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Latest War News.

HAVANA, July 18.—Another Spanish steamship laden with food for the relief of a blockaded Spanish port has been detected by the fleet of the United States, fired on and driven ashore. The vessel had on board a cargo for Havana. She was attacked by the American ships whose shells set her afire. The vessel is almost a complete loss, but the entire crew was saved.

General Toral surrenders the province of Santiago with the approval of the Madrid government.—The articles of surrender:

1. That all hostilities shall cease, pending the agreement of final capitulation.

2. That the capitulation includes all Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.

3. The transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment. Each force to be embarked at the nearest port.

4. That the Spanish officers shall retain their sidearms and the enlisted men their personal property.

5. That after the final capitulation the Spanish officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a roster of all the soldiers in the district and that the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago Harbor.

6. That the Spanish General shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him.

7. That all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly paroled.

8. That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war depositing their arms, to be disposed of by the United States in the future. The American Commissioners to recommend to their government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to those who so bravely defended them.

General Toral, the white haired commander of the Spanish forces was present throughout the session and appeared to be utterly heart broken. He declared that he had little chance to win with a powerful enemy without the city and secret troubles within.

SANTIAGO, July 22.—Notwithstanding General Garcia's bitter complaint to General Shafter he is going on with his preparations for a contest with the Spanish forces of Holguin and Manzanillo quite as though nothing had happened. Tomorrow General Garcia will issue a decree authorizing all Cubans who have been driven from their plantations and country homes by the Spaniards and who have taken refuge for safety in the cities and towns to return to their country and go to work on their farms and plantations, assuring them of the protection by his forces. He has added like permission to those in his ranks who were recruited from the farm lands or were employed in the fields at the outbreak of the war. Although it must be confessed that General Garcia's attitude is inexplicable. His permission to the men in his ranks to go back to work on their farms is construed to mean an effort to disband his forces. But this may not be altogether justified. It is certain a great many of them will continue to fight. A large exodus of Cubans is expected during the next few days. They are returning to the cultivation of the country, that work being the chief source of the wealth of the island. The greater part of Garcia's army leaves here at daybreak tomorrow.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A despatch from Santiago gives the text of General Garcia's letter to General Shafter. It is as follows:

Major General W. A. Shafter, commander-in-chief of the Fifth Army Corps, United States Army:

Sir,—On May 12th the government of the republic of Cuba ordered me as commander of the Cuban army in the east to co-operate with the American army. Following the plans and obeying the orders of its commanders I have done my best, sir, to fulfil the wishes of my government and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

The city of Santiago finally surrendered to the American army and the news of that important victory was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored, sir, with a single word from yourself informing me about the negotiations for peace or terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards.

The important ceremonies of the surrender of the Spanish army and the possession of the city by yourself took place later on and I know of both events by public reports. I was never honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself nor any other officer of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion. Finally, I know that you have left in power in Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba.

I desire to state that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by residents of that city, but appointed by royal decree of the Queen of Spain. I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city and have garrisoned the forts. I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed just under American military law to hold the city for your army and preserve public order until the time comes to fulfil the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government. But when the question arrives of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba and under the peculiar circumstances created by the thirty years of our struggle against the Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people and the inhabitants of the city, but the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain and her ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

A rumor, too absurd to be believed, General, ascribes the means of your measure and the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago for fear of massacres and ravages against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized warfare.

We are a poor, ragged army; as ragged and poor as was the army of your forefathers in their war of independence, but as the heroes of Santiago and Yorktown we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarous cowardice.

In view of all these reasons I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfil any longer the orders of my government, and therefore have tendered to-day to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban Army, Major General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of the army. Awaiting his resolution I withdraw with my forces to Jigari.

Respectfully yours, CALIXTO GARCIA.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO BAY, July 22.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory, that at Manzanillo, told by Commander Todd, of the United States gunboat Wilmington in his recent report to Admiral Sampson:

At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 18 the vessels on blockade duty in this vicinity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampucket, and Osceola approached the harbor of Manzanillo on the westward. At half-past seven the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel toward the city, the Scorpion and Osceola the mid channel and the Hist, Hornet and Wampucket the south entrance; the movements of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment.

At 7.55 fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire lasting about four and a half hours, the Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Purisima Concepcion were burned and destroyed.

The Pointon, which was the harbor guard and store ship, probably for ammunition, was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk, and a third was driven ashore and is believed to have been disabled.

No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible should be done to the city itself, and so far as could be observed little if any was done.

HONO KONA, July 21.—Letters received here from Cavite, dated July 18, say that the American transports have hoisted the American flag on an island supposed to be Watts Island. General Aguinaldo has organized the Philippine cabinet at Bacoor, with the following personnel: President of the council, Gen. Aguinaldo; secretary of war, Baldimiro Aguinaldo, son of Gen. Aguinaldo; secretary of the interior, Leonardo Balmi; secretary of state, Mariano Tras. A Cavite letter dated July 17th says that Gen. Anderson has quartered the California battalion at Paramara, several miles from Manila. The blockade is effective and mails are not allowed to enter Manila except by warship.

LONDON, July 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "These prospects have greatly improved during the last forty-eight hours. The diplomatic exploration of Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, has been more practical than was supposed, and it is now tolerably certain that the government's efforts are entering a new phase which may gradually lead to tangible results."

"The precise nature of the change is a secret, but there is little doubt that it tends to direct negotiations between Spain and the United States, there being no inclination to seek the mediation of any other neutral power. The moment has arrived when America, having reached the parting of the ways, must choose between war with a specific object and an indefinite wish of conquest."

"The present pause in hostilities is held to prove that the United States is reluctant to plunge into a wide sphere of action, and it may be confidentially pre-

dicted that, if direct negotiations are opened without delay, both countries will find their views on the main point—the future of Cuba—far from irreconcilable."

"The growing dissensions between the Cuban insurgents and the American authorities are noted here with great satisfaction, and on all sides I hear it said: 'If we must lose Cuba, it is better that the islands should be annexed by America, because the traitors would thereby be punished and the enormous Spanish interests in the island would be protected.'"

"The French embassy at Washington seems the most likely channel for opening negotiations, and the semi-official statement that America intends to retain Porto Rico is regarded here as a hint to Spain to hurry up."

The Three Famed Blacks

Of the world are Diamond Dye Fast Black for Wool, Diamond Dye Fast Black for Cotton and Mixed Goods, and Diamond Dye Fast Black for Silk and Feathers. The results that each of these Blacks produce are marvellous and pleasing. Your faded and dingy dresses, jackets, capes, coats, pants, vest, hose, etc., that are now so useless and repulsive looking, can be made like new garments with the Diamond Dye Blacks. Your faded, rusty and dead looking silks and feathers are made new creations by using Diamond Dye Fast Black for Silk and Feathers.

Do not be deceived by bulky package dyes adulterated with grease and other foreign substances; insist upon your dealer giving you the Diamond Dyes, one packet of which will dye as much as three packets of other make.

In Peril at Sea.

TORONTO, July 28.—A letter bearing the Queenstown post office stamp of July 9, which reached the Globe office yesterday morning, gives the following brief account of a thrilling incident at sea. The Catalona, which sailed from Boston on June 29 with the delegates to the World's Sunday School convention on board, caught fire in mid-ocean on July 3. There was a great panic on board. The scene is described as follows:

Captain Stephens and his gallant crew of a hundred brave British seamen worked heroically from eight o'clock in the evening till eight o'clock next morning. A large quantity of cargo was thrown overboard. The boats were in readiness to leave the steamer at a moment's notice.

The great number of the delegates are from the United States. The Canadian delegates are as follows: The Rev. W. C. Goucher, St. Stephen's, N. B.; the Rev. A. M. Hubby, New Brunswick; Mr. Isaac Hord and Mrs. Hord, Mitchell, Ont.; Miss M. Thompson, Winnipeg; Mr. C. Warren, New Brunswick; the Rev. A. Lucas, New Brunswick; Mr. and Mrs. Charles White, New Brunswick.

Excellent Crops.

OTTAWA, July 20.—Mr. William Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, has just returned from the Maritime Provinces. He reports the crops everywhere as very promising, although somewhat later than in Quebec and Ontario. The hay crop is almost universally heavy, and the cereals and roots are everywhere vigorous and healthy, with the promise of abundant returns. On the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S., haying was in progress and the crop was very heavy. Some fine fields from the uplands were already cut and the hay safely housed in the barn. Oats, barley and spring wheat were just heading, and all looked very healthy, with an excellent color. Potatoes and corn were somewhat backward, although growing rapidly. Field roots promise remarkably well. The outlook for a good crop is promising in every direction. The apple crop in Nova Scotia promises to be much lighter than was expected. Although the trees blossomed freely the fruit has not set well. Some varieties, however, are yielding very fairly. Small fruits are producing well. In the eastern townships of Quebec, haying was well advanced and the crops were being rapidly saved. The weather was excellent and the yield abundant. The crops of spring grain throughout this section also looked remarkably healthy and were just heading.

Bather Drowned.

William Scott, 23 years old, while bathing yesterday morning in the mill pond at East Dedham, Mass., became exhausted and sank. He was a native of Nova Scotia and worked in the Norfolk carpet mills.

July 17.—Three men drowned at Kansas City, Mo., while dragging at the body of Alderman William Jewett.

Affairs in the Klondyke.

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 17 (by steamship Alkay, Departure Bay, July 20).—The town of Skagway is still under martial law and all saloons are closed. Twenty-six men who have been bound over by the U. S. commissioner have been taken to Sitka. City Surveyor Reid, who killed "Soapy" Smith recently, received a wound in the hand and may die of blood poisoning.

North End Boot and Shoe Store.

Now you require Shoes for haying we have A Low Shoe at a Low Price.

Sneakers are much used, we have the Granby the best made try them.

A NICE LINE OF WOMEN'S OXFORDS FROM 90C. UP.

Misses' and Children's Oxfords every kind of Shoes for Summer Wear.

WE HAVE A BARGAIN SHELF

On which we put BROKEN SIZES ask to see them we may have YOUR SIZE and if so you can BUY THEM CHEAP.

W. J. FORBES,

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

A Short Talk on Tea--

UNION BLEND IS THE BEST

Geo. S. deForest & Sons,

Proprietors, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN MARKET REPORTS.

WHOLESALE. CORRECTED TO JULY 27TH.

Beef (Butcher's) per carcass \$0 07 to \$0 08

Beef (Country) per quarter 0 03 " 0 06

Beef (Carcass) per lb. 0 08 " 0 10

Pork, fresh, per carcass. 0 04 " 0 06

Veal, per lb. 0 03 " 0 05

Shoulders, smoked, per lb. 0 08 " 0 09

Butter (dairy, in tubs) 0 11 " 0 12

Butter (in tubs) per lb. 0 10 " 0 14

Butter (in lumps) " 0 10 " 0 14

Butter (creamers) " 0 17 " 0 18

Eggs, per doz. 0 08 " 0 10

Fowl, per pair. 0 40 " 0 60

Chickens, per pair. 0 30 " 0 60

Turkey per lb. 0 10 " 0 14

Butter (dairy, in tubs) 0 11 " 0 12

Eggs, " henry. 0 00 " 0 00

Cabbage per doz. 0 50 " 1 00

Mutton, per lb, carcass. 0 03 " 0 05

Rhubarb per lb. 0 04 " 0 01

Potatoes per bush. 0 50 " 0 60

Turnips per doz. 0 20 " 0 30

Calf skin, per lb. 0 02 " 0 03

Sheep skins, each. 0 00 " 0 15

Hides, per lb. 0 07 " 0 08

Carrots per doz. 0 30 " 0 20

Calves, per lb. 0 03 " 0 04

Squash per lb. 0 03 " 0 04

Cheese per lb. 0 08 " 0 09

Calvary 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

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

Geese. 0 50 " 0 00

Ducks, per pair. 0 60 " 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 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, 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.

Boots, carrots, pumpkins 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 stacked), 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.

July '98!

Scythes, Forks, Rakes, Snaths, and Stones.

Hoes, Hooks and Spading Forks.

Large, Half and Quarter Pails.