

The Carleton Sentinel.

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WHOLE No. 2896.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Sampson-Schley Controversy to be Investigated.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, July 26, 1891.
At last the general public, which has no partisanship for either man or prejudice for or against his accomplishments, is likely to get what it has long asked for in vain—the unquestioned facts about the Sampson-Schley controversy, which has been periodically renewed with tiresome regularity and an unending list of charges and counter-charges. Rear Admiral Schley has asked Secretary Long to order a court of inquiry into his conduct during the West Indian naval campaign, and Secretary Long promises that the court shall be composed of officers whose names will inspire public confidence in their report. A court of inquiry does not usually express an opinion—it merely reports facts as ascertained by sworn evidence—but it does when the order conveying it so instructs; and this would seem to be a case in which such instructions should be given, as there has been no case involving the honor and good name of two officers of such exalted rank in the history of the navy. Therefore it is the general hope that the court will be instructed to render an opinion that will exonerate or condemn and that it shall be based upon absolute facts, not prejudice. Surely the public, which has been more or less disgusted for more than two years with this controversy, has a right to demand that much. It is thought that Admiral Dewey will be president of the court of inquiry.

The Washington authorities are keeping a close watch on the opening of the Indian reservations in Oklahoma. Secretary Hitchcock is in constant communication with Assistant Land Commissioner Richards, who has personal charge of the opening. The Secretary still insists that speculation in registration certificates is impossible and has warned the public that only three townships—the county seats—have been authorized and that any statement alleging the location of others is a fake and intended to defraud.

A man with a mission has reached Washington from far-away Australia. And what do you suppose that mission is? Something that the Australian missionary seems to think dead easy, but which he will think differently about before long. One thing can be placed to his credit. He is paying his own expenses. His name is G. S. Wyleigh, but he will be called Dennis or Mud by most Americans. His mission is to educate Americans into the belief that this country has outgrown the garb of a republic and that it should adopt King Edward, of Great Britain, as its royal ruler and become a part of the British Empire. Whether Mr. Wyleigh is a harmless lunatic at large or is trying to get notoriety as a freak that can be turned into money on the lecture platform is not yet fully determined, but there seems little doubt of his being one or the other.

Treasury officials are considerably puzzled about how the internal revenue taxes are to be collected on Porto Rican products shipped to the U. S.—no internal revenue taxes are paid in Porto Rico, as it will require an act of Congress to extend the internal revenue laws to that island. Under the Foraker act a complete record of all the goods shipped to the U. S. was kept in the Porto Rican custom houses, but now that there is free trade, no such record will be made, as goods will be sent to the U. S. just as they are sent from one state to another. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is now wrestling with this problem, and he says he will find a way to make sure of collecting the internal revenue taxes on such Porto Rican goods as come to us, and are taxable. By the way, speaking of taxation, until Congress acts Porto Rico will not contribute one cent in taxes for the support of the U. S. government. The revenue laws of the island now in force provide a tax on real estate and personal property, an excise tax, and customs duties on certain goods from foreign countries, and that every cent so collected shall go into the Porto Rican treasury for the exclusive use and benefit of the island. Thus, as the matter now stands, the Porto Rican is more favored in the matter of Federal taxation than is the citizen of any state or territory in the Union.

The Boer prisoners in Ceylon have applied that their families may be allowed to join them, as they like the country, and wish to become permanent settlers.

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The Mysterious Stranger.

At First Supposed to be Blondin, but such was not the Case. —Who was it?

An inquest on the remains of the unknown man found dead on the railway track near Benton, the particulars of which the SENTINEL published last week, was held by Coroner W. W. Hay, on Thursday of last week, but no evidence was adduced to prove the identity of the man. Two witnesses swore to their belief that the body was that of one, Charles Malloy, a well-known laborer in this section, but the value of their evidence was greatly weakened when it was learned that Malloy was still in the flesh and actively engaged in hay making.

Later some one who viewed the remains was struck with the strange resemblance existing between the dead man and one Blondin, who is a fugitive from justice, suspected of having killed his wife in a fearfully brutal manner. The conviction that the remains were those of Blondin became so strong in the minds of the officials that the intended burial was postponed, and Marshal Harvey wired the police authorities, Boston, and in answer to their request sent them an accurate description of the dead man, especially the tattooed marks on his arm. These consisted, as stated last week, of the initials "I. V." Blondin, as it was stated in the descriptions given of him by the Boston papers, had the tattoo of a ship on his arm. After one or two telegrams had passed between Woodstock and the Boston police, the latter wired "need not delay funeral." The inference therefor is strongly convincing that the victim was not Blondin.

The undertaker, Jacob Vanwart, had given the body careful preparation for burial, and the funeral took place on Saturday, Rev. J. S. Bleakney conducting the services. The interment being had in the Methodist Cemetery.

On the person of the dead man was found a small pocket knife and a wallet containing \$3.15; not the least thing to aid in identifying him.

Coroner Hay's jury comprised the following: Jas. McAnna, Warren Lindow, H. N. Payson, Charles Peabody, C. L. Tilley, George Weeks, Robert Lindsay. A. B. Connell, K. C. represented the C. P. R.

Carleton Co. S. S. Convention

At Hartland, August 27.

The Sunday Schools of the county are reminded of the fact that the Carleton County S. S. Convention meets at Hartland on the 27th August. It is to be hoped that the schools of the county are making fullest preparation for the same. The County Secretary, C. N. Scott, Woodstock, should at once be put in possession of the statistical reports. Each school should see that the parish secretary has full returns in his hands immediately, so that he may forward them to the county secretary, in order that he may prepare his report for the County Convention. Schools should attend to this matter AT ONCE.

Twenty Thousand Farm Laborers Wanted.

To Harvest An Enormous Crop.

The Manitoba Government advises that it will require at least twenty thousand farm laborers to harvest the enormous wheat crop of Manitoba and Assinaboia this season, and in order to supply this demand the Canadian Pacific Railway has completed arrangements with the Intercolonial, Dominion Atlantic, Canada Eastern and P. E. I. Rys., to run farm laborers excursions to any point in Manitoba or Assinaboia west, south-west and northwest of Winnipeg as far as and including Moose Jaw, Estevan and Yorkton, at rate of \$10.00 for the going trip. Second class tickets will be issued from points east of New Glasgow on August 9th, and from points west of New Glasgow on Aug. 10, with each ticket agent will furnish verification blank which will be deposited with ticket agent where he secures work, and when this certificate has been signed by the party for whom he has been working, it will entitle the original purchaser to a ticket to return to his starting point in the Maritime Provinces at rate of \$18.00, any time previous to November 15th, 1901.

On this trip tickets will be issued to females as well as males, but will not be issued at half fare to children and 150 lbs. of baggage, wearing apparel only, will be allowed on each full ticket.

Late advices state that harvesting operations will commence on August 10th.

THE LATE SETH MILBURY.

Brief Sketch of the Life of a Good Man.

Seth Milbury, who died at his home in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, Wednesday, July seventeenth, was well known and highly esteemed in this county and province where he resided until his removal to the United States in 1891, whither all his sons had preceded him. Mr. Milbury has been in feeble health for years, but the end was sudden and unexpected; his mind, however, was preserved in all its vigor to the last day of his life.

Mr. Milbury was born in Wicklow nearly seventy-six years ago, and was the son of Nathan and Margery Squires Milbury.

Nathan Milbury was born in New England, where two brothers Milbury from Yorkshire, England, settled about the middle of the seventeenth century in what is now Portsmouth, N. H. As a child he emigrated to Canada with his family, who were loyalists, sailing from Salem, Mass. He used to relate as one of his earliest recollections, that hearing cannon as they sailed out of Salem Harbor to seek a new home he inquired the cause; the reply was that the Americans were firing salutes in celebration of the signing of the Treaty of Independence. Mr. Nathan Milbury, Mr. Holland Estey, Mr. Samuel Estey and Mr. Murphy Gibson were among the first, if not the first settlers of upper Carleton County. After making his first clearing and planting his first crop, Mr. Milbury went to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to marry Miss Margery Squires, whose family also were loyalists and whose father, Jabez Squires, had been a soldier in the British Army. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Milbury died at Wicklow many years ago at advanced ages.

Seth Milbury married Hannah, daughter of Murphy and Lydia Stickney Gibson another loyalist family; Mrs. Milbury's grandfather Gibson having been borne in New Jersey and, an officer of dragons in the English Army during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Milbury began his business life as a lumberman in which he was extensively engaged for many years, at the same time farming and carrying on a general mercantile business at Florenceville, where he settled upon his marriage and where he resided until his removal to Wicklow in 1865.

Mr. Milbury was a man of large public spirit and was always found actively at work for any cause that appeared to him to be for the public weal. As a boy of fourteen he began his work for temperance, which ended only with his life, by attending a temperance meeting with his father and brothers, which made so strong an impression that when they returned home that evening the rum barrel, then a necessary part of the larder of almost every respectable family, was rolled into the yard, its head knocked in and the contents poured out. After that time intoxicating liquor was never admitted within the home or between the lips of any member of that family.

Mr. Milbury was a passionate lover of education and of literature and, although born on the extreme eastern frontier of America, restricted to the most limited school facilities and chiefly self-educated, was a man of unusual intellectual acquirements and force. Possibly it was his own lack of educational opportunities as a boy that made him one of the earliest and most strenuous advocates of a Free School System for New Brunswick. Always did he contend that it was the duty of the State to educate its children.

From the beginning of the agitation for Canadian Federation, Mr. Milbury enthusiastically labored for this cause. His faith in Federation and in a glorious future for Canada continued to grow till the day of his death; although removed to the United States, his interest in his native county and province and in the Dominion never suffered abatement. He kept thoroughly informed on home affairs, and it was one of his delights to point out to his American neighbors the vastness, wealth and power of the British Empire, and particularly the steady, rapid, substantial development of the Dominion, and its unlimited possibilities. Mr. and Mrs. Milbury had been planning with all the enthusiasm of youth to visit their old home this summer.

Mr. Milbury was a man of genuine piety and religious devotion, a member of the church for nearly fifty years, and ever active and generous in church work. He was conscious till his last breath and his parting words, after leaving love for all his family and relatives and friends were: "All is bright ahead," and a reference to his "blessed Saviour."

The funeral sermon was preached by his pastor, the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, from the texts "For me to die is gain" and "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." In New Brunswick he was a member of the Free Baptist Denomination, and in New York of the Marcy Avenue Baptist. He was, however, broad and tolerant in his views, and denominational lines did not circumscribe his sympathy or his generosity. As an evidence of the tolerance of his nature may be mentioned the fact that as a very young man he was an Orangeman, but that he soon resigned from that organization because he believed the time had come to cultivate harmony and union, rather than discord and division.

New Brunswick's far famed hospitality was liberally practised by Mr. and Mrs. Milbury, and their home was always a rendezvous.

Mr. Milbury is survived by his wife, four sons, Arthur Wellesley, Edward Goddard, L. A. Wilmot, and Seth Ryerson, all in business in New York and one daughter, Inda.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Carleton County Gets a Fair Share.

The closing examinations for teachers, shown from this county to have been successful are; Grammar School license, Perry B. Perkins, Centerville. July examinations, Alonzo B. Boyer, Lower Wakefield; Emily S. Crisp, Jacksonville; Ruel E. McClintock, Centerville.

At the Normal School examinations and preliminary examinations for class of 1901, the following were successful candidates from this county: Class I—Percy R. Hayward, Ashland; Raymond Peters, Florenceville; Lena M. Kearney, Upper Woodstock; John M. Keefe, Lakeville; Allen R. Reid, Centerville; W. Millen Crawford, Debec.

The above made 65 per cent and upward.

Class II—Inez L. Day, Benton; Gaynell E. Long, Good's Corner; May M. Lindsay, Williamstown; Minnie L. Seely, Ashland; Nellie Harmon, Peel; Danie Kennedy, Hartland; Rhoda J. Corbett, Williamstown.

The above made 60 per cent and upwards.

MARITIME BOYS' CAMP.

The Boys Greatly Enjoying Themselves—Base Ball Game, Woodstock vs. St. John.

Robinson's Point, Grand Lake.

Dear Sir—We arrived safe in camp on Wednesday after a journey of about 90 miles. The tents are pitched in a little grove just back of an orchard, where it is shady and cool. About 100 feet from the camp is a very pretty beach where the boys enjoy themselves in the daily swim. After a good refreshing swim a game of base ball was played between Woodstock and St. John. For the first six innings the St. John boys had the Woodstock boys at their mercy, but after settling down to work the latter steadily gained on their opponents, defeating them in the ninth innings. With the score 27-19, the Woodstock boys went in to win. Chase started in with a two batter, but was caught at third; Malcolm Munro then struck for a base, went to second on Dalling's single, advanced to third on Glidden's hit, Munro and Dalling coming home on Grant's hit to left. Then Lister drove the ball to right field and along with an error, Glidden and Grant came home. Arthur and Albert Smith and Fred. Clarke all singled and another hit by Chase scored two more runs; then Munro again singled, bringing in another run which evened the score 27-27. Then Dalling came to bat and drove the ball for two bases, bringing in the winning run 28-27.

Woodstock.	Positions.	St. John.
Arthur Glidden,	catcher,	Don. Malcolm
Dalling and Chase	pitchers	Malcolm-Keddy
Arthur Smith	1st base	Malcolm-Keddy
Bernard Grant	2nd base	Mills
Dalling and Chase	3rd base	McIntyre
Wilmot Lister	short	Willet
Albert Smith	left field	Upham
Malcolm Munro	right field	Titus
Fred Clarke	centre field	

A. O. H. OFFICERS.

The two branches of the Ancient Order Hibernians in this County, No. 1 Woodstock, and No. 2 Bath, have elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:—

Woodstock—Joseph Fewer, president; Alexander Beaton, vice president; James S. McManus, secretary; I. E. Sheasgreen, financial secretary; John P. Malaney, treasurer; Augustus McKinney, sergeant-at-arms; Daniel Reardon, doorkeeper. Bath—Michael Bohan, president; William J. Gallagher, vice president; William Keenan, secretary; P. Corbett, financial secretary; John McCready, treasurer.

The Bull Fight in America.

Its Brutalizing Effect.

They had a series of bull-fights at Omaha recently, and the history thereof affords a striking illustration of the moral effect which these entertainments have upon the beholder. When the enterprise was first a matter of public discussion, the humane people of the city were naturally somewhat exercised in mind over the prospect. Not much more than two years ago long discussions of the character of the Spaniard were had, in which it was argued that he must be cruel, because he liked bull fights. There could hardly be so decided an innovation as a bull-fight on American soil without some commotion.

But the bull-fight was had, and it was announced that the performance would be conducted on humane principles, the matadors being armed with wooden swords, and their object being to worry the bull, not to kill it. There would be no danger, there would be no gore; there would only be a superb display of strength and skill. The matadors understood this; so did the spectators; the co-operation of the bull could not for obvious reasons be secured, but it was thought that he would come to understand the rules of the game.

Apparently he did, for the first fight went off without anybody's being injured. The bulls were merely teased and plagued until they became furious, and were chased until they were exhausted. If they had understood the condition of affairs they would probably have lain placidly down to chew the cud of content, but they were puzzled, and when a bull is perplexed his impulse is to charge.

The fights were peaceful enough, however, and by degrees the box office became also very quiet. There were vast areas of empty seats and word went around town that the performance was "slow", and not worth the price of admission. Then, just as if the bull understood the trouble of the managers, something happened which changed the entire atmosphere. An incautious matador was caught on a pair of agile horns and tossed skyward to a height of many feet, coming down with a thump that resulted in several broken ribs, besides a chest lacerated by the bull's natural weapons. They had not taken the precaution to replace these with wood and pad them with cotton. They never do. It is not customary in bull fights.

The next day several thousand people witnessed the performance, and then there was no more popular entertainment in Omaha. There are people enough in almost any large city to fill an amphitheater where a horrible risk is to be taken, and the greater the risk the better they like it. The managers would have had no trouble in making their entertainment pay from the beginning if they had announced danger, death and mutilation as a part of it. When it became apparent that even if the bulls were not hurt, a man was likely to be killed or crippled, then there were plenty of spectators. The question is whether it is wise to encourage that sort of audience in that sort of emotions.

The sight of blood is strangely exhilarating to some natures. It seems to have a gruesome fascination. The amusement of watching a cruel sport is one which rapidly begets the passion for cruelty. The people who today demand the torture or death of an animal will tomorrow witness with a curious, shivery sort of delight the perilous feats of a man, and their delight will not be lessened if the man makes a misstep, or fails of quickness in vision, and becomes a shapeless, bleeding mass. It is not far from delight in the witnessing of scenes of blood to actual participation in them. The mob howling today over a bull-fight may tomorrow be howling over the lynching of a man or the mauling of some inoffensive person against whom the hue and cry happens to have been raised. It is not safe to arouse this spirit of the wild beast in the human breast. It is not safe to feed, to coddle and to encourage it. It should be left in quietude, sluggish and ill-nourished, and then, perhaps, in times of need, the conscience or the will may be able to restrain it.

GOUGH—LONGSTAFF.

On the 10th of July, the home of Mrs. Martha Longstaff, Temple, was the scene of a very happy event when her daughter, Miss Nellie M., was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. William Gough of Lower Woodstock, in the presence of about eighty guests. The bride, who

was charmingly dressed in white and carried a bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern, was attended by Miss Ruby M. Dow of Meductic. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. James Gough. The wedding march was beautifully rendered by Miss Ethel Dow. After the ceremony a very sumptuous repast was served, after which, amidst showers of rice and the best wishes of their friends, the happy couple left for their future home at Lower Woodstock. The bridal presents were many and costly. The groom's present to the bride was a parlor suite and to the bridesmaid a diamond pin.

A Destructive Storm.

Hail Stones Gathered by Cart Loads.

That portion of P. E. Island, embracing Union Road, some five miles from Charlottetown, was visited by a hail storm, on Saturday, of tremendous violence and destructiveness. Hail stones measuring four inches and over in circumference, were picked up and in places, it is said, the hail could be gathered by cart loads. The track of the storm was a quarter of a mile in width and crops on many of the farms, over which the storm passed, were entirely destroyed. Wheat was broken down and shelled, turnip crop destroyed, and apples knocked from the trees. In some instances animals were badly cut, and men were compelled to throw coats over their heads to protect their faces.

NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

A unique submarine boat is now being built at Wilhelmshaven, Germany, designed not for war, but for the search for the North Pole. Herr Anschuetz-Kaempfe, of Munich, the inventor, recently described his plans at a meeting of the Vienna Geographical Society.

The boat will be capable of descending to a depth of 160 feet, and of swimming at that distance from the surface, and can remain fifteen hours under water. The vessel is in the form of an ellipsoid of rotation, the major axis being 70 feet and the breadth 20 feet. Its cubical contents will allow sufficient air for five men for fifteen hours, the carbonic acid gas being removed by combination with caustic soda. The boat is kept from rising by vertical screws of five-horse power. A petroleum motor supplies the necessary power. When ready for the start the boat will be towed to the edge of the ice near Spitzbergen, about 600 miles from the pole. The inventor's argument for the rest of the journey is as follows: The polar ice, on the average reaches to a depth of 16 to 20 feet, but when packed it may reach to a depth of 80 feet (land ice in the form of icebergs, which extend several hundred feet below water, may, he thinks, be disregarded in this region.) The extent of icefields rarely exceed three miles, and as the vessel can make three miles an hour under water and can remain fifteen hours he believes there will be no difficulty in swimming from opening to opening of the icefields. The possibility of meeting reefs of rocks rising toward the surface of sand banks he considers so slight as to be disregarded.

If after proceeding six hours under water the vessel finds an opening it will rise to the ice and search for a thin spot, and if blasting cannot effect an outlet there will be plenty of time to return to the last opening.

Wonderful Two Year Old.

Refused an Offer of \$15,000.

Readville, Mass., July 23.—Three good races brought the summer meeting at Readville track to a close today. A wonderful exhibition was given by the two year old brown colt owned by Geo. E. W. Leavitt, which trotted a half mile in 1.06, making the last quarter in 32 without a break. Todd is by Bingen (2:05), dam Fenalla (2:27) by Arion (2:09) and his owner, who purchased the colt for \$1,000 refused an offer of \$15,000 for him tonight.

"A Wise Woman," which has been secured for one night some time in the near future at the Opera House, is headed by a young lady who for the past three years has been a member of Augustin Daly's company, and has attracted an amount of attention from the critics that rarely falls to so young an artist. The young lady referred to is Marie Lamour.

Sixty years ago but 150,000 children were enrolled in the East Indian schools. There are 4,000,000 pupils now.