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SOUNDS A WARNING.

Philippines Future of Paramount Importance.

St. Paul, July 30.—Territorial expansion and an Anglo-American alliance were the keynotes of a history address by Senator Cushman K. Davis at the laying in this city of the corner stone of Minnesota's new capitol building. The position of Senator Davis as chair-man of the foreign relations committee of the Senate adds to his utterance the stamp of semi-official authority, and his remarks on the two great questions of which he treated have created a profound impression.

"The situation is plainly one of alternatives," he said, referring to the future of the Philippines. "The United States must become an efficient element in the Asiatic situation, or it must entirely abstain from any participation in it, return to its own shores and cover the smallest possible share of its commercial advantages and prepare for its defense against the same aggressions which have reduced China to her present condition."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

In referring to the renewed agitation for an Anglo-American alliance, Senator Davis said: "The unpleasant relations which have existed between the United States and England for so many years were caused by a traditional aversion, which was aggravated by certain events of our civil war and by many minor irritating controversies, the worst feature of which is the fact that few of them have ever been settled, but through all this it has been felt by the people of both countries that a tie binds them together, however much they may irritate each other by straining it."

"Aversion and even specific controversies between peoples so related are often composed by the force of events with which their connection seems more ideal and sympathetic. Such pacifying forces are so subtle and imperceptible that they can often be perceived long before they are described. The difficulty of indication exists in the present instance, but, notwithstanding it is very plain that a change of sentiment, or expression and of the general contour of the relations between the two nations has taken place."

AUGUST

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BEING WELDED IN AMITY.

"The conviction heretofore, only imperfectly felt and one partially, infrequently and fitfully acknowledged, is now clearly operative, and is openly and spontaneously expressed, that the 125,000,000 who speak the English language, who have established representative governments and maintained personal liberty in every portion of the world; whose conceptions of faith, literature, morals, education, popular government and individual freedom are cognate at all times and everywhere; whose civilization, though developed, is not decadent, but is still progressive; who have heretofore taken no step backward in an expansion of influence and empire without comparison in history, are amicably approaching each other under the pressure of a great human evolution."

"It was not until very recently that Great Britain and the United States looked each other in the face with any sign of recognition of their political relationship. It is well for them, for civilization, for national independence and for personal freedom that they have begun to do so. The isolation of England from the other states of Europe is manifest. Her isolation from the United States has always existed, and principally as the result of petty differences as to boundaries, fisheries, sterile tracts and small conflicting policies in other respects. The United States has been isolated by a special policy and by its geographical position. Turning to the question of the disposition of the Philippines, Senator Davis said:

"It is not necessary to elaborate on the interests of the United States in the present and prospective situation. The maritime, commercial and political genius of the American people will not permit their government to be indifferent to them. It will not suffer the United States to be made the China of the West. The great question remains and comprehends the commercial and all other subjects: What action by the United States does its peace and safety require to insure to it the rightful and most advantageous results of these new international relations and adjustments?"

SITUATION PREGNANT WITH WAR.

"The situation in the Chinese Orient is pregnant with wars, and wars in these days of fleets built of steel and driven by steam are different from those of the times of wooden walls and sails. There is not an habitual spot on the earth's surface too remote or excluded or too strong to be exempt from the attacks of rapacious and unscrupulous military and naval powers. All of history is false, or this is true, that such wars are inevitable."

"It is now manifest that the United States will be at the conclusion of this war a great and actual naval and military power. Many thousands of her citizens will be trained to modern warfare on land and sea. The military spirit has inspired the people. They have been raised to a higher plane of patriotism. This addition to our fleet have been very considerable, and that fleet will never be less. The appropriations for its increase, already liberal, will continue to be so. The astounding victories of Commodore Dewey and Commodore Schley have convinced our people of the vital importance of the sea power. The organization and operation of a great army and navy will teach them their own strength."

Petunia Ashore.

St. John's Nfld., July 30.—The British steamer Petunia, Captain Owens, from West Hartlepool July 18 for St. John, N. B. went ashore near Aquaforte, about fifty miles south of here yesterday morning in a dense fog. The ship was going slowly and did not strike heavily. She was towed off during the afternoon by the waiting steamer Cabot, which is now conveying her to this place.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, August 2—(Special)—Fair weather, variable winds.

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SEEKING FOR PEACE

France Wishes to Be Friendly

WITH UNITED STATES

We've Been Mistaken, They—Say no Reason Why France Should Side With Spain—No Common Ideal Between the Two Countries.

PARIS, July 31.—There is a strong desire in French official circles to bring about a complete resumption of the pleasant relations with the United States which existed previous to the trouble between Spain and America, and which were disturbed by French newspaper utterances. It is pointed out that the nearer the Spanish-America war came to a close, the clearer it is to soberminded Frenchmen that the public opinion in America has been mistaken in regard to the real opinion and feeling of France toward the United States.

It is added that in spite of what was written in the newspaper here or discussed in social circles when the war began, no doubt was entertained anywhere in France as to the result of the hostilities. The weakness and inferiority of Spain were so evident that, it is claimed here, it would be unfair now to assert that the American victories have caused a change of public opinion in France, and that the French newspaper today think it wiser to favor the conqueror.

In explanation of the tone of the French press toward the United States, it is said the language used by the newspapers at present is in substance the same as used three months ago, and that the reason the American people have been under the impression that the French papers were hostile to the United States and favorable to Spain is due to the fact that only the less sensible part of the French was quoted in the cable despatches, while such papers as the Journal des Debats, the Figaro and the Temps and some others have not favored either side in the war, and have furnished their readers with honest accounts of the different features of the hostilities.

Continuing, it is argued that some of the leading representatives of the French press were interviewed during the war, and their statements left no room for doubting that they entertained a cordial feeling toward the United States, while French business men who were similarly interviewed were even more emphatic in their expressions of friendship toward America.

Finally the Frenchmen saw that the recent celebration of the Fourth of July here was the occasion of bringing forth additional proof of the cordial feeling entertained here towards Americans. At the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce there were many prominent Frenchmen present. Including some of the highest officials, and M. Marcejeune, the minister of commerce, speaking for the French government, said: "We have been told that far away on the other side of the Atlantic there are those who listened to calumniators in France who asserted that France was forgetful of her duty and that we have become not only adversaries, but, according to some reports, even discourteous towards America."

"I protest against such an impression. My word is sufficient to dispel such a ridiculous idea, and I hope that the echo of what I say will be carried far from this banquet hall to the other side of the Atlantic, as an indignant protest against the false reports as to the sentiments of France towards America. But, if this is not sufficient, let me assure your countrymen that not a day, not a hour, not a minute has elapsed during which the harmony which exists between us has ever run the risk of being broken."

France has always been for you, a second country, and no one knows better than your ambassador, and a minister of the French cabinet, the degree of cordiality manifested in connection with our reciprocal relations."

This statement of the French minister of commerce is reproduced here as it is being freely used by Frenchmen in their arguments tending to prove that France has not been unfriendly to the United States in the war with Spain. They also argue that there is no rea-

son why France should side with Spain, as during the present century there has never been any common ideal between the two countries, and that the French men of today are not led by clerical considerations not by the theory of the so-called Latin races, which, is further asserted, is no longer taken seriously by any sensible man.

From a semi-official source the following statement was made. "From a commercial point of view, France is as much interested in American as in Spanish trade, and consequently she has no reason to jeopardize her friendly relations with the United States. Still she feels sympathy for her unfortunate neighbor, and rejoices heartily at the fact that peace is to be arranged and that the French ambassador, M. Cambon, has been the messenger of peace sent by Spain to America."

"As to the Philippines, if those islands are to be lost to Spain, France, as the ruler of Indo-China, would probably prefer having the American as next door neighbors, instead of any European or Asiatic power."

POOR PLACE FOR POOR MEN.

Is The Verdict of Dawson Speculators.

SEATTLE, August 2—(Special)—C. Ward, a Nova Scotian, formerly on the mounted police, has arrived with \$125,000 in gold from his claim at Bonanza Creek. Several others with large sums have come out. All report that Dawson is no place for a poor man.

Keeping death rate down.

SIBONEY, Cuba, July 30.—The health problem in General Shafter's army is becoming more serious every day, but in spite of the great and rapidly growing sick list, the superhuman efforts of the medical corps have kept the death rate down to a phenomenally low figure. Major L. Lagarde, in command of the reserve divisional hospital here, reported this morning that there had been a thousand cases of sickness in the main hospital chiefly yellow fever, typhoid, and swamp fevers, with some measles, and only thirty-one deaths. Drs. Lawrence, Williamson, and Parker have been down with the yellow fever in the last week, but all are convalescent now and will remain at work. Hitherto all the yellow fever cases have been transferred immediately to a hospital in the hills, but that place is now becoming unhealthy. Siboney has been destroyed by all the healthy troops and hereafter all cases of yellow fever will be treated here. It will be a yellow fever and nothing more. Every vestige of a building here has been burned, and the whole place is kept in a scrupulous state of cleanliness. At the hill hospitals will be broken up tomorrow.

Reports from the troops at the fort this morning says that sickness is sadly on the increase. In several regiments the sick list counts into the hundreds. The Ninth Massachusetts has 240 men in hospital, and an officer from there this morning reported that nearly 300 others are sick. For the last two days no patients have been brought in from the front. The regimental surgeons are endeavoring under the greatest difficulties to care for the sick in their own camps.

The energies of the force at Siboney are now chiefly devoted to supplying the field hospitals and shipping the convalescents on board of transport for the United States as fast as they can be shipped. The transport Santiago is now loading with men on the way to recovery and it will probably sail to some port in the United States tomorrow.

The main hospital is becoming desperately short of medical supplies, and is relying on a government ship believed to be on its way with hospital stores and a staff of immune doctors and nurses. For two weeks there has not been a scrap of ice in any of the hospitals, but the dispatch boat Anita came from Port Antonio this morning and delivered a generous supply.

Part of the ice was packed on cars and taken to the fever camps in the hills, where it was sadly needed. The water as it comes from the pipes in Siboney is now fairly hot, but it can be cooled in small quantities in canteens and stone vessels.

The method of treating the fever promulgated by Drs. Echeverria, Gargas and Parker is proving marvelously successful. It consists of abundant physic and diuretics, no food stimulants, with water administered every few minutes. The results prove its efficacy, as only thirty-one deaths have been reported.

Chaplain Gavitt has established a burial ground on a hillside in hard soil, where it cannot be effected by the rains. As heretofore, a board with one inscription burned upon it is placed at the head of each grave, and a bottle with complete data concerning the man is buried beneath. A careful record is also kept. Every body is inclosed in a stout board coffin. The chaplain has secured from the United States a number of metal caskets for use where friends desire to take the bodies home.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. So. March 17 9 mos. d. & w

IS STILL UNSETTLED

Spain Regards U.S. Too Severe

MORE TROOPS WANTED

General Merritt Asks to Have His Command Increased, as Insurgents Are Becoming Very Aggressive—Famine Tightening its Grip in Havana.

WASHINGTON, August 2—(Special)—The President says that America asks no monetary indemnity, but demands of Spain the evacuation and relinquishment of all claim to Cuba, the cession to the States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and all other West Indian possessions, also an island in the Ladrones; also American occupation of the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

HONG KONG, Aug. 2—(Special)—Manila advices say the American troops recently assisted the rebels in danger of being driven back by the Spaniards. The Spanish general has offered to surrender.

General Merritt has asked to have his command increased from 20,000 to 50,000 troops to meet any complications on account of the hostile attitude of the insurgents who are becoming very aggressive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—(Special)—The expectation is that the peace commission will sit in London.

HAVANA, Aug. 2—(Special)—All here is quiet, ominously quiet and famine is slowly tightening its grip.

JUAN DIAZ, PORTO RICO, Aug. 2—(Special)—The Americans occupied this city and the people cheered and acclaimed the American flag. The Spaniards are reported to be congregating at Arbenito to resist the march of troops.

MADRID, Aug. 2—(Special)—Spain regards as severe America's demands and conditions which are still unsettled.

NOTICE

Beer Bros hereby wish to intimate that they have given every possible notice to those indebted to them in order that payment might be made to them direct. They now give notice that their books are about to be handed over for collection through the courts.—Beer Bros.

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BISMARCKS AND WILLIAM

At Variance Over the Burial of the Dead Statesman.

BERLIN, August 2—(Special)—It is unlikely that Emperor William will attend Bismarck's funeral, as Prince Herbert has refused the Emperor's desire to have the remains buried in Berlin. He also refused Professor Tenback permission to paint his portrait as the Emperor desired. The coffin has been closed hurriedly. The funeral will take place Thursday morning in Emperor William's Church.

SALISBURY & BEACONSFIELD

Their Courses Contrasted in a Vigorous Attack.

LONDON, Aug. 2—(Special)—Lans vigorously attacked Salisbury's Chinese policy charging him with weakness regarding Chinese railroads and contrasting his course with Beaconsfield's in the Suez Canal shares.

TWO APPOINTMENTS.

Gascoigne's Successor and the Secretary of Quebec Conference

OTTAWA, August 2—(Special)—The government has been notified that Col. Bensley has been selected as successor to General Gascoigne.

H. Bourassa, M. P., will be secretary of the Quebec Conference.

AFTER THE CUP.

A Merchant Well Known in Different Cities.

LONDON, Aug. 2—[Special]—The challenger for America's cup is Sir. Thomas Lipton, a well known merchant of London, New York, Chicago, and Ceylon.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, August 2—[Special]—The following are the closing rates:

Sept wheat, 64; corn, 32; oats, 20; pork, 9.17.
Dec. wheat, 64; corn, 33; oats, —; pork 9.22.
Aug. wheat, 66; corn, 32; oats, 20; pork, 9.10.
May wheat, 66; corn, 35; oats, 23.

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