ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 23. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898. SECOND PART.

GREAT SALE

$10,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING

to be turned into Cash before it's turned out of the store. Sale began Saturday, June 4th, and the prices marked in plain figures, are about the smallest you ever saw. Here are a few Men's Blue Serge Suits, $2.60 never sold in the city less than $5 00. Men's Nobby Tweed Suits—$3.50 never sold less than $6.00. Men's Blue and Black Clay Worsted, all-wool $12.00 suits, during the sale $6 00 only. These prices are only while the sale lasts If not perfectly satisfied all goods may be returned and money refunded.

FRASER, FRASER & CO., . . CHEAPSIDE.
40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 bar woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

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

INSCRIBED TO I. A. P.

"But O for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."
—Tennyson.

Our late Poet Laureate, in his days had no peer
In his classical measures sublime,
Yet he deemed it no weakness—as Stoics affirm—
To express deep emotion in rhyme:

"In Memoriam"—although philosophical tits—
Under currents of sorrow has shown;
And the grief of a sensitive soul it portrays,
Who the pangs of bereavement has known.

But of all he has written, how often thou'lt dwell
On the touching lines quoted above!
With her hand clasped in thine, they were whispered by one
Who has shared thy fond brotherly love:

She referred to the future when thou should'st recall,
These sad words with vain longings replete;
When the Angel of Death had his mission fulfilled,
And the victory through Christ was complete.

The hand it has "vanished," and the voice it is "still,"
While the ties so endearing are riven;
The true friends of her youth, and her kindred will mourn,
But there'll be no such parting in Heaven.

Oh, "the eye hath not seen and the ear hath not heard"
Of the joys that's awaiting the blest:
Thy dear Sister—we trust—was redeemed by God's grace,
Then for her there remaineth a rest.

MRS. LIZZIE E. PALMER.
Douglas Harbor, N. B., May, 1898.

ST. STEPHEN.

Customs Officials Visit Some Stores and Make a Few Seizures.

ST. STEPHEN, June 6.—On April 23rd two young fellows arrived on the border and took rooms at the Border City Hotel in Calais. Their business here was considerable of a mystery to those who noticed them idlying around. It was all made clear when a delegation of five customs officers, including Belyea and Kelley of St. John, and Carliss of Madawaska, joined them on Thursday and commenced to call on border merchants. Up at Milltown a drug store was searched and they secured for spoils two hundred cigars that had been thrown into a back room as damaged. They also took away a case of patent medicine, which they had to return next day when the owner produced a Montreal invoice for the goods.

At one St. Stephen store the astute detectives did not give up the search until they had shovelled over the oat bin. They found nothing contraband, but carried away as a prize a few rounds of country tried lard that had been put into an American tub.

The distinguished delegation paid particular attention to the Bell cigar factory, which they visited several times. Every leaf of tobacco was weighed and inspected, the books and every department of the factory thoroughly examined, but nothing was found to indicate smuggling operations.

Three merchants had to surrender lard or pork to the officers. Its total value was under one hundred dollars, which would scarcely pay for the board of the two spotters. The entire party stoped at Calais hotels, the "business men's government" deeming it best to spend their money on the American side of the river while taking all they could out of the people on this side.

On Friday morning Mr. Kelley concluded that it was advisable to keep a watchful eye on the Bell cigar factory, and for this purpose seated himself in S. McCurdy's barber shop window. Kelly got out very quickly when ordered by the proprietor.

MONCTON.

The Provincial Bicycle Meet—I. C. R. Freight Rates Unsatisfactory Still.

MONCTON, June 6.—The provincial championship bicycle meet is to be held on the A. A. A. grounds here on the 1st of July. The events will include one-half mile for boys, two miles novice, one, two and three miles, open, and one mile open to county. Local races are to be held here on the 18th.

Rev. J. L. Davies, a colored divine of Amherst, Mass., occupied Wesley Memorial pulpit here yesterday morning and Central Methodist in the evening. Rev. W. B. Hinson baptized three converts in the First Baptist church yesterday morning and Pastor Robinson of the Presbyterian church, baptized eight children.

William Cummings on Saturday put a new boiler in his brick yard to take the place of that recently destroyed by explosion, and expects to have steam up again in a few days.

Work was commenced this morning on the foundation of the new Merchants' Bank of Halifax building. Job McFarlane has a subcontract for the stone basement.

It is a mistake to suppose that freight rates on the I. C. R. recently upset by Traffic Manager Harris have been put back to a satisfactory basis. Between many points the rates are as unsatisfactory as ever and teams are now engaged hauling potatoes, oats and other freight between Moncton and Salisbury. The rate between these points, 13 miles, is eight cents a hundred pounds, while from western points to Moncton, 1,500 miles, the rate is only 19 cents per 100 lbs. At the existing rate between Moncton and Salisbury teams making a single round trip per day can make over $4 a day, which is far more than the average farmer is able to get; consequently it is very improbable that the railway will get very much business as long as the railway rate is maintained With the high freight rates and unsatisfactory train arrangements, it is no wonder that the cars passing over the road are practically empty.

Horse races and other sports are being arranged to take place at Shediac on Dominion day. The horse races include 2.45 and 3-minute trots, for which purses of $100 and $50 respectively are offered.

ST. JOHN (N. B.) AND MANCHESTER.

The ex-mayor of St. John, N. B., George Robertson, and C. A. Duff-Miller, agent general for New Brunswick, last week visited Manchester on the invitation of the directors of Manchester Ship Canal Company, to see the facilities now existing in that port for handling Canadian produce and giving quick dispatch to vessels carrying same. They were met by J. K. Bethyll, managing director of the company, and Alderman Sothern, who took them to the various parts of the docks in a small launch, and indicated the admirable arrangements for the reception, storage, and re-shipment of produce of all kinds. Quick dispatch and cheapness of handling has evidently been made an important consideration in all the arrangements. The Canadian visitors were particularly struck with the immense new grain elevator, built on the American plan, and which is said to be the only one exactly on this system existing in this country; it is nearly completed, and will shortly be in full operation. A visit was also paid to the Lairages, now ready for the reception of cattle; the first steamer of the new Canadian-Manchester liners was shortly due (at the time of the visit) with a cargo of cattle and other produce from Montreal. This new line of steamers will make St. John its port of call in the winter months. Afterwards, Alderman Sothern entertained the visitors at luncheon at the Town hall, and there they met the deputy lord mayor, Sir Bosden Leach, and other prominent aldermen and councillors, who all showed great interest in what the ex-mayor of St. John had to say in regard to the future of New Brunswick, and the port of St. John in particular. While there, a telegram was received by Mr. Duff-Miller from one of the members for Manchester, Sir John Maclure, Bart., M. P., regretting his inability to be present, but stating that the development of commerce through the port of St. John and Manchester deeply interested him, and sending his good wishes for the objects the mayor has in view in visiting this country.

HALIFAX.

One Year Old Child Killed—Immigrants Detained—A Disabled Steamer.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 6.—A one year old child was killed at Sydney Mines Saturday. The coroner's verdict exonerated the coal company officials.

Henry L. P. McNeil, who had been in the boot and shoe business at New Glasgow a great many years, died this morning.

Orders have been received from Ottawa to detain the immigrants at Lawlor's Island for twenty-one days from the time they landed. They have already spent nearly two weeks and will be allowed to go a week from Wednesday.

A "lame duck" came into port this morning, the Idaho, bound from New York to Hull, with a general cargo. Capt. Forth reports than on May 31st the brass work in connection with the cylinders melted. The progress of the ship was so much interfered with that she was seven days making the distance usually performed in two. She will be here for about twenty-four hours.

TO THE POOR OF PARIS.

PARIS, June 6.—Baron De Rothschild, on account of his first victory in a race for the Grand Prix De Paris, with Leroit Soloil, at Long Champs, yesterday, has given his winnings, 200,000 francs, to the poor of Paris.

BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

It Lasted Three Hours Monday but Result is Not Known.

Word Received from Dewey that He is All Right and Insurgents Working With Him.

Message from Cervera to Sampson Under Flag of Truce as to Crew of Merrimac—Doubts as to Sinking of a Spanish Torpedo Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—After a lot of conflicting rumors of naval engagements, the landing of troops and such matters at the navy department, there came, as the close of the day, one important bit of news embodied in a report from Admiral Dewey of important successes achieved by the insurgents at Manila.

The officials have been more anxious than they cared to betray as to Admiral Dewey's condition. They were not seriously apprehensive of danger to the fleet, but an impression was gaining ground that the admiral had not maintained the same measure of success in his operations in Manila Bay that rewarded his first effort. The report received goes to show that his plans are working out admirably, that he has placed upon the insurgents the burden of conducting military operations against the Spanish, and that he has prevented the corruption of the insurgent leaders by the Spaniards, which appeared at one time to be threatening. There is some speculation here as to how the insurgents will treat the prisoners they have taken, who are more numerous, it is said, than all the captures made by the Cuban insurgents since the war began. It was reported soon after he had secured the co-operation of the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, that Admiral Dewey would see to it that the insurgents observed the rules of civilized warfare. This caution was made necessary by the terrible tales circulated of the barbarous treatment of prisoners captured by the insurgents. It is hoped that Aguinaldo will see that this agreement is observed in the case of the one thousand eight hundred prisoners he now holds, for it is believed in official circles that the nations of the civilized world will hold the United States morally responsible for any great excesses that may be committed in the Philippines as a result of action there.

The navy department declare that Dewey is not responsible for the safekeeping and maintenance of these prisoners, which is most fortunate, considering the limited resources of the admiral in the matter of provisions.

The navy department gave orders today that the double turreted monitor Monadnock, now at Mare Island, California, should be made ready to sail for Manila within ten days, and the necessary orders were hurriedly telegraphed.

The Monterey will not wait for the company of the Monadnock, but should be off in the course of a few hours, under the convoy of the Brutus. The navy department will immediately procure another merchant ship to accompany the Monadnock on her six thousand mile voyage.

The Monadnock is a double turreted monitor, with twin screws and three thousand horse power. She is easily able to make twelve and a half knots an hour. Built on the general lines of the Amphitrite, she has better engines and more power than that monitor. She carries four 10-inch guns in two turrets, besides two 4-inch rapid fire guns in a casemate, and a numerous secondary battery. Her coal capacity is two hundred and fifty tons in bunkers, and almost as much more storage room can be found on the decks. Consequently the Monadnock has the ability to make a longer cruise than the Monterey without replenishing her coal supply, yet her capacity is still too small to permit her to make the passage from Honolulu to the Philippines unaided. With these two monitors Admiral Dewey will be fully able to take care of himself, even should the much talked of Cadiz fleet undertake to attack him in Manila harbor.

The monitors at their maximum draw only fourteen and a half feet of water, or ten feet less than the battleship Pelayo, and therefore would be able to pick their position in the shallow water where the Spanish battleship could not possibly reach them, and hammer away at the latter to their hearts' content, presenting themselves so small a mark as to render it very difficult for the Spanish gunners to reply effectively. There is no doubt entertained of the Monadock's seaworthiness, for before being reconstructed at Mare Island navy yard she made the entire voyage from the Delaware clear around the Horn to San Francisco, a voyage longer really than that made by the Oregon.

The member sof the naval construction corps are still quietly rejoicing over the splendid exploit of Hobson and Powell. The latter, a young cadet, who sat through the long hours in a steam launch under the Spanish fire, waiting to fetch away Hobson and his crew, is also a member of the construction corps, as he was assigned to the force of naval architecture at Annapolis.

That Cadiz fleet which was reported to be doing strange things in the West Indies yesterday is not giving the naval officers any concern. They have learned through the state department that the Spanish ships were at Cadiz last Friday.

Up to the close of office hours it could not be learned at the war or navy department that any news had reached there to show that troops had landed in force near Santiago and the officials made no concealment of their incredulity.

Major De Grandprey, military attache of the French embassy, left tonight for Tampa, where he will proceed with troops embarking for Cuba. Prince Liven of Russia, a captain of the Russian Royal Artillery, and recently assigned for special service in connection with the war, called on the war and naval officials today and later left for the south. These are the last of the foreign observers to leave for the scene of action.

It was stated at several of the foreign embassies and legations today that there was no warrant for the published reports that the foreign military and naval attaches were making unfavorable reports to their home officers on the American army and navy, particularly the former. It is said these foreign observers know from experience the difficulties attending the equipment of raw levies and that they give generous recognition to the manner in which two hundred thousand men have been assembled, armed and equipped. The foreign experts say that more or less confusion is unavoidable in such a gigantic undertaking, and that military science recognizes this confusion as inseperable from the asembling of a large volunteer force.

HOBSON WITHOUT A SCHRATCH.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

WITH THE FLEET OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 5, delayed in transmission.—All the members of the Merrimac expedition are safe. Two are slightly wounded, but Lieut. Hobson escaped without a scratch. This almost incredibly good news was brought out this afternoon to Rear Admiral Sampson by Admiral Cervera's chief of staff under a flag of truce.

"Admiral Cervert," said Captain Bastemento y Oviedo, "is so touched by the bravery of your men that he felt it only right you should know that they are alive. They are prisoners of war and are being well treated."

Tremendous enthusiasm reigns over the complete success of the expedition. During the day the Merrimac was plainly seen lying athwart the channel. She could hardly have been placed better had she been sunk in the daylight and with no accompaniment of firing. It was an anxious day on all the ships.

By noon officers and men feared the Merrimac heroes had died in their noble work, but at 2 o'clock this afternoon, a little black tug flying a white flag, was seen coming out from the saffron hills of the harbor. Slowly she moved toward the New York, the flagship. Assistant Chief of Staff Staunton boarded the Vixen flying a flag of truce, and met the Spanish tug, which proved to be the Colon, half way. Captain Oviedo signified his desire to see Admiral Sampson personally, and he was taken on board the flagship. The enthusiasm as the news spread from signals from the Vixen was so intense that the appearance of the Spanish captain over the side of the New York hardly excited the surpise that might have been expected. Admiral Sampton greeted Captain Oviedo most cordially, thanked Admiral Cervera for his gallant courtesy and made the preliminary arrangements for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his seven heroes.

However, as they have naturally learned much about the fortifications, it is hardly likely they will be exchanged for some time. After a friendly chat in the cabin, Admiral Sampson sat on deck with Captain Oviedo and pointed out his ships with pride. Stores and clothing for the Merrimac heroes were put on board the Colon and Captain Oviedo went back in his little black tug under the flag of truce, never used perhaps to a more chivalrous purpose.

The names of the two wounded men were not ascertained. One has a slight wound in the cheek and the other is in the hip. After blowing up the Merrimac, Lieut. Hobson and his party swam ashore and were captured.

ABOUT MANILA.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

HONG KONG, June 6.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila, under date of June 2, says: I have traversed the whole region of fighting during the last three days in spite of the prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Caloccan, eight miles north of Manila, and at Bacoon, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of insurgent entrenchments.

The Spanirds hold the whole Pasig river, which falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila, to the Lagoon. The two sections of the insurgent forces signal their movements with fire baloons.

To the northward the rising is general and the Spaniards are few. The railway has been cut in several places and the English overseers have been warned off.

HONG KONG, June 6.—The British gunboat Swift, which has just arrived from Manila, reports that the insurgents have cut the railways outside the town and advanced to within four miles of the city.

A Spanish regiment mutinied and shot its officers.

Fighting between the insurgents and the Spanish troops is frequent, and the former brought a thousand prisoners to Cavite.

The Americans, it is reported at Manila, assist the insurgents with boats and machine guns. The Swift reports a rumor that the insurgents have captured and tortured a number of priests. The British residents, at the time the Swift left, still remained in Manila, but the other foreigners were taking refuge on the foreign shipping.

WAS A TORPEDO DESTROYER SUNK?

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DESPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, off Santiago De Cuba, June 5, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6, 10 a. m.—Whether the American fleet sank a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer on Friday night has not been absolutely confirmed.

At 10 o'clock Friday night the cruiser New Orleans discovered what appeared to be a torpedo boat destroyer close to the shore, and signalled the flagship New York that it was evident a night torpedo attack was to be made. Both the New York and New Orleans opened fire and their shells burst around the dark object. Finally a thirteen inch shell from the Massachusetts (not the Oregon as first reported) was fired and exploded, and the searchlights of the vessels were turned on the spot where the supposed destroyer had been sighted, but not a trace of the boat could be found, and it is believed aboard the New York that she was sunk.

The first assumption was that the vessel was the Terror; but it is believed now that it was the Pluton or the Furror, as the Terror is not understood to have been at Santiago. On Saturday two Schwarzhopf torpedos were found floating two miles south of El Morro. This is the class of torpedo used by the Spanish and one of the two found had only the practice head.

Many officers of the fleet believe that a darkened railway train that was moving along the shore was the real object of the bombardment instead of a destroyer. No wreckage has been found, no dead bodies have been noticed and it is possible that the torpedoes were some of those fired at the collier Merrimac when Lieut. Hobson sank her, which subsequently floated outside of the harbor.

Admiral Sampson is determined not to allow the Spanish to remove the Merrimac from the spot where she lies. On Saturday it was reported that the Spaniards were working at the hull and the American fleet formed in line of battle with orders to bombard. It turned out that the Spanirds were not so engaged and the fleet withdrew. Admiral Sampson has given orders that El Morro, where the heroes of the Merrimac are imprisoned, should be spared in the firing. Admiral Cervera's polite assurances were accompanied by the statement that Lieut. Hobson and his men were confined there. This placing of prisoners in the direct line of fire is denounced by the American officers as a thirteenth century defence, an act of incarnate cruelty.

BOMBARDMENT SANTIAGO FORTIFICATIONS.

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HAVANA, June 6, 7 p. m.—At 8 o'clock this morning twenty-four vessels of the American fleet opened fire upon the fortifications at the entrance to Santiago harbor and along the coast line. The firing ceased about 11 o'clock. Further details are not yet known here.

Yesterday Col. Aldea, with a Spanish force, sustained a fire near Punta Cabrora from the insurgents on the land side and from the American warships. The Spanish forces are well entrenched on the line from Siboney to Aguaderos, and today they checked an attempt of the American forces to land and repelled them.

REWARD FOR AN INSURGENT CHIEF.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

MANILA, May 29, via Hong Kong, June 6.—Many natives will try to secure the large reward the government has offered for the capture of the insurgent chief Aguinaldo, dead or alive. Already several of the insurgent officers have been assassinated.

It is officially declared that four armored cruisers, with colliers, torpedo boats and transports carrying 10,000 troops, have left Spain for eastern waters. The Spaniards are utterly unimpressed by the naval defeat here. They explain that their squadron was vastly outclassed and are confident of a victory on shore.

The insurgents raided a railway station ten miles to the north of Manila and killed three priests and an officer. There has also been a pitched battle at a Spanish post south of Manila, near Cavite, the result being that the insurgents retired. The Spanish casualties were 150.

At Manila the work of constructing defences goes on. The Americans are always under their searchlights, but they under interfere with the work on the defences. The Spaniards believe they are short of ammunition.

The governor has issued a proclamation offering the natives great concessions and declaring that the Americans will be powerless on the land.

Meanwhile the insurgents are steadily advancing along the coast, supported by the U. S. gunboat Petrel, and are driving the Spaniards into Manila. They have captured five important positions nine miles from the city, and over 400 Spaniards have been killed. Four thousand reinforcements have been sent, but it is asserted that Aguinaldo will enter the city by June 10. A bombardment will be avoided if possible.

The foreigners have held a public meeting, and two steamers are ready at a moment's notice to take them to the protection of their own warships or the Americans.

FREDERICTON.

Docket of the Cases Entered for Argument Before the Supreme Court.

Judge Wilson's First Regular Court—An Old and Well Known Indian Dead.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 6.—The following is the docket of the cases entered for argument at Trinity term of the supreme court, which opens here tomorrow:

Crown Paper.

Ex parte Leblanc—Attorney General to show cause.

Ex parte Lynch—Thomas Lawson—the like.

Ex parte Abel—L. A. Currey—the like.

Motion Paper.

Chas. Labelle v. Ebenezer McMillan—John Montgomery to move for certificate for costs.

Special Paper.

Chas. W. Frye v. Henry Frye—Mr. Belyea to move to enter non-suit or to set aside virdict, or for new trial.

Jessie D. Ward et al v. Thos. H. Hall—Mr. Earle, Q. C., and J. R. Campbell to argue special case for plaintiff; Pugsley, Q. C., contra.

Milton Dayton v. Joseph Ferette—John M. Stevens to move to dismiss claim of property or for a new trial.

Bud v. Sherwood—Gregory, Q. C., to move for new trial.

Hannah Gallagher v. Angus McQueen—M. G. Teed to support demurrer to replications.

Hannah Gallagher v. Angus McQueen—M. G. Teed to move to enter verdict for plaintiff.

Winters v. Peters—D. I. Welch to move for a new trial.

County Court Appeals.

John R. Gunter (appellant) v. Fred B. Edgecombe (respondent)—Vanwart, Q. C., to support appeal from York county court.

John Fitzel (appellant) v. Julia Leger—Phinney, Q. C., to support appeal from Kent county court.

Probate Appeals.

In re Wm. F. Welch—D. I. Welch to support appeal from Westmorland probate court.

Judge Wilson will preside for the first time at the sittings of the York county court which opens tomorrow.

Peter Sacobie, an old and well known Indian, was found drowned below Oromocto Saturday night. He had been fishing and his canoe was found pushed ashore and his body lying at the stern in soal water. He is said to have suffered from heart trouble, and this is supposed to be the cause.

In the probate court today letters of administration were granted to A. H. Saunderson in the estate of Mary W. Currie, valued at $650 personal. In the estate of Mary A. Robertson letters of administration were granted to John Cameron valued at $1,030 personal and $900 real. Messrs. Phinney and Crockett, proctors.

W. K. Reynolds of St. John lectured in aid of St. Dunstan's library fund this evening on Some Bits of Church History in New Brunswick.

Wesley Vanwart has been appointed sitting police magistrate for Fredericton.

A dwelling house belonging to Henry Gill of Nashwaaksis was burned shortly after midnight. Willard Gill, a son of the owner, was the only person in the house at the time. Cause unknown; insured for $950.

The Century Bicycle club held a race to Springhill and return this evening, a distance of five miles each way. There were about twenty starters. The winners were: Parker, 1st; Layton, 2nd, and Sewell, 3rd. Parker's time was 34 minutes.

SCHOONER SEIZED.

Inspector Jones Seizes a French Schooner for Smuggling.

HAWKESBURY, C. B., June 6.—The cruiser Stanley arrived here at daylight this morning with the French schooner Marie Eugenie of St. Pierre, Miq., in tow, she having been seized on Sunday by Inspector Jones off Margaree Island with contraband cargo on board. The Stanley has only been two days in commission, having been transferred to the customs service on Saturday. The cargo consisted of brandy, gin and tobacco.