

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

VOL. II. Published Every Wednesday Morning. GAGETOWN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898. JAS. A. STEWART, Publisher. NO. 30.

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Spain Accepts Terms Offered.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—Spain's reply to the United States has been completed and the correspondent of the Associated Press learns it accepts the American conditions.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: Senor Sagasta has prepared for submission to the leaders whom he consulted a most interesting sketch not only of the preliminary negotiations and roundings, but also of M. Cambon's effort to induce President McKinley to leave the Porto Rico question open for future negotiations and to get better conditions for Spain in the Philippines, where he was more successful, as well as to induce the president to select neutral European capital instead of Washington for the meeting of the peace commission. Senor Sagasta also submitted reports from quarters bearing on the question. Undoubtedly it would have been for the country's interests had the personage consulted remained silent. The revelation of some of them are hardly calculated to strengthen the government's hands.

Gen. Weyler, in a curt note, declines to enter the conference, but promised to reply if Senor Sagasta would put his queries into writing.

New York, Aug. 6.—A despatch to the World from Madrid says: The net result of Premier Sagasta's conferences with Spain's leading statesmen and warriors is that there will be no serious opposition to accepting peace on American terms. The representatives of the parties opposed to the ministry talked much, but had no practical policy to suggest other than bowing to what they all acknowledge to be the inevitable. A carefully arranged program of consultations was carried out. Every leader was requested to call at a certain hour and the limit of his interview was fixed. In this way the two days were fully occupied and no time was wasted. Senor Sagasta laid before each one of the high personages a written memorandum revealing the undisguised situation—the precise conditions which Spain must face.

It is explained how the soundings originated by French diplomats had resulted in the Spanish cabinet being persuaded to ask for peace before the war should bring further disasters. The memorandum then related how M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, had been fully instructed by the Spanish government what to say and do in its behalf; how he moved, but in vain, to prevent Senor Sagasta from insisting upon the ceding of Porto Rico, and not to throw the whole Cuban debt upon Spain; how he finally secured more tolerable conditions for the settlement of the Philippine questions, and the selection of Paris instead of Washington as the seat of the labor of the mixed commission; how he actively urged her case when Spain, on receiving President McKinley's conditions of peace, asked for some explanations and time to consult the leaders of the parties with a view to avert parliamentary obstruction when the cabinet should go before the Cortes to render an account and to submit a peace treaty next autumn.

The memorandum also contained a full synopsis of the reports of the governor general of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands on the extent of the resources left with which to prolong the struggle and the spirit of the army, the volunteers and the colonies—all of which were far from encouraging a continuance of the war after the loss of sea power.

Premier Sagasta also laid before him invited advisers the reports of the authorities throughout the peninsula of Spain, which show that the people generally favor peace, although they are profoundly disappointed to be compelled to lose so much after so many and so great sacrifices of men and money.

He also submitted a statement from the minister of finance on the conditions of the national treasury and the means (or lack thereof) to keep up the war.

Senor Sagasta candidly told all the visitors that if the majority of them should approve of making peace under the circumstances the cabinet would go on with the task until the progress of events should permit it to convolve the Cortes and ask for a ratification of the treaty.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 6.—The dirty condition of the city, the heaps of refuse encumber the streets, the malodorous ways and by-ways, the lack of sanitary arrangements and drainage of any description are all matters that will require strenuous efforts to ameliorate. Filth and odor, utter lack of local sanitary precautions and dirty streets are as surely to be expected in Central American cities and towns as is green grass in a New England village or buzzing trolley cars in the west.

For generations the people have lived regardless of the first rules of hygiene. The lower classes are ignorant of all precautionary measures and it is not surprising then that the American officers issue an order through the civil governor of Santiago stating that all houses must be at once thoroughly cleaned, inside and out, that the order is disregarded and no re-

sub follows. Orders are constantly issued by the people to report at once the death of any one in their households and threats of fine and enforced labor as a punishment carry little weight. Extreme measures will have to be taken to bring about a proper condition of affairs in this respect and it will take many months of example and stringent enforcement of regulations to bring the people to an observance of what is clearly best for their health.

In the military hospital of the city there were on July 26th 502 cases of the prevalent malarial fever, 121 cases of dysentery, 86 cases of diarrhoea, 274 cases of anaemia and 18 cases of yellow fever. The yellow fever cases are all among the Spanish soldiers.

Sixteen of the 488 wounded Spanish soldiers in this hospital have died since the United States troops took possession of this town.

The arrival of so many strangers in Santiago during the last two weeks has taxed the town's accommodations, which were never ample, to the utmost, and the Anglo-American Club of Santiago, an institution founded over three years ago by the English-speaking residents of this place, has been the salvation of many Americans since the war began. Many of the refugees from Santiago and the eastern end of Cuba, who skipped over to Jamaica during the troublous times, are coming back. Slowly the town is filling up and the country people are coming in to buy certain necessities.

New York, Aug. 6.—A despatch from Madrid to the Herald says: The government has given orders that the minister of war shall not force resistance in Porto Rico to the utmost. This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deprecates any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Porto Rico will fall into the hands of the Americans. Captain General Macías has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by General Toral, or better, so as to save Spanish honor as much as possible.

New York, Aug. 3.—Twenty-nine Spanish and French refugees from Havana and Cardenas landed yesterday from the Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen from Sagua La Grande. All but two were supplied with money. Petrona Rivas with his family fled from Cuba on the Fridtjof Nansen.

"Money, of which there is no scarcity, is useless in purchasing the necessities of life." "The only money that is of any use is that which is in the pockets of the people." "The only money that is of any use is that which is in the pockets of the people." "The only money that is of any use is that which is in the pockets of the people."

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A Paraphrase.

"Please allow ME space in your paper to make a few remarks that might prove profitable." "If I hadn't said I was making remarks you might have thought that I was whistling through a pumpkin horn. You, sir, are only an amateur and don't know how to run a newspaper, but I do—and I am anxious to let the public know and let you know that I know I am not one of these flowers 'that's born to bluish usen'—not so long as I can raise up and give a whoop about anything. My whoop is a cross between the cry of a wild goose in distress and the triumphant scackle of a mud hen. Well assorted whoops to be disposed of at moderate rates. (N. B. they must bring grist to the mill). MY letter will be the only article in the GAZETTE that the public will read so I will just tell them what the GAZETTE contains: "Two columns devoted entirely to Temperance work." I am the only person in the county who can read and understand the make up of a newspaper. The I. O. O. F., and W. C. T. U. should send ME a vote of thanks. I'll say the freight. The public would never have suspected my extraordinary ability if I hadn't told them about it. "I think it time a line had been drawn." You, Mr. Editor, don't know when to draw the line; but I am the man with the lungs of leather, brow of brass and voice of a steam callope. I lead the circus parade and am the chief attraction in the side show. "When I stand up and about every one else keeps quiet." "Case of Johnson and Cody's correspondent." I merely put Cody's in to fill up. Johnson is the fellow that I am after and I have taken a quarter of a column of your paper telling about the GAZETTE to get at him. I don't know whether I am more naive or fool. It is true that Johnston has never been the aggressor and only replied to the attacks that were made upon him but I will say that "he started the ball rolling." The public won't know whether I am willfully misrepresenting or actually ignorant. "Vile and slanderous." I don't have any conception of what these words mean neither can I point to a single instance where Johnston has violated the propriety of public discussion but the words sound big so I'll put them in. "Started with abuse and wound up with abuse." It is true that Johnston has confined himself entirely to the letters by which he has been assailed and any school child who has mastered the "Royal Reader No. 1" could know that the term abuse would not apply. I must try and make the public believe that Johnston is in the wrong. I sicked XX upon him and XX has succeeded in advertising himself as more kinds of a fool than anything that ever appeared in public print before. He has succeeded in getting nineteen kinds of stuffing kicked out of him. I didn't know his mouth was loaded and liable to explode prematurely and tear great holes in his reputation as a person who possesses a little common sense but now I must step in and save the remains if possible. I have been wracking my brain trying to think of something wonderfully cute. There is neither rith nor point to it but I must get it in anyhow. "Colours of gas" "swelling like a river." What wonders of metaphor is here. Boyle O'Roches famous bull—"I smell a rat." I see it brewing in the air but ere long I will nip it in the bud" can't beat my "column" and "river" combination. I am fully determined to impress myself upon the public as the wonder of the age. "Allow ME space." (Make the me big Mr. Printer). "We can boast" that includes ME. "Was first" that's a modest way of referring to MYSELF. "I have no political" things that I (make it big capital P) would. A plain, ordinary everyday I wouldn't do to express my own ideas of myself, sanitation are O. K. "I think" "I believe," "We should think"—a touch of modesty again—"I think the Editor," now I am getting right down to business and impressing the Editor with my immense superiority to himself. "I am a friend," "I think I would" "If I should," more eyes than a centipede are looking. When you read my entire effusion you will surely be reminded of Pat's description of a frog. A square boird entirely, sur. All stomach but his head and his head is all mouth; when he speaks it is nather music nor sense but a blubbering bunch of wind.

I remain, "A WELL WISHER," otherwise Adam Ule.

Murder Or Accident.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—A report of what looks like cold-blooded murder reached Ottawa this morning.

Ell Boyle and Andrew Riopelle two farmers living in Eastley, twelve miles from Ottawa, seem to have quarrelled on their way home from Ottawa, and Boyle's body was found on the roadside by friends last evening, gashed in the head and neck and with eyes almost knocked out.

Riopelle says his companion was killed by falling out of a rig.

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Cherries per box one-quarter cent. Cucumbers per dozen, one cent. Fish smoked per hundred pounds, two cents.

Fish smoked (if stacked), one half cent per dozen. Sugar maple for ten pounds or under, one cent, each additional ten pounds, two cents.

Socks and mittens per dozen pairs, three cents. Farm woolen per pound, one cent. Corn green per dozen, one half cent.

Pean and beans per one hundred pounds, five cents. Onions per one hundred pounds, three cents.

Cabbage per dozen, four cents. Berries for five quart, one cent. Berries over five quart and not exceeding ten quart, 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.

Aug't '98!

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