ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

VOL. 22. ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1899. NO. 11.

IF YOU WANT TO PAY

a small amount of money for a big amount of value in clothing—come or send in to Fraser's, while the great reduction sale is on. Men's ulsters reduced, some as low as $3.00. Men's reefers, $2.75, $3.90, $5.00. Your choice of youths' single breasted, long pant suits for $2.90.

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

BOSTON LETTER.

Miss Anglin Has Left Richard Mansfield's Company.

Two Murder Cases in Which Provincialists are More or Less Interested.

Recent Deaths—The Spruce Lumber Market—Fish Trade Steady With Prices Fully Sustained—General News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The musical portion of the citizens of Boston are still enjoying grand opera. The season opened two weeks ago and will continue until next Saturday. The librettos have been in either German, French or Italian, mostly in the former language. The German conductor is Walter Damrosch, a son-in-law of the late James G. Blaine. The artists include Melba, Gadski, Toronta, de Lussan, Brandes, Kraus, Stehmann, Van Hoose, Viviani, Boudouresque, Pandolfini, Del Sol and Van Cauteren. The operas presented included Tannhauser, Lohnegrin, La Boheme, Il Pagliacci, Barber of Seville, Il Traviata and a variety of others.

Godfrey N. R. Lafontaine, father-in-law of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will build a residence at Lisbon, Me., in the spring and expects to reside there permanently. He has resided in Lewiston four different times, and has gone back to Canada three times to live, but this time he says he will reside in this country during the remainder of his days. He is 82 years old, and is still in good health. He was visited recently by his daughter, Lady Laurier. Charles Lafontaine, her brother, resides in Lisbon.

The New Brunswick campaign is exciting a good deal of interest among former residents of that province in Boston and vicinity in view of the drawing of party lines by the coservatives. Several thousand New Brunswickers heard Premier Emmerson and Dr. Stockton deliver addresses from the same platform in the Mechanics' building here one year ago, so that neither of them is a stranger here. Some of the New Brunswickers, are inclined to think Mr. Emmerson will fare badly, as the province is overwhelmingly conservative in dominion politics. A prominent Westmorland county man, who was in the city a few days last week, stated that even if Emmerson swept the north shore, his government would be beaten badly unless they could carry Westmorland, where the federal and provincial officials were preparing to work all their machinery to the limit, and distribute all kinds of campaign funds. He thought, however, that Richard and his entire ticket would be beaten by at least 500 votes.

Miss Margaret Anglin, the Canadian actress, who is playing the part of Roxane in support of Richard Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac," is to leave the company at the end of this week. Miss Anglin says she is leaving the company for business reasons only, and has accepted an offer from the Lieber company to play a leading role in "The Musketeers." She made a favorable impression in Mr. Mansfield's company and was a thorough success. Mr. Mansfield says he regrets she is leaving.

Rene Dupont of the Quebec & Lake St. John railroad was in Worcester and other New England cities during the past few days in the interest of a French-Canadian colonizing movement. Mr. Dupont is also employed by the Canadian government, and he says he expects several thousand of his countrymen to take up land in the Lake St. John district in the spring. A similar movement was attempted last spring, but it was not altogether a success. The low wages being paid in the mills and the idleness of many woollen establishments are not making it very prosperous for French-Canadians just now, and for this reason, quite a movement to Canada in the spring is anticipated.

James Sutherland of Halifax, who is charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Josephine Connell, formerly of St. John, here last month, is still in jail. His case is to be acted on by the Suffolk county grand jury, which comes in tomorrow.

The deputy city marshal of Somersworth, N. H., from whom was taken the revolver which Mrs. Henry Provinchia, a French-Canadian's wife, killed the housekeeper of her husband, Miss Annie Cox, at one time a resident of St. John, has fled and with his flight an interesting story has developed. It appears that the night before the murder, Mrs. Provinchia, who did not live with her husband, invited the policeman to her home. She got him drunk, took his revolver, watch and some money, afterwards locking him in a room. After using the revolver to kill the Cox girl, she pawned the officer's watch and used the money in her flight to Portland, where she was captured. Before the shooting, she told the officer what use she intended to make of the revolver.

A movement is on foot to unite all the French-Canadian benefit societies in New England.

John C. O'Hara of the Boston Herald, formerly of Halifax, died in Cambridge a few days ago, aged 59 years.

Noble E. Roscoe, a hide broker of this city, a native of Cornwallis, N. S., died Jan. 31, in Newton.

S. A. M. Read, cashier of the Leyland Steamship Co., here and a native of Aylesford, N. S., died a few days ago, aged 37.

Among other deaths were the following. In Lowell, Jan. 31, Alfreda Leary, aged 23 years, formerly of Lunenburg, N. S.; in Everett, Feb. 1, George Haddow, aged 62 years, formerly of New Brunswick; in Dorchester, Jan. 31, Charles L. Garland, young son of Curtis E. Garland of Sydney, C. B.; in Boston, Jan. 30, Mrs. Jane Murphy, aged 99, native of P. E. I.

Hugh Killen of Dorchester, N. B., was frozen to death at Phillips, Me., early in the week. He had just been liberated from jail and was walking to Bangor. He was 40 years old.

The following from the provinces were in the city recently: G. L. Craddock, St. John; W. H. Williams, Milltown; E. Gadwallader, D. Waters, W. R. Wakeley, T. J. Johnson, H. C. McLeod, Halifax; D. B. Frost, Shelburne.

Business in the Boston spruce lumber market is limited, although the situation is generally firm. Random spruce is selling slightly below the figures fixed recently by leading mill men, but prices on other lumber are sustained. There is very little doing in the building line at present. Several large contracts for spring work, however, have been given, and the outlook for spruce is considered fair. Hemlock lumber continues firm. Pine clapboards are dull, with much life in the shingle trade. Quotations are as follows:

Spruce—Frames, nine inches and under, $15; frames, 10 and 12 in., $16; 10 inch random lengths, $15; 2x3, 2x4 and 3x4 random lengths, $13; 2x5, 2x6, and 2x7 random lengths, $13.50; all other random lengths, 9 inches and under, $14.50; 6 in., and up merchantable boards; ten feet and up, $12.50; 5 in. and up, out boards, $12.50; extra clapboards, $28 to 29; clear, $26 to 27; seconds, $22 to 25; laths, 1 5-8 in., $2.10 to 2.15; laths, 1 1-2 in., $1.90 to 2.

Pine, hemlock, etc.—Eastern hemlock, No. 1, $10 to 10.50; extra pine, clapboards, $39 to 41; clear, $35 to 36; second clear, $30 to 35; extra cedar shingles, best boards, $2.75 to 2.90; clear, $2.50 to 2.70; second clear, $2 to 2.25.

The fish trade is steady with prices fully sustained and the demand fair. Mackerel are firmer because of their scarcity. They are selling at $18 to 18.50 out of vessel. Codfish are very firm at $4.75 to 5 for large dry bank; $4.25 to 4.50 for medium dry bank and large pickled bank; $6 to 6.25 for large shore and Georges, and $4 to 4.50 for medium. Haddock are worth $2.50 to 3, and hake $2.50 to 3.75. Pickled herring are in good demand. Nova Scotia split are quoted at $6.50 to 6.75 per bbl. and fancy Scatteri, $7.50 to 8. Sardines are slightly firmer at $2.40 to 2.60 for quarter oils and $2.15 to 2.50 for three-quarter mustards. Canned lobsters are in limited supply at $2.75 to 2.90 for flats and $2.60 to 2.85 for uprights. Fresh fish are lower owing to freer arrivals. Market and large cod are selling at 3 1-2 to 4c.; haddock, 2 1-2 to 3 1-2c.; pollock, 3 to 3 1-2c.; white halibut, 11 to 12c.; grey, 10c.; frozen eastern salmon, 18 to 20c.; lake trout, 10 to 12c.; frozen herring, $1.50 to 2 per 100. Eastern smelt are steady at 6 to 7c., with natives at 15c. Live lobsters are quoted at 16c. and boiled 18c.

There was a public temperance meeting at Welsford on Thursday evening. The meeting was addressed by Revs. G. W. Fisher, James Crisp, A. D. McCully and Mr. Armstrong. At the close of the meeting a number signed an application for a charter of the Sons of Temperance. Rev. Mr. Crisp, G. W. P., will organize a division and instal the officers on Friday evening, the 10th instant.

Dr. Montizambert, late chief superintendent of Canadian quarantines, has by order in council been appointed director general of public health for Canada, with the rank of deputy minister of agriculture. He will be stationed at Ottawa and the probabilities are that Dr. Guay, ex-M. P., will take charge of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle.

The death took place on Saturday of Charles C. Scoboria in the 62nd year of his age. Mr. Scoboria was one of the best known residents of the west side, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow and three daughters, one the wife of W. C. R. Allan. The other daughters are unmarried. The funeral will take place on Tuesday from his late residence, Duke street, west end, at 3 p. m.

Read the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

HAS COME AT LAST

Long Expected Rupture Between United States and Filipinos.

Admiral Dewey's Report of the Battle With the Insurgents About Manila.

A Flaw in Dewey's Despatch Which May Mean Defeat—The United States Troops Engaged in the Battle.

MANILA, Feb. 5, 8.15 p. m.—The long expected rupture between the American and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came at 8.45 yesterday evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but returned when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire. But the third time Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos, and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterwards the Filipinos' line, from Calvocan to Santa Mesa, commenced a fusilade, which was ineffectual.

The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously, and held their ground until reinforcements arrived. The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calvocan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa.

At about 10 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-Balik and by advancing their skirmishers at Paco and Pandacan.

The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect. The Utah Light Artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabon, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calvocan and kept it up vigorously.

At 2.45 there was another fusilade along the entire line, and the United States seagoing double monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The Californian and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the village of Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer, and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calvocan. There was intermittent firing at various points all day long.

The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable. The American losses are estimated at twenty killed and one hundred and twenty-five wounded.

The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate American officers.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A representative of the Associated Press saw the London representative of Aguinaldo this evening. He did not express surprise at the news from the Philippine Islands, but declared that the Filipinos at Manila were suspicious of the attitude of the United States and had formed the opinion that it was better to fight before the Americans were further reinforced.

The Filipino representative added that Mabini, the head of the Philippine cabinet, and his colleagues were convinced that if the Americans were beaten now, public opinion in the United States would "insist upon the maintenance of Filipino independence."

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The Spanish government has no news of the conflict at Manila, and it is added that the government of Spain will "act in the most correct manner and scrupulously respect the treaty of Paris."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Admiral Dewey today cabled the navy department that hostilities had begun between the American army and naval forces in and about Manila and the Philippine insurgents. The insurgents, he said, had been the aggressors and had been repulsed.

The message follows:

MANILA, Feb. 5.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Insurgents here inaugurated general engagement yesterday night, which continued today. The American army and navy is generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to navy.

(Signed), DEWEY.

The news came like a shock, for the administration, though apprised that an ugly situation prevailed in the Philippines, had clung steadily to a hope that by tact and patience actual fighting might be averted, and even those public men who felt that hostilities would follow should the treaty be ratified and the United States attempt to occupy the islands, believed that Aguinaldo would not force the fighting when the treaty of peace was in its most critical stage. Some senatorial opponents of ratification of the treaty adhere to their position, but the general opinion in Washington tonight is that the news from Manila insures the ratification of the treaty tomorrow afternooon.

The news of the beginning of another war came from Admiral Dewey. No word had been received from Gen. Otis up to nightfall. It seems to be Dewey's fortune always to be able to report favorable news, and like all of his messages that have gone before this cablegram, told of the success of the American forces in the action. It was with great regret, however, that the administration learned that the insurgents had forced the issue. It had hoped all along that they could be brought to see the advantages of placing their trust in the American people and relying upon the president to deal justly with them. The administration argued that with the Philippine commission fairly on the sea, en route for Manila, bringing with them messages from the president and with the peace treaty still unacted on, it was not to be credited that they would refuse to wait to learn the purposes of the American government but would precipitate the long impending conflict.

While this was true the officials here and the officers in Manila had not been blind to the threat contained in the situation there, and every preparation had been made for just what occurred last night. It is now acknowledged that fear of an outbreak in Luzzon was the explanation for the much commented on failure of Gen. Miller to force a landing at Iloilo on the island of Panay. Otis felt that he wanted all the troops at Manila, where was located the centre of danger. Part of Miller's force, therefore, was returned to Manila, and that gentleman was left with one regiment of regulars and a battalion of artillery just sufficient to take advantage of any defection in his front, but not enough to force his way ashore and hold his own. Then, rather as a formal authorization, for he did not need the instruction, Dewey was told to co-operate fully with Gen. Otis in any measures the latter might take. It is believed that it was unknown to the insurgents that some of the American warships were quietly moved in positions where they perfectly commanded the insurgent trenches and defences and could shell them with effect in case of an outbreak. This movement was effected more than ten days ago, and the administration has not felt serious apprehension of Gen. Otis' ability at least to hold his own.

The American position might have been greatly strengthened, it is said, by a judicious extension of the lines in certain directions and also by taking summary measures to prevent the operations of the insurgents in taking up positions and organizing forces. President McKinley took the view that perhaps under a strict construction of the terms of the protocol which still holds good in the ratification of the treaty, he lacked authority to extend the field of occupation of the Americans. The fact that the insurgents themselves have been the first to break the truce probably releases the United States government from further obligation in this respect, so that Gen. Otis was unquestionably warranted in the opinion of the administration officials in extending his lines as Dewey reports he has done.

The situation is regarded here as rather anomalous from a diplomatic standpoint. Legally the Filipinos are still Spanish subjects. Therefore, if hostile operations continue outside of the limits of Manila, as laid down in the protocol, it will amount to a resumption of the war with Spain, at least technically.

Officials noted one little flaw in Dewey's despatch, in that he spoke of the American army and navy as "generally successful," conveying just the least intimation that at some points the results were not as satisfactory as at others. It is inferred here that this might mean the development of weakness at some of the more exposed points on the American lines, which might easily be explained by the fact that the attack was made at night, perhaps in places where the insurgents could creep close up to the shelter of the tropical jungle that grows nearly into the town of Manila. Every confidence, however, is felt that General Otis is master of the situation. This confidence is based not only on this morning's cablegram but from repeated assurances to that effect conveyed by Gen. Otis to Washington from time to time during the past few months. The forces under his command, as shown by the records of the adjutant general's office, Dec. 10, the date of the last report, were 21,649 troops, and of these there were present for duty 19,216 men. This command is composed of the following organizations:

Company A, U. S. Engineers battalion; Companies C, E, G, I, K and L, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; troop of Nevada Cavalry; Companies G, H, K and L of the Third, and D and G of the Sixth U. S. Artillery; Companies A and B of the California, and A and B of the Utah Artillery and the First Wyoming Battery; the Third and Fourth U. S. Infantry; the 4th and headquarters, and Companies B, D, F, H, I, K, L and M of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; the 18th, 20th and 23rd U. S. Infantry; the First California, the First Colorado, the First Idaho, the 51st Iowa, the 20th Kansas, the 13th Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, the Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, First Washington, and the First Wyoming regiments of Volunteer Infantry. A portion of this force, the 18th Infantry and a battery of Artillery, are at Iloilo, where Gen. Miller was sent a month or more ago.

Approximately six thousand men are on their way to join Gen. Otis in four separate expeditions, though none are expected to reach Manila for three weeks or a month. They are as follows: The Fourth and four companies of the 17th Infantry, 1,728 men, under Gen. Lawton, which sailed from Gibraltar last Friday; the 20th Infantry, comprising 37 officers and 1,268 men, under Gen. Wheaton, which left San Francisco Jan. 27; the 22nd Infantry, in command of Col. Egbert, which left San Francisco early in the present month, and, 2,000 men and officers of the Third and 17th Regiments U. S. Infantry, which left New York Friday on the Sherman.

There is a big transport, the Sheridan, now making ready in New York to carry the 12th Infantry and a battalion of the 17th Infantry, 1,320 men in all, and she will start not later than the 14th inst. This is all that can be supplied to Gen. Otis in the way of reinforcements, according to Gen. Otis, if the soldiers are to be of service in this campaign. More of course will follow as rapidly as they can be gotten ready, if Gen. Otis needs them in any future operations he may plan, but as already stated, the particular crisis will have passed before they can be transported the great distance from the United States to Manila. These troops, with those now in Cuba, represent the cream of the American army, according to Gen. Corbin. It is true only about 3,000 of Gen. Otis' soldiers are regulars, but his volunteers have been under thorough discipline and training for months, some as much as eight months, and many participated in the engagements attending the capture of Manila, and are practically as good as regulars.

No one here knows the real strength of the insurgents opposed to Gen. Otis. The reports of their numbers are conflicting and none of them comes from reliable sources. Still the best belief of the authorities at the war department is that they number about 30,000, but they are not comparable to the American forces in personnel, discipline or quality of arms. It is known that they have some Mausers, some Remingtons and a variety of others firearms, and it is suspected that they have been quite plentifully supplied with ammunition from outside sources. Taken as a whole, this armament is decidedly inferior to that of the American troops. Then with inexperienced officers, in many cases even the colonels of regiments being not more than 21 years of age, and their lack of knowledge of tactics, they are at a great disadvantage. The strong point is their knowledge of the country and a certain fanatical bravery in onslaught that would be formidable to a volunteer force not well trained to stand fire.

Like the Cubans, they rely too much on a sword-like weapon corresponding to the machete, a weapon of little value against long range rifles. Altogether, the war department officials have not the slightest doubt of Gen. Otis' ability to hold his position indefinitely, and the only cause for apprehension is the fear that by taking to the interior of the country, practically impassible for American troops in the approaching rainy season, a prolonged Indian fighting style of campaign may follow.

Besides the soldiers, Gen. Otis has at his back in Manila Bay, commanding the city, a veritable rock of Gibraltar in Dewey's fleet. With the vessels he has now and those about to join him, Dewey will have twenty-one ships of various types. Of full fledged warships he now has nine, as follows: The flagship Olympia, the Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Concord, Monadnock, Monterey, Petrel and the Buffalo. He also has three armed supply ships, which are just as effective as a warship almost in attacking troops outside of fortifications and in maintaining the blockade. They are the Culgoa, the Nanshan and the Zafiro.

The vessels on the way to join Dewey are the gunboat Helena, now at Colombo, the Castine at Gibraltar, the Princeton due at Port Said Tuesday; the Remington, the Brutus and the Yorktown, probably, at Guam on their way to Manila, the battleship Oregon and the waterboat Iris at Honolulu. The Solace is about to start from Norfolk for Manila. This leaves out of account the army transports under Gen. Otis' command which could be made of great service.

The fleet cannot operate against troops in the interior, but undoubtedly Dewey immediately will draw a tight cordon of blockading vessels around the island of Luzon and make a special effort absolutely to cut off the insurgents from the supplies and ammunition which they must have to carry on the war.

One of the first steps of the administration upon hearing of the outbreak at Manila was to give attention to the presence in Washington of Agoncillo, the accredited representative here of the Philippine insurgents. They would not say whether or not any steps had been taken looking to his expulsion from the United States or to his arrest, but his status, it can be stated, has already been the subject of careful study. The officials have been loth to disturb him, first because they did not care to martyrize him unnecessarily and second because they did not care to expose themselves to the criticism that they were interfering improperly with the supply of information and arguments respecting the Philippine question while the treaty was pending before the senate. It is possible, however, that their patience is now exhausted, believing as they do that he has in some fashion been connected with this outbreak and that they may be arrested to the point of action. It was said at the state department plainly that Agoncillo was either a traitor or a spy. If the Philippines are regarded as American territory then he is the representative and active agent of an insurrection against the United States, and as such is a traitor. If the Philippines are still in nominal Spanish possession, then, as a state of war still technically exists, he could be regarded only as a spy. At the very least his presence is highly obnoxious, and there is said to be ample authority for his expulsion by presidential order.

It was impossible today to secure any relations with the Filipino Junta which has its headquarters at the Arlington. The members absolutely declined to receive cards, and kept steadily at their apartments. Agoncillo it was said had left the city for the east last night. Thus far the hotel has had no information that the members of the Junta intend to vacate their rooms.

Diplomats took a lively interest in the news, realizing that the government of the United States will call upon them very early to see to it that no aid of any sort is rendered to the Filipinos and that no filibustering expeditions shall leave their soil with munitions of war or supplies for the insurgents. Special precautions will be asked to be taken at Singapore and Hong Kong, principal points of the eastern trade, to prevent the despatch of vessels carrying secret cargoes in aid of the insurgents. It is believed that the interests of the other nations in a peaceful state of things in the east will cause them to exercise special vigilance in this respect, a matter of much importance in view of the great number and extent of the Philippine islands. Without the receipt of arms or ammunition from the outside the insurgents will be badly handicapped. The United States, by refusing to recognize Agoncillo in any way, is in a strong position diplomatically, and no doubt is expressed as to all European nations maintaining a most correct attitude and refusing in any manner to acknowledge

(Continued on Page Eight.)

WE WANT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

Because—We think the Co OPERATIVE FARMER is well worth $1.00 a year to every person in the Maritime Provinces interested in Farming, Gardening, Floriculture, Live Stock or Poultry.

Because—It is the only paper published that treats of these subjects from a Maritime Province standpoint.

Because—We believe we can be of use to every person in Eastern Canada interested in Agriculture. Our columns every issue contain practical information from practical men on the subjects of most interest to Maritime farmers, giving valuable suggestions and ideas.

Because—We are here to stay, and as a progressive citizen, we want your support in making the Co-OPERATIVE FARMER a power for good in the land. **For free sample copies, address:**

The CO-OPERATIVE FARMER.,
BOX D. SUSSEX, N. B.

SHARP'S



BALSAM

OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED FOR GROUP COUGH COUGHS AND WHOOPING COLDS.

Over fifty years in use. Price 25 cents a bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO. ST. JOHN N. B.