

# POOR DOCUMENT

## QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE.

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MAIN STREET, GAGETOWN, N. B. The above Hotel is located in close proximity to all public buildings and places of business. It is within five minutes walk from the steam boat landing. Spacious Sample Rooms. Permanent and transient guests. Stable in connection. To all public.

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### The Manila Fight.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The government does not think the United States will try to make capital out of the fall of Manila, but the papers express much anxiety regarding that point. The Spaniards are pleased with the fact that Admiral Dewey excluded the insurgents from Manila, and are hopeful that the friction thus still indicated will weigh with the United States in the settlement of the Philippine problem. The government has requested the Cuban autonomist cabinet to remain in office and despatch the government business until a settlement has been arranged.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Saturday, says: "Nothing could be more humane than the Americans' capture of the town. General Merritt's and Admiral Dewey's plan was to spare every object but the armed defences and the trenches. Apparently the American losses were extremely small. The Spanish entrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the centre of old Manila. Defending this long line, of at least ten miles, were not over, and probably under, 5,000 Spanish regular troops, volunteers and natives. About half that number were in the hospital. The attacking forces numbered from 10,000 to 20,000 natives, and 10,000 Americans ashore and aboard the fleet.

"In every respect the advantage was on the side of the attack. The American field guns threw heavier metal and had longer range than the Spanish; the marksmanship of the United States guns was much superior to that of the Spaniards, and the men were stronger and in better condition. The Spaniards are a small race compared with their stalwart opponents; worn out by a hundred days' fatigue and disappointed by the failure to arrive of the promised Spanish relief squadron, they had lost heart. It was a hopeless struggle.

"Looking over the bay it was curious to notice the foreign fleets arrange themselves according to their sympathies—the English and the Japanese near the Americans, and the Germans and the French on the opposite side of the bay, north of Pasig River. The British were immovable and had a large contingent ashore in the city.

"The attacking squadrons formed in line between Malate and old Manila with the Concord watching the fort at the Pasig. The American fleet lay outside the breakwater. The Olympia led the first shot at 9.40, and a fairly continuous, but by no means furious, cannonade was kept up until 11.30. By that time the Malate fort was silenced, and the American troops then stormed the entrenchments. Spaniards who were in the earthworks tell us that the quick-firing guns of the little gunboat Rapido, which lay close to the shore, were far more terrible in their effect than was the making fire of the ships.

"Resistance to the American attack was impossible. The first Colorado regiment was the earliest to charge the Spaniards, who retired to the second line, but soon outnumbered, they were forced into the old city. A part of Malate suffered severely from the bombardment. The Spanish commander, convinced that further resistance was hopeless, hoisted a white flag at 1.30 and the order to cease firing was immediately issued in the centre of the town, but in the outskirts street fighting continued for some time afterwards between the rebels and Spaniards.

"The only fear felt in the city is in regard to the conduct of the insurgents." NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A despatch to the World from Madrid says: The Madrid press expresses apprehension that Spain may be in a worse situation in the coming negotiations at Paris as a consequence of Manila having capitulated before the news of the signature of the protocol of peace had reached the belligerents. The same papers show ill humor against England by the assertion that Spain may soon have to take sides and an active part in the approaching conflicts in Europe and the far East, which everybody foresees will come between England and Russia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Admiral Dewey's official announcement of the bombardment and surrender of Manila has been received as follows: MANILLA, Aug. 13. To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C. Manila surrendered to-day to the American land and naval forces after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and entrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about five o'clock, the American flag being hoisted by Lieut. Bromley. About 7,000 prisoners were taken. The squadron had no casualties. None of the vessels were injured. On August 7 General Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish governor general refused. (Signed.) DEWEY. New York, Aug. 17.—A despatch to

### the World from Santiago says:

A conference was held here last night between the Cuban leaders and General Lawton, Governor Wood and Major Sommers, the last named representing the medical branch of the American army. The Cubans were notified that they must not enter the city under arms, and were told that if they did not conduct themselves as good citizens they would be treated as hostiles. They were advised to lay down their arms and return to their former occupations and take advantage of the opportunity to establish a permanent form of government by assisting the American. Castillo, for the Cubans, promised compliance. It is probable Garcia's army, now disbanded, will not reassemble.

### Klondykers Come to Grief.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 17.—The schooner Frank A. Rackliffe is offered for sale by the party of twenty Eastern gold hunters which brought her here from Gloucester, Mass., bound for the Klondyke. A general disagreement resulted in a decision to sell the vessel. Expedition coming from the Atlantic on the schooner Charles Levi Woodbury, the Abbie M. Bering, the Hattie I. Phillips, and the Reuben T. Richardson have all met with the same fate, and the company of widows that started for the Klondyke on the steamer City of Columbia was disbanded before the voyage was half over.

### Dollars in Diamond Dyes.

In scores of small country towns and villages in Canada enterprising men and women are adding to their yearly income by the work of dyeing for friends and neighbors around them who have not the time to do the work themselves. These towns and village dyers without exception use the Diamond Dyes in preference to all others, because they give the most brilliant, pure and enduring colors to all varieties of materials. Hundreds of orders from these country dyers are filled every week by the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes. There are great possibilities for these small towns and villages. They are small towns and villages, but they are making money. There are good dollars in Diamond Dyes.

### Severe Thunder Storm.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 18.—A genuine tornado swept over Hawkeston and the Barony in the parish of Dumfriesshire about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, causing more destruction in its path in a few minutes than the district has suffered from fire and wind in several years. Three houses were completely wrecked and two others were wrecked, and ten trees were blown down. Trees were uprooted and blown in all directions and the crops were largely damaged.

The houses which are reported as completely wrecked are those of Councillor John Scott, Fred Ebbett and John Jones, all three living within two miles of each other. Mr. Scott had also three of his barns swept away, while Mr. Ebbett lost two barns and Mr. Jones one. The houses unroofed are those of Robert Kirk and George Ebbett, of the same locality, and each of these also had one barn blown down.

A remarkable feature of the occurrence is that amid all the destruction of property no one was seriously injured. While the wind was causing this destruction at Dumfriesshire lightning was doing its deadly work at Stanley. At Green Hill, in the latter parish, James Logan, a lad of seventeen, son of John Logan, a well-known resident of the settlement was sitting in the dining room talking with a younger sister during a violent electrical storm, when the house was struck. The deadly fluid passed down the chimney into the room and killed the young man as he sat in the chair. His sister was stunned and did not recover consciousness for several hours. At last accounts however, she was expected to recover. The house was badly wrecked.

### Christian Endeavor.

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 11.—The third session of the Provincial Christian Endeavor convention opened in St. Andrews church last evening. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Great interest in the work of the convention is manifested. After devotional exercises the minutes of the previous session were read, and the following officers were elected: Prof. Anderson, Sackville, president. Rev. J. M. Austin, Sheffield, vice-president. D. A. Morrison, St. John, secretary. Miss A. F. Rose, Moncton, treasurer. Miss Alice Estey, St. John, junior superintendent. Rev. D. Fluke, Florenceville, general superintendent. Additional members of the executive were elected as follows: E. R. Machum, T. F. Fotheringham, Rev. G. O. Gates,

### Rev. H. W. Stewart, St. John, and Rev. G. M. Young, Chatham.

Rev. Mr. Young introduced the new president who thanked the convention in a fitting speech. J. C. Moore, of Moncton, travelling secretary of the Railway Men's Christian Association, made an excellent address on Christian Endeavor and mission work. An address was also made by Rev. Mr. Sewall.

The convention met in St. Andrew's church this morning at 9.30 o'clock. Mr. E. R. Machum led the convention on the work of the Sunday school committee in a general discussion, participated in by Rev. G. M. Young, Rev. W. W. Brewer, Rev. J. M. Austin and Messrs Fraser Park and others. The following points were suggested for the use of the Sunday School committee: Systematic effort to enroll members of the school in the Christian Endeavor Society, singing and musical classes in the Sunday School that better teaching may result, that all members of the Christian Endeavor may be enrolled in the Sunday School.

### Rev. Mr. Sewall preached a short sermon and occupied considerable time in answering questions, and the meeting then adjourned until this afternoon.

Tonight's session closed the convention. No gathering has been held in Chatham in recent years that has caused such general interest. The meetings of the convention have been very largely attended, even the s. m. service prayer meetings calling out large congregations. Manitoba Harvest. Reports from Winnipeg are that wheat harvesting has generally commenced. Cutting has been in progress for eight days, and is now general along the Souris branch of the C. P. R., where travellers state that in places as far as the eye can reach nothing but broad stretches of stubble are to be seen. The fact that the grain is in stock is saying little more than that it is cut, for it is the universal practice to stock the wheat on the same day it is cut. Reports from Qu'Appelle are very gratifying, the crop being good throughout the district, with an increase in amount of 50 per cent. and the crops in this case, over the years. Late rains could hardly be expected to do so well.

### Against Prohibition.

An exchange says: A message sheet against prohibition is being sent as these Rivers, Quebec. It is intended to influence the French-speaking population, but it so happens that there is an anti-club for the power close at hand, the Roman Catholic bishop and the local clergy of the town having been in favor of the Scotch Act in the past being said to be in favor of total prohibition as well. Outside of the cities our French speaking population is mainly temperate and sober. It may be therefore that the French province will give a better account of itself in the plebiscite than has been expected.

### A DREADED DISEASE.

Many People are Tortured by the Pangs of Rheumatism Than by Any Other Cause—There is a Cure for It. From the Advertiser, Hartland, N. B. Mr. Richard Dixon, of Lower Brighton is one of the most prosperous and best known farmers of Carleton county, N. B. In June 1897, Mr. Dixon was seized with an attack of rheumatism, and for six weeks lay abed suffering all the tortures of this terrible disease. He grew so weak that he was unable to turn in bed, and his friends almost despaired of his recovery. At this stage one of his friends who had been cured of the same disease by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urged Mr. Dixon to give them a trial, which advice was followed. Almost from the day Mr. Dixon began the use of the pills an improvement was noted. Previously his appetite had almost completely failed and the first sign of returning health was a frequent feeling of hunger. Then the pains began to leave him, and his strength gradually returned and after using about a dozen boxes Mr. Dixon was as well as ever he had been. To a reporter of the Hartland Advertiser, Mr. Dixon said he had no doubt his present health was due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and since his recovery he occasionally uses a box to ward off a possible recurrence of the trouble.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by making new blood and invigorating the nerves, but you must get the genuine, always put up in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Do not be persuaded to take any of the numerous pink colored imitations which some unscrupulous dealers say are "just the same." In case of doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. For SALE Notes of hand and receipts for sale at the QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE office.

### North End Boot and Shoe Store.

In addition to my very full and complete line of

### BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

I HAVE LAID IN A STOCK OF

### School Books & General Stationery

Comprising everything required for School Work. In order to introduce my new line I will give to the boy or girl who buys the most money's worth of School Books or Stationery between now and First of January, 1899.

### A Watch, A Good Timekeeper,

Hoping to be favored with your patronage, I am yours,

### W. J. FORBES,

COR. MAIN AND KENNEDY STS., NORTH END, ST. JOHN, N. B.

### AMERICAN DYE WORKS CO.

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### ST. JOHN MARKET FEES.

Beef (Country) per quarter	0.03	0.06
Beef (Country) per half	0.06	0.12
Beef (Country) per lb.	0.03	0.06
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0.08	0.16
Veal, per lb.	0.08	0.16
Eggs, per doz.	0.30	0.60
Cabbage per doz.	0.30	0.60
Mutton, per lb., carcass	0.03	0.06
Rhubarb per lb.	0.05	0.10
Potatoes per bush.	0.00	0.00
Turnips per bbl.	0.90	1.80
Calves, per lb.	0.09	0.18
Sheep skins, each	0.00	0.15
Hides, per lb.	0.07	0.14
Carrots per doz.	0.00	0.30
Beets per doz.	0.25	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	1.00
Squash per cwt.	0.80	1.60
Corn per doz.	0.00	0.00
Gesso.	0.50	1.00
Ducks, per pair.	0.60	1.20

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Cucumbers per bbl.	0.00	0.00
Black Duck per pair.	0.50	1.00
Squash per cwt.	0.80	1.60
Corn per doz.	0.00	0.00
Gesso.	0.50	1.00
Ducks, per pair.	0.60	1.20

### Aug't '98!

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Large, Half and Quarter Pails.

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