A motion was made by Coun. Caldwell, that the names of the candidates for the election be read aloud.

Coun. Phillips submitted that even if all the poll-taxed electors voted for him, and their votes were illegal, he would still have a majority.

Sec. Treas. Jones did not think one illegal voter would render an election void.

Mr. Phillips contended that Coun. Phillips, having secured an adjournment from last January, should have produced the witnesses that he said he could bring.

A number of the councillors remembered that Mr. Melville said he had some of the poll-tax voters.

Coun. Tompkins said he got all he could of the poll-tax voters. (Applause and laughter.)

Coun. Cronkite, seconded by Coun. Gallagher (Kearney), moved that the present council be dissolved, and a new council be elected.

Quite interesting sallies took place between Coun. Phillips and Mr. Melville as to the result if they could get it again. "I could beat him two to one," said the excited councillor. "You don't seem to want to try," replied the defeated candidate.

The council then examined the lists to see how the matter would stand if the poll-tax voters had not voted. They found that eighteen poll-tax electors had voted in Peel, and it would appear that Mr. Phillips had a majority outside the poll-tax if they all voted for him.

Coun. Caldwell said after the examination of the vote, he would not vote for his own motion.

The amendment was carried and the councillors remain in their seats.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. H. M. P. for getting the council valuable information about farm products required in England, and the board adjourned.

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY.

VOL. VI. of The Mineral Industry, carrying the record down to the close of 1897, is now ready.

It is the endeavor of the publishers to render this annual better and better every year, as opportunity offers and new fields are opened. Each volume is entirely fresh and original, a record of the year under review, complete in itself, supplementing, but not repeating, the information given in preceding volumes. No better assurance of future merit and usefulness of this work can be given than its past and present. The Scientific Publishing Co., 253 Broadway, New York, publishers.

One pint of milk produces, roughly speaking, one ounce of butter.

Five is the great sacred Chinese number.

A Russian student, in order to win a bet, swallowed five needles. The conditions were that the needles should be cut into pieces and dressed as a salad, with oil, vinegar and pepper, and this original mixture should be swallowed within six minutes. The student performed this difficult operation in five minutes and a half.

Children Cry for

CASTORIA.

THE NEW JAPAN.

Rev. J. W. Wadman Talks About This Progressive Country.

In Which He Has Spent the Last Nine Years—Taking on European Ways at a Rapid Rate—Trust England, but Detest Russia.

The most striking recent illustration of the principle that the chief growth of the state is from within is furnished in the case of Japan, which has suddenly and unexpectedly taken a high place among the nations of the world. Vanquishing China was but the outward and visible sign of a mighty impulse within, of a breaking away from the clutches of orientalisms and the birth of a twentieth century national life. The students know "how to make a small city great" long before Plato and Aristotle founded the science of politics. Japan is a small country, but it must henceforth be reckoned with by the great powers of Europe in the treatment of all far-eastern questions.

"I have spent nine years in Japan," said the Rev. J. W. Wadman, "and I can say to you that it is a country of high standards, others are like the sensational Paris press, or the American yellow journal, I suppose, although I have not much acquaintance with this modern American product. The leading Japanese newspapers are of a high standard, and well conducted. In years past they were money makers, but so keen is the rivalry at present that it is pretty hard to make both ends meet."

Yes, but it is wisely exercised, and the laws are being gradually relaxed. Of course the emperor stands above criticism, but under existing conditions the autocratic power of the emperor is a good thing for the country. He is a capable ruler, and while holding the people in check does not abuse his power. He has had the wisdom to gather around him the best of the educated, progressive young men. Prime Minister Ito and the emperor are bosom friends.

What about Japan's foreign relations?

A wonderful change took place in public feeling over the diplomatic conflict with the United States regarding the Hawaiian question. I do not know what hidden scheme, if any, the Japanese government had in pushing two thousand immigrants a month into the Hawaiian Islands, but I do know that when this thing was stopped the Japanese felt the slap in the face very much. The general feeling now runs in favor of an alliance with Great Britain against Russia.

Japan is putting all her spare cash into warships, and is building up a most formidable navy. It is amazing to note the wonderful interest the mass of the people take in strengthening the navy. It is popularly believed that it is for the purpose of defence against Russia, which is crushing down through Manchuria and Siberia towards the borders of Japan. The worst thing that could happen there in their own thought, would be to be gobbled up by Russia.

The Japanese have made a careful study of diplomacy. They have had a fine adviser from England in the person of Mr. Stone, with whom I am intimately acquainted. He has been in Japan for a long term of years and has gathered around him a body of young men well versed in international law and diplomacy.

Have the Japanese translations of the chief English writers?

They have quite a number, several books or parts of Shakespeares, for example. They have a translation of Drummond's Natural Life in the Spiritual World, but it is so poorly done that the people cannot understand it. There are English books that ought not to be translated, but should be read in the original. I would rather read the masses than the students.

Have Japan a reliable written history?

They have a reliable history for a time, but as it goes back it becomes mythical. Their recent history is pretty accurately told, about as reliable as most of our own histories.

You have been in Japan during eventful times?

Yes. The past nine years in Japan have been wonderful years of change and progress. The most exciting war of course, the year of the Japan-China war. Young Japan is taking on European ideas. It is a country where the leaders have great power, and the people follow these young leaders, many of whom have been in Great Britain, and have seen the continent, or in the United States. These leaders dress in our clothes, are progressive and seem determined to make Japan a modern nation. Ito, Inoue, Okuma, Tagaki, etc., are very powerful men in the new Japan. When Japan started on its new career, the emperor sent emissaries to Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States and other countries to examine into the different prevailing systems of education, civil service, military and naval conditions and other things, and from the reports these deputations brought home the government chose those systems they thought best adapted for reform, and forthwith employed capable leading men from the different European countries to establish the new movements on a solid basis. In the last five or six years many of these European teachers and experts have been dismissed and their places filled, or their work continued, by native Japanese, thereby effecting a large saving, as the foreigners were paid liberal salaries. It is thought by some that these dismissals were a little premature, but there are two sides to such questions.

Do you believe the Japanese capable of assimilating all these new ideas, or applying European ways to their own conditions? Or is it only a veneer of progress?

I think that for the most part the process of assimilation will be thorough. Of course much of it will be more or less superficial at first, but enough has already been taken in to build on the newly laid foundation. The successors to the foreign teachers are young Japanese trained in the best schools of Europe for this work and, speaking the language of the country, they can do more than can

the imported professors and scientists. What are the most marked characteristics of the people?

The Japanese are a united, patriotic people, devoted to their emperor, and for the sake of their country capable of making almost any sacrifice. Herein they differ from the Chinese, who are divided among themselves, and incapable of any such thing as patriotism. I was in Tokio when the war was on, and the excitement there was intense. The common people felt at the moment they could conquer the whole world, but the students (and they are statesmen worthy of the name) kept the people well within bounds, and did it, too, without seeming to interfere with the public will. The press, which is largely under the direction of some of these sensible politicians, did good work in this direction.

Japan is noted for its newspapers?

The newspaper is a powerful factor there. Everybody reads it. There are 15 dailies in Tokio with its million inhabitants. The average price is half a cent a copy; some papers take a high standard, others are like the sensational Paris press, or the American yellow journal, I suppose, although I have not much acquaintance with this modern American product.

The leading Japanese newspapers are of a high standard, and well conducted. In years past they were money makers, but so keen is the rivalry at present that it is pretty hard to make both ends meet.

Is there a press censorship?

Yes, but it is wisely exercised, and the laws are being gradually relaxed. Of course the emperor stands above criticism, but under existing conditions the autocratic power of the emperor is a good thing for the country. He is a capable ruler, and while holding the people in check does not abuse his power. He has had the wisdom to gather around him the best of the educated, progressive young men. Prime Minister Ito and the emperor are bosom friends.

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DINED BY HIS FRIENDS.

Dr. J. F. Macaulay Entertained at the Stanley.

—Very Enjoyable Evening Spent.

Few young men enter upon the practice of their profession in their native city under more cheering auspices than does Dr. J. F. Macaulay. The complimentary banquet tendered at the Stanley on Friday evening was an evidence of popularity that must have been extremely gratifying. Nearly all of those present were young men, proud of the honors won by their friend at McGill, and glad of this opportunity to offer their congratulations. The committee in charge of the arrangements were George Warwick, Fred Tutts and W. Mathers. There were over sixty gentlemen present. An excellent dinner was well and promptly served, there were bright speeches and good music, and the whole affair was successful to a degree that delighted the energetic members of the committee and gave great pleasure to all present.

George Warwick occupied the chair, and had at his right the guest of the evening, and at his left W. Mathers.

When the toast list was reached the chairman, before proposing the toast of the Queen, spoke of the purpose of the meeting and of the honors won by Dr. Macaulay at McGill.

He paid a warm compliment to that institution, and observed that the St. John boys there were determined to give a good account of themselves.

He was glad that Dr. Macaulay would remain in St. John.

The toast of the Queen having been duly honored, W. Mathers proposed the health of the guest of the evening. The speaker had spent two years with Dr. Macaulay at McGill, and was very sorry the latter would not be with him next year. He paid a warm personal tribute to those whose health was drunk with musical honors, and whose rising to respond was the signal for a genuine ovation.

Dr. Macaulay was much moved by the cordial reception given him, and said so. He had not, he observed, expected any such honor, and found it difficult to express his feelings.

He was able to give a brief, and in conclusion he assured his friends that this event was one to be remembered with pleasure all his life.

Frank MacClaskey sang a song in a manner that brought the accomplished singer and enthusiastic chorists to their feet.

Murray MacClaskey, who has just returned with honors from Cornell, proposed the medical profession. Mr. MacNeill made a clever little speech, and coupled the toast with the name of Dr. T. D. Walker.

Dr. Walker, who has given a most hearty reception, congratulated the last speaker on the honors he had won at Cornell, and speaking of Dr. Macaulay said that the medical profession of St. John wished him a most successful career. When in Montreal he had heard most complimentary accounts of Dr. Macaulay's work as a student.

J. E. McPeake, who was in fine voice, sang a plantation song, and was loudly applauded.

George Price was next called on, and gave a humorous recitation about the telephone in a manner that provoked much mirth.

Fred Tutts proposed Canada's Winter Port, coupling with it the name of Rev. R. Mathers.

The latter paid a very high tribute to Dr. Macaulay, whose popularity he attributed to the gift of personal magnetism. He paid a tribute to Dr. Macaulay's skill, and gave an amusing description of how the doctor, when not a student, had with complete success set a compound fracture of a fighting drake's leg. Mr. Mathers was glad to see that the doctor's own city had not forgotten him, for cities sometimes fall in this respect. Alluding to the winter port, he said that first efforts in any new enterprise never fully realized expectations. There was always some failure and disappointment at the start, though others reaped the benefits later on. It was so with this winter port development. The genial clergyman made a happy and interesting address, and was heartily applauded.

G. Davidson gave a banjo solo with such fine expression that he was compelled to respond to an encore.

Duncan Robertson proposed the druggists of the city, coupled with the names of Clinton Brown and Herbert Crockett, who neatly responded.

George Price sang a comic song, and Ernest Williams followed with a clarinet solo, played with rare skill, responding also to a hearty encore.