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Queens County Gazette.

GAGETOWN, N. B., MAY 4, 1898.

## The Spanish-American War.

(Montreal Witness.)

Actual war between the United States and Spain began Thursday with the despatch of an American fleet to blockade Havana. The first act of war therefore proceeded from the United States. The sudden breaking of relations between the two nations was the work of Spain, but most people will think that the very preemptory demand of the United States for Spain's withdrawal from Cuba could not have been treated in any other fashion by a self respecting nation. Spain did not apparently expect that the breaking off relations would be regarded by the United States as the beginning of was as Madrid despatches show that the Spanish government expected that the period allowed for a reply—that is, until noon Saturday, would be allowed to expire before the overt action on the part of either nation was begun, and this would probably have been the course of European nations. The United States Government, with characteristic disregard of formality, ceremony, usuage or custom in such matters, has taken it for granted that as the breaking off of relations implied that no reply would be forthcoming, it was free to act as if the reply had been actually received. It seems not improbable that there will be no declaration of war on either side, and perhaps there will be some manoeuvring on the part of the forces to allow to the other the discredit of firing the first shot. History will no doubt place, and justify, upon the United States the responsibly for the war, no matter who fires the first shot. But the responsible of the United States great as it is, of resorting to war, will be justified by history, unless it should be decided that the end might have been reached without war. Spanish rule in Cuba has been intolerable. Every description of the condition of Cuba to be found in books of this century will future historians with evidence of the insufferable character of Spanish rule. United States probably precipitated the war; did not use diplomacy and moral influence for all they were worth. But it is doubtful whether Spain would ever have had consented to relinquish her hold upon Cuba without first fighting in vain to maintain it. The sort of honor which is dear to the duelist requires that a nation like ain shall not yield except after the ex- of shot. After a year's diplomacy , perhaps the show of force would have been merely nomperfunctory, like so many latter As it is, Spain will doubtless nately and recklessly.

able destructiveness and durawar is all a mere matter of though the end is, of course, onclusion. Spain may conce did, and the fact that of support, like the Cape e not stocked with coal, is not prepared. But ies of the two belligeratched, and as naval ent conditions is surege greater knowledge, of the United States ot perhaps avail so nning of the contest as nor defeats. But the not only the advantage ore powerful navy, ba being within easy of her coast. With or of the United of even a week rather is probable, certainly ly of months. But althe United States has will be extremely great plan of campaign can d at even by military e United States will proone fleet for a time in the ports of Cuba, and until that is done and the has almost undisputed conwaters, will there be any d American forces on the the meantime the flying he United States will have nd destroy that of Spain to om making a sudden descent rt of the United States coast ying upon the United States

e bombardment of Havana and g of the United States forces and the most trying time for the tates will probably begin. The and physical obstacles to military ns by unacclimatized white troops in Cuba are extremely great, and are deadly in their effect. The island is swept by wind and rain in summer, and the whole coast country, as well as the vast inland swamps, become malarial bogs, which render the movement of heavily armed and equipped forces almost impossible at times. In May the rainfalls of Havana varies from three inches to five; in June it varies from eight to eleven inches, and July from fifteen to seventeen inches. The temperature is not excessively high, seldom above ninety degrees, but it is steadily high and the wet atmosphere renders it oppressive in the extreme. Troops, even those inured to the climate, cannot march in midday. Yellow fever begins in April, and prevails until November. Under such deadly condition it is not strange that the Spanish forces suffer far greater losses from disease than from the rifles and machetes of the insurgents, being more than decimated every year. American troops, better supplied and with all medical stores and necessaries, will fare better and suffer less. In the interior and in the western part of the island there are mountains, but the rainfall is so great on these that residence upon their slope is not regarded as healthy. The western portion of the island, which will probably be occupied first by the American forces, is dryer than the eastern half of the island, which is in the hands of the insurgents.


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All who have made use of Paine's Celery Compound have experienced its wonderous strengthening effects upon the nervous system. This disease-curing medicine acts directly and promptly on the blood, taking away every trace of poison from the clogged and vitiated life stream. Thus, when the blood is pure and flowing freshly and freely, and the nerves braced and in good condition, neuralgia and all kindred diseases take their flight never to return.

This is the month to banish nervousness, headache, insomnia, kidney and liver troubles. This is the time when the neuralgic and rheumatic should get rid of their misery and pains, so that they may fit themselves for work and enjoyment during the summer season. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can effectually rid the system of all unhealthy conditions; it is beyond all question the surest and best medicine that ailing people can use. Mr. Leverett A. Belyea, Hamstead, N. B., writes as follows:

WELLS & RICHARDSON.,

GENTLEMEN:—In the winter of 1884 I was taken with a severe attack of neuralgia in the head and shoulders. Since then it became seated, and I gave up the idea of ever being cured. Have taken medicines prescribed by different physicians, but all to no avail.

Some three months ago I was induced to try a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound. Before I had taken half of it I began to feel better. Sleep, which in my early days appeared so refreshing, has in these years of affliction been made up of frightful dreams; but not so now, as the medicine began to have a telling effect on my nerves.

I have taken three bottles of this glorious medicine, and today I can say that it is the first time in eleven years that I have felt none of these piercing pains to which I had once been a victim. Let me say to any person who may read this testimonial in this province or elsewhere, that if you discredit this statement, just write me and I will be only too glad to inform you of what has cured me of neuralgia and a shattered nervous system.

Yours respectfully,

LEVERETT A. BELYEA,

Hamstead, N. B.


## From the Arctic to Edmonton.

On Monday night there arrived in town from the Arctic Ocean a ship-wrecked sailor bearing the appropriate name of Walker. The man who full name is Chas. H. Walker, was boat header on the whaling steamer "Orca" owned by the Pacific Steam Whaling Co., of San Francisco. His story seemed almost incredible, for that a man could walk from Point Barrow, the most northerly point in Alaska, braving the rigors of an Arctic winter, to Edmonton, an approximate distance of 3,300 miles is almost past belief, but Walker in himself is very material evidence of its truthfulness. The tale he tells is: The Orca, together with the Freeman, Jeannie, and Newport, the whaling fleet of the Pacific Steam Whaling Co., left San Francisco on the 1st of April, 1897, for their annual whaling voyage. They had fairly good luck until the 8th of September last when they, with the Belvidere and Fearless, two outside vessels, were nipped in the ice off Cape Halkett. From there the fleet slowly worked through the ice floes to Point Tangent, and off Point Tangent blasted off three miles of ice, using 1000 pounds of gun powder, in a vain attempt to gain the open sea. In the jamb the Orca lost her rudder, but had it mended at Cape Smith, where they left supplies for the Jeannie and Newport which were frozen in some miles to the east of Point Parrow. After mending the rudder the vessel left Cape Smith with a fine lead, striking thin ice, from three to five inches thick, which they steamed through all night. They arrived at Sea Horses at three in the morning and steamed by. Nine miles east of Point Belcher they took the jamb three miles from land. The ice carried away the vessel's rudder and crushed her timbers At seven in the evening they abandoned her, this was on the 21st of September, and took refuge on the Freemen, but at 10.30 she also took the jamb and was wrecked and all hands went on board the Belvidere. This latter vessel was in comparatively clear water and steamed through four inches of ice to Sea Horse Islands, when she went into winter quarters.

On the first of November Mate Walker left the vessel for Herschel Island, taking two Esquimaux boys with him. At the island he purchased a dog team and with some Indian drivers started up the ice on the Mackenzie for Edmonton. The total distance covered was 3,300 miles out of which he walked 2,500, arriving at Saddle lake on Saturday last. He came around by Lac la Biche and touched Saddle lake as that was the nearest point of telegraphic communication, and from there he sent despatches to the company advising them of the plight of their vessels. Walker had a hard trip and a great deal happened after he left the vessels of which he will not speak at present.

At the Peel river he met six of the Segers party, namely Capt Segers, Dr. Macdonald, F, A. Hardisty, S. A. McNeil, F. G. Taylor and Adamson. They were all in good spirits and health and thoroughly satisfied with their progress as they had got much farther than they expected. Wm. and Mel Mathison, M. Sutherland and Fred Robertson had pulled out from the party and gone on and when last heard from they were at Lapierre's House. Mr. Walker estimates that he met about fifty other prospectors below Fort Simpson and states that they were all in good health. He brought mail from a large number of the parties, which he posted here.

The frozen in whalers, for whose relief Walker made the trip, number about 300 men, the crews of six whalers. He does not consider that it will be possible to get relief to them until about the first of July. There is a whaling station at Point Barrow, but their supplies consist of only 300 barrels of flour. The dog team which he bought at Herschel Island he brought right through with him, and they are now in town in charge of Forbes Groat who came in from Fort Simpson with him. Walker left on this morning's train for San Francisco. He looked wonderfully well for a man who had made such an arduous journey.—Edmonton Bulletin.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 25.—Mr. Ganong was informed this afternoon that in June, 1897, the government engineers made a survey between Deer Island, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, and a point on the main land near Eastport in the United States, with a view to ascertaining the cost of establishing communication by telegraphic cable between the island and the mainland. The estimated cost was $3,500, and cost of telephone comaunication between the landing place of the cable and the fishing villages on the island was estimated at $2,500. Mr. Ganong was also informed that the government engineers estimated the cost of telephone connection between Head Harbor light and Welshpool, Campobello Island, at $880.

Five private bills were advanced a stage, including the Klondike bill in which Messrs. Skinner, Trueman and A. C. Blair, of St. John, are interested.

The House then took up Mr. Quinn's motion relative to the dismissal of John F. Tennant, late collector of customs of Gretna, Manitoba. and the matter occupied up to 6 o'clock.

Mr. Casey's bill to secure the safety of railway employes was taken up. Hon. Mr. Blair expressed doubts whether parliament had power to legislate to the extent proposed. Mr. Casey agreed that progress should be reported.

The next order called was the second reading of Mr. Charlton's seduction bill amendment. It was voted down.

Mr. McMullin moved the second reading of his bill to authorize the appointment of a board of civil service commissioners. The premier said he wanted time to consider it, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

The same thing was done with Mr. Davin's bill about the mounted police pension.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The new member for West Prince, P. E. I., Mr. R. D. McLellan, was introduced this afternoon by Sir Louis H Davies and Mr. Yeo.

Mr. Mulock told Mr. Gillies that he issued his three-cent Imperial postage order last year by virtue of the post office act. Whether it was competent to issue such an order was a question of law, but the order had been rescinded on the request of the Imperial government.

Premier Laurier informed Hon. Mr. Foster that the government had taken no steps to bring on an election in Bagot.

The franchise debate was then resumed by Mr. Davin, who was followed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

The main argument of the opposition against the bill hitherto has been that it delegated to the provincial legislature a power that should be exercized by the Dominion legislature, that of creating the franchise on which Dominion representatives were elected and was therefore a humiliating surrender of the powers of the Federal parliament. Today they added a plea that such a course was not constitutional, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Mr. McInerney, and Mr. Powell laying stress on that point.

Solicitor General Fitzpatrick in reply showed: (1)—That the new franchise bill did not delegate any powers to the local legislature, it merely adopted the provincial franchise; (2)—That the British North America act expressly provided for the adoption of the provincial franchise until the Dominion parliament provided otherwise; (3)—That the late Sir John Macdonald, in 1869, introduced and carried a franchise bill specifically adopting the provincial franchises and provincial lists for Dominion purposes; and (4)—That in a suit arising in connection with that law in Ontario, Chief Justice Wilson held that the adoption by the Dominion parliament of the provincial franchises for Dominion purposes did not necessarily delegate any federal powers to the provincial legislatures.

Mr. Gillies was speaking at midnight on the necessity of revision by judicial authorities.

At 12.35 sub-section A of clause 5 was passed.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

OTTAWA, April 28.—The minister of railways informed Mr. McInerney that during the fiscal year 543 tons of coal had been carried from Maccan to Moncton at 95 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. 327 tons at 60 cents and 1,579 tons at 50 cents. From Springhill Junction to Moncton, 3,050 tons at $1; 294 tons at 66 cents, and 4,276 tons at 50 cents. The rate per ton under the new tariff is 80 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds to the public and 75 cents per ton to manufacturers.

When the House adjourned last night. or rather early this morning, section "A" of clause 5, adopting the provincial franchises, which had been held over from last week, had been passed, after three days' debate. Clauses "B" and "C" had previously been passed. Today after routine the House again went into committee on the bill. The solicitor general introduced amendments providing for a separate list for non-residents in New Brunswick, for the enfranchisement of Dominion officials disqualified under the provincial laws and for the subdivision of congested polling divisions. This latter matter was under consideration at 6 o'clock. After recess good progress was made and by 11.30 all the clauses had been passed through committee, several being the subject of verbal amendments. One or two amendments remain to be considered in committee.

Sir Charles Tupper has not been in the House since Friday. He is confined to his house.

OTTAWA, April 29.—The franchise bill passed through committee today with some technical amendment, and now stand for a third reading. The franchise bill disposed of the House went into committee of supply and made fair progress up to six o'clock. There was some debating respecting statutory increases.


THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

DR. CASE,

SAINT JOHN, — — — N. B.

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See our goods and prices before you buy and I feel confident that you will give us the patronage for the coming season that you have so freely bestowed on us in the past.

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We paid more than that for them and thought the patterns very neat and pretty. We made a mistake in buying too many and patterns are changing. The quality is good—regular retail prices were from $1.50 to $3.00. We thought them pretty enough to wear anywhere. You'll think them at least pretty enough to wear about the house. Order by mail and if you are not satisfied we will return the money.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CANADIAN TWEEDS 30 CENTS PER YARD.
LADIES' FANCY SHOULDER CAPES ONLY 85 CENTS.
LADIES' WRAPPERS, WELL MADE, $1.00.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HEMP CARPETS 16 CENTS PER YARD.
ENGLISH MENOLEM (OIL CLOTH) 25 CENTS PER YARD.

BARGAINS FOR MEN.

A WELL MADE CANADIAN TWEED PANTS ONLY $1.00.
WHITE LAUNDRIED SHIRTS 48 CENTS.
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Also, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers and Top Shirts at VERY LOW PRICES.

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Half Dozen Tea Spoons,
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MARCH..... More meadows manured mean more money made. Manure moderately, make moderately; minimize manure multiply mortgages.

APRIL..... Abandon antiquated agriculturists advising applying ammonia. Assimilate available atmospheric air and apply aftermath.

Advanced authorities are agreed Alberts' acids are all available and advocate

ALBERTS' THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER.

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