

The Carleton Sentinel Supplement.

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CHURCHILL'S DESERTION

Of His Conservative Colleagues.

London, Dec. 23.

The London Times approves Lord Salisbury's decision to support the defences of the country. It reproves Lord Randolph Churchill for acting hastily and desiring reckless economy instead of trying to reform the departments and secure greater efficiency without an increase of the estimates. His resignation, says the Times, deprives the government of its ablest member, and completely changes the political situation. "Lord Salisbury," it continues, "will do well to renew overtures to Lord Hartington for a coalition government. A reconstructed Conservative cabinet, without new blood, cannot last long and will lead to the return of Mr. Gladstone to office." Lord Randolph Churchill considers that Mr. Smith and Lord George Hamilton prepared exorbitant estimates for the army and navy departments respectively, which are uncalled for by the state of foreign affairs. Lord Salisbury supported Mr. Smith and Lord George Hamilton. Lord Randolph further considers that the legislative measures for Great Britain, proposed for the next session of parliament, are inadequate.

The resignation of Lord Randolph has caused a sensation. The desire to increase the expenses of the admiralty and war offices, to which Lord Randolph was opposed, indicates, it is believed, that the government are of the opinion that a European war is imminent, and that extra naval and military preparations on the part of England are required to make her influence felt on the continent.

The St. James Gazette says if financial reasons explain Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation from the cabinet, there is nothing to be said, except that there is not much to be deplored; but if the local government bill was the cause, then the government has grievously erred.

The Evening News says: Patriots are pained and surprised. It asks Lord Randolph Churchill to justify his course, warning him that if he does not, his name will never be heard hereafter without exciting exasperation.

The Globe says: It would be difficult for the warmest admirers of Lord Randolph Churchill to vindicate his step.

The Pall Mall Gazette declares that it will be impossible for Lord Salisbury to govern unless Lord Hartington steps into the breach. It says it is impossible to conceive of any hypothesis upon which Lord Hartington could defend, morally or politically, his refusal to accept the post which Lord Randolph Churchill has vacated.

Lord Randolph Churchill authorizes the statement that he will continue to give general support to the government and on disputed questions in parliament will hold aloof rather than oppose the government, avoiding everything that might jeopardize the entente between the Tories and Liberals on Unionist principles.

Berlin, Dec. 23

The Churchill incident has shaken confidence in the stability of the Salisbury government, and revived fears of impending war.

London, Dec. 23

In an interview, to-night, Parnell said: Now that Lord Randolph Churchill had resigned, the government would have something else to think of than coercing Ireland. It would have a struggle for existence. The government, he continued, would have been unlikely to apply coercive powers in any case because of the marked absence of crime and the general moderation with which the campaign had been conducted, and the fact that the object of the government and the campaign promoters was the same, namely—that of obtaining fair rent abatement from unwilling landlords—had taken away many of the usual excuses for coercion.

London, Dec. 24.

Mr. Chamberlain made a speech at a private meeting of the Birmingham Liberal

Council last evening. He said that the political situation was an extraordinary and critical one. It had totally changed within 24 hours. "Although," he continued, "I have often differed with Lord Randolph Churchill, I have never failed to do justice to his great ability and quick appreciation of public sentiment. Though reared in old Toryism, he has repeatedly risen superior to it, and his position in the present government was a guarantee to me that they would not pursue a reactionary policy. Churchill's recent speeches displayed Liberal principles upon most important questions. His resignation is a very significant announcement. It seems that the old Tory influence has gained the upper hand. The keynote of Churchill's policy was to maintain the alliance with the Unionists. I thought that perhaps the Tories had grown wise by experience, and were prepared to govern in a liberal spirit. If they have abandoned that intention, Lord Salisbury must be prepared to face the consequence. Now, gentlemen, in view of these startling changes, I ask myself what are the Gladstonians going to do? It seems to me they have a great, and, perhaps, final opportunity. We Liberals agree upon ninety-nine points and disagree upon only one point. Even upon Irish matters, when I look into the thing, I am more surprised at the number of points whereon we are agreed than at the remainder, upon which, for the present, we must be content to differ. My opposition to Mr. Gladstone's bill has been grossly misrepresented. I never said that I was opposed to the great land scheme. I opposed the Gladstone bill mainly upon two grounds: first, I believed it would involve a loss which the British taxpayer ought not to bear; second, I was not prepared to do anything precluding an arrangement to make Ireland practically independent. It is one thing to use all the resources of the state to benefit your fellow-citizens; it is a different thing altogether to undertake a risk for those about to drift from you. But I never doubted that it was possible to devise a plan for the settlement of the land question. I am convinced that any of the three Liberal leaders can soon arrange a scheme which, without throwing an unfair risk on the British taxpayer, will, in a short time, make the Irish tenant the owner of the land he cultivates. We could go even further in the direction of unity. Even on the question of local government the difference recedes. We have all agreed on a scheme applicable to England and Scotland, and we are prepared to apply it, with the necessary change of details, to Ireland. Are we to remain disjointed, fighting and in internecine strife, for the benefit of our opponents, or are we to make this honest attempt? If we do not agree on every point at least we can agree to carry these important points, on which there is no difference of opinion between us, and leave it to time and a frank discussion of the subject to say whether, when we have accomplished these reforms, we may not go a step farther in the direction of the views of those who are now, unfortunately, our opponents."

The Daily News, referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, says his conciliatory temper will be reciprocated, and that the speech will bear fruit. Churchill, the News says, has moderately assisted in healing Liberal dissension.

The Daily Telegraph presumes the result of Churchill's resignation will be vast. The Conservative cabinet will be weakened morally and personally in retaining office, because there is nobody else to do the work.

The Chronicle thinks that Churchill's resignation will result in Lord Hartington's giving a still stronger support to the government.

The Morning Post says the resignation of Churchill has no connection with the foreign policy of the government; that his opinions on the foreign policy coincide with those of the cabinet.

The Standard says: Churchill has missed his mark. The circumstances attending his secession will deprive him of the sympathy extended to ministers who resign from conscientious conviction.

It has been virtually decided to further prorogue parliament until the second week in February. Lord Randolph Churchill

alone insisted upon an early meeting. A cabinet council has been summoned for next week.

The Relief of Emin Bey.

There will be reason to regret if the sudden recall of Mr. Henry M. Stanley does not prove to be for the relief of Emin Bey. No man is better fitted to direct an expedition to Wadyly than he who "discovered Livingstone," and the recent announcement that the British government has favorably considered his plans gives ground for hope that he will be chosen for the work.

For more than three years and a half Dr. Emin and his comrades have been practically isolated from the civilized world. They are at Wadyly, near Gondokoro, on the Nile, about nine hundred miles beyond Khartoum. Savage hordes swarm about them, a single tribe having an army of 100,000 men largely armed with muskets. Against terrible odds the brave German naturalist has held out, as did his old leader, Gordon, year after year, wearily looking to Europe for help that has not yet come. On January 1 last he wrote that he was in great straits, but hoped to hold out a little longer. In April he wrote again, sending his letter by Dr. Junker. His collections of specimens of natural history had all been lost, but he had preserved the valuable results of his geographical work. On July 7 he wrote for the third time, expressing little hope of rescue, but declaring that he would stand by his post till the government or death removed him, or until he could provide for the safety of the vast population he had saved from the ravages of the slave trade. Since that date no word has come from him, the hostile attitude of the powerful king of Uganda having blocked the last line of communication.

So the situation stands. A myriad of bloodthirsty savages are held at bay by a handful of Europeans, and a few faithful negro troops, of whom Dr. Emin says that they are trusty and able in the highest degree—"a race second to none in capacity and excelling many others in unselfishness." But the end must come, and soon; and unless a relief corps cut its way in, there is but one end possible. The British government alone can provide the material force, and Mr. Stanley can best supply the directing mind. If they act promptly they may yet avert the fate that befell Gordon at Khartoum from Gordon's loyal lieutenant at Wadyly.—N. Y. Tribune.

Great Britain and Russia.

The World's London special says: The relations between Great Britain and Russia are daily becoming more strained. In order to mark the bitterness of his feelings against England the Czar recently recalled his ambassador from London, leaving important questions now pending between two countries to be transacted by a charge d'affaires. Lord Salisbury has retaliated by summoning the Queen's ambassador, Sir Robert Morier, to London on a trivial pretext. It is not likely he will return to his post until the situation assumes a more peaceful aspect. The Czar is furious about the manner in which Prince Alexander was received at the English Court. On the other hand, his objection to the candidature of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg has given great offence to the royal family here. Neither the Czar nor the Czarina is so spend the winter in the south of France, as had been arranged. The Czar is so chagrined by the conduct both of the Orleans family and the Prince Waldemar in the Bulgarian difficulty, that he has determined to prevent his wife coming into contact with her brother or with the Duc de Chartaux' family, all of whom are spending the winter at Cannes.

One case all wool Gray Flannels, plain and twilled, extra quality, only 25 cents per yard, at R. B. Belyes, & Co's.

A Close Shave.

Some months ago we described the marvelous way in which a young ladie's profile was transferred to a brass tray under the influence of lightning. If the following incident is true we may have electric barber shops, as well as photograph galleries:

A story from France describes a very singular experience of a young woman in that country. While she was walking in a thunder storm, under the shelter of an umbrella, she experienced a sudden strange sensation which filled her with apprehension, but was seeming without other result. It was only on reaching her home, half an hour afterward, and on removing her hat, that every bit of hair on her head fell to the floor, and that she learned that she had been touched by a thunder bolt in a most delicate and remarkable manner. Her head was shaven as cleanly, the story says, as though the work had been performed with a razor. As soon as the young woman had learned what had happened to her, she was prostrated by a nervous shock, and the physician who attended her gave it as his opinion that she would not recover for several weeks.

Death of General Logan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—John A. Logan died this afternoon, after a short illness. His end came with startling suddenness to family and friends.

John A. Logan was born of Irish parentage in Illinois, Feb. 6, 1826. In July 1861, he left his seat in Congress to enter the army, serving with much distinction from Bull Run until the collapse of the rebellion. Entering as Colonel of the 31st Illinois infantry, he rose rapidly until in July 1863 he succeeded at McPherson's death, to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. He was with Sherman on his March to the Sea, remaining with him until Johnston's surrender. Senator Logan also played a brilliant part in the political history of the United States during the last 23 years. He was elected to Congress in 1858 and 1860, and in 1871 was first elected Senator from Illinois. Logan was the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States in 1884.

Greatest Race in America.

Arrangements have been made for the running of the greatest race at Louisville ever known in America. The conditions will be practically those of the English Eclipse stakes. The Louisville Jockey Club offers a stake of \$50,000 for a race of a mile and a quarter, to be run in the spring of 1889. Following is a summary of the stakes:—Stakes for 1889 the great Kentucky stakes (to be run in the spring of 1889) of \$50,000 for yearlings two or three years old, on January 1st 1887; \$40,000 to the winner, \$1,000 to second and \$2,500 to third. The nominator of the winner to receive \$2,000; nominator of the second to receive \$1,000, and nominator of the third horse to receive \$500, by subscription of \$50 each, the only forfeit if declared by January 1st 1888; \$150 if declared by July 1st, 1888; \$300 if declared by January 1st 1889, and \$500 for horses left in after that date. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money. Three hundred entries to fill or the race be declared void at the opinion of the club. Weight for age; 1 1/4 miles.

A New Enterprise in Aroostook.

H. Stevens & Co., in Ft. Fairfield, have recently put electric lights in their mill at a cost of over \$1,000. They have 27 lights in their mill each 16 candle power, and 10 lights each 125 candle power to light their boom a mile up the river. The boom lights require two miles of electric wire. They are highly pleased with the enterprise which proves a grand success. The men like the electric even better than day light as it lights up clearly every nook and corner of the mill. They are running five shingle machines in their mill now and their grist mill to its full capacity about 7,000 bushels per month. About 200 visitors were present when the lights, equal to 1682 candles shed its brightness along the river and in the mill. They have a separate engine of ten horse power for their Dynamo. It makes 300 revolutions a minute and runs almost as still as a watch.—Ex.