

# Carleton Sentinel Supplement, October 1, 1898.

## ST. JOHN LETTER.

A report comes from Madrid that the Royal park has been converted into a camp for the sick and wounded soldiers returning from Cuba, that the Queen regent visits them daily and that at her instance the Royal carriage is used as an ambulance. If this is true one cannot help sympathizing with her in the humiliating defeat to which her forces have been subjected. At the same time the American consul at Valparaiso, Chili, has positive proof that a plot was laid by some Spanish officers at that port to blow up the battleship Oregon on her voyage east when she arrived there, just as the Maine was blown up. This would have been an atrocious act of treachery as Chili is a friendly power to the United States. The plot miscarried because it was discovered and guarded against through the vigilance of American Consul Wilson and because the Oregon had no occasion to enter the harbor. The conclusion is that the Spanish Queen Regent is a good woman while her subjects are a very bad lot.

The proceeds of the grocers' picnic held a few weeks ago, \$170, has been turned over to the Horticultural Association.

Capt Smith, R N, and Lieut Col Vidal were in the city last week.

J W Roop of this city had \$200 worth of liquors confiscated last week and was fined \$20 for illegal selling. Yet there are dozens of places in the city where liquors are illegally sold that are never disturbed.

So far Fernhill has been untouched by frost. The place is as beautiful as in July and is the daily resort of hundreds of visitors.

The exhibition just closed has proved a Klondike to the street railways, the hotels and the wholesale grocers about the wharves.

F H O Miles writes from Paris that he is studying in the first National School of Art while Mrs Miles is being instructed by Mme Grenet. They will return and re-open their classes here November 1.

Fire in the mill yard of Dunn brothers at Sutton last Thursday evening destroyed property to the value of about \$40,000. The property was insured for \$25,000. The mill will be closed down for a time and many of the employees are out of work.

Markets in many staple lines have firmed up during the last week. Flour appears very firm while some millers are asking a slight advance in price. The advance of 1-16 cent per pound on sugars is maintained and refiners are indifferent sellers. Stocks of molasses are very light for the season and holders are not inclined to press sales at today's quotations. Pork and beef are steady and there is a heavy demand for both. Lard is a shade lower and strictly pure is quoted at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per pound. Telegrams quote an advance of 1-16 to 1-8 cent per pound on California loose raisins and a similar advance is noted in Valentines. Considerable choice butter was sold last week at 15 cents, ordinary grades bringing 10 and 12 cents. Hops are two cents per pound higher and Myrtle Navy tobacco is four cents per pound lower. Common grades of China teas are two cents per pound higher and Indias and Ceylons are higher than last year, with a firm market.

A seven year old son of Bartholemew Rogers fell over Quinn's wharf last Friday and was drowned.

Four marriages, nineteen births and twenty deaths were registered in the city last week.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St John, 26 Sept.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent]

Washington, Sept 23, 1898.

The President and Gen Miles differ as to when our soldiers should be sent to Cuba. The President thinks they should start about the middle of October, while Gen Miles doesn't think it will be safe for the men's health to send them before December. The President's order will, of course, be obeyed when it is issued. He is the Commander in Chief.

The civil service reformers are in a state of mind because Postmaster General Smith, and Assistant Secretary Webster Davis, of the Interior Department, have gone on the stump for their party. There is no law against a member of the Cabinet making stump speeches for his party, but during the Two Cleveland administrations and that of Harrison it was not done, and the civil service reformers thought it would not again be done.

In view of the idea that the "Rough Riders" are toughs, entertained in some quarters, the following from Rev Henry A Brown, who was their Chaplain, and who is to be appointed Chaplain in the regular army, is interesting: "They are diamonds in the rough. As brave as lions, fearless in the face of danger, but without gentlemen in the first water. They are not tough characters, as some people are led to believe, but on the contrary are constituted of the material of which honest, good-hearted men are made. As an evidence of their God-fearing disposition, I can say with pride that in Santiago I had larger congregations at my services than were at those held in any other regiment down there." Quite a number of the "Rough Riders" have been in Washington this week, and no soldiers have been made more of.

If any person had an idea that the Commission to investigate the conduct of the war, which will hold its first meeting to-morrow, is going to be a whitewashing affair, they would better get rid of it at once, if they wish to avoid disappointment. It is going to be a real investigation, and those who have anything to tell can do so with confidence that they will be protected from the wrath of officials against whom they testify by no less a person than the President of the U.S. President McKinley is satisfied that there was mismanagement, perhaps worse, and he wishes it to be located and the guilty punished, regardless of their rank or personality. Every member of the Commission has been

personally informed of the President's wishes. There were doubtless occasions when the suffering of the soldiers was unavoidable—a part of the unpreparedness of the country for war—but there was other occasions when there was suffering that could be avoided had officials charged with certain duties properly performed them. The President wishes the line thoroughly drawn between the two classes of suffering. Mr McKinley does not believe that Secretary Alger failed to perform his duty, or had knowledge of any wrong doing on the part of any of his subordinates.

When a person with a bad reputation suddenly announces an intention to be thoroughly good they are usually regarded with suspicion. Nations are very much like individuals. Therefore there is a general disposition to be suspicious of the good intentions of Spain, which have been officially announced to this government by the French Ambassador. According to the Ambassador Spain is going to be very good: is going to aid this government to get speedy possession of Cuba; has already upset the dictum of the wicked Gen Blanco, that provisions for free distribution of the needy should be landed at Cuban ports, under Spanish control, without paying the Spanish duty, and lastly had instructed its Peace Commissioners to hurry along the negotiations of the treaty of peace in every way possible. Why Spain suddenly lays claim to so much goodness is a question that nobody in Washington—the French Ambassador has gone to Europe—can possibly answer, but Sagasta probably hopes that such an attitude on the part of Spain will aid the Spanish Peace Commissioners in their dealings with our Peace Commissioners, at the Paris conference, to begin Oct 1.

It is significant that most of the men who will act in an advisory capacity to the American Peace Commissioners during the negotiations of the treaty of peace are known to favor the acquisition of all the Philippine Islands by the U S Commander. R B Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, whose presence in Paris was requested by Mr Day, because of his expert knowledge of coaling stations, is known as an annexationist, although he will for official reasons, express no opinion for publication. Gen Merritt, who is now on his way from Manila to Paris, is said by his friends to be an annexationist, and the same is said of Prof Moore, who resigned the position of Assistant Secretary of State to accompany the Peace Commissioners to Paris as their adviser.

## Southampton Items.

On Thursday evening the many friends of Mr A I Fox, merchant of Shogomoc, congregated at his present residence, and gave him and his bride a right royal welcome. Mr Fox, in his genial off-handed manner, returned the compliment by inviting his friends to partake of refreshments. After hearty congratulations and a few rounds of applause the company dispersed with best wishes for the bride and groom.

A like occurrence took place at the home of Mr Arthur Brown, Upper Southampton, on Wednesday evening, when he and his bride were welcomed home with right royal welcome. Mr Brown responded, after which the company departed wishing Mr and Mrs Brown a long life and a happy one.

As the plebiscite is drawing nigh, the excitement is increasing; there is no doubt a grand majority will be the result for prohibition in this section. The ladies, old and young, are taking the matter in hand, and we know from past experience that when "our ladies especially" take matters in hand the result is a fore-gone conclusion. We sincerely hope in this case for a fulfilment of past experiences.

We are forced to note again the excellent work that is being executed at the Southampton Marble Works, this time in red and grey polished granite monuments, notably those for Mr Brittain and Mr David Fitzgerald and Mr I Slesson Oarvell, also Mr Dier, Mr Wilson and others. These are beautifully executed, the work being performed at the Southampton works, which proves to the public at large, that the firm of Oldham Bros is second to none in the province; they execute all their own work both Marble, Freestone and granite; as granite is principally a business separate from marble you can readily conceive that this firm is a pushing concern and means to be up with the times.

OBSERVER.

## Lord Herschel.

At a dinner given by the Board of Trade, Toronto, to Lord Herschel, that gentleman made flattering remarks to Canada. Referring to the proceedings at the Quebec Conference, of which the Baron is president, and to his desire to show that he was alive to the difficulties with which he had to deal, he said:—

"If I were not otherwise alive to them, I should be alive to them by the correspondence with which I am favored. (Laughter) By one day's post I am assured that I shall serve the almighty—and I am speaking seriously, not joking—by securing free lumber. I receive by the next post a letter from another correspondent who believes a high tariff upon lumber to be part of the Divine ordering of the Universe. (Laughter). You will see, therefore, that I am quite alive to these questions and to the fact that interests are not identical. (renewed laughter). I can assure you that my best powers, such as they are, will be devoted to serving Canada and the interests of Canada upon the commission upon which I am engaged (loud cheers). I shall argue your case as earnestly and as strenuously, and further your interests as far as I can zealously, as if I myself were a native-born Canadian (cheers)."

PLEASED WITH CANADA.

"If this were not what I might, perhaps,

call the habit of my life, to do whatever I have to do as earnestly as I can do it; if I needed any other stimulus that stimulus has been applied since I set foot in Canada. I do not believe it is possible for any Englishman to travel through Canada, as I have done, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to see its vast progress in the past, the illimitable capabilities of prosperity in the future, without feeling a pride in belonging to an Empire of which this Dominion forms a part (loud cheers). You talk, and naturally and with justice, of your pride in belonging to an Empire so rich in historical traditions, so wealthy in its glorious memories, but believe me, there is a pride as true and as real in those belonging to the Mother Country as they think of the many children that the Mother Country has given birth to, and who are one day destined to become no less famous, no less mighty than the mother that gave them birth (cheers).

If any stimulus were needed to one's zeal, it would be found in passing through such a country as this, and I do not believe that any Englishman could traverse Canada, as I have done, without feeling that the best powers that he possessed were due to the service of Canada. (Loud cheers.)

"It is true, as has been said, that there is one thing wanting in Canada. There is a want you will have to get supplied, and that is inhabitants. You remember the words that Bishop Heber used of the land: "Where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." Well, the first part of that description may certainly be applied to Canada. I know of few countries through which one could pass, of which one could as truly say that every prospect pleases. The prospects are various; they differ in their forms of beauty, but one cannot fail to be impressed with them. Each part of Canada has a beauty of its own."

## Gordon's Funeral.

Thirteen years after his murder, on the spot where he died, a funeral service was performed on the 4th in honor of the lamented Gordon, at Kartoum.

At 10 o'clock the Sirdar gave the signal, and amid the crash of the first saluting gun and the opening strains of the British National Anthem Bimbashi J K Watson, personal aide-de-camp to the Sirdar, and Lieutenant Staveley unfurled the Union Jack. Bimbashi Badr Effendi, Egyptian aide-de-camp to the Sirdar, and Major Mitford next hoisted the Khedivial Crescent. Amid the booming of the 21-gun salute and the rolling strains of the British and Khedivial national anthems could be heard the shrill cries of the crowds of natives and slaves exulting at their emancipation from cruel serfdom.

Then the music changed. The Highland pipes wailed out a dirge and the fife of the Grenadier Guards played a "Dead March" in memory of Gordon and of the fallen heroes in the recent battle. The chaplains to the forces—the Rev M Simms (Presbyterian), the Rev A W B Watton (Anglican), and the Rev Robert Brindle (Roman Catholic)—read appropriate passages of scripture and prayers.

The religious service was followed by the firing of 16 minute guns.

The impressive and touching service was brought to a close by the Sirdar calling upon the troops to give three cheers for her Majesty the Queen Empress and the Khedive. The cheers were given with the heartiest good will.

What may be described as the sad side of the ceremony was then begun. The fife played the "Dead March," the bagpipes wailed a lament, and the band played the hymn "Abide with me."

## The Egyptian Expedition.

SUAKIM, Egypt, Sept 25. The only organized remnant of the Khalifa's army was defeated, and its last stronghold, Gedaref, captured Sept 22, after three hours' hard fighting, when an Egyptian force numbering one thousand three hundred, under command of Col Persons, routed three thousand Dervishes of whom five hundred were killed. Three British officers were wounded and thirty-seven Egyptian soldiers killed and fifty wounded.

LONDON, Sept 26.—The Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent, telegraphing to-day (Monday) says: "General Kitchener found the French at Fashoda. He notified Major Marchand that he had express instructions that the territory was British and that the French must retire, and offered them passage to Oairo. Major Marchand absolutely declined to retire until ordered to do so by his government. No fighting occurred. Major Marchand was given clearly to understand that the British insisted upon their claims, and the rest has been left to be settled by diplomacy between the respective governments."

"Gen Kitchener sent a long official despatch to London, hoisted the Union Jack and the Egyptian ensign, and left as a garrison the eleventh and thirteenth Soudanese battalions and the Cameron Highlanders to protect the British flag."

## Commander of the Canadian Militia.

The newly appointed Commander of the Militia force of Canada has recently visited the Province. The St John Globe says:—

During his short stay in St John Gen Hutton had succeeded in making himself exceedingly popular with the officers of the Provincial Militia, who were all represented at the meeting held at the Royal Hotel on Thursday afternoon. Gen Hutton briefly addressed those present stating his views very plainly. He considered the volunteer militia to be of equal importance with the permanent militia, and that both corps should work together. In speaking of volunteer corps, Gen Hutton encouraged the development of a spirit of comradeship among all ranks. He wished to meet all the officers and desired that at his annual inspections any matter pertaining to the welfare of the forces should be brought to his personal notice.