THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLES.



In Greater New York--Some of the Peculiar Blunders Made in the Equipment of the Army-The Case of the Thirteenth Regiment --Other Notes Regarding the Movements of Troops.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Frw things there are to talk about these days except the progress of the war, or rather the unprecedented victory achieved by Commodore Dewey at Manila. The first news received on the day of battle seemed too good to be true, and was received with much about the same hopeful incredulity as was the announcement in Berlin that Napoleon had surrendered at Sedan. The cutting of the cable between Manila and Hong Kong and the consequent long delay before receiving any official news from Commodore Dewey did not tend to relieve public feeling, for as hours and days passed wearily the suspicion of some unknown mishap grew greater, and people's moods changed from joyousness over a great victory to longing expectancy. Every sort of rumor was current and some of the most extravagant ones that issued from a doublecolored yellow press almost ran riot. People knew not what to believe, for their feelings had been so experimented upon by the contradictory reports, that eventually even flaring bulletins had no attraction for them. At last came the joyful news that word nad heen received direct from Dewey. Then, when the full meaning of the ex tent of his victory was made known, there was such rejoicing as has not been seen here since the time of the civil war.

One of the things which was most striking in Commedore Dewey's despatch was its laconic simplicity. There are but few terser ones in history. Casar's com-ing, seeing and conquering were scarcely more explicit. Of course there was once a British general besieging Scinde, and after he had captured the place, his despatch to his superior officer consisted of one word "peccavi," which told all that was necessary; but, after these two samples, the pithy, precise statement of fact made by the commander of the Asiatic squadron should come next in the order of precedence for brevity, and first in the order for work thoroughly done without the loss of a man-a 'mir aculous state of affairs considering that on all hands it is acknowledged that the Spaniards fought nobly. Whether the ammunition of the Spaniards was what had been contracted for will now never be known; probably it was not. But there is no doubt but that they were caught when they least expected it. Their intention originally was to give battle to the Americans in Subig **place** where t hev աօտի Hav. have had all the advantages that nature gave in the shallowness of the water and artificial defence of better equipped fortifications. The idea of the head of the American fleet being able to pass Corregidor island on a bright moonlight night seems prepos terous, if it is remembered that the Gov ernor at Manila must have been perfectly aware of the movement of the American fleet from Hong Koug. He never dreamt, apparently, that Dewey was a man of so much activity or that he could move with so much celerity. He apparently thought he had a couple of days more before engaging the inva der. On the other hand, Dewey, with his limited coal supply, knew that the whole fortune of war depended upon a complete success in the first action, and that the only way to accomplish this was to make a dash for it, which he did. He was considerably handleapped by the accident to the Ruleigh's pumps and then he could not steam as fast as he liked, for the progress and time limit of a fleet must be guaged by the speed of the slowest vessel in company.

almost as effectually as the disaster to the magnificent Armada in Elizabeth's Everything and everybody, however,

is not so bound up in personal patriotiam as the public in Canada might be led to believe through the highly colored re-ports and exaggerated illustrations which appear in the daily press, and which must be a severe strain on even the fertile imagination of a New York space writer. The Thirteenth regiment has called down upon itself the maledictions of a lot of men who shout a good deal, and who in the meantime know very well that there is very little likelihood of being called on to serve at the front. The National Guard may be ordered about the country for the country's defence, but there is no reason in the world why they should enlist in the United States regular army any more than any other civilian. If one half of the Thirteenth refuse to enlist it is their own business, and no blame should be

knew of a victory that crippled Spain

time.

cast upon them. It is quite likely that men who had the courage to refuse to enlist in face of the taunts and slurs cast at them would be just as brave in the face of an enemy as some of the men who are attempting to make cheap heroes out of themselves by pretending to be real fire eating swash-bucklers whose ordinary diet consists of broiled Spaniard done rare, three times a day.

One of the strange things that is being brought to light shows how easily costly blunders may happen when an attempt is made to sudd nly mobilize large bodies of men without the preparation which only years of experience could give. At Chickamauga Park, where a summer sun is roasting the encamped soldiers, the men are well provided with blankets and heavy over-coats, which are just as useful as red flannel petticoats and seal skin sacques would be to the untutored piece of animated ebony that basques in the shades of equatorial Africa. They might just as well have sent a consignment of palm leaf fans to the Klondike as a Christmas present. On the other hand the men encamped at Peekskill have neither overcoat nor blanket, and the weather is delightfully cool and damp. Brave men with their teeth chattering from cold and their clothes sticking to them closer than a poor relation are not exhilarating objects to stir up patriotism, though as pneumonia producers they are distinct successes. This, how-ever, is only one of the instances where a slight error may cause endless trouble and a new supply of widows for a grateful and paternal country to shower pensions on.

Another blunder, the end of which has not been heard yet, has caused some trouble here in New York. The agent of the Champagnie General Trans-Atlantique has been obliged to cancel passages taken by people who were desirous of going abroad by that line, the excuse being that American men of war might stop other vessels flying the company's flag. There is no doubt that an investigation is being made at the present time by the Freich Government, the result of which will undcubtedly be that a large claim for damages will be against the United States. Damages, however, do not form the most serious trouble. The temper of France being mustered into the regular service. been used to hard work. He was born is somewhat rulled over the whole con- It is generally understood now that three in Cambridgeshire, England, and came duct of the United States in the matter of the Spanish war, and the good feeling has not been improved by the undisguised stand taken by Great Britain. Then, after all arrangements have been made through the authorities in Washington, the steamer Lafayette is captured and delayed through the egregious stupidity of somebody in the Naval Department. It is no wonder that the naval authorities in Washington should feel somewhat embarrassed. If their blunder does not give rise to some international complication they may consider themselves fortunate. The ultimate ownership of the Philli pines is causing much perturbation of spirit in the minds of the diplcmatists and in the columns of the papers which fondly imagine that hastily written leaders have some influence in mould ing the destiny of nations and making history for future generations. What the United States will do with the islands when she takes possession remains to be seen. It is not at all likely that the great powers in the East, with perhaps the exception of Great Britain, will have much to say in the matter. The attitude of the Salisbury Government in the present war is too plain to be misunderstood, and a despatch from Washington only shows the feeling among foreign diplomatists that almost anything would be preferable than to have the islands ceded to Great Britain. It can be stated on high diplomatic authority,' says the despatch, 'that rather than the Philippincs should become the possession of any other nation, provided they cannot be returned to Spain, Europe, as a whole, prefers that they shall remain the property of the United States Government. In view of the absolute neutrality observed by Great Britain, as stated in the Herald. diplomats here regard it as practicably impossible for the great powers to reach an agreement for the exertion of pressure on the Washington Government, as a result of which it will withdraw from the islands. Such being the case, Europe desires that the United States flag shall continue to wave over the land which Rear Admiral Dewey has conquered.'

expansion engines and a speed of 28 knots can be reached. The engines and boilers will be placed in separate compartments, thus minimizing the danger of destruction from a single shot.

President Palma for days had been anxiously awaiting the arrival here of General Nunez, of the Cuban army. Nuncz arrived in New York on Tuesday, and was immediately closeted with President Palma. He had succeeded in landing a party in Cuba and opening up communication. This landing was made after conferences between General Nunez. General Miles and Senor Quessda, the Cuban delegate, about two weeks ago, and was for the purpose of opening up communication with Generals Garcia and Gomez. The results of his trip are guarded with much cars by the Cuban officia's here, who deem it inexpedient to discuss what General Nunez did. It is said, however, that his party found no difficulty in establishing communication with the Cuban commanders in the field. It is understood that General Nunez will continue organizing parties of Cubans to go to the front, and will have command of the United Cubans other than those already in the field under Garcia and Gomez

The movement of provisions and ammunition is going on with great regularity from Tampa. On Tuesday the Mallory line steamer Gussie sailed for Cuba, loaded with arms and ammunition. She had also on board a company of 100 United States troops to look after the cargo, and, if uecessary, accompany it into the interior until it was placed in the bands of the insurgent generals. The expedition was in charge of Capt. W. H. Dorst, General Miles' side-decamp. who had just returned from Cuba. The Gussie had on board between six and seven thousand Springfield rifles, about 200 000 rounds of ammunition, and several hundred boxes of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hard tack. The ntmost secrecy was maintained regarding the point of landing, but, in view of Capt. Dorst's recent landing near Havana, where he communicated with the insurgent leader Geni. Delgado, it is believed that the expedition will be headed for a point not far from Havana. The Gussie had mounted on her forward deck to day a one pounder rapid fire gun.

Large amounts of powder and proectiles for the blockading squadron have been constantly arriving at Tampa. On Picnic I-land there are twelve cars load ed with dynamite, torpedoes, powder and other munitions which will soon be sent to Key West, and as many more cars are on the wharf tracks. An extra heavy guard has been placed around the cars. Hundreds of carpenters are at work to day fitting up the big transports.

The engineer corps have been drilled to use the big canvas pontoons which are a part of their equipment. In the capacious hold of the Alamo are stored enough of those pontoons to form a bridge several hundred feet in length. They will be carried with the expedition.

Much discussion has been indulged in as to the destination of the various organizations of State troops which are

IS ONE THAT WILL PROMPTLY AND EFFECTIVELY CURE.

A CHEAP MEDICINE

MR. JOHN HITCH, OF RIDGETOWN, TELLS HOW HE HAD SPENT DOLLAR UPON DOL-LAR IN VAIN BEFORE FINDING THE MEDICINE THAT CURED HIM.

From the Standard, Ridgetown.

People who read from week to week of the marvellous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills little think that right in their midst exist many who have been relieved from pain and suffering by the use of these wonder ful little pills after having suffered untold agonies for months. Mr. John Hitch, a man well and favor

ably known throughout the county, was ever ready when opportunity offered to speak a word in praise of these pills, and was never tired of recommending and was never tired of recommending them to his friends. A representative of the Standard, anxious to know of the cause of Mr. Hitch's recommendation, called upon him at his home recently and upon telling that gentleman the object of his visit Mr. Hitch consented to an interview. The story in his own works is as follows :- "In the winter of 1891 I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe, from which I was confined to the house for some time. This was followed by severe pains and swellings of my lower limbs. I consulted a physician and he told me it was acute rheumatism. I continued under his care for about two months. I was unable to stand alone, but sometimes when I got started I was able to make a few steps unaided. The trouble was principally in my feet and clung to me all aummer ong. I tried almost everything that riends suggested, hoping to gain relief, but neither medicine taken inwardly nor liniments applied externally gave me any relief. The pain was very great, and I was only too ready to try anything suggested. I spent dollars it cost me five dollars, and having about that time read in the newspapers of the work accomplished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I concluded it was certainly worth the experiment, and accordingly purchased a box from a local druggist and commenced their use, discontinuing the doctor's medicine. This was in June or July, 1892. After I had taken the first box of the pills I could feel some change and after taking seven boxes f noticed a great improvement. I continued taking them until I had used thirteen boxes when I must say I felt as well as I ever did in my life. Some of my custemers who came into my yard would ask me what I was doing that I was looking so well (knowing the sick spell I had undergone) and I would al-ways tell them that Dr. Williams' Pink l'illa had wrought the change. They are the cheapest medicine I ever bought." said Mr. Hitch, "and if I had what I spent in other medicines I could sit at ease this winter. During the inter view Mrs. Hitch was an occupant of the room and she heartily concurred



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mm

MR. PATRICK McGOVERN wishes all of his old friends from St. Anthony St. Ann's and St. Gabriel parishes to give him a call, now that the a partner in the firm of Alphonse Valiquette & Co., the

GREAT AU BON MARCHE 1883 and 1885 NOTRE DAME STREET.

shippers today, and sales of finest cream- | clover comb. 11c to 12+; dark, Scholmer white strained, 6c to 7c, and dark, ante ery were made at 16;c to 17c, and good to choice, at 16c to 164c. A fair local

trade was also reported and sales of Townships dairy were effected at 16c, and western rolls at 134c to 14c. The receipts today were 1545 packages.

5c. The demand for maple product in small lots is fair, and values rule andy. Syrup in wood selling at 41c to he per lb, and in tins at 45c to 50c, as to size. lugar moves freely at 65 to 51 per li

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS'

Write for Weldon's Catalogue of Lashio

ADVERTISEMENT.

But he followed the example of the intrepid Farragut, with whom he served at Mobile, threw caution to the winds, recovered torpedo boats and submarine mines and sailed deliberately into what might have been the jaws of death had he had other opponents to deal with. His daring venture was crowned with the most decisive naval victory of ancient or modern times.

The excitement and enthusiasm was indescribable and the streets in front of the newspaper offices where bulletins were posted were impassable. The cut ting of the Manila cable left only one course open, and that was to wait for the arrival of Dewey's despatch boat. the McCulloch, at Hong Kong. Thirty five minutes , fter her arrival at the Chinese port the first news was received in New York. It had come by the fol lowing intricate cable and land route: From Hong Kong to Saigon, to Singapore to Penang, to Madras, to Bombay, to Aden to Alexandria, to Malta, to Gibraltar, to Lisbon, to Land's End, to London, to Waterville, to Canso, to New York And in another few moments the world

iver IIIs Like billousness, dyspepsia, headache, consti-

pation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

oods saally and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mase. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

As was to be expected American ingenuity, nearly always equal to the emergency, has developed new and dreadful engines of slaughter under the pressure of present necessity. A new type of craft which will probably be used as convoys to torpedo boats, or rather as destroyers of torpedo boat destroyers, has been evolved and adopted by the United States Government. These boats will be constructed of light steel and have a displacement of about four hundred tone. They will be cap-able of developing 11,000 indicated orre-power provided by two quadruple

points will receive the greater number to this country 27 years ago. Before of troops. The animating purpose of the locating in Ridgetown he conducted a War Department in making the assign- | brick and tile yard at Longwood's Road, ments was to divide the volunteer forces Middlesex County. He has been carryin such a way as to be available for three | ing on a successful business in Ridgedistinct purposes. The first regiments | town for the past ten years. raised in each State mustered in and found ready for service are to be sent to to the root of the disease. They renew Chickamauga, to be "licked into shape." and thence sent to Tampa and other the nerves, thus driving disease from the gulf ports, including Mobile, New Or system. Avoid imitations by insisting leans and Galveston, preparatory to em-barking for Cuba. The second division barking f. r Cuba. The second division of regiments go to Washington, where they are to form a grand reserve, ready Pale People." It your dealer does not to reinforce the Cuban army at any moment, to man the coast defences, or for other purposes. The third division is to remain for the present in the States in which the organizations are mustered, subject to call for duty in the Phillipines or for general reserve purposes. Possi bly they may never be called upon to leave their native States.

PATENT REPORT.

Mesers. Marion & Marion, patent solicitors and experts, New York Life Build-ing, Montreal, report the following United States and British patents recently grapted to their clients :

AMERICAN PATENTS.

No. 600,130, Themas R. Woodard, cloth measuring machine. No. 601,791, John Flood and Thomas Kipling, acceptene gas generator. No. 602 187, Thomas Renwick, game apparatus.

No. 602,484, E. B. Stevenson, clothes tonge.

No. 602 905, J. E. Kennedy, improvements in shore.

DRITISH PATENTS.

No. 17 022, William J. Curry, music turner. No. 19550, J. E. Kennedy, improva-

ment in turnts. No. 21 917, J. W. Poole, cork pullers

and label destroyers. No. 14172, Jean Seguy, steam boiler.

No. 26 753, Oscar Legros, fare box. No. 29,920, Marguerite Drolet, pile fabric.

Chauncey Osborne and his brother John, aged residents of Nunda, Livingstone county, are happy in the owner ship of a sweet toned viclin made by Gaylord Duffle in Italy in 1527. It has been in the presention of their family for 140 years.



for an an

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going and built up the blood, and strengthen that every box you purchase is enclosed keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, Brockville, Ont.

SMILES.

No Need .- She-What woman demands in this age is treedom of thought.

He-The idea! I never saw a woman yet who had any trouble in freeing her mind.

"HAVE you a healthy climate out here, Mr. Larriat ?"

"Healthy? No man has ever died a natural death since I've been here, an' that's nigh on thirty years."-Detroit Free Press. A Freak of Nature.-De Jones-My new baby is tongue tied. Would you

have it cut?

De Smith-Girlor boy? De Jones-Girl.

De Smith-No. Providence knows

best about such things.

A Sort of Dentist.-Tramp-I called to see, lady, it I could do sum work for Kind Lady-What can you do? Tram -- I'm a sort of dentist, mum, I want ter advertise; so, I'll put a set of teeth into good pie for n., this,

IN NARKOW QUARTERS - Reggy - Aw, Miss Gwace; you ah always in my mind, doncher know.

MESS GRACE-Goodness! That is worse than living in a flat.-Lordon Tit Bits,

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Liverpool public cable noted a decline of 6d, white now being quoted at 41s 6d, and colored at 48s 6d. Locally the market was quiet and without any new feature. The tone is steady, and prices unchanged, at 8c to Slc.

There is an easy leeling in the butter market, and, as the prospects are for large receipts of American creamery in the near future, lower prices are anticicipated. There was some demand from

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LISTOWEL, Ont., May 12-The first cheese fair of the season was held here to day. Sampson Bonnett, of Newry factory, was elected President for 1898. Five factories boarded 700 cheese. No fodder cheese made in this district this spring. The factories continued making butter, and many of them only started making cheese this week. Two or three

lots of cheese were sold at Sc and S 1 16c. Next fair Thursday, May 26. KINGSTON, Ont., May 12-The first meeting of the seas in of the Kingston Cheese Board was held to day. The off-rings were 42 boxes white and 155 colored; 7 ic was bid for selections, but no sales. It is said that after the board

some transactions took place at 71c.

CHE-TERVILLE Ont., May 12 .- At a meeting of the Cheese Board held here this evening 265 bears of cheese were offered, 46 of which were white and the balance colored; 81c was offered for colored, and 92 boxes sold; S 11Gc offered for white, and 22 sold.

BROCKVILLE Ont., May 12 .- The Brockville Cheese Board opened its season tcday and there was some lively buying all round. The offerings were 1,418 colored and 392 white, which will

represent the make up to the 15th of the month. The opening bid was So for white and S116s for colored, but the factory men would not accept these figures and another sixteenth was tack ed on, making it 81-163 for white and

Sle for colored. All the white were sold on the board and 1 106 colored, and the balance of 312 accepted the board price atter adjournment. At these fig ures factorymen bave done pretty well for their early May make, and if they

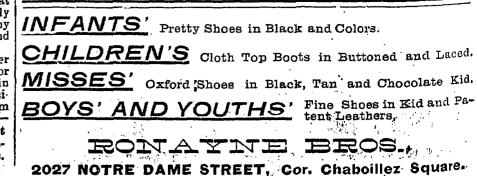
are wise they will accept the ruling at future sessions as they did to day.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

A fairly active trade continues to be done in eggs, there being a good demand for small lots, and prices are unchanged

nt 9c to 10c per di zen, as to quantity. The receipts to day were 1,421 cuses. The demand for beans continues good, and as the offerings are not large, prices rule firm at the recent advance. Sales

of primes were made at \$1, and choice hand picked at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per bushel. There is little doing in honey, and prices are unchanged. We quote: White St. Catherine & Mountain Sts



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