

# Carleton Sentinel Supplement, October 29, 1898.

## ST. JOHN LETTER.

King William, of Germany, is on a pilgrimage to Palestine and it is a question if he will survive the perils of the journey. Ordinary men, even invalids, could make the trip in second or third class carriages without much inconvenience, but royalty is less favored and its disadvantages are hard to overcome. If King William were an Octopus or a veritable sea serpent he would attract so more attention en route; if he were a Bengal tiger fresh from his native wilds he would be no more carefully guarded. It is a pity about King William, but if he persists in exposing himself in this way he must suffer the consequences. Instead of going to Palestine he would have enjoyed his vacation better had he borrowed a disguise from his coachman or gardener or even his cook and gone a fishing or shooting squirrels and partridges without any attendant. He might have tried his hand at digging potatoes, or holding plough, or going to market with a load of vegetables and been delighted with the novelty. But royalty don't know what's good for itself, so King William goes to Palestine.

A son of the late David Main, founder of the *St. Croix Courier*, died in Savannah, Georgia, a few days ago.

Customs collections at this port last Tuesday exceeded \$5000.

A Boston Theatre manager is exhibiting views of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia scenery to his patrons nightly.

Tug boat Captain, lying at the bottom of Rowan's slip for several weeks, was successfully hoisted to the surface last Wednesday and will be on the river as usual next spring.

The Dinner to Lord Herschell at the Dufferin Hotel last Wednesday evening was a brilliant affair, about fifty guests being present. Lord Herschell made a very happy speech, saying in conclusion:—

"Let me add that I am profoundly impressed with the possibilities of this country. No one can conceive of its great future. I shall carry back memories that will never fade, not only of the greatness of Canada, but also of its kindness. And of no part of Canada will I have brighter memories than of St. John. Hitherto to me a name on the map, your city shall henceforth be a living interest. The memory of this occasion shall never fade, and wherever I am, I shall always rejoice in your prosperity."

Miss host Willis provided a sumptuous repast and the tables were profusely decorated with carnations, chrysanthemums and ferns from the greenhouses of H. S. Crook-Shank.

Minister Blair has presented Willie Ingram, who had his legs cut off by a locomotive a few months ago, with a ticket to New York, where he will provide himself with artificial limbs.

A flour mill of 400 barrels a day capacity is to be erected on the west side of the harbor.

A St. John man claims to hold a ticket which entitles him to \$7,500 from the Honduras lottery.

Mark t slip is full of coasters, mostly from Nova Scotia, with cargoes of apples and other farm produce.

Mail steamers of the Allan line will be sailing between this port and Liverpool early in December.

Rumors of war between France and Great Britain have caused some agitation in the breadstuffs market; flour has advanced 10 cents, best Ontario being quoted to-day at \$4.10 to \$4.15 per barrel; oats have advanced four cents per bushel. Lard is very scarce and firm. Oliver's pickles, a new London brand in clog obo, picallini and mixed, are in the market in cases of two dozen at \$1 per dozen and are rapid sellers.

Forty three births, eight marriages and fifteen deaths were registered in the city last week.

EDWARD EDWARDS.  
St. John, Oct. 24.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent]

Washington, Oct. 21, 1898.

Judge Day's action in calling a halt upon the Spanish attempts to include the Spanish bonds, secured by a lien on the revenues of Cuba, in the peace negotiations at Paris, caused no surprise in Washington, where it was known that the Commissioners had specific instructions on the subject. The cable report that the statement of the American Commissioners that the bonded indebtedness of Cuban cities would be considered binding on those cities was considered by the Spanish Commissioners to be a concession to Spain has caused considerable amusement among officials in Washington. The cities of Cuba are just as much responsible for their debts as the citizens of the island are for theirs, although there is little doubt that most of the money raised on Cuban municipal bonds was stolen by Spanish officials in those cities. Only a Spaniard would have considered such a matter of fact statement as that this class of indebtedness would be respected a concession. The municipal bonds issued by Cuban cities will not be paid by the US, but by the cities which issued them.

It is already apparent that legislation regulating the financial system of Porto Rico is going to be a very troublesome question in congress. It has already caused a strike of laborers employed by the US on the island. Practically all the money in general circulation in Porto Rico is silver of Spanish coinage. Congress must provide some way of putting the US money in circulation there that will be just to the holders of that Spanish silver, and to do so will be certain to cause a lot of financial wrangling.

The latest mare's nest discovered by the seekers after the unusual is that residents of Porto Rico, which this week came permanently under the American flag, had lost their Spanish citizenship without acquiring American citizenship in any country for an indefinite period. This sort of talk is amusing to international lawyers, who know

that, while it is usual to provide for a change of citizenship in the treaty transferring property, it is not at all necessary, owing to the generally recognized principle of international law that citizenship changes with ownership of the soil, unless otherwise provided. There would be no necessity for Porto Ricans to take individual action, no matter how many US courts might be on the island, to get American citizenship. It was conferred upon them when the flag was raised over the island.

Both democratic and republican congressional committees are claiming a majority in the next House. These claims are in both cases made for effect upon the voters. As a matter of cold, hard fact, both committees are in doubt. The most careful canvass of the situation shows that there are more than sixty congressional districts which are in doubt, and which will be carried by small margins. The republicans must carry practically all of these doubtful districts, in order to keep as large a majority as they now have, and more than four-fifths of them to retain control of the House by a small majority. Precedent is against the republicans, as with few exceptions the congressional elections following a Presidential campaign have gone against the administration party, but the war and the war feeling is largely with the republicans, and they are counting upon it to overthrow precedent. It is no sure thing by a long shot, but all things considered the chances in the opinion of those who are unprejudiced, seem slightly in favor of the republicans retaining control of the House by a reduced majority, but the margin is so small that the slightest change in existing sentiment and conditions may result in making the chances favor the democrats. Republicans claim that President McKinley's trip through the west greatly helped them, and they are expecting more help from a trip through the east which is being planned for him.

## Canadian Oatmeal.

From Prof Robertson's report for 1897, we learn that the value of the oatmeal imported into Great Britain in 1896, was \$1,610,701. Of that Canada contributed to the amount of \$267,569. With the soil and climate admirably adapted for the growing of large crops of oats of fine quality, from Prince Edward Island to Vancouver Island, it seems that Canada should have a larger share of that trade. From personal examination, I am able to certify that oatmeal from Canadian oats is quite equal in quality to the best. The fault I have most, and which is a serious one from the standpoint of the consumer, in the British Islands, is the presence in some makes of oatmeal of a considerable quantity of seeds or hulls. Better machinery or better workmanship, or both, are required, although I have found some samples of Canadian oatmeal quite faultless in that respect. Since my return, I have been able to give information to several oatmeal millers concerning a possible outlet in Great Britain, and trial shipments are being arranged for.

## Prohibition in Canada.

(Cleveland Leader.)

The majority of the voters of Canada, so far as they expressed their views at the polls, placed more value upon their views of right than they did on their desire for material prosperity and the growth of their country. In that sense the vote was a fine illustration of Canadian morality. Canada is an interesting instance of national development along very strict lines. The moral sense of the Dominion has long been so potent in everyday life and legislation that the Canadians may well be very proud of their record for clean and decent living as a nation. They have managed admirably with the Indians, in that respect putting the United States to shame. They have kept the Christian Sabbath to an extent unknown in other cities as large as some of those in Canada, where village quiet reigns one Sunday. They have made a remarkable record for freedom from crime and respect for law, and in all their social life and customs they have been singularly faithful to high standards of morality. Perhaps in the long run, the Dominion will be none the weaker or poorer because of its earnest endeavor to approach nearer than other nations to the highest ideals of Christian morality.

## The Peace Commission.

PARIS, October 22.—The joint session of the Spanish-American Peace Commission on Friday lasted from 2 p. m. to 4 30 p. m. During this time the commissioners discussed the second series of written arguments put forward by the Spaniards for the purpose of prevailing upon the American commissioners to assume the Cuban debt. No definite conclusion was reached, and the commissioners adjourned until Monday, when the Cuban question will again be discussed.

LONDON, October 22.—The Speaker, in a long article on the Peace Commission, says: "The reluctance of America to annex Cuba is mainly due to a desire to escape the burden of the Cuban debt. At the same time the doctrine of international law by which a debt incurred by a ruler binds his successors rests upon a slight foundation."

It is monstrous that a tyrant should be able to burden future generations simply because he is in possession of the material government. If investors felt that in international law loans incurred against the will of the people would not attach to the country in the event of a change of government, there would be less of that monetary support of misgovernment which has disgraced the high finance of the nineteenth century.

For fifty years Spain has ruled Cuba in defiance of the will of the Cuban people and in spite of the constant protest of the United States. The cost of her military operations met by loans specially chargeable upon Cuba. In the first place, in order to punish the Cubans; and, in the second, in order to arrange

for a cheap retreat in the event of being driven out by America.

In a word, the debt has been charged upon Cuba largely with the object of saddling it upon the United States. The bondholders were encouraged to look to the supposed doctrine of international law as part of the security, while they knew they were lending to Spain against the will of both Cubans and Americans. It is to be hoped that the United States, while assuming sovereignty over Cuba, will refuse to pay any part of the debt except the money used in the development of the island, thereby setting a most useful precedent by which tyrants and financiers will do well to take note.

## Plain Talk to France.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in a speech in England the other day said:—

It is impossible for France to maintain that she has political rights at Fashoda. She has naturally and properly asked for time to receive Major Marchand's report; but until the contrary is proved I decline to believe that France will refuse to withdraw. If she refuses, the matter will assume an aspect as grave as is possible between two great nations.

The Government is animated by the friendliest spirit towards France, and does not wish to inflict humiliation. What we desire is fair treatment. Our work in Egypt is not completed. Africa is big enough for us both—for France in the west and ourselves in the east. Surely we ought to be able to agree to respect one another's rights and claims.

I hope, trust, and believe the question is capable of a friendly solution; but this country has put her foot down. If, unhappily, another view should be taken by France, the Queen's ministers know what their duty demands.

It would be a great calamity if, after peace for upwards of eighty years, our friendly relations should be disturbed and we should be launched in a great war; but there are greater evils than war, and we shall not shrink from anything that is coming, knowing that we are supported by a united people.

## Waved Old Glory.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 21.—The regimental sports of the Royal Canadian battalion of Imperial troops here yesterday were marked by an unusual incident. At the conclusion of the sports a hundred men, the pick of the garrison, formed a pyramid by mounting upon one another's shoulders, and the man at the apex, a fine specimen of the British soldier, stood waving in one hand the Union Jack and in the other the Stars and Stripes. This finale was cheered by the large number of spectators present. It was the first time in the history of Halifax that men of a British regiment had displayed the flag of another nation.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The September figures show that the revenue is maintaining its buoyancy. The receipts for the month were \$4,128,662, an increase of \$948,399 as compared with September of last year. Three months of the fiscal year have passed, in which the receipts were \$11,441,829, as against \$8,314,747 in the corresponding three months of last year. The collections of September from customs were \$2,030,501, a gain of \$118,515 over the collections of September, 1897. The September expenditure on ordinary account was \$1,762,141, and on capital account \$1,030,156. Of the capital expenditure \$515,600 went to public works, principally to railways and canals, and \$499,750 to railway subsidies.—*Globe*.

The largest cannon in the world was taken by the British when India was conquered. The cannon was cast about the year 1500, and was the work of a chief named Ohuleby Koomy Khan, of Ahmednugger. The inside of the gun is fitted up with seats, and is a favorite place for British officers to go for a quiet noonday smoke.

A Welshman has accomplished the feat of walking 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 successive periods of 9½ minutes each at Leeds, a world's record. Twenty thousand persons looked on at the finish. He had previously walked the distance in intervals of 9½ minutes.

A Governor Island, New York, convict, on the 16th, stole a government steamer, and escaped re-capture. He was an expert engineer and thus was able to effect an escape.

Thirty years ago there were 2,102 depositors in our P. O. Savings Bank with savings of \$204,588. Last year there were 135,787 depositors with \$32,380,000 to their credit.

## Upper Kent Items.

Oct. 24, 1898.

Hay pressing seems the order of the day. Miss Alice Bloodworth has gone to Houlton to spend the winter.

Manzer Bloodworth has gone up Tobique to work in the woods for McNair.

There was a baptism at Clearview Sunday morning. Rev. E. B. Gray baptised Mr. Daniel Watson. There was a large crowd gathered, as there had not been baptism in that place for a number of years.

Willie Jackson, a young Englishman, about 20 years of age, died at Mr. Frank Bishop's, Clearview, on the 18th, of consumption and was buried the 20th at Bairdeville. Rev. S. J. Perry of this place preached the funeral sermon.

Mr. Gladstone Perry has gone to Hartland to work at the blacksmith trade for P. W. Case.

The Free Baptists of Clearview are building a nice church.

Pat has gone to the woods. Good bye, Pat.

BELL