

# Carleton Sentinel Supplement, November 19, 1898.

## British in Boston.

An unnamed friend in Boston sends us a copy of the Boston Post, which contains the account of a meeting and banquet held in the American House of that city last week, from which we clip the following:—

The American House last evening might be said to have been "occupied by the British."

The army of temporary occupation was composed of nearly 150 men who have served in the British army and navy, men who have been in the severest of the fray at Inkerman, Balaklava, Lucknow, El Teb, Tel-el-Kebir and other of England's wars.

It was the 5th of November, 1854, that the battle of Inkerman was fought between the allied forces and the Russians. It was the fifty-fourth anniversary of this memorable fight and the second anniversary of the organization of the British Army and Navy Veterans' Association that occasioned the gathering of old and young soldiers at the Hanover street Hotel last evening. Many a breast was adorned with medals, and these gave rise to the recounting of how they were obtained.

While the stories of by-gone wars were told and retold, the topic that caused more enthusiasm than all others was the proposed alliance between this country and England. The Anglo-Americans gathered about the banquet table seized every opportunity to cheer things distinctively British and distinctively American, but the acclaim seem multiplied by the intermingling of the two.

One of the speakers said that there was no need for any formal treaty of alliance, that there already existed in the hearts of the people a blood alliance stronger than any legal document, while another called it "a God-cemented alliance," and continued: "What God hath joined, let no prince, peer or potentate try to drag asunder."

### THE BANQUET.

The room was appropriately decorated with the flags of the two nations.

Seated at the head table was John Black, captain of the association and other distinguished persons.

Among the veterans were some men who had seen serious service in the army and navy of old England. Seated round the board were Joseph O'Smith of the Gordon Highlanders, who was in that stern affair at Tel-el-Kebir; Patrick Glyn who wears the Egyptian medal and Khedive star; Branard Hill, David Ogilvie and Francis Blythe of the Seventy-eighth highlanders; J. R. Todd of the Seventy-ninth Osmeron Highlanders who fought at Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol and the Indian mutiny, and C. W. Barrows of the rifle brigade in the same bloody campaigns; James Rapson of the Duke of Cornwall's light infantry, on whose breast hangs the Egyptian medal and the clasps of Tel-el-Kebir and the Nile; John Black of the gallant Seventy-eighth Highlanders; Andrew McGeorge of the famous "Black Watch"; Captain Hugh McDavitt of the Sixty-second Wiltshire Regiment, and a whole lot of other heroes of the Crimea and the Nile.

Capt Black in his opening remarks said that incidentally the evening was also the fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales. An enthusiastic soldier suggested that three cheers be given for the heir apparent, and the suggestion was lustily carried out. Mr Black in speaking of the association and its motives, mentioned the fact that the majority of its members while British born were American citizens by choice.

On the wall behind Mr Black were hung pictures of four British heroes, Lord Wolseley, Lord Robert, Lord Bressford and Sir H. H. Kitchener. The speaker called attention to the noted leaders of the British army and navy, and each name was hailed with cheers. The hero of Fachoda, Kitchener, received the lion's share of the applause.

The toast, the health of President McKinley, was given with a will, and the British veterans sang right heartily the "Star Spangled Banner," and cheered the name of McKinley.

Major Charles Chapin of the Boston Fusiliers responded. He referred to the Queen as loved by all who speak the English tongue. Of the President, he said it was due to his skill as a soldier that the war with Spain was brought to such a speedy end. (Cheers.) "The President," he said, "had always had a kindly feeling toward England. A compact between this country and England can beat the world" (Cheers.) The major referred to the expected visit of the Prince of Wales to this country in 1900, and predicted such a reception as never before offered to any foreign visitor. (Cheers.)

The company stood and drank to the health of her majesty.

"Massachusetts" was responded to by Thomas P. Stokes of the Diamond Jubilee Association, and "The City of Boston" by John W. Low. Mr Low, after referring auspiciously to Boston, said that in the late war England had stood in the gap and prevented the interference of other European powers. (Cheers.) "Great Britain," he said, "never forgets her children, even if they have gone housekeeping for themselves. There is no need for any treaty of alliance; there is already one born of blood."

"Inkerman" was responded to by Captain Hugh McDavitt, who fought in the battle. In the course of his response he said that they (the old soldiers) were willing again if need be to fight the Russians and their friends.

Lieutenant Grant responded at length to the "British Army and Navy." He gave an interesting sketch of the chief engagements of both branches of the service and claimed that England was always ready for every and any emergency. Talking of the alliance and the opposition manifested by many, the speaker said: "What blocks the alliance, which must eventually come, is a few erratic,

mistaken, superstitious and fanatical members, perhaps it is not for me to state who, who are a block in the progress of any system of good government. The time must come when they will be enlightened, and then they will not cheer a flag opposed to the progress of England."

When Lieutenant Grant had ceased talking, Captain McDavitt went up to Lieutenant McCarthy of the Fifth, grasped his hand, and the toastmaster, pointing to the impromptu tableau, said: "A portent of the coming alliance; the army of Great Britain and the army of the United States." The sentiment was greeted with salvos of cheers.

## ST. JOHN LETTER.

Halifax is to be congratulated if the fog has really gone away from that unfortunate city and settled permanently in New York, but in that case where shall New York apply for relief or consolation? Our winters have become quite mild during the last fifty years, while in the south they have continually grown more severe; it may be that the fog, like the Arctic weather, is moving toward the tropics. Last Monday, railway trains, approaching New York, were delayed by the fog, some of the steamboat trains arriving an hour to an hour and a quarter late. Several Sound steamers lost their bearings and drifted about helplessly in the fog; and travel by the ferryboats was interrupted for several hours. Even on Broadway there were several collisions among venturesome pedestrians and many of the shopkeepers closed their doors. Dense as the Halifax fog has been in the past, that city has never had an experience like this.

The finding of a skeleton in the Narrows, the other day, caused some excitement until it was discovered to be that of a dog.

The last brick on the new elevator chimney is 158½ feet above the ground.

The new Jewish synagogue in this city will be opened Dec 2. It is a handsome structure.

The first steamer of the Manhattan line, from New York, arrived here yesterday.

Steamers of the Dominion and Donaldson lines left Liverpool and Glasgow for this port on the 12th inst.

Night gangs were working on the new elevator by electric light last week.

Two dwellings at Randolph, near the city, were destroyed by fire early last Thursday morning. Some of the inmates narrowly escaped in their night clothes.

The Christian Science Association, of this city, have had a portion of their belongings seized for taxes owed by their landlord. A greater outrage was never perpetrated in the name of law in a civilized country and yet it is said to be legal.

Business has been very active during the past week, even for this season of the year, and in some of the large establishments on the wharves, the employees have been kept busy late into the night. Prices of all staple goods are unchanged since my last letter. Butter is in good demand at 16 cents and eggs at 15 cents. Last week George S. DeForest & Sons paid \$2500 duty on one importation of Extra O, sugar from Glasgow, carloads of which were delivered in Bathurst, Newcastle, Amherst, Moncton, Sussex and Fredericton. It is counted superior to that obtained from local refiners, is put up in 240 pound bags and is quoted at 3½ cents. They are represented now, in Albert, by A. F. DeForest, in Annapolis by B. V. Keith, in Northumberland by Mr Brown, and in York by Mr Rennie.

Eight carloads of American flour will arrive here today for shipment to Liverpool.

James Vroom, of St. Stephen, proposes to begin the publication of a weekly newspaper here in the near future.

One of St. John's favorite sporting men, affectionately known as Kid Flynn, made an unprovoked and murderous assault on a man of 70 years last Thursday. Out of deference to the old man's wounded feelings and broken jaw, Flynn may be arrested.

Thirteen births, seven deaths and two marriages were registered in the city last week.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St John, Nov 14.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent]

Washington, Nov 11, 1898.

The result of the elections overshadowed everything else, this week, in Washington, although the Peace Commission, at Paris, held an important joint session. No class of politicians are entirely satisfied with the elections, although all of them manage to find something to rejoice over. And there are others beside the politicians who would have preferred that the House should not have been so close. An election, as close as that was, invariably leads to bickering and charges and countercharges, which engender hard feelings, and results in injuring the country abroad, if not at home. According to the best information obtainable at Washington, the Republicans will control the House, but it will be by a very small margin, and will not be conceded by their opponents until the official count, in a number of close districts, has been made. The President and other prominent Republicans are much disappointed by the result of the Congressional elections which the Democrats declare to be a rebuke to the War Department's management of the war with Spain, but they get consolation out of the majority they will have in the Senate, after next March. The silver Democrats express pleasure at the defeat of Tammany's candidate for Governor of New York by Col. Roosevelt, because they consider that it will lessen Tammany's influence in the next Democratic national convention, and make it certain that the Chicago platform of '96 will be readopted. And everybody agrees that the results of the election will make no difference in the policy adopted by the administration in regard to the Philippines.

At this week's joint meeting of the Peace Commission, at Paris, the Spanish Commis-

sioners were told in effect that this Government would not recognize the validity of the arguments put forward by them for not agreeing to our demand for possession of the entire Philippine group, and that we insisted upon possession of the Philippines upon the terms proposed—the payment of a certain sum of money, equal to what Spain has spent for permanent public improvements on the islands; also that it would be wise for them to accept at once what was inevitable.

The International Commission charged with the duty of negotiating a treaty that will settle a number of matters that the US and Canada have been disputing over for a long time, which adjourned in Quebec to meet in Washington, Nov 10, is now in session. Before proceeding to business its members paid their personal respects to President McKinley and Secretary Hay. It is hoped that the Commission will be able to complete its work in a few weeks, but, owing to its holding all its meetings behind closed doors, nothing more is known of the prospect of a successful ending of the task than the statements of individual Commissioners that progress was being made.

It has been officially announced by the Post Office Department, which has had the matter under consideration for some time, that the private mailing cards, authorized for domestic use by Congress last Spring, will be admitted to the foreign mails, provided they conform in size to the official postal cards, at one cent postage for Canada and Mexico, and two cents each for all other countries that are in the Postal Union. Private mailing cards have been admitted to foreign mail by nearly all of the European countries for some time.

There is more or less guessing as to what France means by filing a statement with the Department of State, showing the character and amount of Spanish bonds, secured by the revenues from Spain's former possessions in the West Indies, held by French citizens. This government has nothing whatever to do with the bonds, and its Peace Commissioners at Paris have emphatically stated that it would not allow them to be recognized in any way in the treaty of peace between the US and Spain. The statement, which is a long one, was forwarded from the French embassy with no comment to indicate why. Some think it indicates an intention on the part of France to try in some way to hold this government responsible for the payment of the bonds named in the statement; others that it is a diplomatic feint, made for the purpose of trying to get those bonds recognized in the treaty of peace. Rumor says that similar statements are to be filed by the governments of Great Britain and Germany.

There are rumors floating around alleging that some sensational testimony, which was purposely withheld until after the election, will shortly be given before the War Investigating Commission, and that it is likely to be followed by the disgrace of some officers. It is the easiest thing in the world to start a sensational rumor in Washington, and as a rule they attract little attention, but this one has been reiterated so persistently since the election that it appears to be finding believers. A short time will determine its truth or falsity, as the commission will not take much more testimony.

## Emperor at Jerusalem.

The entrance to and progress within Jerusalem by the Emperor of Germany, attended by all the pomp and circumstances of regal splendor was in marked contrast to that of the Saviour.

The following is given as among the striking incidents of the visit. The Emperor telegraphed to the Pope, saying: I am happy to be able to inform your holiness that, thanks to the benevolent intervention of his Majesty the Sultan, who has not hesitated to give me this proof of his personal friendship, I have been able to acquire at Jerusalem the abode of the holy Virgin. I decided to place this ground consecrated by so many pious memories at the disposal of my Catholic subjects. It rejoices my heart to be able thus to prove how dear to me are the religious interests of the Catholics whom divine providence has placed in my care. I beg your holiness to accept the assurance of my sincere attachment."

The Pope replied, thanking his Majesty and expressing satisfaction for the gift for which he was sure that German Catholics would be deeply grateful. The Emperor at the close of the ceremony of consecrating the Church of the Redeemer, read an address during which he said: "From Jerusalem came the light in splendor from which the German nation became great and glorious, and what the Germanic people have become they became under the banner of the cross, the emblem of self-sacrificing charity. As nearly two thousand years ago, as to day shall ring out the cry, voicing my ardent hope to all 'Peace on Earth.'"

Emperor William proceeded to Mount Zion where occurred the ceremony of hoisting the German and Turkish flags on a piece of ground, which according to tradition, was formerly occupied by the abode of the Virgin Mary and which the Sultan presented to the German emperor. The latter subsequently formally presented the ground to the German Catholics.

The Victorian Legislative Council threw out, by a majority of 190 to 156, the Woman's Suffrage bill sent up by the Assembly.

At Wilmington, N C, on Nov 10th, rioting and conflicts between the whites and negroes took place, as a result of which fourteen negroes were killed and seven white men wounded. The trouble at Wilmington was caused by the determination of the white citizens "to assert the superiority of the white man."