

GREENVILLE S. C. LETTER.

EDITORS SENTINEL.—Just now the Southern sun is pouring down so fiercely one would imagine its rays were directed at their individual head. Still the festive negro moves about and is enjoying himself immensely. The trees and grass are beautifully fresh and green. The first crop of cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, etc., are up and looking thrifty. Although Greenville seems so warm already to a Northerner, it is a summer resort for the people of the surrounding places both for health and coolness of climate. Aiken, the celebrated winter resort for Northern consumptives, is two hundred miles distant.

Furman University and the Female College bring a corresponding number of young ladies and gentlemen to the city. The young ladies are obliged to wear uniform. The uniform this winter has been black Henrietta suit with black felt hat trimmed in black velvet, with a large cream wing in the side. When this army of young ladies is seen filing into church two and two, with those striking cream wings exactly alike, it is a great source of attraction especially to the college boys. They plan all sorts of ways for a sly word to their "best girl" when the teacher is not looking, for the young ladies of the college are strictly forbidden to "go out or even talk with young gentlemen." However the annual University picnic will be here in a few days. This is the event of the season, for on that day the College rules are suspended and two by two they can wander away from the "noisy crowd," and talk all they wish.

Last night the Musical Association entertained an appreciative audience in the Opera House with an attractive programme. Three choruses were given: Mozart's "Gloria" from the Twelfth Mass, Edmund Rogers "Crucifixion," and Handel's Hallelujah from the Messiah. The solos were a series of complicated selections of classic music with one or two exceptions in the ballad form, which seemed very refreshing after so much of the other sort.

Last fall the bon-bon craze reached Greenville and has raged through the winter. The young ladies, and now and then a young gentleman, carry these little silver boxes out to all their companies with their precious contents of brown, pink, red, and white bon-bons. They remind one exactly of the old fashioned snuff boxes our grandmothers used to carry.

We often read of the fiery tempered Southern. We have never seen the least display of fiery temper from any of them. They seem very kind and interested in each other. Society will not hold a person who will ridicule or speak unkindly of others. Would that it were so the world over, then how many heartaches would be spared.

Just out of the city there is an old Indian battle ground, and it is a fine place to collect specimens for a cabinet of curiosities; for there is no end to old stone axes, arrowheads, pottery, etc. Now and then will be found an Indian arrow head of pure quartz, which must have been very hard to form. Mica and quartz are abundant in the soil and when the sun shines brightly these glisten beautifully.

One of the most impressive ceremonies we have seen was the funeral of Jefferson Davis, some months since. The large opera house was filled with people, and as the curtain of the stage rolled up it disclosed thirty of the State's most prominent men, of whom four of the ablest speakers were chosen to address the people. At the back of the stage, draped in prominence as a background for all, was the "Stars and Stripes." We have a faint idea how the Southern love the memory of Jefferson Davis. It is almost worshipped.

It is hardly advisable to suggest "We'll hang Jeff Davis," etc., down here, for they might apply the suggestion to us instead, and possibly some of them might suit the action to the words.

L. W.

April 16, 1890.

The Short Line Survey.

Collingwood Schreiber, government engineer, has reported upon the completed survey of the Harvey-Moncton section of the Short Line railway. The route chosen is between Harvey station on the New Brunswick railway and a point on the Intercolonial, near Moncton, via Fredericton, and Mr. Schreiber expressed the opinion that the shortest, best and cheapest line the country could afford has been secured. Owing to the physical features of the country, it has been found necessary to leave a choice of two lines. One leaves Harvey station and passes through the city of Fredericton, running generally in an easterly direction, to Wilson's Brook and connecting with the Intercolonial at Berry's Mills station. The other follows the same route until it reaches Wilson's Brook, where it branches off to Salisbury station on the I. O. R. west of Moncton. From Gordon Creek, for about six miles in approaching Fredericton from the west there are two locations from which to choose, one crossing the Fredericton branch railway by a high level bridge, the other at rail level from Wilson's creek, eastward. Two locations have also been made, one at Berry's Mills, the other to Salisbury. The route from Harvey to Moncton via Berry's Mills is the shortest of the two by two miles, but it has the disadvantage of needing three and three quarters miles more to be constructed. The proposed route is described at some length, and the following tables of distances are given: From Montreal to Halifax, via Mattawamkeag, Harvey, Fredericton and Berry's, 723 miles; via Mattawamkeag, Harvey, Fredericton and Salisbury, 725 miles; via Mattawamkeag and St. John, 755 miles; via Chaudiere Junction, Campbellton and Moncton, 848 miles. The cost of the construction of the line via the Harvey-Berry's Mills route is placed at \$2,297,000, or about \$20,000 per mile.

HALIFAX, April 27.—Advice by direct mail steamer from Newfoundland show that there is no diminishing of the agitation over the French fishery *modus vivendi*. At a recent meeting at Burne Bay resolutions were passed saying that to give the lobster fishery to the French meant life or death, and so meaning they were determined not to give them up without a struggle and condemning Salisbury and the colonial office.

The Czar Relents.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—If an important rumor now being circulated in well informed circles is to be credited, the outrages committed by the Nihilists on the one hand and the sufferings of political prisoners on the other, have not been in vain as sacrifices in the cause of constitutional liberty. It is said that the Czar, driven to desperation by the daily discovery of new plots against his life, in which even members of the nobility and officers of the army and navy were implicated, and yielding to the weeping entreaties of his wife and relatives, has at last decided, in order to save himself from certain assassination, to grant reforms that will have the effect of changing the government of Russia from a despotism to one very nearly resembling the milder regimes of the more enlightened countries of Europe. One of the most sweeping of the new measures will be the abolition of the punishment of political offenders by exiling them to Siberia. The Czar is now said to be engaged during several hours of each day in consulting with the leading statesmen of the empire regarding the details of his plan. It is also said that the Czar is in favor of a House of Commons and an elective Senate, like the one at Washington. The members of the nobility, however, are opposed to making the senate an elective body, preferring that membership should be hereditary, as in the English house of peers. The freedom of the press will also be assured, subject to a liberal censorship.

The Czar himself has great faith in his new policy, although it was forced upon him, and he is reported to have remarked to his personal friend, Admiral Novosselski, that he would soon come to be regarded as the real father of his people, and not be compelled to travel among his subjects armed as if surrounded by tigers. According to current reports thousands of Siberian prisoners will be released, and it is hinted that the Czar may very probably desire to consult with the new American minister, Emory Smith, regarding the working of certain portions of the governmental system in the United States.

An Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 25.—The heavy earthquake shock, which occurred here and in the neighboring towns just before daylight yesterday morning caused the wildest excitement among the Doom Sealers. Buildings shook, people were aroused from their sleep, plastering fell from the walls but no serious damage resulted, though houses swayed four inches in some cases. In East Oakland, families rushed from their homes in their night robes, shouting prayers and ran towards the high grounds. A number of women fainted. An old man, whom nobody knew, mounted a fence post in his robe of white and preached fervently until the subsidence of his terror, and the cold morning air caused him to leave his perch. Had the shock come on the 14th it would have sent 20,000 people from San Francisco and Oakland tearing for the hills.

A despatch from Mayfield says that the shock was very severe there. The railroad bridge was rendered impassable as the piers 60 feet high settled a few inches and the rails spread apart about a foot. The ground in places settled 6 to 12 inches.

The most serious damage is reported from Palero, where the railway bridge was thrown two feet out of line and the approaches to it damaged.

Gas mains were disjoined at Gilroy and many chimneys thrown down in the neighborhood of Watsonville. In some localities as many as a dozen distinct shocks were felt.

By Water.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The Times-Democrat, Dallas, Texas says the most destructive flood ever known in the history of North Texas is now passing through the Trinity. The great rain on Friday raised every tributary of it far out of the banks. Yesterday and last night it rose rapidly, and at 10 o'clock this morning passed the highest water mark in 50 years. In this city, on the north side, all residences from 100 yards beyond Ochrane street are submerged, some to the second floor, and others to the attic. No one has been reported drowned.

Back water extends far up on the north side of the city; on the south side houses are submerged as far up as Ward street on the north. On the south and in front of the city the water is 30 to 40 feet deep and at this hour is still rising. Trains on all the railroads are not running. Washouts are reported all along the lines. News from the surrounding country is bad; all small bridges have been destroyed by the deluge. The destruction of crops will amount to little or nothing.

The storm of Friday extended from Indian territory to the Gulf, and from Marshall to Abilene. There was not a stream, small or great, that was not raised high above its high water mark. At many points hurricanes of wind and one genuine cyclone are reported. Many houses have been blown down, but so far not a single life is reported lost.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 27.—A cyclone, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, passed about five miles southwest of Memphis last evening. Reports show considerable damage done. No loss of life has been reported.

For Jail.

FREDERICTON, April 26.—The following judgments have been delivered in the Supreme Court:—

Ex parte John B. Grieves—the rule nisi in these cases were all discharged, per Allen, J. O., King and Tuck, J.J.; Wetmore, J., dissenting; Palmer and Fraser, J.J., no part.

Ex parte Fred. B. Coleman—the like.
Ex parte John A. Edwards—the like.
Ex parte James Crangle—the like.
Ex parte Alonzo Smiler—the like.

Under above judgments Messrs. Coleman, Edwards et al, will have to serve out their terms in jail.

A boy in a New York city court recently pleaded guilty to burglary to save his guilty brother, but his brother came forward when he saw the innocent one convicted, and insisted on being sent to prison in his stead.

Fish Companies.

The Royal Gazette contains notice of application for the incorporation of the Tobique Salmon Club, with a capital of \$24,000, in 80 shares of \$300 each. The applicants are W. Turvey Whitehead, of Fredericton; Hugh H. McLean, of St. John; Frank W. Cram, of Bangor; Wm. D. Winsor, of Philadelphia, shipping merchant; James M. Rhodes, of Philadelphia, banker; William H. Ingham, of Philadelphia, merchant; and Charles H. Warte, of Philadelphia, physician; and the club is for the purpose of promoting the health and recreation of its members by the pursuit of fishing and hunting; and to acquire and hold the right to be exercised by the members to fish in rivers Tobique and Green, their various branches and lakes at their respective heads.

Alfred Seely, J. J. Seely, F. McLellan, Alfred Brittain and D. Brown of St. John, and other railway men, ask for incorporation as The Skiff Lake Fishing Club, with a capital of \$9,000 in 30 shares of \$300 each.

Controverted Elections.

In view of the recent discussion on the controverted elections act it seems proper to observe that should the act have the effect of causing the withdrawal or abandonment of the election petitions now pending the opposition will be the principal gainers. There are, we believe, seventeen seats in controversy, these being divided between the government and opposition as follows:

Government—Messrs. Blair, Wilson, Belamy, Anderson, Baird and LeBlanc—6.
Opposition—Messrs. Stockton, Alward, Rourke, McKeown, Shaw, Smith, Turner, Lewis, Pinney, Stevens and Powell—11.

It is furthermore to be noted that the members of the opposition who object to a clause of the act on alleged moral grounds are by no means obligated to avail themselves of its provisions. The public will be interested to see whether they will do so if occasion offers.—Telegraph.

The Selling of Liquor at Bars to be Stopped.

Boston, April 28.—The order has been issued by the police board that on and after May 1 the sale of intoxicating liquors over bars must be stopped. This order has been expected for some time, but it was the hope, not only of police commissioners but also of the saloon keepers, that the law requiring liquors to be sold with food would be repealed. But it was not. A bill for the repeal of the law was rejected in the Senate a few days ago by two votes, and with the idea probably that there was no further hope of modification the police commissioners have given notice to saloon keepers to remove their bars within 20 days. The enforcement of the law will work a serious injury to almost every saloon keeper in the city. The hotels can more readily adapt themselves to the new conditions than the saloons, having more room to set tables. Hotel men and saloon keepers naturally protest, and the former are of opinion that the enforcement of the new law will work an injury to the hotel business.

ORANGE BI CENTENARY.—The Orangemen in the city as well as through the Province, are making very active preparations for their Bi Centenary celebration to be held in this city on the 12th July. The lodges are being equipped with new regalias, banners, etc.—Grand Master Armstrong has already ordered two handsome banners from Belfast, Ireland. The city lodges are also having some handsome banners painted. It is expected that several thousand Orangemen from all parts of the Province, Nova Scotia, and other places will take part in the procession. One of the leading features of the day will be the laying of the corner stone of the new Orange hall, which it is expected will take place in the morning.—St. John paper.

The influenza has now reached India, having completed the circuit of the earth. The London Times Calcutta correspondent writes: Influenza is now raging in Calcutta to such an extent as seriously to interfere with public and private business. A large number of the police force are incapacitated for duty. Fifty per cent. of the employees of the Bengal Government Press are on the sick list, and from 20 to 40 per cent. in other public offices, and in the establishments of private firms. Cases are daily postponed in the law courts owing to the parties or the witnesses being unable to attend. The magistrate of Howrah, on the opposite side of the river, was obliged to close the court for some days, as 17 out of his 23 subordinates were laid up with the malady. It seems to be of a mild type, rarely lasting more than three days, but it is said that in some instances among the natives it is followed by pneumonia, which occasionally proves fatal.

In the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Dewdney announced that an arrangement was now almost completed by which the C. P. R. company would shortly select all the lands to which they were entitled in the Northwest. The government did not expect to obtain much of such lands in the railway belt proper. Hon. Mr. Dewdney announced, also, that the government intended to ask an appropriation for the purchase of traps to catch the gophers infesting the Northwest, and for the extermination of which many devices have been tried. Owing to the dry season they have increased very rapidly during the past few years and have lived largely on the unoccupied government lands. The traps will be placed on such lands.

It is noted that a stringent anti-trust bill has passed the Washington senate. It declares trusts to be illegal conspiracies against trade, and denounces against them heavy fines of \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year. In addition the property of the trust or combination is made liable under certain circumstances to seizure and forfeiture. A strong provision is made for reparation to persons injured by the operation of a trust, awarding them threefold damages. This looks like an honest attempt to make war upon the trusts, and it is to be hoped that the bill may become law. The infamous system had its origin in the republic and has spread to Canada. We are deeply interested in any possible remedy.—Telegraph.

Queen's Health.

The following statement will be read with regret and sincere trust that it may be an exaggeration:—

"It is well known in Court circles here that Queen Victoria's health is seriously imperilled. Her Majesty's visit to Aix-les-Bains, whither she went for the cure of persistent acute inflammation of the muscles of the leg, has been in vain, although the English papers report great improvement. She is unable to walk, and is assisted in and out of her carriage. She is very ill and weak, and is suffering from incurable dropsy, which is only prevented from taking a malignant form by the highest medical skill and the greatest precaution. Her Majesty is very much depressed in spirits, and will return to London on Tuesday next."

The population of Russia is upwards of 103 millions.

At Anderson, Shasta county, Cal., potatoes are more of a luxury than oranges, and are sold at four cents each.

Of 212 presbyteries of the Presbyterian church, in the United States, 83 have now resolved in favor of a revision of the confession of faith.

It is reported from Germany that the scrofulous infection from which the Emperor suffers has broken out with renewed virulence, and that leading medical authorities give him but ten years of sanity or life.

In Paris all the electric wires, no matter of what description, are under ground—telephone and telegraph, as well as electric light. This is accomplished under stringent municipal regulations, and accidents are unknown.

A man who was arrested in London for intoxication gave his occupation as that of a worm-eater. On being asked for an explanation he said he was employed by a furniture manufacturer to fire shot at furniture so as to give it a worm eaten appearance.

President Rowland of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America estimates that unless their demand for eight hours is conceded, at least 100,000 carpenters will be found on strike in the United States by May 1st.

Under an act passed at the session of the legislature just closed the killing of caribou is prohibited between the 15th day of January and the 31st of August of each year. The act provides for a penalty of \$500 or not less than \$200 for killing a cow moose at any time of the year.

"This question was lately put to the holy office," says L'Evenement: "Are Catholics permitted to attend religious ceremonies other than those of the Catholic church?" The holy office, with the approbation of the sovereign pontiff, has replied in the negative.

California wine shipments to New York for this year are, in round numbers, 1,500,000 gallons, valued at a little less than half a million dollars. The nurserymen are having a great season in the Golden State, as the demand for orange trees is far in excess of the supply.

The resignation is announced of Mr. Mowat's provincial treasurer, Mr. Ross. The reason is not given, but it seems to indicate a partial reconstruction of the government before the general election. Only the premier and Mr. Fraser remain of Mr. Mowat's administration as first formed, but that was long ago.—Telegraph.

Archbishop Fabre has ordered an investigation into the case of Cur. B. dard., of St. Constant, who is charged by some of his parishioners with interfering in their political affairs. The chief charges are those of creating dissensions in the parish and of refusing communion to certain parishioners because they had opposed his candidates at the municipal elections.

The United States Inspector of Customs at the New York Post Office has seized a little Maori idol—a veritable idol adored for more than two centuries by the New Zealand natives; and all the clerks and mail carriers are afraid that it will "hoodoo" the Post Office. The idol is made of jade, and is about six inches long by three in width.

Peter's Pence was collected last year according to the following table: Austria contributed £16,000; Italy and France, £14,000 each; South America, £12,400; North America, £11,500; Spain, £8,000; North Germany, £7,200; Portugal, £6,000; Ireland £5,200; Belgium, £4,200; Asia, £4,000; Roumania, £4,000; Great Britain, £3,800; Africa, £3,600; Poland, £3,400; Australia, £3,400; Switzerland, £2,200, and Russia, £1,600.

Is wealth an enemy to childhood, and fashion a foe to posterity? The New York World makes answer in the affirmative and demonstrates the fact by a census of the young children living on Fifth Avenue and Cherry Hill. Fifth Avenue represents the wealth of New York city and Cherry Hill the poverty. The result was: Three hundred Fifth Avenue families—91 children under 10 years, and only six born within the past 12 months. Three hundred Cherry Hill families—660 children under 10 years, and 111 within the past 12 months.

A distinguished electrician in Philadelphia has utilized the phonograph in a novel and sentimental way. His wife and children, to whom he is tenderly attached, are in Europe, but before going he had their voices preserved in several phonetic cylinders. Every night he puts the cylinders in and starts the phonograph, and not only hears the loving parting messages of his wife, but the pretty childish song his little daughters loved to sing to him.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce, friendly to the dominion government, alleges that the cost of living is now less in the United States than in Canada; that our population is hardly retaining the natural rate of increase; that here a population of four and a half millions support nine legislatures; that the increasing cost of living expenses is becoming a bar to our national prosperity, and that a reduction of taxation has become imperative. These causes produce unrest, a desire for political change and a large migration across the border.