

# Carleton Sentinel Supplement, May 17, 1890.

## Simonds Items.

May 14, 1890.

The water is now falling in the river, though for the past week it has been at freshet height. The Ferryboat has been making its regular trips, Mr. John Campbell having put a large new boat upon the wire.

Mrs. Dr. Pitt from Boston is now visiting her mother Mrs. Stephen Shaw before joining the doctor in Montana, where he has recently located.

Russell Hatfield, who for several years has been employed in Mr. Ingraham's tannery, has left to try his fortune in the United States.

Brock Hagerman, who left here last fall for his home in Bear Island, on account of ill health, has just recovered sufficiently to return to his business here.

Mr. Charles B. Colwell, after spending several years in the States, has returned to settle in his native place. We are glad to welcome his return.

The farmers are now very busily engaged in getting the ground ready for their crops, and a considerable amount of grain has been sown.

"Kitty Mills" is dangerously ill and but faint hopes are entertained of her recovery. Our genial friend has the sympathy of all.

Mr. John P. Colwell is making improvements in his buildings; he was unfortunate enough to lose a valuable horse a few days ago.

Some evenings ago, several of our small boys were amusing themselves by hanging may baskets when by ill chance they came to the door of Dudley Munro, who rushed out upon them in his wrath and succeeded in catching the smallest boy, whom he beat and kicked in a manner not consistent with his religious principles, unless he took as his example the prophet of old who called out the bears to destroy the children. When Mr. Munro found that it was Deputy Sheriff Foster's son whom he had thus abused, he soon saw his error, and inwardly asked of himself "What might he do to be saved." Doubtless he is a little careful and also remember boys make men and are very apt to remember such kindly treatment.

## Andover Items.

May 14, 1890.

President John Stewart goes to Ottawa shortly to complete arrangements for the new subsidy (\$85,200) to the Tobique Railway Co., for the extension of their Road to the Plaster Rocks.

The Cheese Factory, under Ernest Hoyt's management, has already the promise of far better support than was accorded to it last season. Starting this year on time, the outlook is cheering to those interested in its success. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected for the current year: President, A. Kupkey; Secretary Treasurer, E. Hoyt; Auditors, George Baxter and Alfred Stevens.

Miss Kate Watson's flesh millinery shop is a source of temptation to the daughters of Eve. Competent judges pronounce it superior to anything in Presque Isle.

Is Andover the legal fraternity's paradise? During the past few days we have entertained Messrs. J. D. Hazen and J. McLeod, St. John; J. N. W. Winslow, Woodstock; George Gregory, Fredericton; and F. W. Kertson, Grand Falls. Will that list account for the exodus to Uncle Sam's territory? James Magill and family moved to the Fort last Thursday, leaving many a vacant chair in the S. of T. Division and provoking the enquiry as to a new Police Magistrate. Then, on Monday morning last, Messrs. Charles Gibbs (band leader), Gus Paschke and George Wade (the latter two accompanied by their wives) took the train for Montana.

Pat. Brennan sold his entire stock of general merchandise, and leaves soon for St. John or the Hub.

Messrs. Craig and Wilson, of Perth, had a narrow escape from drowning by the breaking up of their raft at East Florenceville bridge last Monday week.

Mrs. Thomas Lawson and "Bessie" left for an extended visit to Fredericton last Saturday.

John Watson, of Houlton, was in Town last Friday.

Dr. Welling having furnished the Sheriff with a proper certificate, Hatheway was conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum last week.

Rev. Charles Henderson (Baptist) who returned home a week or two since, has been improving the front of his premises by setting out a number of maple trees. Dr. Crawford is doing some much needed work in the line of beautifying his property. Others, no doubt, will follow suit. By the way, the Doctor's cranberries will be very handy for the weary passer-by on the street. But then they are not ripe yet!

Why not fine a man for Sunday stream driving, as well as for Sunday hay making? Well it won't prosper.

Yesterday's meeting of the County Council settled up matters satisfactorily to all concerned.

Miss B. Porter, of Bairdville, is living in Town.

Here and there you find a dangerous spot in the sidewalk "A sitch in time," etc.

C. Marshall Tibbitts is now agent for P. McNutt & Co., of St. John. In Temperance Hall, he displays a varied stock of farm implements, buggies, etc.

Ernest Hoyt is at work on a new warehouse, over which will be a dance hall.

Why did our authorities allow that Frenchman's disabed, disjointed and disgusting looking remains of a horse to pass unchallenged and unshot? Send along the S. P. C. A.

Will we all expect a watch, or a set of china at to-night's side show?

## Central Hampstead Items.

May 8, 1890.

The heavy rain of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday has caused the river to rise very fast, and also caused the grass to grow wonderfully fast; the meadows are free from "Winter kill" (so called) and the prospect is plenty of hay.

The bears have made their appearance and tired of their long-continued fast, have been testing the quality of mutton at Jerusalem Settlement, having killed 3 sheep for Wellington Webb; he got a party with guns and started after his bearship, but failed to find him; they found the sheep terribly mangled.

Mr. Thomas Redstone has sold his grist mill at the Jerusalem Settlement to Mr. Arthur Johnston, who it is said will shortly enter the home of a prominent deacon of the F. C. Baptist Church and take to himself a wife.

Stephen E. Clark's family of Hibernia, 5 in all, are very sick with congestion of the lungs, as is also Miss Smith, their school teacher; a son each of W. J. Cheyne and Thomas Rathburn, all with the same disease.

Stephen Smith, deacon of the F. C. Baptist Church here, is very sick; he is a very old man, in his 83d year, and there is no hope of his recovery.

The lovers of right and justice, regardless of party, are condemning in very strong terms the action of our representatives at Fredericton in the (so called) Whitewash bill. One is almost led to lose faith in humanity when they see their representatives departing from everything which savors of right and justice to follow their party leader. They should resign at once the positions they each hold in connection with their churches for, be it known, they are both "deacons."

The people are equally loud in their praise of Dr. Atkinson for the backbone he had to make the charge he did against the Attorney General and his colleagues, but their disgust and contempt knows no bounds for the miserable way the investigation was carried on. Who could not get clear if they were allowed to frame their own indictment and choose a majority of their own jury. Indeed Dr. Atkinson's charge never was investigated. Consistency, thou art a jewel.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1890.

Representatives Mills and McKinley after indulging in a figurative hand shake by each offering a resolution that the other be allowed unlimited time to speak, opened the debate upon the McKinley tariff bill in the House by making speeches from their respective points of view. The general debate on the bill will close Saturday night; there is then to be eight days debate under the five-minute rule, and if the present programme is not changed, the bill is to be voted upon May 20. The speaking will not change a single vote, nor do the speakers expect it, but the Congressional campaign is about to open and members of both parties will take the opportunity of speaking to their constituents. The bill is certain to pass the House, practically in its present condition, but there are rumors of a Republican revolt in the Senate led by Senator Allison that, if true, will make trouble for the bill. But it is generally safe to say that measures which have received the caucus approval of the party in the majority will go through, and the McKinley tariff bill is not likely to prove an exception to the rule.

The death of Senator Beck removes a notable figure from national politics. His funeral on Tuesday in the Senate chamber was simple, but impressive. "Who will succeed him?" is the question in everybody's mouth at the Capitol. Ex-Speaker Carlisle's friends say that he can have the place if he wants it, and some Democrats who are not particularly friendly towards Mr. Carlisle would be glad to see him elected so as to get him out of their way in the House. Representative McCrea is also a strong favorite in the race, though some people think that some Kentuckian not prominently known in National politics will be honored by the Legislature, which is now in session. The election is expected to take place next week.

Senator Quay's visits to the White House have become so frequent of late that the tongues of the political gossips have been started to wagging at a great rate, and all sorts of queer political stories are being whispered around town. One of them, which will serve as a sample of the rest being that Mr. Harrison has made a bargain with Senator Quay to engineer his campaign for a re-nomination in 1892. Senator Quay has few equals as a political wire puller, but, if the opinions of the Republicans in Congress and of those who visit this city reflect those of the party at large, it would require more power than Mr. Quay possesses to get Mr. Harrison re-nominated by his party in '92 or in any other year.

There is little probability now that the appropriations made by the present session of Congress will be larger than usual, though a short time ago the indications were that that they would be enormous, but the Republican leaders knowing that Congressional elections are to be held this year have called a halt, and although there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the faithful there will be no shower of gold at this session. The river and harbor bill heads the list of shut-out appropriations.

The Republican House caucus has expressed a willingness to adjourn by the middle of July, but the Senators, who are the real masters of the situation, have so far said nothing on the subject.

## Death and Destruction.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11.—A special from Akron, Ohio, says: This evening, in the midst of a terrific cloud-burst, the city was struck by the worst tornado ever known hereabouts, excepting the Sharon cyclone a month ago. The storm struck the southern part of the city and tore through the fifth, fourth and second wards, doing damage which cannot be estimated now, but 100 buildings were completely demolished and hundreds more badly damaged. Gebhart Herman's family had just sat down to supper, when the tornado struck the house and hurled the dining room 50 feet away. All the occupants were more or less bruised. Mr. Herman was pinned down in the debris, but finally extricated himself. He found his little girl burning by an overturned stove, and before the flames were extinguished she was frightfully burned.

The hurricane then struck the Burkhardt brewery and wrecked it utterly. The loss will be \$20,000. O. C. Baker's grocery store was torn to pieces and it is feared he is dead in the ruins.

Thomas Thompson's house was lifted over the family's heads and landed upside down many feet away. Melvin Irish's family had just seated themselves at supper when the cyclone struck the house. Mrs. Irish and two children reached the cellar before the crash, but Mr. Irish was caught by a heavy timber and was probably fatally injured.

The extent of the tornado at this time is unexplored and the damage in dollars cannot be stated. It is, however, large, as it falls on laborers whose all is in their homes. The storm was rotary in its motion and the track was between 50 and 150 feet wide.

CHANUTE, Kas., May 11.—A cyclone struck Cedar Valley, in Wilson county, at 4 p. m. Friday. Joseph Wiltz's house was demolished and his youngest son killed and two other children injured. The dwelling of

Frank Glidden was destroyed, his wife killed and two children injured. The dwellings of Peter Pierson, Aleck Russell and widow Starr were levelled to the ground and Pierson and his wife were so badly injured they are not expected to live. A scantling was driven completely through the body of Mrs. Starr. She is still alive but will die. The wife and babe of Rev. J. B. Chambers were blown in different directions from a buggy. The second blast picked the mother up and deposited her alongside the child.

FREDONIA, Kan., May 11.—Meagre reports of a cyclone of much destructiveness as to life and property have reached this city. The storm moved directly eastward, passing through Prairie, Guildford and Pleasant Valley townships, but did not cause serious damage until it reached the last named township. Then its force and violence were most disastrous. It was a tunnel shaped cloud dipping down and whirling into fragments houses, barns and other objects that came within its scope. In Pleasant Valley township, four or five miles northeast of Alroona, the farm residence and farm barn of Joseph Wiltz were torn to pieces, and Harvey Wiltz, aged 16, was instantly killed. The house of Frank Glidden, a mile east of Wiltz's, was torn to pieces, and Mrs. Glidden and an infant child killed by flying timbers. Glidden and the hired woman were seriously injured, and four other persons were hurt. It is feared that two will prove fatal. Quite a number of other farm houses were totally destroyed, and great damage done.

PITTSBURGH, May 11.—A special from Akron, Ohio, says Prof. Egbert, of Ruchtel college, who was out in the storm Saturday night, calculated that it was traveling four miles a minute. It moved in almost a straight line through the settled part of the city and there is scarcely a foot of a mile and a half but is strewn with splintered house timbers, broken furniture, uprooted trees, levelled barns and outhouses. Nineteen dwellings were either ripped into kindling wood or so badly wrecked that they cannot be occupied. About seventy-five persons are houseless. Of the eighteen persons injured all will probably recover. Seventy-five buildings, including residences, barns and outhouses, were damaged by the wind, and not one escaped that was in the direct line of the tornado. The buildings that resisted the winds are in a dangerous condition and many will have to be torn down.

The deadly cyclone was about 300 feet wide and extended about twenty-five miles. Every thing in its path was demolished. Many cattle were killed. The path of the cyclone extended from near the county line to the Allegheny river. No trains have arrived on the Allegheny Valley railroad since last night on account of landslides and a bad wreck about five miles south of this city, where the cyclone struck the river.

St. LOUIS, May 11.—Several tornadoes have occurred at different parts of North Missouri within the past two days and a large amount of property has been destroyed, and several persons killed. In Harrison county a number of houses and barns were demolished and much farm property destroyed. Wm. Wilson and his two small children were blown away and killed, and several others injured. In Gentry county over twenty buildings were destroyed. Mrs. Nathan Green was killed. Cattle and hogs and a good deal of general farm property as well as crops are greatly injured. Five or six dwellings and several outbuildings were blown away south of Memphis, Mo., but nobody was killed. Near Blythesdale Mrs. Jane Moore and Mrs. Henry Young were fatally injured and a number of other persons more or less seriously hurt. Over a dozen houses were wrecked and other property destroyed.

## Mr. Mills on the Tariff.

Mr. Mills following Mr. McKinley in the tariff debate in Congress, said that this was the first bill that had come before the American people with its mask torn off, like a highwayman demanding their purses. (Applause.) To check importation was to check exportation. Split hairs as you may, no man could show that we might sell without buying. When we refused to take the products of other nations, that refusal was an interdiction against our exports, and as we removed the barriers to free exchange we increased our trade. Protection, boiled down, meant more work and less result, and carried out to its conclusion it meant all work and no result.

What did the bill to aid agriculture? The committee had found out that the wheat production was in danger and had increased the duty 50 per cent. The United States exported 90,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, and the last year it imported the startling amount of 1,946 bushels. (Laughter.) The increased duty was to protect the American farmer against the pauper of India. Corn was to be protected. The United States last year exported 69,000,000 bushels of corn and imported 2,388 bushels. This immense importation must be stopped. The committee proposed to deliver the rye farmers from all peril. It was going to speak words of comfort to him and tell him that he would not have to compete with pauper labor. How much rye did the United States import? Sixteen bushels (Laughter.)

The Republicans must do more than this in order to fool the farmers. The farmers understood that they needed markets for their products. This bill would almost stop the exportation of agricultural products, and then the Republicans would hear a storm worse than a Nebraska cyclone. Imports were paid for by exports, and to stop importation was to stop exportation. The Republicans claimed that the home market was the best. The Democratic claim was that the home and the foreign market were greater than the home market.

The industries of the country had developed until they produced fifteen per cent. more than could be consumed in this country. The surplus was constantly increasing and the question was, What was Congress going to do about it? The Democratic way was to let down the barriers and let the surplus go out to the people who wanted it, and take

from other people what they did not want and we did. There was but one way for this country to enter into the contest with the world, and that was to "lay aside every weight that doth beset her." The people wanted a foreign market and they were going to have it. In this extraordinary bill a new policy was inaugurated, by which the whole American people were taxed in order that somebody might go into a foreign market and sell cheap goods to foreigners.

The Republicans might pass their bill but, it had a Hell Gate to go through after it left the House and Senate. (Applause.) There was a whirlwind beneath the surface of the waters upon which the little craft floated. The American people were long suffering, but there was a time when distress was so supreme that the man stood with his eyes open and was bound to step forth for his own deliverance. That time had about come. (Applause.) The Democrats would not impede the passage of the bill, but when the Republicans appeared before the great American people after passing this measure may the Lord have mercy on their souls! (Applause.)

## That Holocaust.

It has not been determined, and probably never will be, how many victims lost their lives in the burned asylum at Longue Pointe, Quebec. It appears pretty certain that over 50, the number may reach 100, were destroyed. The last report to the Quebec Government gave the number of inmates at 1,780. The statements made by eye-witnesses of the scene are terribly sensational.

Dr. Douquet, who was almost asphyxiated in saving the poor people, says he will never forget the horrible scene presented in the female infirm ward. The flames had enveloped the whole wing before the inmates had realized that a terrible fire was raging. And now a scene of indescribable horror presented itself to those who were fleeing from the flames. There, at about 60 feet from the ground, in a huge furnace of flames, were helpless human creatures behind iron bars screaming in agony for help. The very bars on which they rested for a sight of heaven and liberty were every moment becoming hotter and hotter. In the rear was fire, fire on both sides and fire above, and enveloping all were huge clouds of black smoke spread as a mortuary pall.

"For the sake of heaven, save us!" "My God, my God!" were the heartrending cries which rent the air. But what could be done? There was but one thing for the poor people to do, and that was to die. The entrance to the upper wards was now cut off by the flames. The stairs were gone, and there were no ladders to reach to the windows. One by one the poor creatures faded from view and fell into the furnace. How many were thus relieved in this horrible fashion from their untold sufferings? Perhaps it will never be known.

It is likely that this terrible calamity will have the one good effect of warning public attention to the necessity of making better provisions for the escape or rescue of inmates of such institutions under like circumstances.

In the United States, we notice that some legislative bodies have been influenced to move in the direction of providing better safeguards, and a London, England, despatch says:—

"The terrible calamity near Montreal has caused a profound sensation here. The press writes, calling attention to the awful risk involved in confining lunatics in iron grated cells, putting them in strait jackets and chaining them to the floor, practices common in most English asylums. It is probable that the Montreal disaster will cause an immediate investigation to be made of the treatment prevailing at Bonwell, Bethlehem and other English institutions where the insane are cared for."

It is highly desirable that legislation should be separated from politics, but if the conclusion of the Montreal Star, on that point, is correct, as regards Quebec, we fear the same applies with too much force to other Provinces. The Star says:—

"Mr. Taillon, in his election programme, proposes that no more loans be negotiated on behalf of the Province without submitting them to the test of popular approval. If this should have the effect of separating legislation from politics it would be well worth the trouble and expense. But, to speak candidly, neither the mass of the people nor the majority of those whom they elect to legislate for them, have yet reached a point of development where such a result could be hoped for. Economy, retrenchment and simple legislation, apart from party projects and purposes, are the last things thought about in this Province."

Mr. McKinley, in addressing Congress on his tariff bill, said:—

"If the bill should become a law the revenues of the government would be diminished from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The farmers had come to appreciate that the time was already here when the American agriculturist must sell his products in the markets of the world in competition with the wheat produced by the low priced labor of other countries. Their care must hereafter be to preserve their own market, for they must be driven from the foreign one unless by reducing the cost of production they could compete with unequal conditions. Under the duties fixed by the bill the annual imports of \$25,000,000 of agricultural products would be supplied the people of the United States by the American farmer rather than by the Canadian farmer, and that \$25,000,000 distributed among the farmers would relieve some of the depression prevailing and give them confidence and courage and increased ability to raise the mortgages upon their farms."

Be sure and call at R. B. Porter & Co.'s this week and see their new dress materials. They have marked them at astonishing low prices. The sale is going on.