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Publisher.

NO. 30.

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and all Modern Improvements

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Special Rates by the Week.

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NEW CLOTHING STORE,

537 MAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Phillips Bros. Building.

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 con-
ditions.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Madrid cor-
respondent of the Standard says: Senor
Sagasta has prepared for submission to
the leaders whom he consulted a most in-
teresting sketch not only of the prelimi-
nary 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 suc-
cessful, 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 all quarters bear-
ing on the question. Undoubtedly it
would have been for the country's inter-
ests had the personage consulted remained
silent. The revelation of some of
them are hardly calculated to strengthen
the government's hands.

Gen. Weyer, 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 re-
sult 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 ori-
ginated 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
had labored, but in vain, to prevail upon
President McKinley not to insist upon the
ceding of Porto Rico, and not to throw
the whole Cuban debt upon Spain; how
he finally secured more tolerable condi-
tions for the settlement of the Philippine
questions, and the selection of Paris in-
stead of Washington as the seat of the
labors of the mixed commission; how he
actively urged her case when Spain, on
receiving President McKinley's condi-
tions of peace, asked for some explana-
tions and time to consult the leaders of
the parties with a view to avert parliam-
entary 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 his in-
vited advisers the reports of the authori-
ties throughout the peninsula of Spain,
which show that the people generally fa-
vor 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 visi-
tors that if the majority of them should
approve of making peace under the cir-
cumstances the cabinet would go on with
the task until the progress of events
should permit it to convoke the Cortes
and ask for a ratification of the treaty.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 6.—The dirty condi-
tion of the city, the heaps of foul refuse
encumber the streets, the malodorous al-
leys and by-ways, the lack of sanitary ar-
rangements and drainage of any descrip-
tion are all matters that will require
stringent efforts to ameliorate. Filth and
odor, utter lack of local sanitary precau-
tions and dirty streets are as surely to be
expected in Central American cities and
towns as is green grass in a New Eng-
land 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 pre-
cautionary measures and it is not surpris-
ing then that the American officers issue
an order through the civil governor of
Santiago stating that all house must be at
once thoroughly cleaned, inside and out,
that the order is disregarded and no re-

sult 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 re-
gulations to bring the people to an ob-
servance of what is clearly best for their
health.

In the military hospital of the city
there were on July 26th 562 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 in-
stitution 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 govern-
ment has given orders that the minister
of war shall not force resistance in Porto
Rico to the utmost. This is at the insti-
gation of Premier Sagasta, who deprecates
any unnecessary loss of life, knowing
that Porto Rico will fall into the hands of
the Americans. Captain General Macias
has been instructed to obtain terms like
those obtained by General Toral, or bet-
ter, so as to save Spanish honor as much
as possible.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Twenty-nine
Spanish and French refugees from Ha-
vana and Cardenas landed yesterday from
the Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen
from Sagu 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," said Senor Rivas. "The only meat
to be had in Havana before the Nansen
arrived, on July 26, was from the car-
casses of horses and dogs. Every day an
average of ten or twelve persons died in
the streets from starvation. Highway
robbery and burglary are prevalent every
where in this city. The famous Englatria
Hotel, together with other hotels, has
been obliged to close its doors. The land-
lord could not secure provisions. Fully
25 per cent of the big stores have closed
up."

Senor Rivas said that all the reconcen-
trated are not dead, but he wonders how
any survive. On Thursday night they
still have music in the parks, while people
are starving all around. Bread has risen
to 28 cents per pound while horseflesh is
selling for a dollar per pound.

PONCE, P. R., Aug. 2, via St. Thomas,
Aug. 3.—The Porto Ricans of Ponce lined
the streets by hundreds and filled the
air with cheering on the arrival of Gen-
eral Garretson's brigade from Yauco.

The arrival of these troops and those
on the St. Louis makes the fighting
strength of the Americans now operating
near Ponce about nine thousand men,
equal to the entire force of the Spanish
fighting men on the island.

General Garretson's camp is temporari-
ly located on the outskirts of the town.
The brigade marched 17 miles from Yauco
to Ausby, where they arrived travel-stained
and mud bespattered. Almost the
entire population saw the troops pass
through the city and gave cheer after
cheer. The officers at the front com-
manding the advancing companies do not
believe the Spaniards will make an ad-
vance. They claim the enemy will act
only on the defensive.

There was some firing last night be-
tween Capt. Austin's pickets and the
Spaniards in the brush, but no damage
was done.

All the American troops are restless,
due to false alarms of the approach of the
Spaniards, and they are anxious for an
encounter with the enemy. It is the gen-
eral belief, however, that there will be no
forward movement of the main body of
our troops until the other transports ar-
rive. They are expected every hour.

The troops on board the St. Louis are
reported to be in good health. She
brought twelve representatives of the
Porto Rican junta of New York, whose
business is to influence the people of the
island not to resist the American advance.
Their good offices are not necessary.

The Dixie's shot at Morro castle on
Saturday caused the utmost consternation
at San Juan de Porto Rico, where it was
believed to have signified the piece was
to be bombarded within twenty-four hours.
The protected cruiser Columbia, which
went ashore on a reef while entering the
harbor of Ponce, has been hoisted off
without injury.

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 mak-
ing 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
blush unseen"—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
cackle 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 entire-
ly 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. G. T., and W. C. T. U. should
send ME a vote of thanks. I'll pay 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 shout every
one else keeps quiet. "Case of Johnston
and Cody's correspondent." I merely
put Cody's in to fill up. Johnston 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 knave or fool.
It is true that Johnston has never been
the aggressor and only replied to the at-
tacks that were made upon him but I will
say that "he started the ball rolling."
The public won't know whether I am wil-
fully 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 him-
self entirely to the letters by which he
has been assailed and any school child
who has mastered the "Royal Reader No.
1" would know that the term abuse
would not apply but I must try and make
the public believe that Johnston is in the
wrong. I sicked XX unto him and XX
has succeeded in advertising himself as
more kinds of a fool than anything that
ever appeared in public print before. He
also 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 posses-
ses 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 pith nor point to it but I
must get it in anyhow. "Column of gas"
"swelling like a river." What wonders
of metaphor is here. Boyle O'Rocheas
famously 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 de-
termined to impress myself upon the pub-
lic as the wonder of the age. "Allow
ME space." (Make the me big Mr.
Printer), "We can boast" that includes
ME." We find that's a modest way of
referring to MYSELF. "I have no
fault," things that I (make it big capital
please. A plain, ordinary everyday I
wouldn't do to express my own ideas of
myself), sanction 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 im-
mense superiority to himself. "I am a
friend," "I think I would" "If I should,"
more eyes than a centipede has legs.
When you read my entire effusion you
will surely be reminded of Pat's descrip-
tion of a frog. A square beard entirely,
sur. All stomach but his head and his
head is all mouth; when he spakes it is
rather music nor sense but a blubbering
bunch of wind.

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

Murder Or Accident.

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

Eli Boyle and Andrew Riopelle two
farmers living in Eardley, 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.

FOR SALE.—District School Assessment
Blanks and School Tax Notices for sale
at the 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,

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AMERICAN DYE WORKS CO.

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Geo. S. deForest & Sons,
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ST. JOHN MARKET REPORTS.

WHOLESALE.

COLLECTED TO AUG. 9TH.

Beef (Butcher's) per carcass	\$0 07 to \$0 08
Beef (Country) per quarter	0 03 " 0 06
Lamb per carcass per lb.	0 06 " 0 07
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0 06 " 0 07
Veal, per lb.	0 03 " 0 05
Shoulders, smoked, per lb.	0 08 " 0 09
Hams,	0 11 " 0 12
Butter (in tubs) per lb.	0 10 " 0 14
Butter (in lumps) "	0 10 " 0 14
Butter (creamers) "	0 18 " 0 19
Butter (dairy, in tubs) "	0 16 " 0 18
Fowl, per pair	0 40 " 0 60
Chickens, per pair	0 30 " 0 60
Turkey per lb.	0 10 " 0 14
Eggs, per doz.	0 10 " 0 11
Eggs, " henry	0 00 " 0 00
Cabbage per doz.	0 30 " 0 50
Mutton, per lb. carcass	0 03 " 0 05
Rhubarb per lb.	0 04 " 0 01
Potatoes per bbl.	1 00 " 1 30
Potatoes per bush	0 00 " 0 00
Turnips per bbl.	0 90 " 1 20
Calf skin, per lb.	0 09 " 0 10
Sheep skins, each	0 00 " 0 15
Hides, per bl.	0 07 " 0 08
Carrots per doz.	0 00 " 0 30
Beets per doz.	0 25 " 0 35
Squash per lb.	0 03 " 0 03
Cheese per lb.	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
" 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.
Tallow for every ten pounds or under,	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 gal-	lon, 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.

Beets, carrots, parsnips per one hun-
dred 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 staked), 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 exceed-
ing ten quart pail, two cents.
Berries, in packages over ten quarts,
two 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!

Hoes, Hooks and Spading
Forks.

Large, Half and Quarter Pails.

Glass Fruit Jars,

Earthen Preserve Jars.

Fly Screens,

Poison Fly Pads,

Sticky Fly Paper.

Always pleased to quote prices.

Yours sincerely,

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GOLD AND SILVER PLATER.

All kinds of Old Silver Ware replated
and repaired and made to look as good as
new at reasonable prices. Orders by
mail promptly attended to. All kinds of
Carriage Irons plated with Gold or
Silver.

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ST. JOHN, - N. B.