

The Herald,

CARLETON-PLACE, APRIL 10, 1886.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY!!

STEAM MILL BLOWN UP.

The Steam Saw and Flour Mill, belonging to the Messrs. Eastman, of Lindsey's Wharf in North Gower, was destroyed by the bursting of the boilers, on Tuesday, (April 1st) at eleven o'clock, A. M., instantly killing three men and one boy, besides severely wounding seven others, one of whom has since died, two others were slightly wounded. Mr. Eastman was among the killed. His body was so torn and scattered by the force of the explosion, that a part of it is still not found.

James Barr and Alexander McEwen were the names of two others killed—our informant did not learn the names of the boy killed or of the wounded man since died. The mill is a complete wreck. The explosion is accredited by some to a derangement of the "escape pipe"—its apparatus by concretions deposited by the lime water.

We have since learned that the mill which is at the river side, about four miles from the village of the "North Gower corners" had been only recently built; the saw mill had not been long in use, and the portion of the building occupied as a gristmill, though in operation was scarcely completed.

The engine for a short time previous, had been observed to be not in the best working order, and it is supposed that the catastrophe was owing to some defect in the safety valve.

When the explosion of the boiler occurred the mill contained about a thousand bushels of wheat. The most melancholy part of the catastrophe is the loss of life, four persons having been killed, and seven more or less severely injured. The killed are Mr. Nadab McEwen, one of the proprietors, and his brother-in-law, Mr. William Eastman, not connected with him in the ownership, but who happened to be in the mill at the time, and two young men of the names Barr and Graham. We have not heard the names of all the wounded, but one of the most severely injured is Mr. John Eastman Junr., a blacksmith at the "corners," who lies in a very dangerous state, although hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was extricated from a very perilous situation, lying under a heavy piece of timber, with a portion of the boiler above him, from the breakage of which in addition to his injuries, he was severely scalded. Mr. McEwen was cut in two, and his remains with those of his brother-in-law and the unfortunate young men, were frightfully mangled. What adds to the melancholy interest attending the circumstances of Mr. McEwen's death, is the fact stated that he had just sold out his interest in the mill, and if it had stood a day longer, would have been entirely disconnected with it, having disposed of his share of the business to a gentleman from Ottawa, who was actually on his way at the time to complete the bargain.

The excitement at the North Gower consequent on the disaster has naturally been very great. The Eastman family and connections, long resident in the township, are numerous and respectable. Mr. W. Eastman leaves a small family. Mr. McEwen also comparatively young, leaves a widow and several children.

The scene of the disaster is said to present an appearance of the most appalling wreck. The building, except one end, is completely demolished. Huge pieces of timber are precipitated upon the ice in the river, at a distance of two or three acres, and fragments of the building are strewn about the fields in all directions. From the end of the building which is still standing, two or three persons who were in an upper story managed, after the explosion, to crawl down, and escaped without injury.

We have not learned whether the property was insured; nor do we hear that any inquest has been held on the bodies of the unfortunate deceased. The omission we think culpable, for accidents which endanger the lives of multitudes, and which are now constantly occurring, seldom happen without blame attaching in some quarter. Whether the accident originated in defective machinery, for which the manufacturers are responsible, in carelessness on the part of those who were entrusted with its management, or in a deficiency of engineering skill, the truth should be known, and the most ample means taken to ascertain it by a thorough investigation. No mistaken leniency to the living, or tenderness to the memory of the dead, should be allowed to interfere with the prosecution of a full inquiry.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

We regret exceedingly to learn that difficulty is being experienced in reference to the progress of this important work. Letters have been published, from Mr. Brassey to the Hon. John Ross, which have caused a good deal of excitement among politicians. Mr. Brassey, it would appear, intimates that without further aid, difficulties may occur in proceeding with the work—he says to Mr. Ross:—Assume, for purposes of this communication, that the exigencies of the case were to compel the contractors, in self-defence to take position of antagonism, or passive opposition, what would be the effect? The utter destruction of available value of shares; anger and discontent among a large body of influential capitalists in this country, and complaints, not wholly unfounded, of the statements put forth in the prospectus, and backed by the authority of persons occupying the highest positions, personal and official, in the Province of Canada, by which they had been induced to embark in an undertaking, which it appears had none of the advantages or prospects so confidently set forth. In the next paragraph we are told:—Mr. Brassey threatens that unless Canada supplies with his demands, her refusal will shut out the

only sources from which she can many years to come, to derive any aid for her public undertakings. He declares that something must be done to facilitate all parties from a "false and false position—and this something is that since shall guarantee an interest of 10 cent for ninety-nine years, on all the of the Grand Trunk Company! This modest request, Mr. Brassey maintains only reasonable, considering that eleven-half per cent was promised in the prospectus of the Company!!

In a second letter, Mr. Brassey says "the return of peace, which has given impetus to all other securities, has had a whatever in improving ours."

We think it is very strange that Mr. Brassey should thus threaten to injure the Province, when we consider that Canada has more than fulfilled her engagement with this company. Undoubtedly, the Government and people of Canada will be to do what is right in the matter, but it should be, not very likely to give the slightest weight to the proposition of English capitalists, who addressed the vanced one shilling of their money into the Grand Trunk Company, from either patriotic or philanthropic motives, or other object than to make money by investment.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

This important question is to be brought under the notice of the "assembly of the Province." The public is indebted to ex-speaker of the Assembly, for the perseverance with which he has kept the subject before the House. He has succeeded in obtaining a "call" for the 17th instant, the estimates asked for by Mr. J.H. Caldwell will be produced, and the long talk question of a permanent seat, will be discussed. It may be very amusing to members resident at, or in the neighborhood, of the cities of Quebec or Toronto, to alternately, the honors between them in spite of their efforts to put off discussion, we have some confidence in the common of a majority of the House. If the per se, is so highly prized, and of immense value to the two favored cities, they may pay for their whistle. Let them the bill of expenses for the removal of Government, and if they can make one hundred and fifty thousand pounds by the sense of the government for four years, are welcome to it. Only let them pay costs, and there will, then, be some reason in asking the province at large, to interfere with their gains.

THE GOVERNMENT.

We are highly gratified in learning the "Leader," one of the organs of the administration, that the present coalition Government is about to fall to pieces, and may now be regarded as in a state of dissolution. Our contemporary says that "the chaotic state of things than the present impossible to conceive." We cannot however, in his lament; believing, as we that a change of government will be no calamity. We have not the slightest faith in an administration being formed more than the present.

It is now more than probable that the Pacific is a total wreck, as the latest brings us news of that ill-fated vessel, left Liverpool on the 23rd January, so is now sixty-six days since she put to sea. She had 45 passengers and a crew of making a total of 156 souls. But slighter are entertained of her safety. She new master and a new engineer, and neither were aware of the vast fields of oil and berg ice that filled the ocean. The current testimony of numerous arrivals from England and this continent ever so obstructed. It is feared that, out of the existence of mutual impediment this season of the year, the commander of ill-fated ship, may, in the darkness of night, have driven his craft straight upon desolate and turbulent masses of Arctic ice, and ere he was aware found himself and on board suddenly being engulfed in angry, sullen and darkened sea. If this possibility be the fact, who shall ever tell the tale of the Pacific?

The semi-annual Fair at Clifton, (Bellamy's Mills), will, as usual, take place the third Wednesday in this month, being year, the 16th instant.

RENFREW ELECTION.

The following was the state of Poll at the close of the Election in Renfrew:—

Supple. McDougall. McAdams 50 36
Bromley 24 54 8
Horton 16 50 69
McNab 26 31 55
Westmeath 172 0 0
Fenbrook 96 0 0
Staford 53 0 0
Wilberforce 20 13 5
Bagot 0 52 16
Ross 92 14 6
499 324 195

Majority for Supple, 175.

A FOURTEEN HUNDRED POUNDER. Russian China Hog weighing four hundred pounds raised in Clinton county Ohio, is now being exhibited in Cincinnati.

Comm.—It is stated that the corn stock at the different points along the Ohio River amounts to 1,369,000 bushels, and that it will be considerably increased by the canal opens.

No TROOPS ORDERED FOR CANADA.—The United Service Gazette—a well-informed military publication in London—has the following in its last issue:—

"We are enabled to state from authority that no orders have been issued for the return to England of regiments from service in the Crimea; that no directions have been given for the embarkation of troops to Canada and also that no orders have been given to the brigade of Guards to send any more drafts on the East."

FORGERY.—Ten dollar bills on the Zimmerman Bank have been forged. We believe no ten dollar bills of this bank have yet been issued, consequently all bills of this denomination should be refused.

SHARPE'S PATENT RIFLE.

This recently invented weapon, if it possess one half the power and capacity claimed for it by the proprietor, is destined to supersede every other weapon for warlike purposes now in existence. It is the most efficacious and terrible firearm in existence. The small carbine now used by the United States mounted men throws a ball with deadly accuracy one-quarter of a mile, and can be fired ten times per minute. It is not complicated in structure, is easily cleaned, and suffers no injury from wet weather. Mr. Sharpe is now preparing models for four new species of his weapon, namely: A small pocket-pistol, calculated to throw a minute ball one hundred yards; a cavalry pistol with a range of one mile, and a large gun to throw a two-ounce ball or a small shell one mile and a half, or as far as a man or horse can be seen to advantage. With this latter weapon Mr. S. declares he can set on fire a house or a ship at a distance of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of field artillery, by killing the horses before the guns are brought within good range. This rifle in the hands of good marksmen, equal to ten muskets, bayonets and all; for, place a man six rods distant with a musket, and before he can bring the bayonet into use, the rifle can be loaded and discharged ten times.

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For the Carleton-Place Herald.

Mr. Editor,

Having during the past winter inserted communications regarding our lectures at Almonte, you will be so good as fill up the measure of our gratitude by giving the following notice of the closing lecture, a place in your paper. We have had a series of very entertaining and instructive lectures on a variety of subjects, namely "Mans' accountability" as regards his belief, showing indisputably that he is just as accountable for his belief as for his actions. The "Womans' Rights" proving that within her own sphere she has her rights, and can and does maintain them, notwithstanding she is ineligible as Sheriff, Judge or Governor. Again we had the Consensus showing that this powerful but silent monitor is not dead, despite the great degradation of the nineteenth century. Then we had Mental Culture, "Footprints in History" Railroad innovations, and the latest edition of Railroad contracts. We had Macaulay as an Essayist and Historian, with broad leaved hat and large umbrella, plodding his way through the crowded thoroughfare, present in body but absent in mind, busily composing his immortal history of the English nation. We also had the Crusades, first and second series, a powerful lecture, exhibiting a lively picture of the dauntless deeds of those ancient warriors, combined with a graphic picture of Peter the Hermit, and Walter the moneyless, with all the rag-tag and bob-tail that followed in the wake of those powerful and enthusiastic bands of invaders. We likewise had a slap at Uncle Sam and the slavery propagandists which from a Canadian point of view, proved them to be without a doubt the greatest nation in all creation in inconsistency, holding millions of their fellow creatures in absolute slavery, while they declare themselves the only free and independent people in existence, inhabiting the land of the free, the home of the brave. To wind up the series we had something that left ancient and abstruse subjects completely in the shade, and came home to the individuality of every one among us. This subject how simple yet how grand came forth under the title of the Chemistry of Common Life, and was delivered by our own townsman, Dr. McDonald. The appearance of the Doctor at the appointed hour was greeted with a round of applause, and scarcely had he begun to speak when the house was filled to overflowing. The lecturer opened up his subject with a description of the grand constituents of Animal and vegetable life, Hydrogen, Oxygen and Carbonic acid gas. Showing how each are formed, how they intermixed with each other, and although taken singly, highly deleterious and destructive when properly combined giving life, power, beauty and animation to all the varied productions of our habitable globe. He was peculiarly happy in his illustrations of the manner in which the little leaflet or tender flower received and evolved alternately by night and day, its due proportion of gaseous vitality. The same illustrations applied by regular deductions to the economy of the human system. In short the audience became spell bound, listening to the lucid explications of the lecturer, so much so, that when the subject was concluded, they were completely taken by surprise, being quite unaware of the lapse of time in their eager and intense interest to hear and understand. Thunders of Applause greeted its termination, and after a beautiful experiment showing the explosive powers of some of the gases, the lecturer retired amid the plaudits of a highly delighted audience. We have only to say in conclusion that we think the Doctor's light has hitherto been "dark under a bushel" but having had a glimpse of its brightness, the people of Almonte and neighborhood will not rest satisfied until it is placed in such a position that its rays will shed its instructive influence over the entire community. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, except our thanks for your kindness in noticing our communications, may your special pen soon be good at the friends of every-farther in these and adjoining counties.

For the Carleton-Place Herald.

BUFFALO CONVENTION—SEPARATE SCHOOLS, &c.

At a meeting held in Carleton-Place, on Friday 4th inst. A. McArthur, Esq., Reeve of the Township of Renfrew, presided. The following resolutions were unanimously carried:

Resolved, That whereas it appears that societies or associations are being formed among Roman Catholics under the sanction and patronage of their bishops for the avowed object of promoting the immigration of Roman Catholics to be settled together, in exclusive communities, on tracts of public lands to be procured for that purpose, and whereas such a proceeding would entail evils of great magnitude on the Province by eventually securing to the Roman Catholics a further increase of power, and a great power in Parliament—

Resolved, That this meeting feels called upon to express its determination to resist such a proceeding by all lawful and constitutional means.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Reynolds, seconded by James Rosamond, Esq., and

Resolved, That the proceedings of a Roman Catholic publication lately held in Buffalo for free grants of public lands for the purpose of inducing large bodies of Roman Catholics to settle in this country—this meeting declares its firm conviction that such a proceeding is pursued with a view to the injury of the religious, social, moral and political interests of the country.

Moved by Peter McLaren, Esq., A. B. seconded by Mr. Daniel Cram, and

Resolved, That this meeting viewing with alarm the repeated endeavors which have been and are now made to upset our Common School system by the continued attempts of the Roman Catholics and others in Parliament to legislate in favor of Separate or Sectarian Schools—pledge itself to use all lawful and constitutional means to prevent such legislation and specially for the repeal of the clauses of the Education Act which authorize the establishment of such schools and provides for their support in part, by the compulsory contributions of Protestants.

Moved by Duncan Campbell, Esq., seconded by Thomas Smith, Esq., and

Resolved, That a petition to both Houses of Parliament be forthwith drafted in accordance with the foregoing resolutions and that A. McArthur, James Rosamond, William Wallace, James Duncan, Esquires, and the mover be a committee to draft such petition and procure signatures thereto.

Moved by William Wallace, Esq., seconded by John Conboy, Esq., and

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to those members of Parliament, who have nobly struggled against the Priest power in their endless applications for acts of incorporation for Nominations and Religious Societies (as called), and while feeling grateful to them, this meeting resolves to watch narrowly the votes of our present members for the North and South Riding of Lanark on these questions and to act accordingly.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Halcroft, seconded by Mr. John McGregor, and

Resolved, That this meeting cannot separate without expressing its sincere respect and serious alarm at the present condition and future prospects of Lower Canada. While brutal murders are committed in open day, and their perpetrators recognised as so many benefactors of their race, while the laws of the land are violated with impunity, and while the rights of the people are trampled upon, what wonder that anarchy and confusion should prevail?

Moved by Mr. Robert Kennedy, seconded by Mr. James Murphy, and

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Carleton-Place Herald, British Standard, "Bathurst Courier," and Toronto "Leader" and "Globe" for insertion.

Although the weather was unfavorable, the meeting was very largely attended, many from the neighboring Townships being present. It augurs well for the success of the principles enunciated in the above resolutions, that the principal members in getting up the meeting were not confined to the members of any political party, but composed of Reformers, Conservatives and Orangemen.

At the close of the meeting a vote was moved, seconded and carried that the chairman leave the chair and James Rosamond, Esq., take the same—where a vote of thanks was given to A. McArthur, Esq., for his conduct in the chair.

BENNETT ROSAMOND, Secretary.

Carleton-Place, 8th April, 1886.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

THE LATE ELECTION IN THE COUNTY OF RENFREW.

The contest for the representation of the County of Renfrew, has closed with the return of Mr. Supple—a gentleman, the architect of his fortune—made by his successful operation in the Lumber Trade; but whose recently admitted, as a person to whom, that adapted for the forest and stream, than the halls of Legislation. The large majority by which he was returned, may, in a great measure, be attributed to his immense business transactions, amongst the Electors, and his long residence in their midst; and having risen from amongst them, the Electors of the upper Township of the County took a pride in the idea of sending to the House, one whom they had long known, and whose gradual rise to affluence they had watched in all its stages. This is apparent from the unanimity with which the