THE SENTINEL

Toussaint L'Ouverture: The Liberator of Haiti.

I. A. Taylor, in "Temple Bar."

About the year 1743 there was born, in the island of Haiti, a black slave baby of royal African blood. It was this child who, in the last decade of his life, became successively general, commander-in-chief, and governor of the island, and who, finally, having incurred the jealousy of Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul, was thrown by him into the prison in which, by foul means, he met his death. It is a common habit with men, when the burden of responsibility grows too heavy to be borne with complacency, to shift it on to other shoulders, explaining that the part they play was not of their own seeking, but was thrust upon them by destiny or by that to which, if they are of a different turn of mind, they will give another name. And, whether or not such a disavowal of personal responsibility is wholly to be commended, there are cases in which it is impossible to deny it justification. For, if the generality of mankind have themselves to thank for the fate which overtakes them—if they have courted, or at least have gone to meet it half way—there are other men who have been tricked by their vocation before they were so much as conscious of its existence, and on whose unexpectant ears the call has fallen as they were following the plough, or sitting at the receipt of custom, or it may be burying their dead.

It was to this last class that Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Liberator of Haiti, belonged. To an altogether exceptional degree he was singled out for a destiny he had in no way invited, which he had neither anticipated nor coveted, until the day when he was to pass from ministering submissively to the will of others to become himself a ruler of men, the saviour and the idol of his people, and was to prove himself, according to the impartial testimony of the French agent, Roume, "a philosopher, a legislator, a general." Of the nature of his call he entertained no doubts. Not Joan of Arc herself was more convinced of its Divine origin. His own words - reported from memory—give an account of the matter. "At the beginning of the troubles of St. Domingo," he said, "I felt that I was destined to great things. When I received the Divine intimation I was fifty-four years of age. * * A necessity was laid upon me to commence my career. * * A secret voice said to me, 'Since the blacks are free they need a chief, and it is I who must be that chief, foretold by the Abbe Raynal.' * * France and the voice of God," he added, "have not deceived me."

France and God! To the end, bound, betrayed, forsaken, faith in the last never failed him. But his trust in France, cling to it as he might and did with a strange and passionate persistence, must have received many rude shocks. To the conviction, profound and intense, that he was the instrument and agent of the Divine will, was no doubt due part at least of his almost miraculous ascendency over the unruly elements he was set to govern; and to leave out of sight or to deny the factor of religious enthusiasm is to relinquish the only key to the enigma presented by his career. When the obedience of his people was rendered to Toussaint L'Ouverture, till lately a slave amongst his fellow slaves, their obedience was combined with something of the veneration due to the representative of a higher power; while on his part, when he preached pity and forgiveness, and enjoined upon a race thirsting for blood and for vengeance the duty of oblivion of past wrongs, he spoke with the authority of the accredited and conscious ambassador of heaven. "This is the path," he would tell his troops, unfolding to them his policy of conciliation and mercy, "which we must all follow to draw down upon us the blessing of the Lord." In their struggle for freedom they were fighting in a sacred cause, and, being the soldiers of Christ and of God, were soldiers whose hands must be pure from innocent blood. And for a time, till the mouth of the preacher was stopped and his voice silenced, the gospel he proclaimed compelled the obedience of the half civilized masses to whom it was addressed. * * *

In a dungeon at Joux, purposely selected, so it has been believed, in order that damp and cold might prove fatal to a man of his race and blood, Toussaint L'Ouverture dragged out nine months of captivity, denied so much as a hearing in his own defence; Bonaparte never looked upon the face of his victim. In the misery of that captivity he drew up, in his memoirs, couched as they were in language studiously temperate, a terrible indictment against France and the man who was her ruler. No injustice had been too great, no indignity too petty, to be put upon him. The means of defence, so far as it was possible, had been taken from him, his papers seized. "N'est de pas couper les jambes a quelqu'un, et lui ordonner de marcher?" he asked; "n'est-ce pas lui couper la langue et lui dire de parler?" And coming to lesser matters, the orders no doubt given by the First Consul and his ministers that the necessaries of life should be supplied to him—is his confidence irony or innocence?—had been unexecuted, and the cast off rags of soldiers had been sent him for clothing. * * In prison, old, fallen, defeated, far from home and country, Toussaint L'Ouverture was still too powerful to be allowed to live. So long as he drew breath the hopes of the deceived and desperate population of St. Domingo would centre upon him. Yet there are crimes which, none knew better than Napoleon, must be executed in the dark; to kill, publicly and openly, the negro liberator was a deed which he dared not do. And the iron constitution of the "vieux militaire" had resisted cold and grief and privation. The ordinary prison allowance of food had been diminished, but in vain. The faithful servant who had been his one companion had been removed, and still solitude had not killed him. It was then that the governor of the prison took two short holidays. During the first he confided the keys of the dungeon to his lieutenant, Captain Colomier. But Colomier was obtuse. He even bettered the condition of the unhappy captive by allowing him the coffee for which he craved. When the governor returned he found matters no further advanced than he had left them. Presently he took another journey. On this occasion Colomier was not entrusted with the keys of the dungeon. The prisoners, he was told, had need of nothing. By the time the governor returned, after four days' absence, of one prisoner, at least, the words were true. Toussaint L'Ouverture had need of nothing. He lay in his cell, dead from starvation.

THE EEL-SHAPED FRILLED SHARK.—When this remarkable shark was first discovered by Dr. Samuel Garman in 1884 among some fishes from the seas off Japan, it was at once recognized by him as a very ancient form of life which must have survived by taking refuge in the deep waters. The discovery thus led to a long and animated discussion as to its nearest extinct representatives; and so far as the teeth were concerned, nothing more similar could be found than the well known fossils from the carboniferous rocks named *Cladodus* and *Diplodus*. Shortly afterward three more specimens of the same strange animal were received by the British Museum from Japan, and these enabled Dr. Guenther to give some further account of its anatomy in his well known "Challenger" volume on deep sea fishes in 1887. * * * Until 1890, however, the genus was known only from the neighborhood of Japan, and in that year zoologists welcomed the interesting news of the discovery of a young specimen by the Prince of Monaco in the seas off Madeira. Finally, in 1896, came the new and comparatively gigantic individual now described by Professor Collett; and this is particularly interesting as having been obtained in a sea so far north as latitude 69° 45'. Fossil teeth, it may be added, proved that the shark lived in the Mediterranean area in Pliocene times, but hitherto it has not been found surviving in that region. The specimen of *Chlamydoselache* from northern Norway is much larger than any of those from Japan, being indeed nearly two metres (6½ feet) in length. But it is a very rare circumstance to be able to capture so large a fish at so great a depth; and as it scarcely differs from the Japanese specimen except in size, Professor Collett concludes that it is merely a more mature individual of the same species.—*Natural Science.*

CLONFERT CATHEDRAL.—Many years ago, when the cutting for the Grand Canal was being made, an ancient wooden causeway was discovered in the parish of Clonfert, not far from the cathedral. This wooden causeway, on being exposed to the air, crumbled into dust. There is a tradition in the district that a secret underground passage formerly existed connecting the cathedral with the ancient monastery, in a field adjoining. Scarcely any trace of this monastery remains. Recently the workmen engaged in the restoration of the cathedral came across a portion of the stone work of the window of the north transept. They also found embedded in the earth some fragments of the ancient monastery consisting of two portions of a beautiful fluted stone arch. These, with some very old tombstones, one with an English inscription dated 1698, one with a Latin inscription nearly as old, and another with an inscription in Irish very much older than either, have been placed in the vestibule of the cathedral. When the workmen were repairing the ancient sacristy they found what is believed to be the entrance to the secret underground passage referred to. Fearing that injury might be done to any carved stone work which might be found, the excavations have been discontinued for the present. The work of general restoration, however, progresses. It is being done in sections as money is subscribed. The channel is almost finished. 1,000*l.* would complete the work of the nave. In addition to subscriptions to the general fund, the rector of Clonfert, Cannon M'Larney, invites special contributions for the excavation work referred to. These excavations could be done by competent workmen under the direction of Mr. Fuller, the architect, under whose supervision the restoration of the cathedrial is being carried out.

WARTS.—Regarding these unsightly excrescences a Paris correspondent says: "It is now fairly established that the common wart can easily be removed by small doses of sulphate of magnesia taken internally. M. Colrat, of Lyons, states 'several children treated with three grain doses of Epsom salts morning and evening were promptly cured.' M. Aubert cites the case of a woman whose face was disfigured by warts, and who was cured in a month by one and a half drachm doses of magnesia taken daily. Another medical man reports a case of very large warts which disappeared in a fortnight from the daily administration of ten grains of the salts."—*Practical Druggists.*

GEO. EHRET'S LAGER BEER. NEW YORK.

J. RUPPERT'S BREWERY LAGER BIER

PETER DOELGER'S BREWERY LAGER BEER. NEW YORK

CLAUSEN & PRICE BREWING CO.,
NEW YORK BREWERY,
59th St and 11th Ave.,
NEW YORK.
XX, XXX Ales and Porter for City and Export use.

D. G. YUENGLING JR. BREWING CO.
EXTRA FINE LAGER BEER BREWERY
Cor. 128th St. and 10th Ave
NEW YORK

THE JACOB HOFFMANN BREWING CO
206, 208, 210, 212 E. 55th Street
NEW YORK.

M. N. NOLAN, Pres. and Treas.
M. SCHRODT, JOHN HOFFMAN, Mgrs.
A. KAMPFER, Secretary. JOSEPH A. SHEA Asst. Secy.
QUINN & NOLAN
Beveryck Brewing Co.
LAGER BEER BREWERY,
22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 North Ferry Street,
ALBANY, N. Y.

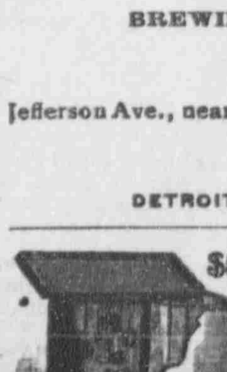
WILLIAM SIMON
PROPRIETOR
John Schusler's Brewing Co.,
BREWER & MALTSTER,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

ATLANTIC BREWERY.
RUBSAM & HORRMAN BREWING COMPANY.
Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

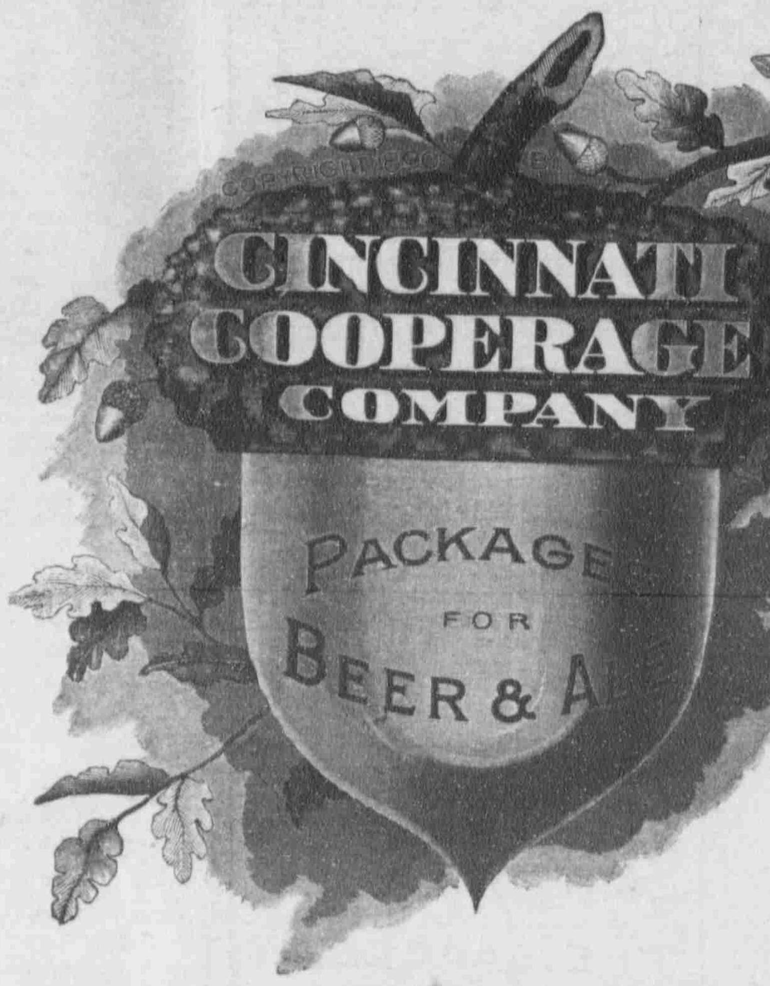
GEO. RINGLER & CO.,
LAGER BEER BREWERS
91st and 92d Streets between 2d and 3d Avenues,
NEW YORK.

N. SEITZ'S SON,
BROOKLYN CITY BREWERY
Established 1846.
258-264 MAUJER ST.,
BROOKLYN.

PH. KLING
BREWING CO.,
Jefferson Ave., near Belle Isle Bridge
DETROIT MICH


$5 to $15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATER and plating jewelry, watches tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale to agents $5. Write for circulars. H. E. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

TANNHAEUSER BEER.
UNQUESTIONABLY THE
FINEST LIGHT BEER EXTANT.
THE TANNHAEUSER BEER
is brewed from the Finest Pale Canada West Barley Malt and Saazer Hops, and especially recommended for its tonic and nutritive qualities.
The BERGNER & ENGEL BREWING COMPANY received Two Medals at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, and was awarded the Grand Prize at the Universal Exposition in Paris, 1878, highest award and Diploma of Honor, Brussels Exposition, 1888, Grand Prize and Grand Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1889, four awards at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, and Grand Prize at the International Exposition, Antwerp, 1894.
THE BERGNER & ENGEL BREWING CO.
PHILADELPHIA PA.



DAILY CAPACITY 6 000 PACKAGES

FOR HOTELS, CLUBS & FAMILY USE
IMPERIAL
Bradleston & Woerz
ALES, PORTER AND LAGER BEER
291 WEST 10TH ST. NEW YORK

BARTHOLOMAY LAGER BEER
OUR BRANDS IN KEGS & BOTTLES
BOHEMIAN, BAVARIAN, PALE & STOCK LAGER.
ROCHESTER, N.Y. U.S.A.
For Sale in bottles by
CHAS. L. BEATTY & CO
1211 Penna Ave. Washington

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N.
THE LEADING BREWERY IN THE WORLD.
Brewers of the Most Wholesome and Popular Beers.
The Original BUDWEISER
The MICHELOB
The MUENCHENER
The FAUST
The ANHEUSER
The PALE LAGER
SERVED ON ALL PULLMAN DINING AND BUFFET CARS.
SERVED ON ALL WAGNER DINING AND BUFFET CARS.
SERVED ON ALL OCEAN AND LAKE STEAMERS.
SERVED IN ALL FIRST-CLASS HOTELS.
SERVED IN THE BEST FAMILIES.
SERVED IN ALL FINE CLUBS.
The Two Greatest Tonics, "Malt Nutrine" and "Liquid Bread," are prepared by this Association.
Brewers of Faust and White Label
FINE BEERS EXCLUSIVELY
LOUIS ILLMER 'Phone 374 General Agent and Manager First and Virginia ave. sw.
Trade respectfully solicited
Washington, D.C.

REYMANN
BREWING CO.
BREWERS AND BOTTLERS
WHEELING W VA

J. D. PARSONS & SON

Contracting Engineers, Architects, Millwrights and Machinists
26th and Poplar Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Plans and Specifications furnished for our improved Gravity System for Breweries.
Builders of modern Machinery and Millwright work for Breweries, Malt and Elevator Houses.

ALLEY'S ALES
A L L L L E E Y' ALE Y' S S
EBLANA BREWERY.
BOSTON, MASS.

PETER BREIDT CITY BREWERY CO.
LAGER BEER BREWERY,
600-612 Pearl Street,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

JOSEPH HENSLER BREWING CO.
LAGER BEER BREWERY,
73 HAMBURG PLACE,
Newark, N. J.

LEMBECK & BETZ
STEAM ALE BREWERY,
164 to 186 Ninth Street, between Grove and Henderson Streets,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FRANK FEHR BREWING CO
CITY BREWERY,
Office: No. 436 E. Greene Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
F. F. X. L. and LAGER BEER
This Beer awarded first premium (Gold Medal) at Southern Exposition, Louisville, Ky., 1883 and 1884.

FRANK SENN. PH. ACKERMAN.
SENN & ACKERMAN
MAIN STREET BREWERY
1710 to 1720 W. Main St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE GEO. WIEDEMANN BREWING CO.,
Jefferson St.,
Newport, Ky

PABST BREWING COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WIS
PABST MILWAUKEE
The largest and most popular Brewery in the world Annual output over 1,000,000 bls. You can get it wherever you go by simply asking for "Pabst." Address all communications to
Pabst Brewing Co.,
703—705 North Capitol Street [Telephone 273.] WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCHLITZ BREWING COMPANY
MANUFACTURER OF MALT AND LAGER BEER.
MILWAUKEE WIS
Schlitz THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS
Eastern Depots:
S. C. Palmer, Washington, D. C.;
P. M. Ohmeis & Co., 146 & 148 Fulton st. New York;
H. L. Lemkuhl, 512 & 514 South Eutaw st. Baltimore

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO.
BREWERS AND EXPORTERS OF HIGH-GRADE BEERS ONLY.
MILWAUKEE WIS.

CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING COMPANY
BREWERS AND BOTTLERS
OF
FINEST QUALITY OF LAGER BEERS
Elm, Henry and Dunlap Streets,
CINCINNATI, O.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
Celebrated GOLDEN, STOCK, IMPERIAL CREAM & XXX ALES India Pale, Porter and Brown Stout Importer of Bass's Ales
Office: 84 Market Street, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
DEPOT: 147 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

GERHARD LANG,
BREWER
BUFFALO, N. Y