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JAS. A. STEWART,
Publisher.

NO. 25.

Groceries, Provisions and Meats.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

Full line of best quality of
Flour Oats, Feed and Seeds at
Lowest Cash Prices.

Country Produce taken in Ex-
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95 TO 109 MAIN ST., ST. JOHN.

Newball and Masons Eng-
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LEMONINE AND CIDERENE,

For making Lemonade and Devonshire
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Entirely free from Alcohol.

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Agent for Pelee Island Wine, Teas, &c



D. BOYANER,
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Eyes Tested and Suitable Spectacles
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Glasses can be always duplicated or ex-
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Hotel Dingee,

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The above Hotel is located in close
proximity to all public buildings and prin-
cipal places of business. It is within five
minutes walk from the steam boat landing
and post office. Spacious Sample Rooms
on the premises. Permanent and transient
guests accommodated at reasonable rates.
Livery and Boarding Stable in connection.
Passengers conveyed to all points in
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Electric Passenger Elevator
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Centrally Situated.

Electric Cars Pass the Door.

Rates \$1.50 and \$2.00 Per Day.
Special Rates by the Week.

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Barrister, Notary, Etc.

GAGETOWN, N. B.

LOOK FOR

H. Freedman's

NEW CLOTHING STORE,

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

Phillips Bros. Building.

Latest War News.

HAVANA, July 18.—Another Spanish
steamship laden with food for the relief
of a blockaded Spanish port has been de-
tected 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 sur-
render:

1. That all hostilities shall cease, pend-
ing the agreement of final capitulation.

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

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

4. That the Spanish officers shall re-
tain 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 ir-
regulars 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 parol-
ed.

8. That the Spanish forces shall be
permitted to march out with all the hon-
ors 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 com-
mander 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 Gracia's bitter complaint to Gen-
eral Shafter he is going on with his pre-
parations for a contest with the Spanish
forces of Holguin and Manzanillo quite as
though nothing had happened. To-mor-
row General Gracia 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, as-
suring 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.
Altogether it must be confessed that Gen-
eral Gracia'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 cultiva-
tion of the country, that work being the
chief source of the wealth of the island.
The greater part of Gracia's army leaves
here at daybreak tomorrow.

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

Mayor General W. A. Shafter, com-
mander-in-chief of the Fifth Army Corps,
United States Army:

Sir,—On May 12th the government of
the republic of Cuba ordered me as com-
mander of the Cuban army in the east to
co-operate with the American army.
Following the plans and obeying the or-
ders of its commanders I have done my
best, sir, to fulfill the wishes of my gov-
ernment and I have been until now one
of your most faithful subordinates, hon-
oring 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 surren-
der of the Spanish army and the posses-
sion 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 posses-
sion of the city and have garrisoned the
forts. I would give my warm co-opera-
tion to any measure you may have deem-
ed just under American military law to
hold the city for your army and preserve
public order until the time comes to
fulfill 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 un-
der 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 Cub-
ans 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 massa-
cres and revenges 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 fore-
fathers 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 fulfill any longer
the orders of my government, and there-
fore have tendered to-day to the com-
mander-in-chief of the Cuban Army, Ma-
jor General Maximo Gomez, my resigna-
tion as commander of this section of the
army. Awaiting his resolution I with-
draw with my forces to Jiguani.

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 Wilming-
ton in his recent report to Admiral Samp-
son:

At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 18
the vessels on blockade duty in this vicin-
ity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion,
Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck, 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 Wampatuck
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 ship-
ping, and after a deliberate fire lasting
about four and a half hours, the Spanish
transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La
Purissima Concepcion were burned and
destroyed.

The Pontoon, which was the harbor
guard and store ship, probably for am-
munition, 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 di-
recting 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.

HONG KONG, July 21.—Letters receiv-
ed here from Cavite, dated July 18, say
that the American transports have hoist-
ed the American flag on an island sup-
posed to be Watts' Island. General Agui-
naldo has organized the Philippine cabinet
at Bacoor, with the following personnel:
President of the council, Gen. Aguinaldo;
secretary of war, Baldimiro Aguineldo,
son of Gen. Aguineldo; secretary of the
interior, Leandro Ibañan; secretary of
state, Mariano Tras. A Cavite letter
dated July 17th says that Gen. Anderson
has quartered the California battalion at
Paramaque, several miles from Manila.
The blockade is effective and mails are
not allowed to enter Manila except by
warship.

LONDON, July 25.—The Madrid corre-
spondent of the Times says:

"Peace prospects have greatly improv-
ed during the last forty-eight hours. The
diplomatic exploration of Duke Almodar
de Rio, the foreign minister, has been
more practical than was supposed, and it
is now tolerably certain that the govern-
ment's efforts are entering a new phase
which may gradually lead to tangible re-
sults.

"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 reach-
ed 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 op-
ened 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 au-
thorities are noted here with great satis-
faction, 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 in-
terests in the island would be protected.'

"The French embassy at Washington
seems the most likely channel for opening
negotiations, and the semi-official state-
ment that America intends to retain Por-
to 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 pleas-
ing. Your faded and dingy dresses, jack-
ets, capes, coats, pants, vests, hose,
etc., that are now so useless and replu-
sive looking, can be made like new gar-
ments 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 yester-
day 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 battles description.

Captain Stephens and his gallant crew
of a hundred brave British seamen work-
ed 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 no-
tice.

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 Brun-
swick.

Excellent Crops.

OTTAWA, July 20.—Mr. William Saun-
ders, Director of the Experimental Farms,
has just returned from the Maritime Pro-
vinces. 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 vig-
orous 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 di-
rection. The apple crop in Nova Scotia
promises to be much lighter than was ex-
pected. Although the trees blossomed
freely the fruit has not set well. Some
varieties, however, are yielding very fair-
ly. Small fruits are producing well.
In the eastern townships of Quebec, hay-
ing was well advanced and the crops was
being rapidly saved. The weather was
excellent and the yield abundant. The
crops of spring grain throughout this sec-
tion 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 Kan-
sas City, Mo., while dragging for the
body of Alderman William Jewett.

Affairs in the Klondyke.

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 17 (by steamship
Alkaly, Departure Bay, July 20.)—The
town of Skaguay 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,

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

AMERICAN DYE WORKS CO.

Redyers of Ladies' Dresses and Gent's Wear.

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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
Lamb per carcass per lb.	0 08	0 10
Pork, fresh, per carcass	0 53	0 06
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 17	0 18
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 09	0 10
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 bbl.	1 00	1 50
Potatoes per bush	0 50	0 60
Turnips per doz.	0 20	0 30
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 50	0 70
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, one cent.

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