

POOR DOCUMENT

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NO. II.

Watch this space next issue and see what

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HAS TO SAY.

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The United States and Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Spanish Minister Polo has made final preparations for departure. When Madrid instructs him to leave, the French ambassador will care for Spanish interests.

St. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 14.—The Spanish armored cruisers, Cristobal Colon and Marie Teresa have arrived here. The Spanish torpedo flotilla is still in these waters.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The testimony taken before the senate committee on foreign relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public today.

The statement which contains the greatest current interest is made by Consul General Lee. The Consul General said that he was informed on very good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of the Havana harbor by Morro Castle within the past two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and the switchboard was in the room at the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedoes before the Maine was destroyed, and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authorities.

"Have you any reason to suppose that the harbor was mined at all before the blowing up of the Maine asked Senator Frye. "No sir; I had no reason to suppose anything of the sort up to the time of the explosion."

"He then went on to say that General Weyler's letter to Santos Cuzman had led him to believe that mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine incident and he said that his position was strengthened by a telegram from General Weyler, of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole he thought the Weyler letter (the Maine letter), was a correct copy of a genuine letter. The telegram of which he referred was addressed to Mrs. Canal, a noted Spanish woman and an admirer of Weyler's, and to Senor Gussman, and it read as follows: "Grave circumstances force me to ask you to destroy the last letter of Feb'y 25."

General Lee said that this telegram had never been published, and he found in its language every evidence of the genuineness of the Weyler letter.

General Lee said "I am satisfied the explosion was from outside. I have always had an idea about the Maine, that she was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal. I do not think General Blanco, the present Captain General of the island, had anything to do with it. I saw him just shortly after the occurrence. I was sitting in my room at the hotel. I heard the explosion and saw from the balcony a great column of fire go up in the air. A few minutes later I went down to the palace and asked General Blanco. He came in directly by himself. He had just heard it and was crying; tears were coming out of his eyes. He seemed to regret it as much as anyone in Havana. I think it came from some of the subaltern officers who had full knowledge of the business."

HAVANA, April 14.—Referring to the recontractados, the Diario de Marino today remarks: They do not need Uncle Sam's help any more. Spain has devoted three million pesetas to their assistance. Besides this the Spaniards of Mexico have given ten million dollars for the same purpose. McKinley should know that General Blanco has revoked the recontractados order and that all the recontractados are going to work in the country and are joining their families. Then why this charity display if not to make fools of us? Humanitarianism does not set well on a people accustomed to read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" without shedding tears for the negro slaves. The Union Constitutional touching on the same subject says: "Do not trouble yourselves about sending any more desiccated beans."

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The house of representatives yesterday, after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, by a vote of 324 to 29 adopted a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believe makes war with Spain inevitable.

The following is the resolution adopted by the House. Resolved, etc., that the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end, and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people there a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

The following is the majority resolution reported to the senate and now under discussion in that body:— Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the United States, have been a

disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, and has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to Congress April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited. Therefore, Resolved, first, that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Sign of activity for what now seems to be a probable conflict, continues at the war department. Everything is in readiness for a prompt movement of troops toward some central point, particularly of the forces east of the Rocky Mountains, but General Miles says that nothing is likely to be done in the way of moving any large body of troops southward until it is evident that their services will be needed. In the event of a call upon the national guard, attention will be directed first, to the organization in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the district of Columbia.

Second; that it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third; that the president of the United States be, and he hereby is directed, and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States, the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

MADRID, April 14 (via Havana, France, April 13).—The action taken by the Spanish cabinet today has confirmed the general belief which has been prevalent here since yesterday that war is now inevitable. The war like tone of the official dispatch issued by the Spanish government finds general approval here and creates much excitement. Contrary to the general opinion that the Queen Regent has been negotiating for peace at all, her attitude today has much to do with the firm action of the cabinet. It is learned on unquestionable authority that the Queen Regent recently made the following statement: "I prefer even the horrors of war rather than a tarnish on the prestige of the army, an impairment of the rights of the crown."

Another factor undoubtedly is Don Carlo's manifesto, in which he says: "I will applaud from my soul those who have the good fortune to face the fire, and I shall consider those Carlites as saving my cause who embark in war against the United States. But, if everything leads me to fear that the policy of humiliation will again prevail, we will snatch the reins of government from those who are unworthy to hold them and we will occupy their places."

The report that Spain had purchased the Hamburg-American liner Normannia and Columbia was confirmed tonight. As indicated tonight in the Herald, Spain is figuring on yellow fever being an important factor of the Cuban situation. It says: "We have 200,000 troops on the island perfectly acclimated, and any Americans who are landed there will die like flies."

MADRID, April 15, 11.40 a. m.—The utterances of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on his return to the United States, regarding the Maine, etc., are violently denounced here. General Weyler reiterates that the letter of which he is said to be the author, referred to by General Lee, is apocryphal.

It is announced here that in spite of the armistice the insurgents continue their incursions, and it is added that the government has received news that new filibustering expeditions are being organized in Florida, their destination being Cuba.

According to Madrid reports the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Polo Y. Bernabe, is ready to leave Washington, but has not yet received the necessary orders from his government.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Washington Post's summary of the situation, to be published in to-morrow's issue, includes the following statement:—

"Immediately the president is empowered to use the army and navy he will issue an ultimatum to Spain, giving her twenty-four hours—possible forty-eight—within which to answer whether she will peacefully withdraw her troops and flag from Cuba. Her refusal to evacuate the island, which is expected, will be the signal for action on the part of this government, and that action will be the vigorous use of both our naval and land forces. The Post makes this statement upon the highest possible authority, the course of action indicated having been decided upon at yesterday's cabinet meeting. Should the resolutions reach the president accompanied by the amendment recognizing the people of Cuba, the president will sign them, but in a brief to con-

gress he will hold that the constitutional prerogative vested in the president to recognize other government cannot be taken away, and that the amendment is therefore void and inoperative.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Evidently the most warlike step by the war department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated today, when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the south of six regiments of cavalry, twenty-two regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile seven regiments of artillery. Since the civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized, and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation as looked upon by the president and his advisors.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate last night, after twelve hours debate, passed the Cuban resolutions reported by its own committee, with an amendment offered by Mr. Tamm recognizing the independence of Cuba. The vote on the final passage was 67 to 21. The house has yet to agree to the resolution, which are different from those passed by that body.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A majority of the senate will give very little attention to any other subject until the Cuban question is finally disposed of in congress. That body having acted upon the resolutions of independence and intervention, the question is not properly before it, but there is such intense interest that senators will continue to give it their individual attention until an agreement with the house is secured.

The supporters of the senate form of expression are very hopeful that public sentiment will compel the house to accept the senate declaration, but they know that the industrial conservative element is against them and they realize that they may be disappointed in the action of the house. In that event they are prepared to stand out against a surrender on the part of the senate. How long this determination will hold good remains to be developed, but the advocates of the recognition of Cuban independence refuse to be convinced that any other course than their recognition is tenable. They decline to even discuss the time of any compromise short of the senate action on this point. Whether they would hold to this if they should find the house equally determined is not sure in case of the present for action. Still many of the more radical pro-Cubans say that insufficient action is no better than no action at all. "We are tired of their hand," is an exclamation in the senate of respectable party-men which favors the house resolutions over those of the senate, and whose influence will be constantly exerted in the senate against the body's own declaration.

Steam Driving.

Log driving in the streams will begin this year between the 21st and 27th of April. The prospects for the Miramichi for driving are said to be fair. There is not much snow but there is lots of water. On the Upper St. John the prospects are a little more brighter. There has been more snow there than on the Miramichi and its branches, and being heavier in Quebec it did not waste as rapidly as in New Brunswick. There is not, therefore, only a fair quantity of snow yet in the Quebec woods, but there is plenty of water as well. Men are now hiring for stream driving. Mr. Welsh and Mr. Lynch have already engaged forces, and they will probably leave some day this week or the beginning of next for the streams. Mr. Welsh's men will go in to the Miramichi by way of Glassville, Carleton county.

Wm. Richards, who is in town to-day, also has his force ready for driving. The wages this year rate from a dollar to a dollar and fifty per day, the majority getting \$1.50.

Assistance Wanted.

TORONTO, April 11.—Dr. W. S. Richardson, son of James H. Richardson, of this city, who went to the Yukon district in August last, has written a letter to his father, in which he says: "There will be a great deal of fever and scurvy here next summer. Scurvy is already very prevalent, and will increase considerably, because of the utter absence of the proper food to check it. There will not be so much want and starvation as was predicted, because so many have gone out and sold their outfits, and men are using their grub up carefully, but there is no spot in the world that needs the services of a few nurses and supplies of food so urgently as this district does. If assistance is coming it must come quickly."

TORONTO, April 13.—The following is an extract from a letter received by David Henderson, barrister, from a friend in Victoria: "We are beginning to see the horrors of the Klondike, but the true reports are not printed. A Seattle steamer brought down forty corpses last week, and on Saturday last a Victorian coming from Dawson brought news of the death from exposure of L. B. Hamlin, C. E., and his companion. Dr. Richardson, son of B. Richardson, of Toronto, has a small hospital in Dawson city. He did all possible for him, but without avail. It is fearful, this greed for gold. We see it here in all classes. Many will never return; but they will probably come back to be a burden upon the coast cities. You will say I have not much faith in the Yukon. I have not. The merchants, contractors, and hotel men will make their fortunes, and there will be left to Canada a lot of useless inhabitants."

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

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Beef (Butcher's) per carcass	0.67	0.08
Beef (Country) per quarter	0.02	0.05
Cherries per box one-quarter cent.		
Laub per carcass per lb.	0.05	0.08
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0.06	0.07
Veal, per lb.	0.04	0.09
Chickens, 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 (cream)	0.12	0.12
Butter (dairy, in tubs)	0.19	0.21
Apples per bbl.	1.75	4.00
Pork, per pair	0.40	0.00
Chickens, per pair	0.40	1.00
Geece	0.50	0.80
Ducks, per pair	0.00	0.75
Turkey per lb.	0.17	0.20
Eggs, per doz.	0.12	0.12
Eggs, "henry"	0.11	0.13
Cabbage per doz.	0.40	0.80
Mutton, per lb., carcass	0.04	0.09
Potatoes per bbl.	1.25	1.50
Turnips per bbl.	0.60	0.70
Cal skin, per lb.	0.09	0.10
Sheep skins, each	0.80	0.90
Chickens, per lb.	0.08	0.09
Carrots per bbl.	1.00	1.25
Beets per bbl.	0.00	1.50
Squash per lb.	0.03	0.34
Chickens, per pair	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
Eggs, 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 pair	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 veal, per carcass, each four cents.	
Butter in tubs, jar, pail or firkin, of ten pounds and under, two cents; every additional ten pounds or division thereof, one cent.	
Butter in rolls 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, one cent.	
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.	

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