POOR DOCUMENT

R T Babbit

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

VOL. II. Published Every Wednesday Morning. GAGETOWN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1898. JAS. A. STEWART, Publisher. NO. 13.

Watch this space next issue and see what

J. E. COWAN

HAS TO SAY.

99 Main St., St. John.

VALUE OF AN EDUCATION.

The measure of the value of any education is what can be done with it. Without education there is almost absolutely no hope of attainment to any great measure of usefulness or success in the world, and that education will be found to be the most valuable as the means of success in life, that leads out in the direction of the world's greatest and vital activities—the pursuits of a business career.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ADDRESS:
The Currie Business University,
Cor. Charlotte and Princess Sts.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
P. O. Box 50.

D. BOYANER, OPTICIAN,

Eyes Tested and Suitable Spectacles Adjusted.

Glasses can be always duplicated or exchanged by mail, as the vision of every purchaser is registered.

545 MAIN STREET, NORTH END, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

HOTELS.

Hotel Dingee,
MAIN STREET, GAGETOWN, N. B.

The above Hotel is located in close proximity to all public buildings and principal places of business. It is within five minutes walk from the steam boat landing and post office. Spacious Sample Rooms on the premises. Permanent and transcient guests accommodated at reasonable rates. Livery and Boarding Stable in connection. Passengers conveyed to all points in charge of competent drivers.
TERMS MODERATE.

WM. B. DINGEE, - Proprietor

CAFE ROYAL,
Bank of Montreal Building.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
DINNER A SPECIALTY.
TERMS MODERATE.

56 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.
WM. CLARK, Prop.

Victoria Hotel,
81 to 87 King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Electric Passenger Elevator and all Modern Improvements

W. D. McCormack, - Proprietor

Queen Hotel,
FREDERICTON, - N. B.
J. A. EDWARDS, Prop.

First Class Livery
IN CONNECTION.

RE-FITTED. - RE-FURNISHED.

Queen Hotel,
111 and 113 Princess Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

WM. AGATE, - - - PROPRIETOR.
Centrally Situated.
Electric Cars Pass the Door.
Rates $1.50 and $2.00 Per Day.
Special Rates by the Week.

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

OATS!

150 bushels of White Oats.
50 bushels of Seed Buckwheat.
FOR SALE.
NORVAL H. OTTY,
Tullamore, Gagetown, Q. Co., Mar. 29th.

FIRST NAVAL BATTLE.

Defeat of the Spanish Forces off Manila.

(From Our Boston Correspondent.)

SPANISH SHIPS SO FAR TAKEN.

No. 1. Steamer Buena Ventura, 1741, tons, by the Nashville.

No. 2. Steamer Pedro, 2872 tons, by the New York.

No. 3. Fishing Schooner Perdito, by the Ericsson. (Released.)

No. 4. Schooner Malhilde, by the Porter.

No. 5. Steamer Mignel Jover, 3591 tons, by the Helena.

No. 6. Catalina, 4796 tons, by the Detroit.

No. 7. Steamer Saturnina, 2808 tons, by the Winona.

No. 8. Schooner Candidia, by the Wilmington.

No. 9. Schooner Sophia, by the Porter.

Ships that were between ports when war was commenced for it was not really declared till today, April 25th.

MADRID, April 23., 10 a. m.—The capture of the Buena Ventura has aroused the greatest indignation, it being claimed that hostilities are not yet supposed to have commenced.

The newspapers of this city characterize the seizure of the vessel as an act of piracy and as being a defiance of international law characteristic to Yankees.

The Yanks did a great thing to commerate the first shot—a vessel that had left her port before war was declared, loaded with lumber—her crew 20 men—Captain and wife, with the little dog. (Quite a prize).

The are all wondering how long it will be before the Stars and Stripes float over Morro Castle.

The little King of Spain is an unlucky thirteen, but what about the Queen Regent?

VENTURA'S OWNERS PROTEST.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Larrinaga & Co., the owners of the Spanish Steamer Buena Ventura, captured yesterday off Key West by the United States cruiser Nashville have issued a signed protest against her capture. They claim that the seizure was illegal and that the cargo belongs to British merchants and was insured in Great Britain. They add that the steamer left Ship Island on April 14th., and her captain was not aware of the outbreak of war.

Finally, the owners of the Buena Ventura claim the capture was illegal as there has been no formal declaration of war, and the ultimatum of President McKinley to Spain had not expired when the steamer was seized.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Some members of the diplomatic corps say they believe the vessel will be promptly released by this government in view of the priority of the act to the actual notification which they hold should on general principles have been given.

MADRID, April 25.—The following decree was gazetted yesterday:

Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States and, the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation came from our adversaries, and it is they who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conduct. The royal decree then says that Spain maintains her right to have recourse to privateering and announces that for the present only anxiliary cruisers will be fitted out. All treaties with the United States are annulled. Thirty days are given to United States to leave Spanish ports and the rules Spain will observe during the war are outlined in five clauses covering neutral flags and goods, contraband of war, what will be considered a blockade, the right of search and what constitutes contraband of war. Saying that foreign privateers will be regarded as pirates; we have observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. Spain proposes to observe and orders to be observed, the following regulations of maritime law:

1. Neutral flags cover the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war.

2. Neutral merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag.

3. A blockade, to be obligatory, must be effective, viz.: it must be maintained with sufficient force to prevent access to the enemy's littoral.

4. The Spanish Government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing with the vessels of the mercantile marine, a force of anxiliary cruisers which will cooperate with the navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control—to be regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law, are captains, masters, officers and two-thirds of the crew of vessels which, not being Americans, shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque issued by the United States.

On board the flagship New York, off Havana, April 28, 1 a. m., via Key West, April 29.—The bombardment of the Matanzas batteries is now a matter of history. The flagship has returned to her station off El Morro. As already briefly stated in these despatches, the bombardment accomplished its purpose in full, and that without any loss of life on the American side.

It is believed the Spaniards must have sustained some loss of life, in addition to having their nearly completed earthworks and fortifications torn up by the explosion of shells. The capture of the city was not at all contemplated, the object being to stop the erection of the batteries.

This engagement, the first in which the United States has participated for about thirty years, occurred quite unexpectedly. The New York was lying about twenty miles east of Havana at half past ten yesterday morning, when Rear Admiral Sampson decided to steam to Matanzas.

At the entrance of the harbor the monitor Puritan and the cruiser Cincinnati met the flagship. A stiff wind was blowing and the waves poured over the bow and stern of the monitor. At slow speed the flagship proceeded toward the harbor, the Puritan following half a mile astern and the Cincinnati about two miles to the westward.

Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain M. Chadwick stood on the high bridge, carefully surveying forts which had had the temerity to fire on the United States torpedo boat Foote. When about three miles from Punta Corda, the extreme point of the western arm of the harbor, a long yellow streak was seen on shore. It looked like a newly erected earthwork. Closer inspection revealed a number of men clustered around the shore. Still the New York steamed slowly ahead until it was ascertained without any doubt that the Spanish troops were busy in erecting what seemed to be a sand battery and had already gotton several guns in position.

Rear Admiral Sampson decided that this was detrimental to a pacific blockade.

"General quarters," was sounded. The men rushed to their guns. When the New York was about 4000 yards from Punta Cordo her helm was put to starboard and "commence firing" the bugler blew. Naval Cadet Boone, in charge of "Waist," the 8 inch gun amidship on the port side, had the honor of firing the first shot. The flagship shook from stem to stern as the projectile aimed by the United States at the shore of Cuba flew from the muzzle of the big gun. This was at 12.56 p. m.

Fully fifty pairs of glasses were levelled from the flagship at the shore. It seemed minutes before the yellow smoke cleared away, but in reality it was less than five seconds. Then a little cloud of dust was seen to rise at the right of the earthworks. For the first attempt at 4,000 yards it was by no means a bad shot. With a deafening roar, the 8-inch gun in the forward turret let fly its iron missile. It landed high. The after turret came next with the same sized projectile. A shout of delight went up from the flagship as a dense cloud rose slowly from the very centre of the earthworks, showing how true had been the aim. Then from the entire portside a fearful fusilade was poured on the shore, the four turret guns firing almost simultaneously, and the four-inch guns adding their smaller hail. When the smoke blew away Punta Corda was dotted with dust clouds that looked like miniature geysers springing from the earth. Each showed where a shot had struck. At this stage the guns in the Quintas da Recreo battery were observed to be firing on the flagship. This fort is on the eastward arm of the harbor, 7,000 yards from where the flagship was lying. It is provided with four 8-inch guns. The flagship's fire was at once directed upon it. Up to this period the New York had been in the firing alone. Capt. Harrington of the Puritan and Capt. Chester on the Cincinnati had drawn up and were vigorously signalling for permission to fire. When this was reported to Rear Admiral Sampson he said: "All right; tell them to go ahead."

So while the New York was commencing fire on Quintas Da Recrea, the Puritan took a position to the eastward and opened on the same point. The Cincinnati went to the westward and pounded a rapid fire broadside into the earthworks on Punta Corda. Occasionally shots from Quintas Da Recree could be seen coming in the direction of the New York. All fell very short and at no time threathened the ship. Only about ten shots are believed to have been fired from this battery during the whole engagement. It is possible that its guns may have been disabled as two ten-inch shells were distinctly seen to land in the fort. For about five minutes Quintas Da Recreo got the full benefit of the port broadside of the New York and Puritan. Leaving Quinta Da Recreo to the Puritan which was still banging away; Captain Chadwick put his helm to the starboard until the port battery once more bore on the Punta Corda earthworks. Another shell came from shore whizzing along over the flagship.

"Too high, but a better shot than I thought they could make," said an officer. Then the Cincinnati and the New York poured shot into the yellow earthworks and the surrounding land until the smoke hid everything from view.

What become of the soldiers seen on Punta Corda is not known. Some declare they saw them running to the brow of the hill, where the field battery was stationed. But this, as well as the estimate of the enemy's number, which ranged from 400 to 4000 was purely supposition, distance and smoke preventing accurate knowledge

MADRID, May 1, 6.20 p. m.—Advices from Manila say that the American squadron, under Commodore Dewey, appeared off the Bay of Manilla at 5 o'clock this morning, and opened a strong cannodade against the Spanish squadron and forts protecting the harbor.

The Spanish second class cruiser Don Juan de Austria was severely damaged and her commander killed. Another Spanish vessel was burned. The American squadron retired, having also sustained severe damage.

A second naval engagement followed, in which the American squadron again suffered considerable loss, and the Spanish warships Mindano and Ulloa were slightly damaged.

LISBON, May 1.—It is reported here that the American squadron at the Philippines was defeated and lost five ships. The report is as yet unconfirmed. It originated in a telegram received by the agent of the Compania Trans-Atlantica.

MADRID, May 1, 11.30 p. m.—The town is greatly excited by the serious news from the Philippines, and there is an immense gathering in the Calle De Sivela. The civil guards on horseback were called out to preserve order, and all precautions have been taken. There is much muttering, but up to the present nothing more serious has occurred.

MADRID, May 1, 8 p. m.—The following is the text of the official despatch from the governor general of the Philippines to the minister of war, Lieut.-General Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance of the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Port Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to manoeuvre repeatedly. At nine o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the east side of the bay. Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire, and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadarso, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy and volunteers is excellent."

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The American fleet are in possession of Manilla Bay after Sunday's struggle. The unfortified portion of the town was burned by the bombardment. The Spanish lost several vessels. A large loss of life is reported on both sides.

Greens in Demand.

The Rush for Diamond Dye Greens is Marvellous.

Greens in all shades have come to stay for a considerable time. The fact is fully established by statements in the most reliable fashion journals, and the present marvellous rush for the Diamond Dye FastGreens confirms the belief that greens will be in favor for months to come.

Economical women and girls may now dye over their soiled, dingy and faded dresses that they have laid aside, at a cost of from ten to twenty cents.

The Diamond Dye Fast Greens for wool, silk or cotton give magnificent results in lovely, rich and full colors, equalling the colors produced by the best professional dyers in Europe.

Owing to the fact that there are poor and deceptive package dyes on the market, sold by some dealers who prize large profits above the grand purpose of giving their customers satisfaction and value, ladies are warned to beware of all imitation and soap grease dyes that only cause dissatisfaction and destruction of goods. Ask for the Diamond Dyes and take no others; every package is warranted.

Send to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q., for book of directions and sample card of 48 colors; sent free to any address.

Carleton County Excited.

HARTLAND, April 26.—While Dibblee Giberson and Charles Swenney, of Bath, Carleton Co., were last week returning home from the lumber woods at Patten, Maine., they stopped at a drug store in Houlton and bought a large bottle of methylated spirits. The druggist labelled the bottle "poison" and warned the men against making internal use of it. After reaching home, however, the men thought that they would try its effects as an intoxicating beverage. The effect was terrible and instantaneous. Giberson suffered terrible agonies for only a few minutes, when he died. Swenney also suffered awfully, and is not expected to live.

Giberson was an experienced millman, having had charge of a mill at Bath. He leaves a widow and family.

North End Boot and Shoe Store.

Realizing the fact that the QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE must be read by a large number of Queens and Kings County people, I have taken a larger space, so as to have space to tell you during the season, the many GOOD things I have to sell you in the way of SHOES. I have made a careful study of the requirements of the

UP - RIVER - TRADE,

and have put in stock the style and CLASS of goods that will satisfy you all. I have

Stylish Serviceable Goods at Moderate Prices.

Strong, every day BOOTS and SHOES made to WEAR. BOOTS for the OLD PEOPLE made for COMFORT. BOOTS for MIDDLE AGED combining comfort and style.

Boots foo Young Men and Women with lots of Style.

Call and see the large and varied stock I carry, can please you every time

W. J. FORBES,

Corner Main and Kennedy Streets, North End, St. John, N. B.

WE CAN YET GIVE YOU A CHANCE TO GET A WATCH CHEAP.

AMERICAN DYE WORKS CO.

Redyers of Ladies' Dresses and Gent's Wear.

Works 27 and 29 Elm St. Offce 10 King Square.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Lay Out Your Money But Lay in a Bargain
A POUND OF
Union Blend Tea,
FOR 40 CENTS.

Is one of the best known ways we know of to do this.
If we hear of anything better we will let you know.

Geo. S. deForest & Sons,
Proprietors, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN MARKET REPORTS.

WHOLESALE.

Beef (Butcher's) per carcass	0 07	"	00 8
Beef (Country) per quarter	0 02	"	0 05
Lamb per carcass per lb	$0 05	to	$0 0
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0 06	"	0 07
Veal, per lb	0 04	"	0 09
Sholders, smoked, per lb	0 08	"	0 09
Hams, " "	0 11	"	0 12
Butter (in tubs) per lb	0 14	"	0 18
Butter (in lumps) "	0 14	"	0 18
Butter (creamers) "	0 00	"	0 21
Butter (dairy, in tubs)	0 19	"	0 21
Apples per bbl	1 75	"	4 00
Fowl, per pair	0 40	"	0 00
Chickers, per pair	0 40	"	1 00
Geese	0 50	"	0 80
Ducks, per pair	0 60	"	0 75
Turkey per lb	0 17	"	0 20
Eggs, per doz	0 10	"	0 12
Eggs, " henry	0 11	"	0 13
Cabbage per doz	0 40	"	0 80
Mutton, per lb, carcass	0 04	"	00 9
Potatoes per bbl	1 25	"	1 50
Turnips per bbl	0 60	"	0 70
Calf skin, per lb	0 09	"	0 10
Sheep skins, each	0 80	"	0 90
Hides, per bl	0 07	"	0 08
Carrots per bbl	1 00	"	1 25
Beets per bbl	0 00	"	1 50
Squash per lb	0 03	"	0 3½
Cheese per lb	0 08	"	0 09
Celery per doz	0 00	"	0 00
Veal per lb, by carcass	0 00	"	0 00
Maple sugar per lb,	0 07	"	0 09
" syrup per gal	0 80	"	1 00
Rhubarb per lb	0 00	"	0 00
Beans per bus	0 40	"	0 50
Peas "	0 00	"	0 00
Blue Berries per pail	0 00	"	0 00
Cucumbers per bbl	0 00	"	0 00
Black Duck per pair	0 50	"	0 00
Squash per cwt	0 80	"	0 90
Corn per doz	0 00	"	0 00

ST. JOHN MARKET FEES.

Beef per quarter, four cents.

Hogs of two hundred pounds or under, five cents, each additional hundred pounds, one cent.

Sheep, lamb, goat or veil, per carcass, each four cents.

Butter in tub, jar, pail or firkin, of ten pounds and under, two cents; every additional ten pounds or division thereof, one cent.

Butter in roles and lard in cakes, for every ten pounds or under two cents.

Tallow for every ten pounds or under, one cent.

Cheese for every ten pounds or under, one cent.

Potatoes per one hundred pounds, two cents.

Turnip per one hundred pounds, one cent.

Oysters in tub or other vessels per gallon, two cents.

Oysters in shell per bushel, two cents.

Turkey each, one cent.

Geese each, one cent.

Pigeons per dozen, one cent.

Partridges, fowl or ducks per pair, one cent.

Flour or meal per one hundred pounds, two cents

Oats per one hundred pounds, two cents.

Peas and beans per one hundred pounds, five cents.

Hams, shoulder, bacon per piece, one cent.

Eggs for every five dozen or under, one cent.

Beets, carrots, parsnips per one hundred pounds, three cents.

Apples per one hundred pounds, five cents.

Plums per one hundred pounds, five cents.

Cherries per box one-quarter cent.

Cucumbers per dozen, one cent.

Fish smoked per hundred pounds, two cents.

Fish smoked (if staked), one half cent per dozen.

Sugar maple for ten pounds or under, one cent, each additional ten pounds, one cent.

Socks and mittens per dozen pairs, three cents.

Yarn woolen per pound, one cent.

Corn green per dozen, one half cent

Peas and beans per one hundred pounds, five cents.

Onions per one hundred pounds, three cents.

Cabbage per dozen, four cents.

Berries for five quart pail, one cent.

Berries over five quart and not exceeding ten quart pail, two cents.

Berries, in packages over ten quarts, for any additional ten quarts, two cents.

Moose, caribou and bear per quarter, four cents.

Deer, per quarter, two cents.

Hides, ox or cow, each four cents.

Skins sheep, each two cents.

Skins calf, tanned or untanned, each two cents.

Wool per pound, one cent.

Feathers per pound, one cent.

Salmon, each two cents.

All other articles not enumerated, two cents on each dollar of value.

Seeds! Seeds!

Choice American Timothy,
Extra Canadian Timothy,
Red, Alsike and White Clover,
Peas,
Beans,
Carrot,
Beet,
Turnip,
Squash,
Cucumber,
Potato Onions and
Onion Setts.

Wheat, Barley, Oats and Corn.

Always pleased to quote prices.

Yours sincerely,
P. Nase & Son,
Indiantown, - St. John, N. B.

Wm. Hillman,
GOLD AND SILVER PLATER.

All kinds of Old Silver Ware replated and repaired and made to look as good as new at reasonable prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to. All kinds of Carriage Irons plated with Gold or Silver.

NO. 11 GERMAIN STREET.
ST. JOHN, - N. B.