

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 bar woven wire fencing...

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co., A. J. Machum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

MY PRIVATE STOCK: "Tugboagh Cream" Old Scotch Whiskey.

A perfect blend of the oldest, purest and finest Highland malts, \$3.75 per single gal., or \$10.50 per case of one doz. bottles.

Family Wine List Sent on Application Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order.

M. A. FINN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 112 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, May 6.—The police court receipts for the month of April were \$1,000.

Wm. Millman of America has graduated from the P. E. Island commercial college.

Albert Clarke and Miss Charlotte McQuarrie, both of Victoria, were married at the residence of David Irving, in this city, April 24th, by the Rev. G. M. Campbell.

At the annual convocation of the P. E. Island Chapter, No. 11, R. E. S., the following officers were installed by Dean, Donald Fraser.

On April 27th, the Rev. Mr. Millar of Brookfield married John William McLennan of Hazel Grove to Miss Alice Maud Fraser of Fredericton, P. E. I.

The death of Mrs. Robert Laird of Tryon is reported, after only a few days illness.

James O'Brien of Elmfield raised some eleven hundred bushels of wheat, from his farm last year, and is now loading a couple of cars with wheat, four and five hundred bushels for the market.

THE WAR AND THE TOURIST TRAFFIC. (St. Andrews Beacon.)

Manager Harvey of the Algonquin hotel should be an authority on the tourist business, as for many years he has been actively identified with hotels and the travelling public.

Asked by the Beacon what his opinion was with respect to the influence of the war upon the tourist business, he said that he felt that the summer hotels in the provinces would not suffer by the war. He based his opinion largely upon the fact that European travel would be shut off, and that

A trader in Casapella, Que., with whom some St. John houses have done business, shows liabilities of \$3,000, and assets of \$7,200. The creditors will thus get about three-quarters of a cent on the dollar.

Bank clearings at St. John for week ending yesterday were \$33,541 compared with \$55,771 for same week last year.

THE TEACHER. Col. Durand's photograph of a boy, "What is the passing from his position to the earth revolves?"

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SAMPSON'S FLEET

Turned Up and Bombarded San Juan de Porto Rico Thursday.

The United States Attempted to Land Arms and Ammunition to Rebels, But Were Repulsed.

Some Additional Particulars as to the Naval Fight in Manila Bay from London Papers

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The sea back received by the American blockading squadron in the engagement in Cardenas harbor yesterday, and the loss of five lives on board the torpedo boat Winslow, had a sobering effect on the element in the navy which is crying out for rapid action, and efforts at destroying batteries with unarmored ships.

It is believed that there will be difficulty in Admiral Sampson communicating with the department by cable from San Juan, and there are also suggestions that the department should patch boats accompanying Sampson's fleet will be deprived of the use of the cable also, on the pretext that the neutrality is thereby violated and St. Thomas, leaves behind a base of operations.

Just where the Spanish flying squadron is still remains in doubt, and no word of official confirmation has come to the navy department of the cable report that the day before yesterday the squadron was there. Still there are enough American scouting vessels covering the approaches to the West India channel to spot any approaching Spanish ship in short order.

The department has done what it regards as necessary in assigning the cruisers and some vessels of the fleet to the patrol of this coast, and in holding Commodore Schley's squadron at Hampton Roads ready to fly at twenty knots speed to any point on the coast that may be threatened.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 12.—The American fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson bombarded San Juan de Porto Rico today. The following are the details of the bombardment thus far received: The bombardment began this afternoon. Rear Admiral Sampson with nine warships arrived before San Juan just about sunrise. As a signal the battleship Iowa fired the first shot, which took effect. Then the battleship Indiana opened fire, and in a few minutes Morro Fort was reduced to a heap of ruins. The fort made little effort to respond, and was silenced almost immediately.

MADRID, May 12, 8 p. m.—The following despatch has been received from Havana: "Early yesterday morning four American warships fired re-

peated cannon shots at Cienfuegos. In the meanwhile several steamboats, towing eight large boats loaded with arms and ammunition for the rebels, approached the shore. Several battalions of infantry, drawn up on the shore, fired upon the boats, which speedily retreated. At the same time the batteries of the fort and other along the coast fired upon the Americans, who retreated, but again attempted to make a landing on the banks of the river Tremao. The Spaniards again repulsed them by heavy volleys, inflicting heavy losses. Fourteen Spaniards were wounded.

A second despatch from Havana says: "At 3 o'clock yesterday morning three large and three small American ships appeared off Cardenas. A small boat was detached with some marines, who landed near the fort and seized it. They also seized the semaphore station, taking the coast guards prisoner."

"In the meanwhile the warships began a furious cannonade. Cardenas does not possess defenses of any kind, and only the little gunboats Ligera and Antonio Lopez were in port. They replied to the attack. The Antonio Lopez was disabled. But three hundred volunteers defended the town, preventing a landing, and compelling the American ships to retire with considerable loss.

"A Spanish sergeant and seven soldiers were wounded. Captain General Blanco has congratulated the authorities of Cardenas.

KEY WEST, May 12.—Seventy-five American refugees, the entire population of the island of Navassa, south-east of Cuba, arrived here today. They are all men, eleven of them white. They were taken off by the gunboat Castine.

NAVASSA ISLAND is owned by the Baltimore Phosphate company, and the Americans, who are employed by the owners of the island, feared an attack and massacre by the Spaniards.

MADRID, May 12, 11.30 p. m.—It is believed that the Emeraldia, a schooner of the American flag, is lying in the bay. It is feared that the Spanish soldiers, who are unpaid, will attack the British factories.

"The British gunboat Linnet brought from Manila, both the Spanish and American mails. The Spanish authorities and Admiral Dewey are equally courteous in permitting communication with the land and sanctioning the forwarding of letters and documents by any and all means which offered themselves. But the Spaniards have made up their minds to hold out to the last.

"They are in a position to give the Americans a deal of trouble. There are twenty-five thousand Spanish soldiers in the garrison at Manila and one hundred thousand volunteers enrolled. Scores of coasting vessels are imprisoned on the river Pasig, which is blocked at the mouth by some sunken schooners.

"Mr. Willman, the American consul here, tells me that according to his despatches a flag of truce is flying over Manila, and the people are allowed to proceed freely to and from the ships in the harbor. The Americans are on duty night and day on the lookout for boats which endeavor to run the blockade with food supplies. The hospital is supported by the Americans. The Spaniards are boasting that their big battleship Pelayo is coming and will demolish the Americans in ten minutes.

"The Hon. R. K. Dewey, correspondent of the Times, who arrived there on board the British gunboat Linnet from Manila, says: "I had a conversation with Admiral Montojo, who recognizes the superiority of the American squadron, admitted that his chief object was to seek the protection of the Cavite forts. He fought in the Reina Maria. Christina fell she was on fire and at, and had fifty-two killed. On the advice of his lieutenant he transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba. Events followed after two and a half hours fighting, he gave the signal to scuttle and abandon her. Commodore Dewey ceased firing and asked permission of the fort to destroy the burning ships. Admiral Montojo replied: "The ships are at your mercy, do as you like." The American fire was then resumed till the Spanish squadron was completely annihilated.

"The captain of the Boston, who carried the flag of truce, said: "You conducted us with four very bad ships, not warships. We have never seen before braver fighting under such unequal conditions. It is a great pity you exposed your lives on vessels not fit for fighting."

Commodore Dewey sent a message to Admiral Montojo as follows: "I have pleasure in clapping your hand and offering my congratulations on the gallant manner in which you fought."

"Admiral Montojo attributes the responsibility of his defeat to the government in Madrid. He had only obsolete vessels, though he had requisitioned the government for ships. He had no torpedoes except some which he himself had constructed out of ineffective material. His original intention was to remain at Subic and offer battle; but he returned to Cavite because the Subic forts were inadequate.

"During the bombardment of the Cavite forts, Commodore Dewey suspended fire at the request of the Spaniards, to allow the women and children to be removed to a place of safety. I witnessed the second bombardment. The American vessels were admirably handled. The rebels looked Cavite immediately, the Spaniards flying to Manila and encounters with the rebels were frequent in the suburbs. When I landed on May 2 I found the city panic-stricken, and the shops remained closed for three days.

"Finding that his armistice had been agreed upon, many civilians returned. The run on the Spanish bank was checked by the Hong Kong and Chartered Bank opening to negotiate Spanish securities. The position of the British section of the community was precarious.

"Captain Newton of the Hudson estimates that his boat fired 135 rounds of ammunition in thirty minutes during the heat of the engagement. It is marvellous to him and his men that

"The public were permitted to view the remains all day, and a steady stream of people flowed through the shop. The Winslow has a six inch boiler in her starboard beam, her stern board engine, forward boiler, forward ventilator and steering gear, which are destroyed, and her port engine is slightly damaged, while her conning tower, to use the phraseology of an officer of the Hudson, "looks like a pepper box."

"The Hudson drew up to the government dock shortly before 3 o'clock this morning. The dead on board were covered with flags. Ambulances were called and the wounded were carried to the army barracks hospital. The dead were taken to the local undertaker's shop, where they lay all day on slabs, the mutilated forms draped in flags.

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they escaped as they did. They were within 100 yards of the Winslow when the shell which killed the men on board the torpedo boat exploded, and they expected to be blown to atoms.

"A few scratches on the Spaniards are all the marks the Hudson bears. Beside Lieut. Bernardou and Ensign Bagley, the Winslow carried about 18 men.

Lieut. Bernardou graduated from the Naval Academy in 1880. He is one of the best known experts on smokeless powder in the country. He distinguished himself in China by rescuing Americans and escorting them through 500 miles of hostile territory.

Ensign Bagley became an ensign last July. He was very popular here and his awful death has caused great grief among all who knew him.

The Hudson reported that yesterday about the same time that the Cardenas engagement occurred the Madras shot away the batteries and barracks on Diana Cay, nine miles from Cardenas. The Spaniards did not return the fire and the details of the bombardment are not yet known.

LONDON, May 12.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Spaniards at Manila are incensed against the British because it is believed that the Emeraldia, a schooner of the American flag, is lying in the bay. It is feared that the Spanish soldiers, who are unpaid, will attack the British factories."

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Advertisement for Columbia and Jubilee bicycles. Price list: \$140.00, \$85.00, \$75.00, \$65.00, \$60.00, \$50.00, \$40.00, \$35.00.

The 1898 Model "Jubilee" is bound to be more popular than any wheel in the market. Why pay \$75 for a wheel when you can buy one for \$50.00 just as good. Guaranteed by us. Strictly high grade. Style and finish up to date. All parts for repairs kept and done here.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, Market Square.