

the breast of every Senator and Representative when he said: "I am firmly impressed with the idea that we ought not only to pass the revenue measure, but every other bill which the administration desires as a war measure, and do so speedily. So far as I am concerned, I am willing that Congress should adjourn until all the measures demanded by the exigencies of war, of whatever nature those measures may be, shall have been enacted into law. Anxious as I am for an early adjournment, I will never give my vote to a proposition to adjourn until the President has been afforded every bit of legislative aid he desires in the prosecution of the war."

Senator Elkins said in an interesting speech, nominally on the war revenue bill, but really on the vista of progress already opened to the U S by the results of the war: "We must have merchant vessels on the seas, control the shipping and commerce on the great oceans that wash our shores, and have a navy greater and more powerful than any now afloat. This is manifest destiny. The world is to-day but a vast neighborhood, fast being divided up in groups of great families; it is drawn more closely together than were countries and states fifty years ago; it has become more commercial than ever; one member of this family cannot resist in its own interest doing what the other members do. Consolidation and merging of smaller states into the larger ones and empires is irresistible. Necessity lies at the bottom of this great movement."

President McKinley could not have adopted a more striking method of showing the world that the governments of France and the U S were on the most friendly terms than the publication of this proclamation of the going into effect on June 1, of a treaty of commercial reciprocity between the two countries. This is the first reciprocity treaty under the Dingley law, but others are in course of negotiation. Under this treaty France grants substantial concessions in the duty of American meats and meat products, and we upon French liquors, except champagne, and works of art.

When the main army of invasion goes to Cuba it will carry four war balloons, made in France, which will be operated by a trained corps of aeronauts under command of Lieut Jos E Maxfield. The corps will be divided into two companies, each of which will have two balloons and all the paraphernalia needed to work them, including apparatus for the manufacture of gas. Military men are looking forward to this branch of the service—new on this side of the Atlantic,—with much interest.

President McKinley sent a special message to Congress this week for the purpose of transmitting the following modest reply of Admiral Dewey to the message from the Secretary of the Navy extending the thanks of the President, the Congress, and the people to him and his gallant men, to that body: "I desire to express to the department, and to request that it will be transmitted to the President and to Congress, my sincere thanks to the great compliment paid me."

It has been decided not to push for action on the annexation of Hawaii in the Senate until the war-revenue bill has been disposed of, and not to complicate the two. The following words from Senator Frye about states the position of the supporters of annexation: "I do not think we will leave Washington until we have done something definite on this subject. It ought to have been done long ago, but we seem to have been unable to accomplish results. The bare fact that our ships would stop at Honolulu and take on coal would not alarm any one. Hawaii will not become responsible to Spain nor to any one else. We will assume that responsibility, and before this Congress adjourns we will take such action as will throw all responsibility on our own shoulders. If annexation does not prevail, owing to the failure of Congress to act, the President can seize the Islands, and if he needs the advice of those who are friendly to him he will not be slow in taking possession of them."

The Present War.

To the Editors of the Carleton Sentinel:

The voyage of the Oregon should effectually dispel any lingering doubt as to the efficiency of the American Battle Ships. The discipline on board those ships is also of a high order as Dewey's first engagement abundantly proves. There are none so blind as those that will not see. War although *per se* an evil is sometimes a powerful factor for good and the drawing together of the two great nations is full of promise not only for the English and American people, but for the people of all nations. Little wonder that the military despotisms of Europe are jealous and disturbed in their councils. Every right thinking person must feel gratified at the success of the Americans. The Armenian Massacres and the Greek War was an object lesson to the world where the petty jealousies of rival nations prevented aid being rendered in either case. The Spanish nation, cursed by centuries of ignorance and superstition, has been a curse to the world, and she is now apparently abandoned to her fate. With national bankruptcy and starvation staring her in the face, there is no hope for her in the future. The Vultures of Europe are always casting their eyes on the land with a view to dismemberment. Spain is not the pain of yore.

BRUNO.

Four Falls, June 4, 1898.

Bedell Settlement Items

Fearing the readers of the SENTINEL might think there was no such a place now in existence, you will see by these few lines there are a few of us left yet.

The weather has been delightful and very encouraging to the farmers who have been very busy for a few weeks. If there was a few rainy days now it would give them a rest after their hard spring's work.

The crops in this section of the parish are looking very prosperous, and some of the aged farmers have remarked that the crops

in general are much farther advanced this year than they have been in some years past.

Mrs Isaac Davis and daughter, of British Columbia, are visiting at Mr J Kirk's.

Harry Glanville spent a few days with his brother George.

Miss Gertie Murray and Mr Edward King attended the moonlight excursion to Meductic.

Miss Annie Jackson is visiting with her aunt Mrs William King.

The road machine is busy in the Bedell settlement at present, and it is expected that some very fine smooth roads will be the result.

Mr W Slipp has been seriously ill.

Both schools are progressing as usual; the school in District No 7, taught by Miss J M Welch, intends holding a picnic in the grove near the school house, the 24th of June, if the weather proves favorable.

Miss Maud King has been spending her summer vacation at her home near Tapley's mills.

Misses Edith and Ethel Moore spent a few days with Mrs J W Montgomery.

Riley Brook (Tobique) Items.

A JOLLY CREW.

On the banks of Riley Brook,
In a quiet little spot,
Is where Tapley runs his saw mill,
And I will tell you the crew he's got.

Tom McIntosh runs the nigger wheel,
His work he does not shirk.
But he doesn't run the slab saw
For fear he will get hurt.

Young Milledge is the sawyer;
He works all day with a will,
And he scarcely has his supper
When he starts for Harmony hotel.

Whit he is the scaler,
He figures it all down fine,
But he don't know spruce from hemlock,
Nor a birch from a saplin pine.

Billie Johnson runs the slab saw;
He is getting quite used to the work,
But the first day Johnson came here
You could wring water out of his shirt.

Silas McIntosh sorts the lumber;
He says he has sorted lumber all his life,
And he walk down the road most every night
To see his intended wife.

Mr Tapley is around the mill
From early morn till night,
Looking after the machinery
To see if things are right.

Now all my loving readers,
Don't think us a seedy crew,
For we are just the hayseeds
That can run twelve thousand through.

Morro Castle

Some readers may have been confused at the recurrence of the name Morro Castle, in the war news, as being at different points of attack. The explanation is in the fact that the word morro means "promontory." Many of the harbors of Cuba are remarkable land locked bays, opening to the sea through narrow channels usually long and deep. They are shaped somewhat like a man's hand, with the fingers more or less spread and the wrist reduced in size. At Havana, Santiago, and some other ports, one side of the channel, connecting the inner bay with the sea, ends in a bold rocky headland. The opposite point is lower and less conspicuous. Where the higher and steeper angle of the shore, between the channel of the harbor entrance on one side and the open sea on the other, is crowned by an elaborate fort, formidable in the times when it was erected, this fortification is usually and naturally named Morro Castle, or "The Castle of Promontory." This occurs in several of the harbors.

Washington Commission.

Toronto, June 2.—The *Evening Telegram's* special London cable says "The *Daily Chronicle*, in an editorial on the Washington Commission, hopes that it will not merely discuss and report, but decide pending disputes. The less time, it says, that elapses before the commission meets, the better."

The *Morning Post* also discusses the commission. It says the task is a comparatively easy one, as fortunately, no really serious question is in dispute.

The *Daily Mail*, under the heading: "First fruits of friendship," declares the commission to be one more sign of American good will towards England.

The *Times* says the agreement as to the commission is a source of great satisfaction as it is the first step towards the settlement of certain disputes not in themselves of cardinal importance, but capable of producing a disproportionate amount of irritation.

The *Evening Globe* and *Pall Mall Gazette* both express the hope that great good will result from the agreement to hold the commission.

No Famine.

Miss Martha Craig, of Belfast Ireland, who is to lecture on Ireland under the auspices of St Patrick's Literary Association, was in the Ottawa Journal office yesterday. "What can you tell us of the famine situation in Ireland?" asked the Journal. Miss Craig expressed surprise. She said she did not know of any famine. She knew some of the people in Donegal and Clare are pretty hard up as a result of the "sweating" practised by the middlemen who control the industry, but although she was all over Ireland several times in the past year, she had not heard of any famine or real distress among the peasants. Miss Craig said Ottawa friends of Ireland should go carefully into this matter.

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G.W.VANWART

King Street, - Woodstock.

The Orangemen.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The Orange Grand Lodge tonight elected officers as follows: Grand master, N C Wallace, M P; deputy grand master, A J Armstrong, St John; grand chaplain, Rev W F Wilson, Toronto; grand secretary, W M Lockhart, Alliston; grand treasurer, W J Parkhill, Midland; grand secretary, E Floody, Toronto; grand lecturer, R A O Brown, St John, N B; deputy lecturer, W W Fitzgerald, Toronto; deputy grand secretary, J Gass, Shubenacadie, N S; grand treasurer, Col J H Scott, Kincardine; grand auditors, H Delamoc, Mindon, and W H Stewart, Warwick. Toronto will be the next place of meeting.

Returning.

An exchange says: It is estimated that fully 5000 returning Canadians have been brought into Sherbrooke by the Boston and Maine during the past forty days. Most of them are on their way to their homes in the Quebec district, along the Quebec Central and Intercolonial railroads. There is a feature about the sudden change in the direction of travel which indicates that Canada's population will be permanently benefited by it, and that hundreds of returning Canadians who have spent the past few years in the States have come back contented and determined to remain in the land of their birth. This is the fact that they are bringing their household furniture with them. A large portion of the north bound freight of the Boston and Maine is now composed of this. The homesick emigrants speak in unfavorable tones of the business conditions now existing in the United States. Mills are shut down and the price of food doubled. Many, they say, are remaining in the hope that the war will soon be over and business will again boom, but in their opinion it is better to take a few dollars from their savings to buy a ticket home, than to spend all to keep themselves alive, waiting for better times and be unable either to get home or to get work.

An active demand for farm land throughout Manitoba and the Territories is reflected in the Canadian Pacific Railway sales during the month of May. The company disposed of forty-three thousand acres, all to actual farmers. A large number of people are buying land this year, and delegations from United States are numerous. Three thousand three hundred immigrants arrived during the month.

The Peace Flag has been adopted by the National Council of Women of Canada as their distinguishing symbol, and an emblem of peace, of the brotherhood of man and of international co-operative work. The idea of a universal banner for the friends and promoters of peace belongs to the Universal Peace Union, but the associated societies of women, having had no distinctive banner, can readily adopt it and have now done so. Thus a powerful reinforcement has been added to the agencies that were before working for concord among the nations. The time is a fitting one, for there is apparently too much of the war spirit abroad in the world.

An estimate just made shows thirty-two boot and shoe factories in operation in Quebec and Levis, and at Lorette, near the city, turning out thirty thousand pairs per day, or about 9,000,000 pairs a year, which, at an average price of one dollar per pair, represents a total value of \$9,000,000.

The statement is made at the treasury department at Washington that the expense of the war will probably be between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 per day, with the likelihood that during June the expenditures will approach more nearly to the higher than to the lower figure.