

no. I

THE GLASSVILLE NEWS.

AND ABERDEEN AND KENT, PIONEER. *March 1893*
A Monthly Chronicle of Local events, and general Intelligence of interest.

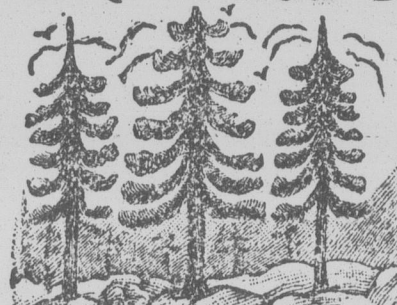
No. 2. Vol. 11] GLASSVILLE, N.B. MARCH 10th: 1893. 25 CENTS A YEAR.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our first number was so well received by the public, that we are disposed to believe that our little journal, is destined to become a popular institution, in this part of the Dominion. And a welcome messenger to different parts of the outside world. Many copies of our first issue have found their way to various parts of Uncle Sam's territory. Some I have gone to the Old Country, and we confidently expect before the end of the year, that amongst our subscribers, will be found the names of the Emperor of China, the King of the Cannibal Islands, the Great Bashaw, and the King of Timbuctoo. And if they will only take in this little paper, there is small room for doubt but that many of their conservative ideas, and despotic principles, will vanish before the light of our liberal opinions, and that many of the objectionable features, inherent in the manner of raising a revenue that is adopted in this country, and in other parts of the world. Where people are systematically fleeced, by those enemies of liberal mankind, Custom house officers, will disappear. It is a matter for congratulation to us that we have representatives at Ottawa, who are alive to the fact, that some of their little peculations are an unjust and objectionable burden. One of that genus, who has for years, levied a toll on teams carrying Potatoes, Starch and other commodities, past his office; has found to his regret, that he must cease to line his capacious pockets from that source. It is almost a matter for regret, that he has not been compelled to disgorge some of the unearned increment, which he has unjustly abstracted from the pockets of the general public. We are not quite prepared to say that the whole genus of customs and revenue officers, ought to be Electrocuted or Guillotined, but we do say, that there are too many of them, who are like the character given to Cardinal Wolsey, "His finger is in every man's pie." And who are not content with that, but try to take all the pie, and then steal the dish.

GLASSVILLE.

Of the early history of this settlement we promised our readers a rather lengthy account, from the pen of an esteemed contributor. But as that account does not immediately deal with it's importance as a centre, we devote a portion of our space to pointing out the advantages of our embryo city. Glassville is a place of very considerable importance, the metropolis of the parish of Aberdeen, situated in the north east part of Carleton county. Though not a large place it is important as a centre. from the fine expanse of rich agricultural land by which it is surrounded, and from the superior manner in which that land is cultivated, by farmers who have reclaimed their fertile, and well tilled fields, from the primeval forest. The Glassville settlement is known far and wide, not only in our own province, but throughout the Dominion. The reports of the Agricultural department, Dairy Commissioner, and other documents issued by the authorities, frequently refer to Glassville. It is the home of the Aberdeen Agricultural Society. One of those societies well known for the intelligence, and enterprise, of it's members. But it's importance as a central point, is not entirely owing to it's agricultural prominence. It is the head quarters of the lumbering business, on the upper waters of the Miramichi, and it's various tributary streams. Two very important lumber merchants have their offices in Glassville, and the magnitude of those two concerns will be apparent, when it is borne in mind that one of them Mr. M. Welch, has this season had employed in the woods a large number of men, also teams in proportion. Messrs. Lynch, too have their offices here and also employ a great many men and horses. The necessities of these two concerns, furnishes employment to a great many of the surrounding inhabitants, as their supplies have to be hauled from Bristol, to Glassville, whence they are distributed to the various camps, many miles away down the Miramichi.

THE GLASSVILLE NEWS.

A monthly Chronicle of Local News and Current Events.

Published at Glassville, N. B.

E. A. WELCH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

If you are interested in seeing a bright chat-ty little newspaper published in Aberdeen's Metropolis, send us 25 cents for a year's subscription, and if you are more than ordinarily interested, call at our Office and have a talk. Perhaps you can help us or vice versa.

WHEEL DONE! COLTER.

Our esteemed and popular member at Ottawa, has shown us that he takes an unusual amount of interest in the pecuniary welfare of the people. When he addressed a very pertinent question to the controller of customs, respecting the "Matthew sitting at the receipt of customs," at Centreville. It appears that he has been in the habit of charging a fee of ten cents, (without any authority) upon teams passing his office, laden with produce. Quite recently in one day, fifty of such teams passed and paid, by which it is apparent he appropriated five dollars to which he had no legal right. When the question was asked in the House of Commons on February 13th., Controller Wallace, said the customs collector at Centreville had no authority to collect a fee of ten cents per load on goods or produce hauled across the international frontier, and reported at Centreville, for transit to Vanceboro; that no return of any such fees had been received by the department. And, that customs officers were forbidden to make out papers for anyone. We stated in our last issue, that in our opinion a great many of the gross overcharges never found their way into the government exchequer, and the answer to Dr. Colter's question fully bears out the correctness of that opinion. This is only one instance of the manner in which the public are systematically robbed, that has been thoroughly exposed by the department. When we take into consideration the army of custom house officers which the Dominion keeps in its employ, and who no doubt take advantage of the public in the same way, we can form but a very slight idea of the sum total, surreptitiously abstracted by them, from the general public.

Many years ago, one Zaccheus, a follower of the Great Reformer of Nazareth and who had been engaged in a similar business, when he mended his ways said "If I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him four-fold." It remains to be seen whether the Matthew of Centreville, will emulate the example of the diminutive disciple, or wilfully seek his own salvation? in some less self denying manner.

"Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks,—and good in everything." but a custom house officer.

WANTED.—1,000 Subscribers to The GLASSVILLE NEWS, 25 cents a year. NEWSY, RACY.

After a man has imported any article which he requires, without the intervention of a local dealer, and hands out his money to the customs officer. It is difficult to convince him that the foreigner pays the duty. He may accept the theory out of respect to his party friends, but he will always have vague misgivings about it.

We hear that a certain customs officer whom we took the liberty of denouncing in our last, has been perambulating the law quarter of Woodstock, with a view to inflict condign punishment, for our temerity. His consultation with a prominent member of the legal profession was however, not altogether a success. He questioned the legal luminary after this fashion, "He has called me a mumbling old gum sucker, can't I fight him, or bring an action?" "Well if you are sure he called you a mumbling old gum sucker you had better fight him, for if you bring an action he will prove you are one, \$2.50, please."

The Unlucky Thirteen,

The superstition about the number 13 being unlucky is put to a multiplied test in the new twenty-five-cent pieces issued by the United States mint. On one side of the coin there are no less than ten repetitions of the number 13. There are 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak, 13 marginal feathers in each wing, 13 tail feathers, 13 parallel lines in the shield, 13 arrow heads in one claw, 13 leaves on the branch in the other, 13 horizontal bars, and 13 letters in the words "quarter dollar." There hasn't seemed to be anything unlucky in the 13 original States nor in the 13 stripes on the flag, and now it remains to be seen if the man who gets his pockets full of these new quarter dollars will be unlucky. Send a lot of them this way, we are willing to run the risk, and try if there is anything uncanny about them.

A Remarkable Cherry Stone.

There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in Glasgow, for the great cherry-stone is missing. Yes, it is true that this unique curiosity has been stolen and is now, perhaps, hidden away in the secret repository of some old curio collector, never to be seen again except by himself until he dies. It was stolen on Jan. 20th from its resting place, inside a microscope in the Torture Exhibition in Glasgow, where it had been examined by thousands and thousands of people. We can fancy our readers exclaiming "But why all this fuss over a cherry-stone? There are plenty more about." Let us explain, in the first place, this particular stone, which is no larger than a pea, is four hundred years old, and has carved on its surface the etchings of no fewer than 113 portraits of emperors, princes, popes, and other distinguished personages of the sixteenth century. It

seems almost incredible, but it is a fact, that the carvings are most beautifully executed, and are said to be excellent likenesses of the originals, and it may rank as one of the greatest of curiosities. Of course, it is irreplaceable, and, therefore, great efforts have been made by the police in every town in the country, to recover it. It is such a rare thing however, that quite probably it never will be found.

FACETIÆ.

A GOOD IMITATION.—Host (proud of his somewhat inferior wine): Hi! this is something like sherry.
Guest (given to sarcasm): Yes, it does bear some resemblance to it.

"HAPPINESS IN"—Professor St. George Mivart, will be glad to learn that a telegram from New York, dated the 19th ult, contained the following information: "A vast quantity of ice is now at Hell Gate." *Punch.*

DEEP.—Biddy: An' what are ye diggin' out that hole for, Pat? Pat: It's not the hole I'm after diggin' out at all! I'm diggin' the dirt out an' lavin' the hole.

"So the Commander-in-Chief rides up" says Michael Sullivan, recounting his own valiant doings in the Crimea. "The Commander-in-chief rides up as the army shtood in the loin of bhattle, and calls out, 'Is Mike Sullivan in the ranks?' 'Here I am, ginral,' siz I steppin' forward 'Then let the engagement begin,' siz he."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be pleased to receive items of News, from any of the settlements round and will endeavour to publish any such, that will interest our readers.

We did purpose to answer general inquiries, but such as the following are too much for us,

Dear Sir.—For many years I have been troubled with weakness of the Back, and an Indisposition to Work. The symptoms have usually commenced on Monday morning and lasted, without intermission till the following Saturday night.

If you can recommend anything which will afford relief, you will receive the lasting gratitude of burdened relatives, and needy wife and family.

yours, languidly,
Larry Worth.

BOOTS & MOCASSINS. HARNESS,

Made and Repaired.

D. FITZGERALD, AND SON,

GLASSVILLE.

All orders receive Prompt Attention.

GLASSVILLE.

A Retrospective History of its Rise and Progress.

BY MARCHMONT.

The Glassville colony was originally planted by the late Rev. C. G. Glass, in the years 1800 and 1801. The first settlers were from Scotland,—St. John's, King's, Queen's, York and Carleton counties, N. B.—and from Halifax, N. S. Not a few of those, who first took up land here, soon became dissatisfied, sold out and left for the U. S. &c. Those who originally came out from Scotland under Mr. Glass, and those who moved in here to join the Colony, from other quarters, in the earlier years of the decade, who remained on their farms, and whose representative family members are still with us were:— Jeremiah Joyner and wife, from Scotland—both deceased—and family, all of the latter still residing on the original family properties, and on the old McIntosh place, recently purchased by them; Donald McIntosh and wife, from Scotland—the former deceased—and family three of the sons married and living in Glassville, one in Bristol, and two in the U. S.; Mrs. John Miller, from Scotland—deceased—and sons John David and Alexander, who shortly afterwards left for the U. S.; not long afterwards, Mrs. Miller's two other sons, Hugh the first storekeeper in Glassville and one of the most successful business men in Carleton County, with wife and family, from Queen's County, and Robert with wife and family, from St. John, the latter lately leaving for the U. S.; William Love and wife, the present genial host and hostess of the *GLASSVILLE HOUSE*, originally from Scotland—with family, immediately from St. John; George Reid, of Irish extraction, and wife—the former deceased—with family from St. John; still on the old homestead; John Simpson (Scotch), Jos. Pearson, (English) Angus McDiarmid (Scotch), James Simpson (Scotch), who afterwards studied medicine, and became a distinguished practitioner at Harvey, where he died,—with wives and families, from King's County—Joseph Pearson and wife and Angus McDiarmid, deceased. Later on, the Scottish emigrants under Mr. Glass, included amongst others, Hector and John McIntosh—the latter deceased, but leaving two sons still in the settlement; James Adams—now deceased—and wife with family still on the old homestead; Alexander McDonald and family; Alexander Brown—deceased—and family, still on the old homestead; James and William Wilson and wives—all deceased—with families still residing on the original family properties; James Elliott with wife and family; Thomas and Robert Allan—both deceased; Elizabeth Brewster, now Mrs. Robert Gray; Murdoch and Alexander McKenzie, with wives and families; Alexander Walker—deceased; John Crighton with wife and family; and Edward Martin with wife. These immigrants were about the same time joined

by James Lawson (Scotch) and wife, from York County—the first postmaster in the district; by Daniel Derragh (Irish) deceased—with wife and family, from a neighbouring parish; by Robert Montgomery, Robert Boyle, Roger Gillan, G. Brewster, (all Irish) and with wives and families, mostly residing on the old homesteads: James, Robert and Peter Gray (Scotch) followed shortly afterwards by their father Peter Gray, deceased—all these last (Scotch) from King's and Queen's Counties; by Richard Wood and George Re. leader with wives, and Isaac, Thomas and Joseph Doherty with wives and families from Richmond; by Benjamin Lovely with wife and family from Florenceville; by Andrew Bricknell, Harry and William Lamont, (all Scotch) with wives and families, from Halifax, N. S. These were followed, at intervals, by Andrew Spence, wife and family from Scotland—the two first deceased—their son Andrew, with wife and family being still on the old homestead; by William Tovey (Welsh), with wife and family from Richmond—the two first, deceased, and the latter still in possession of the old homestead; by Robert Black and wife—the latter deceased—with family, from Scotland by John Ronald (Scotch) and wife—the latter deceased—with family, from St. John; by John McLaughlin (Scotch) with wife and family, from King's County; by Richard Poart (English,) with wife and family, from Woodstock; by William Lyon with wife and family from Scotland; by John Millie [Scotch] with wife and family from Westmorland; by Archibald Scott and wife, [Scotch] from St. John—followed by his parents, and his brothers and sisters—three of his brothers, being still farmers in this and in the neighbouring settlement of Esdraelon.

To be continued in next issue.

To Make up for the Exodus.

Since our last issue was printed, several new settlers have arrived in our midst, and who will in all probability, remain in the settlement for many years to come. Messrs. D. H. Lamont, D. McDonald, and A. McIntosh, have had their respective homes gladdened, by a very welcome addition to their household cares, Congratulations to each of them.

We hear that a poor gentleman of this locality is nearly ruined for life, as they say He is about to throw himself away, after years of delightful bachelor life to become a Husband. The Late Suppers and small hours of retiring will be unknown to him in the near future.

COURT.—Constable McTavish: Lafferty Cafferty, step forward! Baillie Wheezle: You here again, Lafferty! Prisoner: Yes, yer Honour! Baillie: What's brought you here this time, Lafferty? Prisoner: Two p'leccemen, yer Honour! Baillie: Drunk, as usual, I suppose? Prisoner: Yes, yer Honour,—both of 'em!

Sore
Throat,
Coughs,
Colds,
and

Diphtheria
have for

50 YEARS

yielded to

Perry Davis'
Pain Killer

Buy Big 25¢ Bottle

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The Subscriber will give

A PRIZE

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For the

BEST COLLECTION

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GROWN FROM SEED

Purchased at His

DRUG & SEED STORE.

GLASSVILLE,

E. A. WELCH,

Don't go to Woodstock to see a gum sucker, But call at Thomas's and see the Pretty Lass chewing Tutti Frutti.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDITOR,
GLASSVILLE NEWS.

Sir.

Professor Weldon, M.P., has introduced an act to disfranchise voters who accept money at elections. Why do electors accept money at elections? the answer is easy. The candidates furnish the money, the electors are told it is the proper thing to take it. Candidates are selected for election who have money to use for that purpose, or who can induce their friends to supply the money to be so used. Is it wrong to use money at elections? Has the use of money prevented the electing of the best men? Look at the long list of men who have been elected, and the answer must be, that such use has done the public no injury. The greatest abuse of money in elections, has been, that owing to the penalties prescribed by law, those to whom money has been given for the *Poor Elector's* benefit, have absorbed it instead of paying it out. Why should not money be taken by the voter, aside from the prohibition by law. Voting is a public duty, so is attendance as a juror. The law at one time compelled jury duty without pay, no jurymen receiving pay for that service, considers his act venial. Take the case of the voter in elections in the winter months, many of them are at work in lumber camps, at a distance of from ten to forty miles, from the voting place. Their wages are necessary for the support of themselves and families, others do not live within an easy distance of the polling place. Why not pay each voter for attendance at the poll and mileage as jurymen are paid. If that does not suit send paid officials, to every voter's residence and take his ballot. If accepting money is a public danger, then paying out money (or pocketing it) is also a public danger. There are several ways of disposing of this evil, pay voters for loss of time, or send a paid officer to the residences and collect all votes. Either way would remove any excuse for accepting money unlawfully. The Candidates want the honour, are willing to furnish money. This money is urged on the voter, and is a benefit to him. Such laws are passed by men who *repent having spent their money.*

yours &c.,

JUDEX.

We are pleased to insert the foregoing letter, for it is a subject on which we entertain very decided opinions. We don't believe in sending an auctioneer round to sell votes, to the highest bidder. But we do believe that an elector, who wastes his time and money, in travelling to the polling place, has a right to expect some gratuity to recoup him for his loss. We also believe that successful aspirants for parliamentary honours, are often sorry, for having spent their money. And those who spend it and don't get elected are more sorry still. Both these, would like to have things altered, but for their own benefit only. Ed. Glassville News.

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China, Glass & Crockeryware.

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CONGOU, ENGLISH BREAKFAST & OOLONG.

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SALT & SMOKED HERRING, POLLOCK & CODFISH.

Pens, Ink, pencils and a full stock of Stationery including the new series of SCHOOL BOOKS.

As I sell only for Cash or produce,
I can sell at the LOWEST possible prices.

F. B. THOMAS,

GLASSVILLE,

PIPE-LIGHTS.—There is a story of an officer in command of a troopship who, having embraced a somewhat sensational form of religious belief himself, was active in distributing tracts setting forth these views among his men. To his extreme gratification these leaflets were received with thankfulness, and even asked for. So great, indeed, was the run on these special publications that the amateur missionary's stock was soon exhausted, and he had to fall back upon a collection of less exciting literature. "These tracts are not equal to the old ones," remarked the officer, as he dealt them out to the sergeant, "I daresay the men find the difference." "Yes, sir; indeed they do," was the prompt reply. "There never was such good paper for pipe-lights as the first lot made; them others ain't to be named with them."

Here is an ingenious conundrum for a fisherman who has been toiling all day and caught nothing. When asked what he has caught, without admitting that he has had ne'er a bite, he might say I have caught six without a head, nine without a tail, ten without an eye, and eight cut through the middle. If anyone will put down the figures, and cut off the heads and tails, &c., it will be seen that the result is four noughts.

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HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH
DIZZINESS. DROPSY.
RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

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