

POOR DOCUMENT

QUEEN

THE GAZETTE

VOL. II

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1898.

JAS. A. STEWART, Publisher.

NO. 16.

Watch this space next issue and see what J. E. GOWAN HAS TO SAY.

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THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR H. FREEDMAN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Fishermen Fear Hostile Cruisers.

St. John's Nfld., May 21.—A fleet of 15 American fishing vessels that have been seeking bait in the harbors on the southern coast of Newfoundland, has decided to abandon fishing on the Grand Banks through fear of Spanish cruisers. It will proceed around the west coast toward the Strait of Belle Isle where it cannot be interfered with because then it will be in British waters.

REPORT THAT MONTJOJO HAS BEEN KILLED BY MANILANS.

LONDON, May 10.—A special despatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that Admiral Montjojo, the commander of the Spanish fleet who escaped from Cavite by running along the shore to Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace of the latter place. It is added that the hospital of San Roque, filled with Spanish soldiers, was set on fire by shells from the Boston, and that Sisters of Charity were killed while removing the wounded.

Key West, May 13.—Caracas near Matanzas, has been bombarded by the American warships. They began shelling the place at daylight on the eleventh, the Spanish shore batteries were soon silenced and the town set on fire. The American warship Winslow was injured by a shell which disabled her steering gear and crippled her engine, also killing five men and wounding a number.

The dead are: Ensign Bagley, Fireman J. Dunfee, C. B. Meek, John Varner, and Cook Elijah B. Tunnell.

Borers, May 13.—Painters are getting from two to three dollars per day. Flour is on the raise eight dollars by the barrel.

MADRID, May 20, 4 a. m.—The report is confirmed that the Spanish fleet has arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Two United States warships which were there retired with all speed. The Queen Regent has called congratulations to Admiral Cervera.

LONDON, May 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The success of Admiral Cervera in avoiding the American fleets and keeping them on the alert excites much enthusiasm and causes the press to clamor for a prompt despatch of the reserve fleet to the front."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 12.—On orders of the day Mr. Charlton called attention of the government to the presence in Canada of Senator Polo, late Spanish ambassador at Washington, and members of the Spanish embassy. He thought there might be danger to our position as a neutral power being compromised if the Spanish diplomatists were carrying on operations on Canadian soil.

Premier Laurier said the attention of the government had been called to the presence of Polo. British soil had always been a haven for refugees under any circumstances and so long as the Spanish ambassador does not abuse hospitality the Canadian government did not conceive it was any way bound to take notice of his presence.

Mr. McCleary, Conservative member for Welland, Ont., called the attention of the House to the laxity of enforcement of the Canadian alien law along the border. While admitting that the general sentiment of this country was kindly at this time to the United States, he believed that there were many who would like to see the United States spanked a little in the beginning of this war, so outrageous had been their treatment of our working-people in that country.

The prime minister said that while we would be bound to be neutral he should like to believe that if there is a feeling at all it was a feeling of sympathy for those who are our neighbors and share the continent with us. It was an inopportune moment to choose a moment which trade within the British empire shall be placed on more favorable footing than that carried on with foreign countries.

Mr. Bain, Liberal, took straight ground against the resolution and moved an amendment "that this House will at all times favor every practicable means of developing imperial trade and expresses its satisfaction with the action already taken by the government in that direction."

After the discussion the debate and House adjourned until Friday.

The case of A. E. Killam's cows was

in the public accountants' committee. Mr. Killam to call attention to his responsibility to keep up the bridge.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The Postmaster General has had rather a hard time with his bill to reduce the postage on letters and to put a tax upon newspapers, although in the latter he had the hearty support of Mr. J. Ross Robertson; the enterprising and independent editor of the Toronto Telegram. The matter was discussed at some length on Friday and was again the subject of a warfare which commenced at half-past eight o'clock on Monday evening and was suspended at half-past three o'clock this morning. In regard to reducing the rate on letters there is an objection to it on the ground that it will take away \$500,000 of revenue and that the country cannot very well afford this; the deficit must be made up out of general revenue. Of course, everybody would be glad of a reduction of rate, but a saving, but the loss would have to be made up in another way. Incidentally many other matters were discussed, such as the reduction of the rate on drop letters and the fast delivery of letters which pay a special rate. The Postmaster General announced that he contemplated trying something of the kind in Toronto by a bicycle service. Then there was a great deal of opposition to the renewal of a postage tax on newspapers. Mr. Robertson supported this tax; but Mr. Ellis and Mr. Richardson, on the government side, while admitting that newspapers ought to contribute something for their carriage to the revenue maintained that as a matter of policy the Liberal administration should not impose a tax which would be levied on the people. Mr. Robertson, in the discussion, there was criticism kind in the attitude of the Postmaster General towards the opposition, and, no doubt, feeling against Mr. Mallock entered into the matter. Mr. Robertson, on the other hand, said that he and Sir Adolphe Caron entered into an arrangement with Sir Louis H. Davies, who was leading the House, that the bill would go through unopposed, except the last clause, at that progress might be made with still opportunity for discussion. When Mr. Clarke Walker found out such an arrangement had been made he condemned it and would not be bound by it. Then Mr. Fraser, of Charlottetown, called upon the House to pass a resolution that the bill should be referred to a committee to draw up a resolution, naming Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. W. Mallock, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir A. P. Caron and Hon. John Costigan.

Sir Charles scolded the resolution, observing that he was sure Sir Richard Cartwright interpreted the calling of the House. Mr. Gladstone was probably the most conspicuous man of this century. This House would join with the people of all countries and nations in expressing sorrow that Mr. Gladstone's long and useful life had been brought to a close.

The House then went into committee on the post office bill, which passed committee and stands for the third reading. The House went into committee of supply, taking up the public works in Ontario. At 10.30 the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Tom Nulty Hanged.

JOLIETTE, Que., May 20.—Tom Nulty, the young man who murdered his three sisters and young brother in October last, was hanged in the yard of the county jail here this morning. The drop fell at 9.01.

Hangman Radcliffe and his apparatus did the work well. Otherwise, however, the execution was a disgrace. So much so that Radcliffe lodged a formal complaint. The whole thing seemed like a circus. Some three hundred persons were officially admitted to the execution, and of course these appreciated the solemnity of the hour, but nearly a score and laughing, jeering men had secured means of access to the roofs of the jail and sheds, entirely losing sight of the solemnity of the occasion.

Nulty was stolid and apparently as unconcerned as when on trial. He walked up the high stairs to the scaffold unassisted and with a firm step.

Yesterday he wrote letters—by proxy, of course, Mr. Rivet, a young lawyer writing them for him. One of these was to his parents, in which he frankly owned up to the murder and asked their pardon. He said he was crazed with love for Miss L'Heureux, and did not see any other way of being able to marry and bring her home.

Nulty's father was at Rivard's hotel, the most unconcerned man in town, and would have witnessed the execution had he been permitted.

The remains were delivered to him at eleven o'clock.

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Yours truly,

MRS. ANNIE R. COBB, Seamo, Man.

A Bigamy Case.

A Sussex Globe despatch of the 19th says:

"Davin Anketelle, of Rothesay was arrested at Rothesay this afternoon by Constable William McLeod, on a charge of having married one Emilie Vincent in Scotland last, his first wife who is the informant, being still in the land of the living. He was taken before the stipendiary here this evening and remanded until the 26th inst. He was taken to Hampton by this evening's train. It is said the parties figured in the police court in St. John some time ago. J. M. McIntyre appeared for Mrs. Anketelle."

Both David J. Anketelle and his wife Annie Anketelle are well known in police circles here. Three or four years ago they lived together on Bridge street in Indiantown, and several times the woman had her husband arrested for assault. These assaults, he claimed, were committed on account of the way Mrs. Anketelle was spending her time with other men, and he was especially jealous of a man named Vanwart. The couple finally separated. Her present address is North street, where the police say she is living with a man who keeps a beer shop. Previous to this she lived with Lulu Hudson, who has a house on Water street.

Lingi as an Arctic Explorer.

Prince Lingi of Italy, is bent on making a trip to the North Pole, according to the New York Herald. King Humbert, though he hesitated at first, has at last given his sanction to his nephew's plans, and has even shown his practical interest in it by promising to contribute 500,000 lire towards the expenses of the expedition.

The Prince does not propose to follow in Nansen's footsteps. His plan is to go by sea as far as Franz Joseph's Land and to complete his journey by means of sledges and Eskimo canoes, known as Esykaks. Apparently he is the first to conceive the idea of arriving at the North Pole in this manner, but the arguments which he brings forward in favor of his plan shows that he is not acting rashly or without due forethought.

His plan then is to take with him about 20 of the most skilled Italian mountaineers, as well as several Eskimos and teams of dogs. When the party approaches dangerous ground, scouts will be sent ahead to reconnoiter; and thenceforth his journey will be made by means of relays. In other words the party will form into a sort of human ladder. Prince Lingi maintains that in this way not only is the risk of physical danger reduced to a minimum but the chance of reaching the Pole becomes greater. The immediate members of Prince Lingi's family, with the exception of his uncle King Humbert, are rather frightened at the thought of what the young man is about to undertake and they would not be sorry if some unexpected obstacle were to prevent him from carrying out his intentions. If his own income of 150,000 is not enough he will take from capital.

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