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. B., FEBRUARY 2, 1898.

TRIAL NOTES.

io Legislature was prorogued
y Sir Oliver Mowat. A gener-
al will be held before the House
ain meets.

Sir Charles Tupper returned from the
West last week. He says all his investi-
gations have satisfied him that it is im-
possible to overestimate the great mining
wealth of British Columbia.

The French and Russian ministers
have protested against the conditions up-
on which Great Britain is willing to assist
China to liquidate the Japanese inden-
dity. Chan-Yen-Wau has been appoint-
ed governor of Shang-Tung.

The Newcastle Board of Trade have
appointed John C. Miller and G. A.
Lounsbury to represent that town at Ot-
tawa in the Canada Eastern Railroad
question and to act in unison with the
Fredericton Board of Trade.

Tenders for \$1,036,000 of 3 1-2 per
cent, bonds were opened by the city
treasurer of Toronto on Wednesday. The
highest price offered was 107 1-2 for
\$200,000. The highest for the whole
bid was \$103.22 1-2. The best price pre-
viously obtained was \$97.06 in 1895.

Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers,
M. P. for South Wolverhampton, and
known as the "father of the house of
commons," having sat continuously in the
British house since 1835, died Sunday
night. In addition to being the oldest
member of the house of commons he was
father of the English bar for he was "cal-
led" at Lincoln's Inn in 1827.

Mr. Geo. J. Clarke on Wednesday was
elected mayor of St. Stephen over Mr. A.
I. Teed, by 22 votes. The councillors
elected are: Kings ward, Isaiah Brid-
ges and George P. Ryder; Dukus ward,
E. M. Stewart and A. A. Laffin; Queens
ward, W. S. A. Douglas and S. C.
Stewart. Messrs. L. A. Mills, T. K.
McGeachy and John Lockery were elect-
ed assessors.

Representatives from the Montreal
and Ottawa boards of trade interviewed
the government recently on the insolv-
ency question. The deputation asked
for a bill embodying these features: Com-
plete doing away with preferences; equi-
table distribution of assets of insolvent
debtors; reasonable discharge clause; no
class of official assignees. The premier
said there would be a strong feeling in
parliament to exempt farmers from the
operation of the insolvency law.

The provincial government have ar-
ranged to have two live caribou captured
and shipped to Boston as part of New
Brunswick's exhibit at the sportsmen's
exposition in March. The exhibit from
this province will also include the magni-
ficent collection of stuffed game birds and
animals at the crown land office, and
Hunter Sellick, of Moncton, and his
famous managerie of moose and bears,
all of which will be sent forward by the
government.

Professor Nordenskjold, the Arctic ex-
plorer, has informed the Swedish Aca-
demy of Science that the foreign office
has received intelligence that several per-
sons worthy of credence saw Prof. An-
dree's balloon early in August in British
Columbia, seven miles north of Que-
nelle lake, in the district of Caribou.
The professor regards the news as being
of sufficient importance to call for closer
investigation. The Andree balloon left
Dane's Island, of the Spitzbergen group,
July 11, 1897.

Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann have con-
tracted with the Dominion Government
to build a railroad three and a half feet
wide from Telegraph Creek to Tislin
Lake, about one hundred and fifty miles.
The railroad is to be completed by the
first of September next. The subsidy
given by the government is 25,000 acres
of land a mile in the Klondike region and
the owners are to pay the government one
per cent. on all the gold they mine. The
ordinary miner is charged 10 per cent. on
all gold mined.

FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES.

**WILL THERE BE WAR WITH RUSSIA?—GREAT
BRITAIN THREATENS TURKEY—ENGLISH
AND FRENCH CLAIMS IN THE NILE VALLEY
—ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN FRANCE—MR.
GLADSTONE'S HEALTH—DR. JAMESON'S
PREDICTIONS.**

The British Government has taken a

firm stand against Russia and Germany
in regard to affairs in China. The posi-
tive statement made by Sir Michael
Hicks-Beach in his speech at Bristol, that
there should be no fooling with British
interests in China by any other power
has caused a mighty outbreak of patriotic
feeling. And at Swansea Mr. Balfour
has reiterated the sentiments of the Gov-
ernment, that China must be kept open
to free trade, even if in order to do so
war must be declared against those who
are opposed to such an arrangement. The
position that has been assumed by the
Government against Russia has the hearty
support of the masses and of all parties
in England. The people feel that the
time has arrived when it is necessary to
demonstrate that they are prepared to
wage war to maintain their rights and the
position of Great Britain among the
powers. The enthusiasm in London is
unbounded. Patriotic and war songs are
nightly howled and shouted by the au-
diences in the music halls. The British
newspapers are unanimous in their sup-
port of a strong policy and are in favor of
war if other means will not prevail to
bring Russia to terms. Englishmen have
not been slow to notice that for years
Russia has been preparing to test her
strength against Great Britain, and that
now the time has arrived to force Russia
to declare her intentions. The N. Y.
Times summons up the situation in the
following editorial: "The British declara-
tions and demonstrations in respect to
China have already had one good effect.
They have forced Russia into showing her
hand. The English offer, if it has been
made, of negotiating the Chinese, has for
its purpose not to put China under special
obligations to England so much as to re-
lieve her of special obligations to Russia.
By attempting to threaten and bully
China into rejecting the British demands
Russia admits that she desires something
more than the "equality of opportuni-
ty" which England insists upon for her-
self and concedes to other powers. She
wants exclusive privileges and concessions.
She regards China not as a field for free
commercial competition, but as a field for
conquest and colonization. She takes the
barbarous and reactionary and leaves to
England the civilized and progressive
position. Luckily her power in the Pacific
is as inferior as is her purpose to that
of the more enlightened nation."

Great Britain has been obliged to take
a firm stand against Russia on account of
the endeavor of Russia to intimidate the
Chinese Government and prejudice it
against accepting a British loan. Russia
has also intimated that she will not accept
the propositions made by Great Britain
that Port Arthur be made a free port and
that the surrounding country be thrown
open to free trade.

We have the assurance of Sir Michael
Hicks-Beach that the navy is in a first
class condition and is fully prepared to do
its duty against any foe. From the list
issued by the Admiralty which states the
whereabouts of British warships, we learn
that the first-class twin-screw armoured
cruiser Undaunted and the twin-screw
sloop Albatross are in Kiao-Chan Bay.
There are but two of the thirty-one ships
belonging to England now on the Chinese
station. She has also her six torpedo
boats. Russia is credited with having in
Chinese waters thirty warships and seven
torpedo boats; France, fifteen warships;
Germany, five, which are to be reinforced
by the two ships under Prince Henry's
command. Spain has a fleet near the
Philippine Islands of thirty-nine cruisers
and gunboats.

Japan recognizes that she must be pre-
pared to defend her interests in China
and that these interests are menaced by
Russia more than by any other power. It
was Russia who compelled her to give up
some of her fruits of victory after her
war with China, and it has been Russia
who has endeavored to rob her of her in-
terests in Korea. Japan is in good condi-
tion to fight but she is somewhat like a
young bull in a china-shop, one that feels
his strength and knows how to use it.
The danger is, that Japan may attempt
to smash things at the wrong moment.
The St. James Gazette speaking of Japan
navy says: "Even with Great Britain a
mere sympathetic onlooker, it is probable
that Japan could finish off all the Russian
and German warships east of Suez in
short order. Great Britain, even includ-
ing the Powerful, has not a vessel in the
North Pacific capable of standing in bat-
tle-ships which Japan possesses."

So much has been heard lately about
the unfitness of the English army to go to
war that it is reassuring to have a state-
ment in regard to it from Lord Wolseley.
At a banquet recently held in London he
resented the attacks that have been made
upon it and asserted that if war was de-
clared at once there would be ready two
of the finest and most fully equipped
corps to be found anywhere, and before
the ships were ready to embark the men
for distant lands the soldiers would be all
ready to march aboard. He believes that
if the soldiers were better paid there
would be no difficulty in obtaining re-
cruits. Parliament will be asked to in-
crease the strength of the army by the
addition of fifteen thousand men.

The report that Russia ordered English
men-of-war out of Port Arthur is denied
this. It is stated that the vessels
merely touched their in the course of their
ordinary cruises. In order to test the
facilities for quickly loading warships
with coal at Portsmouth extensive opera-
tions with this end in view will be con-
ducted there.

The number of men possessing the Vic-
toria Cross is one hundred and forty-
eight.

A very important statement in regard
to affairs in Turkey was recently made by
Joseph Chamberlain at Liverpool. He
said that the British Government was
seriously considering the advisability of
taking independent action in regard to
the Armenian and Cretan questions. He
stated that: "The impotence of the
European concert is a discredit to all the
powers. The position is becoming intol-
erable and cannot be allowed to continue
indefinitely." Reports from Constanti-
nople show only too plainly that the
Turks are again harrasing the unfortunate
Armenians. Many of them have been
arrested at Van and several thousands of
them have been expelled. Owing to the
fact that the Armenian Bishop is power-
less to help his people he has resigned
his position. The Cretans are in a desti-
tute condition and an appeal has been
issued for money and clothes for them.
The appeal calls attention to the fact that
eleven thousand of their homes have been
burnt, that they are living in caves and
dens in the mountains, and they are sub-
sisting on roots and herbs.

Some time ago it was stated that a
French expedition had started from Sen-
egal, French Africa, which was endeavor-
ing to reach Khartoum before the British-
News has now been received that the ex-
pedition has been massacred by some of
the African natives. Following are ex-
tracts from the N. Y. Evening Post deal-
ing with the subject: "The news of the
massacre of the Marchand expedition is
confirmed by a letter from the British
Congo. This was a French enterprise
under the command of Capt. Marchand,
having its start in Senegal, West Africa,
and whose aim was to get a foothold on
some part of the upper Nile valley before
the English could cover the whole of it.
The French government was not avowed-
ly responsible for the expedition, al-
though prepared, perhaps, to avail itself
of any advantages secured by it. The
expedition was composed of twenty-three
whites, five hundred black Tirailleurs,
and two hundred native carriers. How
the latter were obtained is told in a letter
written on the 27th of August by a non-
commissioned officer, and published in the
Depeche of Toulouse. "We took them
by force," he says, "and they took out
for every opportunity to escape, but we
shoot or hang every one we catch." Wo-
men were impressed in this way as well
as men. The writes continues:

"We gave them each sixty-six pounds
to carry on their heads. Sometimes the
natives deserted their villages. In that
case I fired one or two huts. This brought
back everybody. Then we bound the
chief hand and foot until he gave us
slaves as carriers. At other times none
of the natives came back. Then we
carried away all the food we could find in
the villages and gave it to the native
carriers in our expedition who were starving.
We kept watch over them at night, but
they would sometimes run away on masse
as it was difficult to slaughter everybody.
All this has tired and disgusted me. You
must not be too astonished at what I am
telling you. It is the only way of getting
anything out of these brutes."

"This method of introducing civiliza-
tion into the Soudan is very old. It was
the customary mode of prosecuting the
slave trade in the last century. It is the
Arab method now, and it is no wonder
that the Arab trader fails to understand
the objections to it when he sees the
white man doing the same thing when-
ever he has an object to gain by it.
The Arab's object is to make money. The
Frenchman's is to distance the English-
man in a foot race. This expedition is
the third or fourth of this kind that has
fallen victim to the endeavor to carry the
French flag from the west coast to the
upper Nile. If the others have been
marked by the same barbarities as this
one, as it is probable they richly deserved
their fate."

In reference to the English and French
claims in the Upper Nile valley the Post
says: "The London Times, in an edito-
rial article which seems to bear the marks
of official inspiration, states the British
case as against the French pretension in
districts around the headquarters of the
Nile. This is briefly as follows: In
March, 1895, Sir Edward Grey, then
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, re-
ferred in the House of Commons to a re-
port that a French expedition was start-
ing from West Africa with the intention
of penetrating to the valley of the Upper
Nile. He refused to credit it because,
he said, a French advance across the Con-
tinent "into a territory over which our
claims have been known for so long
would be not merely an inconsistent, and
unexpected act, but it must be perfectly
well known to the French government
that it would be an unfriendly act, and
would be so viewed by England." This
statement was warmly applauded and was
emphatically approved by Mr. Chamber-
lain and Mr. Curzon. The contention
of Lord Rosebery's government as well
as that of Lord Salisbury was that the
whole of the valley of the Nile, from the
great lakes northward, lay either in the
Egyptian or in the British sphere of in-
fluence. M. Hanotaux declined to admit
this. He contended that no distinction
was or could be, drawn between the
point at which Egyptian rights ceased and
British influence began. The Bahr el
Ghazal province, according to the English
view, may be regarded as either the In-
terland of the French Congo or of Sen-

gambia. A point in the English case is
that the territory where the recent move-
ments of the French have taken place is
that which was leased by the British gov-
ernment to the Congo State, which proves
the existence of British claims. The
French, however, say that these claims
virtually became extinct when the Khar-
tium region was abandoned by the Egyp-
tians."

The disturbance over the Dreyfus case
in France threatens the existence of the
political party now in power. The riot-
ing which began in Paris and which was
directed against Zola, who had made
serious charges against prominent army
officers, quickly spread over the country,
but the object of it changed and it be-
came an expression of the people's hatred
against the Jews. Placards have appear-
ed in some of the larger cities denounc-
ing the Dreyfus sympathizers and threat-
ening all manner of evil to the Jews. To
make matters worse, in Paris the Social-
ists have seized the opportunity to issue
a violent manifesto in which they urge
the people not to discriminate between
Jewish and Catholic capitalists.

When the subject in connection with
the Dreyfus case and Zola came up for
consideration in the French Chamber of
Deputies it led at once to a violent dis-
cussion that ended in an uproar. There
was a wild scene that threatened dire
results and as it was impossible to restore
order the session was suspended.

Emile Zola will be brought to trial on
Feb. 7. He has prepared his defence
and will call some two hundred and fifty
witnesses to support his charges of for-
gery on the part of army officers. The
Dreyfus case has occasioned a duel. The
editor of Le Jour fought M. Adjalbert a
writer for Les Droits de l'Homme. Both
men were wounded, but not seriously.

In England the striking engineers have
been advised by the Executive Commit-
tee of the Amalgamated Society of Engi-
neers to accept the terms offered to
them by their employers. The strike is
now considered to be practically at an
end.

Dean Diddell is dead. At one time
he was Chaplain to the Prince Consort.
He was born in 1811, and in 1833 he re-
ceived a double B. A. degree in classics
and mathematics. He will be remember-
ed in connection with the well known
Liddell and Scott Lexicon of which the
seventh edition appeared in '83. From
1846 to 1855 he was Head Master of
Westminster school, and was for many
years Vice Chancellor of Oxford Univer-
sity.

Mr. Gladstone's health is reported not
so good, in fact the Grand Old Man is
said to have expressed a desire that all
were over. The neuralgic pains con-
tinue and he is so weak that it is neces-
sary to lift him into his carriage when he
goes out for a drive.

Actor Terris left \$100,000 to his widow
and children.

Great Britain has again refused to re-
open the sealing question.

The bye-election for the Middle Divi-
sion of Armagh, Ireland, has resulted in
Unionist victory, Mr. J. M. Campbell
being elected by a majority of 138 over
his nationalist opponent.

Dr. Jameson has predicted that within
three years it will be possible to send a
telegram over British and Egyptian ter-
ritory from Cape Town to Cairo via Khar-
tium, and that Cecil Rhodes will be Pre-
mier at the Cape next year. He refuses
to talk about the Transvaal as he says
that he made a mess of it and got fifteen
months and deserved fifteen years—for
failing.

BARCLAY ALLAIRE SCOVIL.

NEWS OF VICTORY.

James Thompson Cured of Dia-
betes by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Many
Startling Cures to their Credit
in Bruce County—No Medi-
cine Made Can Approach
Them.

PAISLEY, Jan. 31.—A marked peculi-
arity of the people of Bruce County is their
firm belief in Dodd's Kidney Pills, as a
sure cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes,
and all other Kidney troubles.

So many remarkable cures have been
made by Dodd's Kidney Pills, in this
county that the people's confidence in
them is only natural.

One of these who have been rescued by
Dodd's Kidney Pills, is James Thompson,
of Paisley. He suffered for years, with
"an extreme case of Diabetes," and was
so bad he could hardly move. Almost
every medicine on the market was tried,
without effect. Then he tried Dodd's
Kidney Pills. His recovery began at that
time. Now he is fully restored to health.

Mr. Thompson is only one of many
thousands who have been cured of Kidney
Diseases, by Dodd's Kidney Pills. The
simple, undeniable truth is that every
person who has used them for any of
these diseases has been thoroughly and
permanently cured. This cannot be said
truthfully of any other medicine that has
ever been used. Dodd's Kidney Pills
stand alone, in proud position, far above
any rivals.

Dodd's Kidney Pills ALWAYS CURE
Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago,
Gout, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Female
Weakness, Gravel, Stone in Bladder,
Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all impurities of
the blood. They are the only medi-
cine on earth that will positively cure
Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Dodd's
Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at
50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or
will be sent, on receipt of price, by the
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Graduate Optician, - Fredericton, N. B.

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petent judges say of them. We think so from quantity sold during Holidays.
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1 two horse knee Sled, 1 one horse knee Sled,
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