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Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 20, 1898.

HOW MR. MULOCK BEAT MR. FIELDING.

For the last dozen years or more Mr. Henniker Heaton of the British parliament has been known as the apostle of imperial peany postage. In view of this gentleman's long and earnest propaganda, it is deemed by some fair and intelligent people to be not quite just to give Postmaster General Mulock the credit for the imperial postage arrangement which is shortly to go into effect. Mr. Mulock is, so to speak, a second-hand sort of postal reformer, and should not hold the patent of Mr. Heaton's invention. Such is the protest put in against the Mulock pretention.

The point may not be altogether ill-taken. Yet, Mr. Mulock is entitled to eminence even if he is denied pre-eminence. He took hold of the Henniker Heaton idea with vigor and energy. To carry it out with certain Mulockian modifications he abrogated international conventions, violated national undertakings, issued proclamations that could not be obeyed, sent out other proclamations repealing the first ones, and emitted private instructions directing postmasters to disregard the final proclamation. Under his assumed title, "I William Mulock," he revised the postal systems of two or three empires and several kingdoms. It was all done in the interest of imperial three-cent postage. If this was not promoting imperial penny postage, it came within fifty per cent of it. Taking into further consideration Mr. Mulock's zeal at the present convention he may be regarded as a pioneer, if not exactly an explorer in the penny postage field. We do not see that the empire is going to be united to any great extent by taxing the whole country to pay part of the cost of carrying letters across the ocean, but those who see in the departure a great reform do well to allow Mr. Mulock a large credit dividend.

Mr. Mulock is to be congratulated, though not commended, for that his postage policy is partly reciprocal. Five millions of Canadians send about as many letters to the United Kingdom as forty millions in the kingdom send to Canada. The treasury of Canada, that is the five million taxpayers, pays about one-third of the cost of carrying these letters. The imperial treasury, namely the forty million people, pays another third The remaining third is paid in stamps by the parties to the correspondence. We congratulate Mr. Mulock that the Canadian treasury does not bear the whole burden except that borne by the correspondents. We do not commend him, however, for this, because, as every one knows, if Mr. Mulock had not been headed off this country would have borne the whole cost of the reduction. There was no reciprocity in the "I, William Mulock," proclamation. Fortunately there were men of sufficient authority to head off Mr. Mulock and bring about a state of affairs in which the reduction worked both ways.

It is a pity that some such benefactor as the one who protected Mr. Mulock from himself, and the people of Canada from Mr. Mulock had not been on hand a few months earlier to perform a like service for Mr. Fielding and for Canada. The Canadian preferential tariff is like Mr. Mulock's original postage programme. It works only one way. Nothing in imperial politics can be much more certain than that our preferential system could have been made a part of an imperial preferential system, which would have given Canada a preferred market for most of her products. Every one who has read the addresses of Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire must have seen that Canada had last year a magnificent opportunity. Every one must see today that the right hand which was extended last year to the colonies is now stretched toward the United States. To give Canada preference for preference as against any foreign country was quite in keeping with the jubilee policy, but it is not in such nice harmony with the policy of the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood.

So it is a great pity that the kind fate which obstructed Mr. Mulock's one-sided policy had not interposed to turn back Mr. Fielding and his pledge-breaking leader from their little side-show, and to steer them into a truly imperial preferential system.

It appears that when Li Hung Chang was making his last tour of the world he made a treaty with Russia and never said a word about it to anybody. Even Sir Henry Joly never got a hint of it, though he travelled with Li across the continent, and thought he understood him well.

THE INTERCOLONIAL DEFICIT.

We do not hear so much now as we did a few months ago about the abolition of Intercolonial deficits. Mr. Blair's friends predicted that he would do great things in that line, and he himself promised wonderful reforms and economies.

Mr. Blaid has had two years of trial. In the first year he somehow managed to increase the deficit. This fact he explained away by saying that it took him some time to get his reforms into fair operation. So he turned out some of the old officers and put in their place men of his own. He sent Mr. William Wilson to investigate the management, and accepted his report as conclusive. He appointed Mr. Harris. He took over the Drummond railway.

The end of the second year has been reached, and it is reported that the deficit, which was $55,000 in the fiscal year 1896, and which Mr. Blair increased to $60,000 in 1897, will in the year ending last June be found to exceed $200,000. It is our belief that this is an understatement, but the facts will presently be made known.

While the deficit has increased it will be found that the government has spent less money on current account for the improvement of the road and equipment than was expended by the late government. The Moncton Times says the staff pay rolls have been increased from $15,000 to $20,000 a year.

Moreover, it is well known that the public has gained nothing from this increased deficit. The local freight rates have been generally increased. Such is reform as we have it on the Intercolonial down to date.

MR. TWEEDIE'S OPINIONS.

Provincial Secretary Tweedie has been discussing New Brunswick politics with the Montreal Witness. From the words of wisdom that fall by the New Brunswick minister we gather this luminous argument in favor of the present opportunist system of government. Mr. Tweedie explained that if federal party lines were adopted in provincial affairs

It is easy to see what extreme demoralization it would cause in business and financial circles. Thus, a large part of the revenue is derivable from stumpage duties. If provincial politics had become federalized, according to the pattern at Ottawa, it would result that one set of officials would be appointed to the exclusion of those of the wrong stripe, and men in the lumber business might, through this new creation, find their credit with the banks imparied, because the latter would be in a state of uncertainty as to the stability of certain men and certain aspects of business with which they were involved.

If this means anything it means that the New Brunswick lumbermen are dependent for their credit and business stability on the officials of the provincial government. Can it be possible that Mr. Tweedie has been holding the fate of the lumber business in his fist in the way he suggests?

Mr. Tweedie went on to explain that this province has not got justice from Ottawa. Therefore he objects to a change. To most people it would appear that if fifteen years of opportunism has failed to accomplish anything it would be worth while to try something else.

A PERSONAL GOVERNOR.

The correspondence given to the press by Mr. Beaven shows that Lieutenant Governor McInnes has been taking large liberties with the constitution. The day that Premier Turner was dismissed the governor wrote to Mr. Beaven a letter containing the following language:

This is probably the most important period yet known in the development of the resources of the province, and during the month that elapsed since the said general election I have deeply felt the need of advisers in whom I could place full confidence and whose recommendations I could unhesitatingly approve, and knowing your thorough knowledge of the special needs and requirements of the province, and having in view your long and honorable experience throughout a quarter of a century in the administration of its affairs, and regarding you moreover as peculiarly fit to reconcile its contending political factions, I hereby call upon you to assume the task of forming a ministry and to once more act as the chief adviser to the representative of the Queen.

This remarkable deliverance shows that the lieutenant governor has high ideas of his powers and prerogatives. He dismissed Mr. Turner because he was not satisfied with him and felt the need of other ministers with ideas like his own. He selected Mr. Beaven, not because M. Beaven was a leader, but because he had a personal regard for Mr. Beaven and respect for his views. The wisdom of the choice was shown by the fact that Mr. Beaven could not find any one but Governor McInnes and Governor McInnes' son who had confidence in his power to form and lead the government.

A FREE TRADE COMBINE.

It is probable that by this time the prospectus of the "American Thread Company" will be printed in London. The stock of this company will be largely held in England, but it will control the thread-making industry in the United States. The capital of the concern is $18,000,000. It is an interesting feature of the case that the American Thread Company's capital will include $3,600,000 subscribed by the "English Sewing Cotton Company," which corporation is connected with "J. & P. Coats, Limited." The amalgamation shuts out all competition both in Great Britain and the United States, and establishes one of the greatest industrial monopolies in the world. It will be observed that this combine was originated and worked out in a free trade country under a free trade tariff.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annual Meeting of the W. B. M. Union at Truro.

An Eminent Oculist, Consulted by Rev. Dr. Trotter, Says His Trouble is Serious—Bishop Courtney Visits Parrsboro.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 15.—The battery of Royal Canadian Artillery, who have been stationed here for some weeks past, left to return to Quebec today. The bands of the Leinster Regiment (100th Royal Canadians) and the Royal Artillery, played them to the depot and gave them a rousing send off. A score of prominent military officers were present and a large crowd of citizens. As the train drew away the bands played the Empire March, The Maple Leaf, and Auld Lang Syne. The imperial forces were out in numbers to bid the Canadian soldiers goodby, and the most ardent imperialism prevailed. The train with the R. C. A. will cross the train with the battery of R. A. returning to Halifax tomorrow.

CORNWALLIS, Aug. 12.—Twenty-eight thousand shad were caught in the seines at Scotch Bay last Saturday.

The bark Skoda is at Port Williams, where she is being loaded with lumber for Montevideo.

Arthur Borden and Fred Wickwire of Canning are on a bicycle trip through Lunenburg, Chester and Yarmouth.

There is a man in White Rock, whose name is Robert Cross, who reached the age of one hundred years on July, 1898. He is said to be in good health and lives alone, taking care of himself.

Enoch Harrington, son of Robert Harrington of Kentville, left for England last Wednesday. He intends taking a course in violin instruction at Brussels.

Miss Minnie Newcombe, teacher of English literature in a high school in Boston, Mass., is spending her holidays in Canning and at Scott's bay. A number of tourists from Boston, New York and Montreal are boarding in Kingsport.

AMHERST, N. S., Aug. 16.—James Brown, C. E., died this morning at his residence here, aged 57 years. The deceased was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to this country in 1876. He was a practical engineer of great ability, and besides being a tern manager of the Londonderry mines, held responsible positions on the Intercolonial and C. P. railways at Joggins Mines, Springhill and Glace Bay. Mrs. Brown, who was Miss Sybella Gilbert, sister to Lord Belhaven, and one daughter, Miss May, survives him. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Lena, daughter of Samuel Baird of West Leceister, was this afternoon united in marriage to Saxby Blair, horticulturist, at Nappan Experimental Farm, and son of Col. Wm. Blair.

A. H. O'Brien, assistant law clerk of commons, Ottawa, is in town, the guest of H. J. Logan, M. P.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 16.—The Provincial Rifle Association shooting began today with an attendance of 25 more than the average. Major Bishop won the Bankers' cup for the fourth time. The Williams competition was begun, but was not finished.

The owners of the steamer Newfoundland of this port, which was captured by the United States while trying to run the Cuban blockade, are working hard with the American authorities to secure her release. They say they stand a chance of success.

Work was begun by Rhodes, Curry & Co., today on the new I. C. R. pier at this port.

A week ago a belt, cap and cane were found on the head of Cunard's wharf. It was ascertained that they belonged to a marine named Hooper of the warship Renown. This morning the dead body of Hooper was found floating in the dock at Cunard's wharf.

WOLFVILLE, Aug. 16.—Dr. Ami of the dominion survey, Ottawa, with his wife, are spending a few weeks in Wolfville. This genial scientist spent some time last summer in examining the Horton Bluff formation, and now intends resuming the work, with the view of ascertaining the exact geological horizon. It has usually been considered sub-carboniferous, but we understand that the learned gentleman is inclined to place it at an earlier date.

J. W. Bigelow recently sold the property of the late James Payzant to M. Black of Halifax, who intends going into poultry raising on a large scale. This is a branch of industry where there seems to be an opening, as poultry in this vicinity is scarce and consequently expensive.

Dr. O. S. Wallace, Acadia 1883, chancellor of McMaster university, Toronto, with his wife and children, are spending their vacation at Canaan, near Wolfville, the doctor's old home.

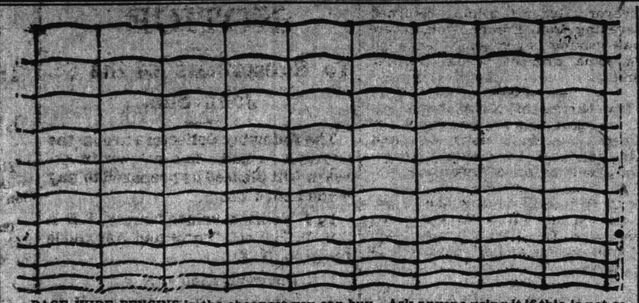
The Union bank of Halifax has established a branch in Wolfville, with L. Harvey manager and Mr. Hemeon assistant. The People's bank of Halifax has heretofore had the only agency here.

Dr. Shaw of the Eye and Ear infirmary, Boston, spent a week at Acadia seminary, where he was consulted by Dr. Trotter in reference to an affection of the eye. Dr. Shaw pronounces the trouble of rather a serious nature, as the cord of the eye is paralyzed and does not yield readily to treatment, but with care and rest no immediate danger to the sight is to be feared.

On Saturday the steamer Evangeline conveyed a number of tourists and others across the bay to Partridge island.

Dr. Trotter with Rev. Mr. Birt of West Newton and Mr. Barnes of Boston were recently entertained by Dr. T. H. and Mrs. Rand of Toronto, who have for several summers spent their vacation on the island.

Mr. Barnes, treasurer of the Baptist Missionary society, Boston, is spending a short vacation in town.



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The PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.

Rev. Dr. Merrill and wife of Newton spent Sunday in Wolfville.

TRURO, N. S., Aug. 16.—The executive board of the W. B. M. U. met in Prince street church at 9.30 a. m., president, Mrs. J. W. Manning, in the chair. After devotional exercises, the treasurer, Mrs. Mary Smith, read her report, which showed the amount of money raised by the union during this convention year to be $9,081.91, and a balance carried over from last year of $1,716.12, making a total of $10,798.03, a larger amount than had been raised in any previous year. For this year's work they estimate $7,500 for foreign missions, $2,000 for home. The session closed by prayer by Mrs. W. E. Hall.

At 2.30 p. m. the W. B. M. U. met in the same place for the first session of their thirteenth convention. A large delegation was present. The welcome accorded by the ladies of Truro was most cordial. The session opened by a devotional service led by Mrs. Trueman Bishop. At 3 p. m. the business session opened, president, Mrs. J. W. Manning, in the chair. The delegates were enrolled and the usual committees on nominations and resolutions appointed, after which came the provincial reports; N. B. by Mrs. M. S. Cox; N. S. by Miss Johnstone; P. E. I. by Miss Jackson, in the absence of the provincial secretary, Miss Davies. These reports showed an increase in number and in zealous work.

From 3 to 4 p. m. a county secretaries' meeting was held, led by the provincial secretary for N. B. It was opened by singing, prayer by Mrs. Gunn and a Bible reading on Faithfulness by the leader; also a paper on Faithfulness in County Secretary Work by Miss Flora Clark. This was followed by an open conference on the Duties, difficulties and rewards of the work.

Greetings from the sisters of the Baptist churches were presented by Mrs. Adams for Prince street church and Mrs. Waring for Immanuel, and were replied to by Mrs. Walder. The report of the bureau of literature was read and passed. A letter from Mrs. Archibald of Chicacole was read; closed with prayer.

A public meeting was held in the evening, when a large audience filled the spacious church, ushered to their seats by young ladies dressed in white.

PARRSBORO, N. S., Aug. 17.—An election to fill the vacancy in the town council, caused by the removal of Coun. Harrison, was held yesterday. The candidates were A. H. Dyas and S. W. Smith. Dyas was elected by a vote of 155 to 33.

His lordship Bishop Courtney administered the right of confirmation to eighteen candidates in St. George's church last evening. A large congregation listened with much interest to the bishop's very impressive address. Bishop Courtney goes to Port Greville today, where he will induct Rev. Mr. Cummings into the charge of that parish, and he will preach in St. George's church here this evening. On Friday his lordship will administer the rite of confirmation at Springhill.

St. James' (Presbyterian) Sunday school had an excursion to Spencer's island on Monday.

YACHTING.

The Canadian Boat Again Wins.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—The Dominion today had an easy task in defeating the Challenger in a course calling for a beat to windward and a run home, three times round. The race was sailed in a heavy wind, necessitating double reefs, and the Dominion showed herself to be much the better boat, winning by a mile and a half in eight minutes and twenty-six seconds. The race was started at 12.40. The Challenger was first across and the Dominion came so quickly after her that she gained the windward position almost at once. It seemed a question of how much her lead would be. That was all. As on every previous occasion, she distanced the American in beating up to the windward. Thus it was that when the long board to starboard had been run in order to reach the mark boat, the Chalenger was hopelessly behind unless she could make up a difference of nearly three minutes. This she had never been able to do on any previous runs before the wind, and unless something unlooked for occurred it seemed plainly a very easy win for the Dominion. The Challenger made up considerable more than a minute on the home run in closing the first round. It did not make her dangerous, however. When the yachts had rounded the stakeboat to commence the second round, the Dominion's lead was irrecoverable. There was no feature in the second except that the Dominion closed the first half of the race with a lead of over five minutes. From this time forward it was a question as to what time the Dominion would win by. The following is the summary:

Start: 12h. 40m. 00sec.

FIRST ROUND.

	Dominion. H. M. S.	Challenger. H. M. S.
First buoy	1 09 05	1 12 10
Finish	1 22 45	1 24 45
SECOND ROUND.		
First buoy	1 47 30	1 52 55
Finish	2 02 00	2 06 40
THIRD ROUND.		
First buoy	2 32 00	2 41 00
Finish	2 44 30	2 58 15

The Royal Kennebeccasis Club.

A special meeting of the Royal Kennebeccasis Yacht club was held at their rooms last evening, when the following names were proposed for membership and duly elected: James F. Robertson, Howard D. Troop, W. Edgar Buck, Dr. A. F. Emery.

A letter from the St. John Bicycle and Athletic club, asking the club to take part in a tug-of-war at the Athletic club sports on August 25th, was laid before the meeting, but it was considered that in view of the numerous present engagements of the club it would be impossible to arrange for a team by that date.

In regard to the recommendation of the managing committee that the club should be incorporated, the secretary read a letter from Blair, Ruel & Blair advising that the club should wait until the next meeting of the legislature, when a private bill might be introduced, and offering to carry on all the necessary legal business without any charge over the regular government fees.

By a unanimous vote it was decided that the club should be incorporated during the coming session of the legislature, and that the secretary should convey to Blair, Ruel & Blair the hearty thanks of the meeting for their generous offer.

The question of changing the club burgee was discovered, and it was decided to retain the present burgee with the addition of a crown in the upper left hand corner.

The sailing committee were empowered to have the present course logged, it formerly having been laid out to scale from chart, and it was considered advisable that both the races to be sailed on Labor day should be over the triangular course opposite the club house, so that the yachts will at all times be in full view of the spectators.

Great interest was shown in the coming monlight excursion under the auspices of the club, and it is expected that the affair will be one of the social events of the season. The names of the following ladies, who have kindly consented to act as patronesses, are a sufficient guarantee of the success of the outing: Mrs. Edgar H. Fairweather, Mrs. F. Herbert J. Ruel, Mrs. Lindsay Parker, Mrs. J. Morris Robinson, Mrs. L. R. Harrison, Mrs. G. E. S. Keator, Mrs. George West Jones, Mrs. A. O. Skinner, Mrs. Robert Matthew, Mrs. Robert Thomson, Mrs. J. W. Daniel, Mrs. Edward Sears, Mrs. George B. Hegan, Mrs. W. A. Maclauchlan, Mrs. D. C. Clinch.

The club voted that the privilege of wearing the club badge should be extended to the wives, sisters and daughters of the members.

A committee was appointed to endeavor to arrange with ex-Mayor Robertson that certain trust funds in his possession may be applied in getting up a race to be sailed in the harbor during exhibition week.

The Dominion Boat Again Wins.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—The Americans have again failed in the attempt to secure the cup, the Dominion today easily defeating the Challenger. Tonight the Americans are a sore crowd and are doing a lot of talking about the Dominion being a catamaran. The truth is that the Americans have been beaten at their own game, and it is even stated on good authority that Crane did some experimenting this spring with the catamaran type, but gave it up as a bad job. It is stated that the Americans will never challenge for the cup again. Time will tell. The race today bid fair to end in a drifting match, but there is no telling about Lake St. Louis. The wind seemed to come when it was most wanted. The racers lost little time in getting off. The start was from a point on the lake off Nun's Point, out to the windward to the buoy placed off the Chateauguay shore and thence to another buoy just off Upton's at Beaconsfield. Three points made it triangle. From the start at 12.50, in very light air that hardly ruffled the lake, the Challenger got away, and the Dominion seemed to lie like an oblong block in the stream. The Challenger led over the first three legs of the course. Turning into the wind on the second round, with a lead of a minute and a half. It was on the beat up against the wind to the Chateauguay buoy that the Dominion's advantage on that point of sailing came into play. The wind had freshened and when she came about after a long board, she made to port toward's Nun's Point. It was seen that she would gain the whole minute and a half and turn with a strong lead into the leg of the second round. She did it handsomely, turning the buoy more than half a minute ahead. From this time forward as long as the wind held, it seemed the Dominion must win, though none expected to see her do anything so good as she did yesterday. The rest of the race was uneventful. The elapse time of the yachts for the race by rounds is as follows:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.
Dominion	43.36	35.51	33.23
Challenger	47.06	37.21	40.30

Elapsed time of race: Dominion, 3.02.30; Challenger, 3.04.57. Dominion thus wins by two minutes and twenty-seven seconds.

CHESS.

COLOGNE, Aug. 17.—The seventeenth round of the international chess tournament was played today. Burn beat Janowski; Fritz lost to Heinrichsen; Schallopp and Gottschall drew; Albin lost to Tschigorin; Berger beat Charousek; Popiel beat Schiffers; Schlechter and Cohn drew, and Showalter defeated Steinitz.

MUST SUBMIT.

Insurgents Will Have to Recognize U. S. Authority.

Answer Sent to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt.

Surrender of Manila Announced, but No Statement as to the Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The two American commanders at Manila, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, united in a joint despatch which was received here late this afternoon, asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly the insurgents, now that the city was occupied by the Americans. After a conference at the White House, in which Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary Allen participated, instructions were sent to the two American commanders. The text of the request for instructions and of the answer was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions substantially as follows:

"The instructions are to enforce law and order, and to treat all law abiding citizens alike."

The instructions are practically the same as those sent last night to Gen. Lawton. The latter order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government. Doubtless the same rule is being applied to the insurgents under Aguinaldo, although it was not officially stated that such specific orders were sent. It is said the joint despatch from Dewey and Merritt did not in terms refer to Aguinaldo, nor did the instructions mention the insurgent leader by name. It is well understood, however, that the desire of the American commanders was to have instructions on the manner of dealing with the large and menacing forces of insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have surrounded Manila for many weeks, and who it is thought may demand or have demanded the right to occupy the city with the American forces. It had been thought in some quarters here that the showing heretofore made by the insurgents would lead to their receiving a certain amount of recognition in the way of joint action by the United States forces and those of the insurgents when the city was occupied. But the instructions sent tonight are based on occupation by the United States alone, and as a high adminstration official summed up the situation:

"There shall be no joint action except between Merritt and Dewey. They will maintain law and order and will treat insurgents and Spaniards alike, requiring all to observe peace and order."

Aside from this joint despatch, the only other word received from Manila during the day was a brief despatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the surrender of the city last Saturday.

A detailed despatch from Gen. Merritt was eagerly awaited throughout the day, as it was feared that the sharp engagement of the land forces during the storming of Manila had resulted in some casualties on our side. But no despatch came from Gen. Merritt up to the close of office hours tonight, except the one in which he joined with Admiral Dewey in asking for instructions.

Secretary Alger concluded from this despatch that the casualties could not have been very heavy, as he felt sure Gen. Merritt would promptly report any considerable loss. There was a bare possibility that a cipher despatch from Gen. Merritt had miscarried.

It was noted that neither the first despatch of Admiral Dewey nor the joint despatch of Dewey and Merritt made any reference whatever to the part which the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta took in removing Captain General Augustin from Manila to Hong Kong. From this the officials believe that the American commanders do not attach serious significance to the course of the German naval authorities. The incident continues to cause some irritation here, but it is practically certain that no official cognizance will be taken of it. A high official of the navy department said that at most the course of the German naval commander was one of bad taste. There is no disposition in any official quarter at present to carry the incident to the point of considering it a breach of neutrality, as has been suggested in some British newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—General Wheeler had a three-quarters of an hour conference with the president today. The president wanted to talk over the conditions in Cuba with him and this was what brought the general here. The president put numerous questions to the hero of the Santiago campaign and received only an account of his general experience in that campaign, but also his views on various issues incident to the adjustment of affairs on the island. One point that was uppermost was the possibility of a rupture with the Cuban insurgents. Gen. Wheeler's statements were very reassuring. "All the friction," he said, "between the Americans and Cubans will soon pass away, and there will be harmony and the best of feeling between them." He said there was a class of men in Cuba who had never been friendly to the Cubans, but, on the contrary, had been favorable to Spain, who likely would do all they could to keep up this misunderstanding, but he did not apprehend any dangerous results. Gen. Wheeler suggested the charges against the insurgents of taking articles in the field had extenuating circumstances and especially in view of the starving condition of many of them. Gen. Wheeler believed the Cubans in time, when freed from oppression and given a stable and humane government, would become law abiding and useful people.

The president is very solicitous about the health of the Montauk Point camp