

The Union Advocate

Established 1867. Telephone 60. NEWCASTLE, N. B. TUESDAY, May 10, 1898.

Newcastle Societies

MEMBERS FOLLOW: NORTHUMBERLAND LODGE No. 17 A. F. & M. in the Lodge room on the evening of the second Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION No. 45 S. of T. in the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

COURT MILITARY No. 165 I. O. F. in their room, Masonic Hall, on the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE BOARD OF TRADE, first Monday of each month in the room over M. Bamford's store.

Derby. COURT HAPPY RETURN No. 150 L. O. F. in Foresters' Hall, Derby, on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

Editorial Notes. Keep off the grass on the Square.

The Queen's Birthday is approaching but the town will have no celebration. Let us begin and make preparations for a grand event, July 1.

It is with much pleasure we learn that the sidewalk from Malor Brothers to Thomas Russell's store will be widened and repaired.

Life and activity are once more to be seen along the Miramichi. The mills in operation and the appearance of steam and sailing vessels makes one think that the season of hustle and bustle has again arrived.

Any flagrant cases of cruelty to animals that the reader witnesses or is cognizant of, please inform the Advocate and legal steps will be taken without delay to prosecute the offenders.

The Board of Trade would be more effective in carrying out its object if one of the modern torpedoes should shake up and not kill the business men. The lack of interest that is shown by the members is shameful and inexcusable.

A fuller account of the C. M. B. A. dance, also gist of Judge Wedderburn's address, the Square Committee meeting, the Canadian Star Dramatic Company's concert and other news, owing to lack of space have been crowded out and will appear next week.

The gentleman appointed to keep the cows from usurping the streets is doing his work well. Once in a while, however, in spite of his indefatigable efforts the animals get out of their proper boundaries and are seen taking in the sights of the town.

If the boys and young men must loiter around the Post Office entrance and the different corners, the least courtesy they can pay to the ladies would be to forgo unseemly language and actions. The most noticeable nuisance is the expectorating of tobacco juice carelessly and without thought as the ladies pass by.

Why not have a town clock? Over the Post-Office building is a space especially designed for this much needed and important guide. With its aid some uniform standard of time might be had. The stores and mills would have something more tangible and sensible than the present mode of keeping and watching time. Let us have a town clock by all means.

The proposed bridge from this town to Nelson certainly strikes a popular chord wherever it is discussed which responds stronger and stronger each week. This wave of opinion when brought to a focus or concentrated into a powerful demand by the people in this vicinity, cannot fail before many years to have the desired effect and no doubt the government will grant sufficient money to erect the steel bridge.

Citizens interested in the appearance of our Square should assist in every way possible to help the Square Committee raise the funds required to beautify and make attractive this most public spot. The committee is arranging for a dance to be held May 23rd. If you do not believe in this pastime, the least you can do will be to purchase tickets and thus swell the finances which will be used to excellent advantage.

The sidewalks in the town are in a disgraceful and dangerous condition in many places and should either be reconstructed or thoroughly repaired. In many cases the planks have given out entirely, leaving deep holes into which the pedestrian frequently stumbles. This is particularly apparent in front of the school house on the Queen's Highway. It is urgent that means be provided to put them in respectable and safe condition at once.

The Newcastle Orange Band

has offered its services gratis and will play on the Square some of the pleasantest music during the Summer months, provided a hand-stand is constructed by the citizens. This is an offer that ought not to pass by unaccepted. It means an attraction which all the people will greatly appreciate. The business men should welcome it without a dissenting voice and the Square Committee, together with the assistance of the business men should see that this asked for structure is commenced at once.

As compared to many smaller towns in regard to lights, Newcastle is far behind. Considering the area and population, she should have electric lights and not be outdone by her sister towns, which are more progressive and modern. The lights should be arranged within reasonable distances of each other and not as at the present time—so far apart that midway between them is total darkness. It has been proved beyond a doubt that towns lighted by electricity have the advantage both as to price and general satisfaction over those which use gas. Newcastle is so situated as to easily secure the water power for running an electric plant and therefore should fall into line with the more advanced communities.

Voting Matter.

(Special Correspondence to the Advocate.) OTTAWA, May 9th, 1898.—Most of last week was spent in voting matter for public use throughout the country. The ministers, who were asked to supply, are usually requested to explain in detail how they expended similar votes last year, and how they expect to deal with the proposed vote. This is sometimes lively, and often repeats itself. Ministers who have a demeriting disposition, or have not treated opposition members with civility, or have mismanaged their department, or conducted business in a partisan manner, or have been severe in their use of the spoils system, are not easily allowed to escape the inquisition of the committee of supply.

There were many who speak as many times as they lie on each item, so that the ministers are entirely at the mercy of opposition critics. The way this works itself out was shown on Wednesday, when the postmaster-general labored from the evening until after sunrise on Thursday over the vote for the inland service in his department. Mr. Mulock went home to breakfast after all without securing his vote. The postmaster-general has dismissed 500 postmasters, and has often in the House refused information as to the reasons. The result is that in supply he has to answer not only all reasonable questions, but a great many others. On the other hand, ministers like Sir Richard Cartwright, who are believed to be more just and prudent, and who are not accused of refusing proper information, get their minutes laid down with ease and dispatch. Nearly a million dollars was placed at the disposal of the government last week.

THE PRESIDENT'S BILL.

The Government sometimes has to fight a bill through the house by slow stages and with difficulty. This was not the history of the plebiscite. Within some six hours after Mr. Fisher moved the second reading of the bill it had passed its critical stage, had been considered in committee and was ready for the third and last reading. The only criticism offered was for the purpose of making the bill useful. It was urged by Mr. Foster that the plebiscite should be introduced in a preliminary bill in case the majority of the vote was in the affirmative? This question was put to Sir Wilfrid by many members in many ways, but without much success. At one moment it appeared that the bill had given a narrow margin, when he said that the government will give effect to the plebiscite will. But when Mr. Foster asked whether this meant that in case a majority of the vote cast was "yes", a prohibition measure would be introduced, or in case declared that "it meant nothing of the kind." The premier went on to say that there would still remain to be considered the question of revenue, the question of federal jurisdiction and the question of compensation. When asked whether he would consider the verdict of a majority of the vote cast to be an extension of the will of the people, or would require a majority of the registered voters, or whether he would require a majority in each of the provinces, the first Minister declined to give information. Mr. Fisher stated that the plebiscite will cost \$200,000 to \$250,000. Of course it will cost the people interested in the campaign a great deal more, in work and money. It was urged that before all this cash and worry was expended some assurance ought to be given that the government would make use of the results. But the premier and the Minister of Agriculture did not look at it in that light and the future remains as Mark Twain would say "a dark and bloody mystery."

Dr. Montague wanted the bill changed so that no man would be allowed to vote more than once. As the bill stands thousands of voters in large centres like Montreal and Toronto will be allowed to vote in several constituencies. It is said that 2,000 property owners in Montreal alone, have votes in five ridings. Mr. Davin asked that the vote be taken on the municipal lists which would give woman ratemakers a chance. Mr. Mills of Annapolis pointed out that the inclusion of older among prohibited districts would cut down the 'yes' vote. The Minister of Agriculture explains that older on the ballot means hard cider, but Mr. Taylor, Mr. McCleary, Mr. Moore and other members contend that the bill does not say so and that the farmers will probably take the ballot at its word.

THE LADIES APPEAR.

When the discussion was going on one of the galleries was filled with W. C. T. U. ladies. They came to Ottawa bringing the world's petition for prohibition. As they could not go to Parliament with this prayer they instead a large party of them to meet them at the Dominion Methodist Church. This petition was draped about the interior, and covered a large part of

the wall, gallery rail and other available space.

Seven million signatures are represented by this enormous area of paper. The petition has been presented to Her Majesty at Windsor, and to members of the Imperial Ministry. It has been to Washington and was offered there to the President and Congress. No statement on either side of the water met the petition in more earnestly than the Premier of Canada did on Tuesday evening. Nor has any public man made an address in reply which conveyed less in the way of distinct assurance. Sir Wilfrid told the women that he was himself not yet converted to total abstinence though he was much impressed with the evils of intemperance. He also explained that he expected Quebec province to vote against prohibition. While he made no promise to the delegates he assured them of his best wishes. It should be said that Mrs. Rutherford presided with dignity and self-possession, and reached this country in excellent mood effective presentation speech.

A QUEER LETTER.

Mr. McDougall, of Cape Baston, and Senator Landry have brought to the attention of their respective Houses rather remarkable letters, written last November to the Cardinal secretary of the Vatican by Mr. Charles Russell, the Canadian government solicitor in London. Mr. Russell writes that he is a Roman Catholic, has several times been at Rome in connection with the Manitoba school question, but this time he seems to have written his case in a letter, a copy of which has reached this country. On Monday last formed Cardinal Rampoldi that he had come to Rome "at the urgent request of the Roman Catholic members of the government and parliament of Canada."

"We do not believe," says the Cardinal, "to sanction as perfect the concessions obtained, but that in his wisdom he will be pleased to regard them as the beginning of justice." One other interesting request is made by the Canadian solicitor. "My instructions," he says, "are to read to Your Eminence the desire I have already to express to you, that His Holiness will be pleased to receive me in person in Canada." Mr. Russell went on to explain how convenient it would be for the Vatican to have a representative always at Ottawa.

A SLOW LEAK.

The fast line steamships will not be ready when the contract time is up. The Minister of Trade and Commerce has given notice of a supplementary contract. The new bargain gives the contract to the May 1900 to get ready for the first sailing.

A MILITARY MATTER.

An interesting talk took place over a government resolution to increase the pay of the commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces from \$4,000 to \$6,000. Minister Borden stated that the pay of the Canadian Commander was less than that of the same officer in single Australian colonies with much smaller military forces. The pay is also less than that of a major general in England. The consequence is that some difficulty is found in securing for Canada the services of an efficient officer of the professional military rank. Sir Charles Tupper, who is also in charge of the program, took occasion to say that he hoped the increased pay would not start until General Gascoigne had departed. The opposition leader observed with energy that the general had a signal failure in the command and added that General Gascoigne's conduct in the Halifax case and the Straits matter had been a disgrace to the army. He was glad that the counts would soon be laid to rest. The premier and Mr. Borden protested against the reflections on an officer wearing the Queen's uniform, but Sir Charles declared that he had no respect for a cad even though he wears a military uniform. Sir Wilfrid appeared to be much shocked, which shows that he has forgotten the time when he and his followers were charging General Middleton with stealing furs.

THE DRUMMOND COUNTIES INVESTIGATION.

has proceeded a stage. It has been explained by Mr. Greenhalgh that he holds two-thirds of the \$400,000 in the railway. One half his holding cost him \$24,000. He paid that sum for \$80,000 of stock, and \$50,000 he got for nothing.

In the public accounts committee, Major Wedderburn, of Colonel Denville's regiment, and Mr. Barnes, for the rent of those arms for five years for the member for Kings, N. B., got \$200,000 mentioned in a previous letter. Mr. Barnes testified that the \$300 paid to Colonel Denville for his arms was paid by year. Wedderburn swore that he had paid the money to the arms dealer, but he considered himself entitled to a refund. When Colonel Denville's name was mentioned he was considering the question of ways and means for the Government's expedition, he offered to give the Colonel the money, if the latter could get it out of the government. Colonel Denville had the money yet, but Wedderburn expects to get it.

Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Island made an interesting speech last Monday in support of the claim of that province for better financial consideration. He argued from statistics that Prince Edward Island has received for railway subsidies and rail way construction only a quarter as much per head as the average in Canada, while the province itself has contributed for rail way purposes more than twice as much as any other province.

Mr. Mulock thinks that he will get the \$20,000 out of the newspaper program. Deputy Speaker Brodeur decided last week that it was parliamentary for one member to say of another that he had "constituted himself the gutter-snipe of the opposition." The members on the left pointed out that the new rule opened up a great wealth of abusive epithets of which the best was would be said. Mr. Fielding was the point and suggested that the chairman reverse his ruling, which he did. Mr. Brodeur intimated that he had French words for gutter-snipe and he did not support the fowl's name to be offensive to English ears.

PROTESTATION.

The members of the sewing circle connected with the Presbyterian church assembled yesterday afternoon at the Mans where Mrs. O. Nicholson read an appropriate address, at the conclusion of which she presented Mrs. Aiken with a chair and lamp in recognition of the thirtieth anniversary of her wedding.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure.

Latest War News.

(From the Advocate Bulletin.) LONDON, May 4.—The Western Telegraph says: "Neither President McKinley nor any one else has read a message from Commander Dewey."

Lisbon, May 4.—News has been received to the effect that the Spanish Cape Verde squadron has returned to join the Spanish fleet near Cadiz which is nearly ready for sea. It is added that the combined fleet of Spain will shortly start for American waters.

Kay West, May 4, 10.40 a. m.—This harbor is again quiet. Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet has sailed and the situation is one of renewed expectancy. There is a strong impression prevailing that the next war news from the fleet will tell of an important engagement of the same character as the Asiatic squadron Manila victory.

—Until then no interesting developments are expected except possibly the bringing in of a few prizes.

Cebu, May 4.—I have taken possession of naval station at Cavite on Philippine Islands; have destroyed the fortifications at the bay entrance, paralyzing garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron is the excellent health and spirits. Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy; 150 killed including the captain of the Reina Christina. Lam assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded; 250 sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

(Signed.) Dewey By direction of the President, Secretary Long sent the following cable dispatch to Commander Dewey: KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 4.—Tribune of a most serious nature is said to have been sent to British interests at Santiago de Cuba. Three British warships will be here shortly. The British Consul at Santiago de Cuba is said to have been attacked by a mob, to have killed a Spaniard and to have been imprisoned.

LONDON, May 4.—The Hong Kong cables are still interrupted.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A special to the World from London says: It is reported here that the Cape Verde squadron of the Spanish fleet has been sighted steaming slowly and shaping its course for the Canaries, but the report remains unconfirmed.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A Key West special dispatch unconfirmed says that the tug Cyden which left Key West Tuesday with the first expedition sent by the government to Cuba returned to-day with advice that she had effected two landings, one of the parties having a sharp encounter with the Spaniards. Cuban general Balmorero Acosta headed the divisions of the Spanish fleet, sixty wounded.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Captain White of the Allan Line Tuhuanian which arrived here yesterday from Glasgow via St. John's, Newfoundland, states that on Sunday when off the banks after sundown he sighted in the distance a warship which he believed to be the Spanish cruiser ahead followed by two boats, thought to be torpedo boats. Captain White signalled the vessels but they made no reply.

KINGSTON, May 5.—The British Consul at Santiago de Cuba called today that he was safe and the city was quiet. H. M. S. Alert sailed from this port for Santiago de Cuba this evening.

Kay West, May 5.—An associated press dispatch says: The big French liner Lafayette with a full complement of passengers and a general cargo left Coruna, Spain, and was captured off Havana shortly before sundown last night by a U. S. warship.

Kay West, May 5.—It is said that there is a serious international aspect to the capture of the Lafayette as she mounts guns of the same calibre as the Spanish vessels.

LONDON, May 5.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: Commander Dewey after crushing the Spanish fleet and disposing of Cavite, bombarded Manila which was on the verge of surrender.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Kingland Jam. special dispatch says four warships have been sighted off the coast of Cuba, supposed to be part of Sampson's fleet.

SINGAPORE, May 5.—Reliable information received here corroborating news of Dewey's movements at Manila and that he is now executing the duties of Governor-general there.

DEWEY GOVERNOR GENERAL OF MANILA. BOSTON, May 5.—The following telegram received by F. T. Viles of Boston, from a close officer of Dewey's: Dewey has taken the Alamo, which vessel has the detachment of the Electric Club last night.

"Singapore, May 5.—Reliable information received here corroborating news of Dewey's victory at Manila and he is now executing duties of governor-general there."

MUTINY REPORTED. KAY WEST, May 6.—There was a small mutiny, quickly suppressed, yesterday, among the fremen and cook passers on board the Alamo, which vessel has the detachment of West Point engineers on board, bound for Cuba.

These men on learning that the Alamo was to proceed to Cuba when the troops go there, refused to do duty under the circumstances, claiming the steamer is not sufficiently protected against the enemy. The mutiny threatened to result in a serious attack to the ship's movements, but the captain of Engineers in charge of the troops took the matter in hand, placed the mutineers under restraint, with a strong guard and the threatened trouble soon came to an end.

U. S. NAVY ATTACK THE CANARIES. LONDON, May 6.—A story is published here to the effect that the British Admiral has been advised by the Washington Naval strategy board to remove British subjects from the Canary Islands and it is added this accounts for the British second class cruiser Charlybia being ordered to Las Palmas, and leads to the conclusion that Rear-Admiral Sampson may attack the Canary Islands, which would either draw the Spanish fleet out of Cadiz, or give the United States a naval base from which to attack Spain.

A COMPACT ALIGNED BETWEEN U. S. AND ENGLAND. NEW YORK, May 6.—A special cable from the World says: The Daily Chronicle of London has published a special dispatch from London, which says that the United States and England and the Philippines are looked upon in the last

informed circles here as already haltingly.

"No other conference is considered necessary until the war has been brought to an end, either by force of events or by amicable negotiation on the part of Europe."

Austria is indicated as taking the initiative in mediation, but in diplomatic circles a conference of the powers is considered only practical solution of the problem which touches the mission of Europe in the Far East.

"I have reason to believe that England would only take part in such a conference with the United States by her side and the presentation on the part of government of the latter power would be shown to a choice of Paris as the place of meeting."

DEWEY'S LAST REPORT. WASHINGTON, May 7.—Commander Dewey's latest dispatch is as follows: WASHINGTON, May 7.—Dewey, Manila. The President in the name of the American people thank you and your officers and men for your splendid action in recognition he has appointed you acting admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to be conveyed to Congress.

(Signed.) Dewey. It has been decided to send a transport with troops and supplies to Commander Dewey at Manila. The City of Pekin will be used for this purpose and will be escorted by the cruiser Charleston.

NEW YORK, May 7.—6 a. m.—The "World" has the following copyright dispatch from Hong Kong: "I have just arrived here in the U. S. revenue cutter McCullough with report of the American triumph at Manila. The entire Spanish fleet of 11 vessels was destroyed, three hundred Spaniards were killed and four hundred wounded. The American loss was none killed, but six were slightly wounded. Not one of the American ships was injured."

WASHINGTON, May 7.—At 9.30 the navy department received the long expected telegram from Commander Dewey. It is dated Hong Kong and is in cypher consisting of only four or five lines. The navigation bureau is locked and experts are deciphering the cable which has been made public as soon as translated. The only open word is Manila.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—In brief Dewey states that he has silenced the batteries completely, but he cut the cable himself and he has the bay and everything else at his mercy. He has, however, been unable to take the town of Manila for the lack of men.

KAY WEST, Fla., May 8.—The last which accompanied the capture of his big steamers during the first days of the war has vanished now that the blockade is an established fact. The only ships worth taking are the Montenegro, near Havana on Friday, while bound from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of dried beef. Ensign Osborne and a prize crew brought her to the American harbor. She was among those made prisoners. Seaman Scott of Baltimore was "shanghaied" by the Spaniards' crew at Buenos Ayres, and he was glad to get back into American hands, even as a prisoner. He was in the confederate army during the civil war.

VICKSBURG AND MORRILL UNDER FIRE. KAY WEST, May 8.—Only poor marksman on the part of the Spanish gunners saved the Vicksburg and the Morrill from destruction of Havana last yesterday morning. For over half an hour they were under the fire of the guns of the Santa Clara water batteries, but both escaped without material injury, although shrapnel shells from 8 inch guns exploded all about them, and both now show the pitted scars of the Spanish bullets.

The wily Spaniards have arranged a trap to send a couple of our ships to the bottom. They baited it with a man would bait a rat trap. A small schooner was sent out from Havana harbor shortly before daylight yesterday morning to draw some of the Americans into the ambush. The ruse worked like a charm. The Vicksburg and the Morrill, in the heat of the chase and in their contempt for Spanish gunnery, walked right into the trap which had been set for them.

The Spaniards possessed their souls in patience but five minutes longer or even the bad gun practice would have saved our ships, and this morning two more of our vessels would lie at the bottom within two lengths of the wreck of the ill-starred Maine.

Friday evening the Vicksburg and the Morrill, cruising to the west of Morro Castle, were fired upon by the big guns of the Coljima batteries. Two shells were sent at the Vicksburg and the Morrill. Both fell short, and both vessels, without returning the fire, steamed out of range. It would have been folly to have done so, for the Vicksburg and the Morrill were thoroughly exposed to the eastward, hugging the shore, with the wind on her starboard quarter. About three miles east of the entrance of the harbor she was within a post's length of light had fringed the horizon, and she was not discovered until three miles off shore, when the Mayflower made her out and signalled the Vicksburg and Morrill. Captain Smith of the Morrill and Commander Lilly of the Vicksburg immediately clapped on all steam and started in pursuit.

The schooner immediately put about and ran for Morro Castle before the wind. On doing so, she would, according to the well conceived plot, lead the two American warships directly under the guns of the Santa Clara batteries. These works are a short mile west of Morro and are a part of the defence of the harbor. There are two batteries, one at the shore, which has been recently thrown up, of sand and mortar, with wide embrasures for eight inch guns, and the other on the rocky eminence which just out into the waters of the gulf at the point. The upper battery mounts modern ten and twelve inch Krupp guns behind a six foot stone parapet, in front of which are twenty feet of earthwork and a belt of railroad iron. This battery is considered the most formidable of Havana's defences except Morro Castle. It is masked and has not been absolutely located by the American warships. It is probably due to the fact that the Spaniards did not desire to expose its position that the Vicksburg and Morrill are now afloat. The Morrill and the Vicksburg were about five miles from the schooner when the chase began. They steamed after her at full speed, the Morrill leading within a mile and a half of the Santa Clara batteries. Commander Smith of the Vicksburg was the first to realize the danger

into which the reckless pursuit had led them. He concluded it was time to hand off, and sent a shot across the bow of the schooner. The Spanish skipper instantly brought his vessel about, but while she was still rolling on the trough of the sea, with her sails flapping on a night breeze, shrapnel shells came hurtling through the air from the water battery, a mile, and a half away. It passed over the Morrill between the pilot house and the smokestack, and exploded less than fifty feet on the port quarter. The small shot rattled against her side. It was a close call. Two more shells followed in quick succession, both shrapnel. One burst close under the starboard quarter, filling the engine room with smoke of the exploding shell, and the other like the first, passed over the Vicksburg just beyond. The Spanish gunners had the range, and their time fuses were accurately set.

The crews of both ships were at their guns. Lieut. Craig, who was in charge of the Vicksburg, fired a gun of the Morrill, asked for and obtained permission to return the fire. At the first shot the Vicksburg, which was in the wake of the Morrill, slightly inshore, steered off and none of the latter shots came within 100 yards, for as the Morrill stood off, a solid eight inch shot grazed her starboard quarter, and kicked up tons of water as it struck a wave 100 yards beyond. Captain Smith said afterwards that this was undoubtedly an eight inch armor piercing shell, and that it would have passed through the Morrill's hull had he not changed her course in the nick of time.

All the guns of the water battery were now at work, one of them cut the Jacob's Ladder of the Vicksburg, and another was other carried away a portion of the rigging. As the Morrill and the Vicksburg steamed away their aft guns were used, but only a few shots were fired. The Morrill's six inch gun was elevated for 4,000 yards and struck the earthwork repeatedly. The Vicksburg fired but three shots from her six pounder. The Spaniards continued to fire shot and shell for twenty minutes, but none of the latter shots came within 100 yards. Some of them were so wild that they aroused the American jacks "to jeers." The Spaniards only ceased firing when the Morrill and Vicksburg were completely out of range.

If all the Spanish gunners had been suffering from strabismus, their practice could not have been worse. But the officers of the Morrill and Vicksburg were not strabismic. They were men of the narrow escape of their vessels from destruction. They are firmly convinced that the pursuit of the schooner was a really planned trick which almost proved successful.

If any one of the shots had struck the skin of either vessel, it would have offered no more resistance than a piece of paper to a rifle ball.

The narrow escape of the first few shots is accounted for by the fact that the Spanish officers had ample time to make observations. The bearings of the two vessels were probably taken with a range finder at the Santa Clara battery, and this battery is probably connected by wire with Morro, they were enabled to take bearings from both points, and by laborious means they fixed the position of the vessels pretty accurately. With such opportunity for observation it would be no great trick for an American gunner to drop a shell down the smokestack of a vessel.

On May 8 a French schooner, the Frigate Debordieux, carrying twenty guns, all entered Havana harbor. She was stopped by the Morrill and two salutes were fired by the Annapolis before she showed any flag.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The house passed the senate bill authorizing the army to feed the Cubans and to arm the people on the island of Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A special cable dispatch to "World" from Hong Kong says: Despatches signed by Dewey have been sent to Washington recommending that surrender of Manila be demanded.

MANILA, May 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: Orders have been sent to Governor Harker at Augustus to resist to the death an attack on Manila.

Horse Race.

William Jardine and David Neima in keeping up the sporting propensities of the town, have arranged a side on their respective horses' speed. Yesterday morning both of their peacocks at the starting line in front of the Waverley Hotel, destined of setting a long disputed discussion as to the relative merits of the animals. The distance decided upon was as far as the Northwest bridge and return, a most shameful and outrageous distance for horses' race. A large crowd cheered and cheered on the animals after a record-breaking effort, David Neima, hair flying and minus his hat was seen coming down Pleasant Street with his horse under perfect control. The jumping a pole that was thoroughly enjoyed by the on-lookers. When he passed the tape, the enthusiasm of the spectators knew no bounds at the victory which Neima had so skillfully won and he was given an ovation.

The treatment of horses such as the two in the above race was brutal and entirely unbecoming. In turning the town's public way in such a reckless manner is dangerous to children and both gentlemen are to be severely censured for driving their horses at a distance of six miles at a racing pace, which is a violation of not only the town's law, but a breach of the laws of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A repetition of this kind of recklessness and thoughtlessness will be punished.

Postpaid.

The entertainment and picnic social to be given under the auspices of Newcastle Division No. 45, S. of T. has been postponed until Monday evening, May 30th.

A Dyspeptic?

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE IS THE RAINBOW OF PROMISE.

Emulsified—warty—glomy. No one can adequately describe the subject matter of the sufferer from Dyspepsia and Indigestion. South American Nerve is the greatest discovery in medical science for the cure of all chronic stomach troubles. It acts directly through the nerves—the seat of all diseases. Thousands testify of cures made. Relief from the first dose.

"It was a great sufferer from stomach troubles. The Vicksburg were about five miles from the schooner when the chase began. They steamed after her at full speed, the Morrill leading within a mile and a half of the Santa Clara batteries. Commander Smith of the Vicksburg was the first to realize the danger

What is The Latest?

You will find the latest and most stylish goods at our store. A full line of Ladies' low shoes, 7.5c up to \$2.75 per pair, neat, stylish and splendid values. Do not fail to have a look at our goods.

McMillan's SHOES STORE.

NEWCASTLE.

DIRECTORY OF DIVISIONS

Of Sons of Temperance in the Northern Counties of New Brunswick

Table with columns: NAME, No. of Lodges, Northumberland County, Division, and Date of Meeting.

Table with columns: NAME, No. of Lodges, Restigouche County, Division, and Date of Meeting.

Table with columns: NAME, No. of Lodges, Kent County, Division, and Date of Meeting.

J. R. WOODBURN, G. W. P., ST. JOHN, N. B. A. J. ARMSTRONG, Grand Scribe, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE PHARMACY.

OUR OWN PREPARATIONS.

If you want good health and long life try a bottle of our Camp Sarsaparilla with Iodides, A powerful purifier of the blood. We give you a large bottle of 20 oz, 100 full doses all for 75 cents.

Our Iron Blood Pills, If you want GOOD RED BLOOD try a box of our blood pills, only 25 cents.

Our Extract of Wild Strawberry Compound, A valuable remedy in all cases of summer complaint. Try it and be convinced.

H. D. PETERS.

SEED TIME.

When you need Garden, Field and Flower Seeds you can be supplied by Geo. Stables.

All kinds of Vegetable Seeds. Flower Seeds. Field Seeds. ALSO

Wall paper which he is selling at very low prices, all new designs. Calomine, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, Glue and anything you want for house cleaning.

Public Square, Newcastle.

NEW MILLINERY.

I am showing a beautiful assortment of TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED MILLINERY and MILLINERY NOVELTIES for ladies and misses, also just opened some fine values in ladies' DRESS SKIRTS in watered and plain Brilliantine, Navy and black serges and mixed cloths, wrappers and summer blouses in great variety, also white underwear. Coloured silk gloves, fancy capes, bows and ties, corsets, veils, belts, Tartan and Roman striped silk, black and colored silks, etc., etc.

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