

ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 21.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898.

FIRST PART.

3 Ladies' Last Year's Size 2 Blue Greys, dark, \$3 each former price, Bargains. Jackets styles 34. 1 Blk. open front, \$1.50. \$8.90.

Lace Curtains.

Special value in new and durable Lace Curtains, double and triple twisted threads and extra wide for price.

Length.	Price.
2 1-2 yards	45c. per pair.
3	60., 75c., \$1.00 \$1.10
3 1-2	\$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.55
3 1-2	\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50
3 1-2	\$2.75, \$3.25, \$4.50

NOVELTY CURTAINS.

at \$5.25, 3 1-2 yards long.

CRAVENVILLE WATERPROOFS—A

Waterproof Cloaks.

SERVICABLE WATERPROOFS. Tweed Colors at \$2.75.

RUBBER WATERPROOFS. In Black, Navy and Brown, with velvet collar, at \$3.50, \$4.50 \$5.75.

CRAVENVILLE CLOAKS. with split velvet collar, Black and Navy, latest styles, \$9.50 each.

BRAIDED

RUBBER WATERPROOFS. very stylish, Black, Navy and Green, \$3.75.

of last year's styles at half price.

DOWLING BROS., --- 95 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. Meehan, Manager.

Water Street, St. John, N. B.

MY PRIVATE STOCK:

"Jaquesbaugh Cream" Old Scotch Whiskey.

A perfect blend of the oldest, purest and finest Highland malts, \$5.75 per single gal., or \$10.50 per case of one doz. bottles. Each dozen contains two imp. gals.

It is the purest of pure whiskeys. Remember this price—\$5.75 per gal., or \$10.50 per case. No charge for jar or case. Securely packed and shipped in any way desired.

Family Wine List Sent on Application Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order. Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in registered letter.

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

MONCTON.

Boiler Explosion—Pardoned from a Life Sentence.

(Special to the Sun.)

MONCTON, May 19.—A boiler in W. H. Cummins' brick yard at Lewisville, about a mile from Moncton, exploded this morning about 1:30 o'clock, with terrific force. The boiler was carrying seventy pounds of steam.

Several men working in the vicinity miraculously escaped. The fireman, Oliver Thibodeau, was blown through the roof of the boiler house, but, strange to say, was unhurt with the exception of a few minor bruises.

Mr. Cummins' little son, about 10 years old, who was playing in the vicinity, was badly scalded, the skin all peeling off his legs when his clothing was removed. He also received a cut in the head, probably from some of the flying fragments. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

The boiler was 18 feet long and 6 feet in diameter. It was blown 200 feet into the air and carried a distance of 500 yards into an adjoining field, where it plowed a hole four or five feet deep in the ground. The boiler house was completely wrecked and a part of the dry house adjoining was also damaged.

Messrs. Captain Desmar, S. W. Palmer and J. H. Dunlop left yesterday for Boston, where tomorrow they

will join an expedition for the Alaska gold fields. Alexander McDonald of Cape Breton, who ten years ago was sentenced to a life term at Dorchester penitentiary, has been pardoned by the minister of justice. McDonald worked in the blacksmith shop at the prison and was pardoned for good conduct.

ACROSS THE BAY.

DIGBY, N. S., May 19.—Dr. F. S. Kinsman of this town returned on Monday from London, England, where he has been taking a post graduate course. He will resume practice in Digby.

Ed. Holdsworth, the fish merchant, has the first salmon of the season on the market today. It was caught in one of the weirs in the basin.

L. D. Morton left today for Bridgewater with his trotting mare Moira. Mrs. Morton is expected for the races on the 24th.

A very pretty but quiet wedding took place today at 12 o'clock at the residence of Ed. Burham, when his youngest daughter, Maggie H., was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to N. W. Hogg of the Digby High School. The bride was attended by Miss Essie Holdsworth while the groom was supported by E. E. Burnham, brother of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wm. Phillips in the presence of the relatives of the families. The happy couple left on the Prince Rupert on a bridal tour, with the best wishes of a host of friends. On their return they will make digby their home.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Smoke of War Steamers Seen.

(Special to the Sun.) HALIFAX, N. S., May 19.—A despatch from Bridgewater says that this morning the smoke of steamers was seen off the coast near Cape La Have. There were nine large steamers heading southerly. Their nationality could not be discerned. The ships when seen off the Indian Island, were five miles off the coast. Some say that possibly it is Cervera's fleet uniting with the Lunenburg vessels to proceed to the banks.

The agents of the French line of steamers in city city, running to St. Pierre, Mica, say they are in a position to say there is no coal stored there, as stated by a despatch from London.

"Woman," said the Coroner's inquest, "may be still calls on Man to raise a car window."

RELIEF FOR DEWEY.

The First Vessel Will Start in About Ten Days.

It Is Stated That the Spanish Fleet is At Santiago de Cuba

Three Hundred Thousand Regulars and Volunteers Bound for Cuba—The Cienfuegos Engagement.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—With every disposition on the part of the executive to make the present war show sharp and decisive, it is beginning to be realized that the shortcomings of our military service are so many, that delays are inevitable, and that much work will be necessary to put the nation in efficient fighting shape. Every day brings forth some weak spot that has to be strengthened, or some hidden defect, such as the discovery at this late moment that every regular army officer who accepted a volunteer appointment would forfeit his commission in the regular army, and no service entirely at the end of the war. Few officers cared to risk their future in that way, so a rush was made towards congress to secure the necessary corrective legislation. Again it has been found that the equipment of the army, small as it is in comparison with the great army of the rebellion, is sadly lacking. Nearly a month after the formal declaration of war, the war department today purchased a number of shovels, and it has just secured the hammocks that experts say are essential to existence in Cuba.

These preparations involve delay, so that it is not remarkable that in spite of the herculean efforts of the officers, the army no positive start has yet been made towards its goal. The army of occupation. Probably it is this fact, rather than any unreadiness on the part of the navy, that causes the campaign to drag in its inception. For the navy department has announced that it stood ready at any moment to furnish convoys for the troop transports, provided they were started from one point. Gen. Miles had an interview this afternoon with Captain Crews, chief of the navigation bureau, and it is surmised that this very subject was under discussion. The rumor was that Gen. Miles with his staff was to leave Washington tonight for Tampa, but this again proved to be premature.

To maintain an army of two hundred thousand men for six months will cost \$20,000,000, according to the estimates prepared by Paymaster General Stanton, and the leading officials are beginning to fear that hostilities may run along beyond this period. The reason is the growing conviction on the part of some of the officers that they must work on any substantial assistance from the Cuban rebels in this campaign, and moreover must meet the Spaniards in Cuba in their strongest sphere, that of the defensive.

Naval authorities are relieved of a good deal of embarrassment by the consent of the French authorities at Martinique to allow the scouting vessel Harvard to remain in St. Pierre until her repairs are completed. It was at first supposed that she would be allowed only seven days' stay, and at the end of that time would be forced out to risk attack at the hands of some ambushed Spanish cruiser or torpedo boat.

Work on the three monitors, Manopac, Canonicus and Manhattan at League Islands has advanced so far that the department expects to have them in service within a week or two. They have been supplied with tubular boilers in place of the rusted out boilers they have carried since the war. One very useful quality of the new boiler was found to be the possibility of passing the small pieces, of which it is composed, through the smoke pipe hole, thus avoiding the tearing up of the hole and shortening the time required for the work fully one-half.

These monitors will be an available addition to the coast defense ships. Lieut. Niblack, late United States naval attaché at Berlin, is reported at this time to have returned today from his experience in Germany. He had seen some of the monitors made in Europe, and says that the monitors are very much pleased with the energy and ability shown by the important duties of the monitors. He has been ordered to duty only as watch and division officer on the Torpeda, one of the ships that he helped to purchase in England.

The absence of official news of any kind from the fleet at the navy department today, and all sorts of wild rumors, are the chief points of interest in the reports of the vessels and the imminence of an engagement. The report that came from Madrid of the bombardment of Santiago received some confirmation in the official report of General Greely, the chief signal officer, had set in motion the machinery of the navy to carry out his declared purpose of cutting the cables that afforded the last connection between Havana and the outside world and thus isolate the island. It is not believed that the bombardment amounted to anything more than this. Judge Advocate General Lemly, today, commended the circular defining the chief characteristics of the sixteen torpedo boats provided for by congress in the present naval appropriation bill. The destroyers provided for are to be a larger type than any vessel of that kind now in the service, about 400 tons, but the torpedo boats will be about the size of the average torpedo boat now in use, namely, about 100 tons. Bladders are left the widest liberty in the matter of original design, but no bill will be considered which fails to guarantee a speed of at least 25 knots for destroyers and 20 knots for torpedo boats.

No more than eighteen and twelve men respectively will be allowed to complete these boats, and shortness of time of construction will be an important element in determining the awards.

Hempstead, L. I., has been definitely selected as a rendezvous point for the troops from the New England and middle states section, and it is expected that nineteen regiments eventually will be quartered there. The long expected appointments of officers to the staffs of the fourteen new major generalships, and the fact that the way is now clear for the entry upon active duty of the officers who have been obliged for several weeks to remain in Washington.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19.—Regiments who arrived from Santiago de Cuba on board the Santa Rosa, the insurgent district commanders in Eastern Cuba are moving nearer and nearer to Santiago de Cuba. It appears that Brigadier General Miralles, by order of General Canales, has brought his insurgent forces from the extreme east to the neighborhood of Caimanero, on the south coast, and Brigadier General Castillo of the insurgent army shifts his headquarters to within twenty-five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

Small insurgent bands engage in night raids past the outlying garri- soned towns to within about six miles of the city of Santiago de Cuba. Small cargoes of flour, groceries and canned goods have been received by schooners from Jamaica and Haiti, and the markets of Santiago de Cuba are full of fish.

Senor Enrique Capriles, governor of Santiago de Cuba, in an interview printed in La Bandera Espanola of May 18th, is quoted as saying: "Spain has three hundred thousand regular troops and volunteers in Cuba, and we fight on our soil. Those of us who are from Spain are acclimated, and we are entrenched. Therefore, one of us is equal to two invaders; yes, to three invaders."

"We hear America purposes to assault us with one hundred thousand men. Some reports say one hundred and fifty thousand men, and that we have invited four times that number to enrich our fields with their carcasses. The greater the number, the greater the glory. Let us keep our hearts elevated by patriotism and thoughts of our wrongs. Our flag has been called the 'Golden and bloody flag of Spain.' In our hands may it indeed win that name."

The feelings against Americans in Santiago de Cuba is most bitter. The

Spaniards threaten to confiscate the plantations owned by Americans.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—As a result of several recent exchanges between the officials of the United States department and those of the French embassy, an agreeable understanding has been reached which gives assurance of a continuance of the traditional friendship between the United States and France. It has served to make clear that each government has the fullest confidence in the friendly attitude of the other, and that any incidents in the war have not been shared by the government officials of either country. Altogether the recent exchanges have produced a pleasant impression on both sides and a feeling that any apparent estrangement between the two countries has been overcome.

The thirty days' limit prescribed in the president's proclamation of April 21 expires in a few days. This gives certain privileges to Spanish ships and foreign ships in general, and it is said that the limit will expire without any serious controversies having arisen. When this period is closed it is felt that danger of complications with reference to foreign shipping will be practically at an end.

M. Robineau of Paris, who is prominently identified with Parisian journalism, has arrived here. While representing Le Temps and Le Matin, which are identified with the French government, he also has a semi-official mission to perform. He is accredited by M. Taubert, the French minister of foreign affairs, to the French embassy, and through this official channel he has been received at the White House and by representative men of the administration. M. Robineau is a polished and scholarly French journalist, and he has presented his views to public men with the characteristic force of a Frenchman. As a result of his call at the White House, M. Robineau cables to the Parisian papers will represent that the most cordial feeling is entertained in the highest administration circles in Washington toward the French government and people. M. Robineau has given assurances to the officials here that the government officials of France entertain the highest regard for the United States, and in no way feel sympathy or friendship for Spain in her present conflict with the United States.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19, 3 p. m.—Two American warships, whose names were not discernible from the shore, appeared off Santiago de Cuba yesterday, while the steamer Adula, which has arrived here from that port with refugees, was in the harbor. The two warships, one of which was the Adula, when coming out, could not see any marks on Myro Castle, and inferred that the American ships drew the fire of the batteries to learn the range.

There was much excitement in the city. The regulars and volunteers were called out and new earthwork batteries were erected on each side of the harbor entrance. The number and calibre of the guns are unknown, but it is known that there are twenty-two torpedoes in the channel, electrically connected with the shore.

The cruiser Mercedes, whose boilers are disabled, has been anchored so that she can rake the channel for 300 yards, and the merchant ship Mexico, of Barroto, mounting two small quick firing guns, is in the harbor. Several coasting steamers and schooners are at the wharves.

A few days ago a German steamer brought 15,000 bags of rice to Santiago de Cuba. Rice and sardines are the principal food supply.

Last night, when about sixty miles from Santiago de Cuba, seven large steamers, moving in two columns, crossed the Adula's course, going west. They were identically warships, but their nationality could not be identified. The Adula brought two hundred and fifty-five passengers.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) ST. PIERRE, Martinique, May 19.—The Spanish gunboat destroyer Tello, at Port de France, has completed her repairs and is ready to leave at any moment. The Spanish ambulance ship Alicante today changed her moorings from the inner to the outer harbor, in order to take on coal.

The British steamer Twickenham, with 2,800 tons of coal, has arrived at Fort de France. It is reported that a contract has been made with the Spanish government, under the terms of which the Twickenham is to furnish coal for a two months' basis at Fort de France. The French government has thus far refused to allow the Alicante to coal from the Twickenham, but the Spanish consul has obtained permission for a five days' wait for the Twickenham before declaring at customs.

The excitement among the Spanish sympathizers is very great.

MADRID, May 19, 2 p. m.—The new cabinet ministers took their portfolios over this afternoon. The Spanish newspapers censure the government of Hong Kong for permitting the American warships to revictual, and they say they cannot understand Great Britain's allowing the United States to cut the British West India cables. The cabinet will present itself to the members tomorrow, when Senor Romero y Robledo will ask for a statement on the chest.

MADRID, May 19, midnight, via Paris.—The Spanish squadron has arrived at Santiago de Cuba without accident.

The Carlists and republicans want to prolong the burget debate until the end of June.

The Epoca announces that the rail-

road officials have offered the government \$50,000,000 peetas in return for a prolongation of the present concessions.

MADRID, May 19.—It is rumored in Madrid that the Spanish Cape Verde squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, has arrived off Havana.

LONDON, May 19.—The agent in the Canary Islands of a Liverpool firm writes that the British consul there has been informed that the United States will not bombard the Canary Islands, as the result of an arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, whereby, while Great Britain remains neutral, the United States will abstain from such a bombardment, which would mean great destruction of British property in the Canary Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—More than fifty regiments of the volunteer army either have started for or reached the mobilizing points to which they were directed to proceed by the secretary of war. Fifteen or twenty other regiments have reported their readiness to start for such points in order to avoid confusion at the camps and any congestion in the railroad traffic, the war department officials are deferring giving orders for a number of the volunteer regiments to start. The volunteers mustered to date number ninety-five thousand men. All the regiments which were directed to go to San Francisco, except those from North and South Dakota, have left their local rendezvousing points for the Golden Gate city. The greater portion of the men composing these organizations are destined for the Philippines.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 19.—Some of the smaller ships which returned from various points on the blockade line this morning brought no news. They confirm the statement from the Associated Press despatch boat Wanda that all is quiet along the coast. Although some of the small ships cruised closely along the Cuban shore, there was no sign of hostility towards them.

There was a rumor circulating about town this morning that the Spanish squadron stole unmolested into Havana last night. It originated in a manner peculiar to Key West stories, and not a shadow of confirmation of the report could be obtained here.

The report of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba is discredited here. Nobody has even heard of a rumor to that effect.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The regular troops which are to accompany the expedition to the Philippines were determined upon at the war department today, and orders for them to proceed promptly to the coast will be issued. These, with volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, will make up the sum total from which are to be taken the troops who are to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey and enable him to take Manila.

The public admission that the occupation of the islands is intended were made known in an order of the department today, detailing several points for duty in that connection. The quartermaster's department reports that the four ships which have been chartered for carrying the troops to Manila should be ready to sail inside of ten days. The City of Peking will get off first, is almost ready. The commissary department was advised that supplies for thirteen thousand men were to reach San Francisco today from Chicago. They are calculated on a basis of three months.

MADRID, May 19.—A direct message from Santiago de Cuba confirms the arrival of the Spanish squadron.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) KEY WEST, May 19.—The Spanish loss during the recent engagement at Cienfuegos is now known to have been much heavier than was at first reported. Three hundred Spanish were killed and several hundred wounded. Great damage was done along the coast.

Soon after the engagement the United States cruiser Marblehead picked up several Cubans in an open boat, some miles down the coast, including Col. Oris, Lieut. Ovarre, and three privates from an insurgent camp near Cienfuegos. They reported that the damage wrought by the shells from the warships was very heavy. The hospitals at Cienfuegos, they said, were full of wounded, and fear prevailed everywhere that the American warships would return to complete the work of destruction.

During the engagement the Marblehead threw 450 five inch shells into the Spanish forces, and 700 shots from her secondary battery. Fifteen hundred Spaniards were stationed in an improvised fortress on a neck of land, and upon this the ships concentrated their fire, and it was here that the most terrible destruction was wrought. During the heavy fire of shells and just after the light-house was blown up, five Spaniards were seen running together in an attempt to escape, they were picked up by a shell from the Marblehead, the quartermaster being ordered to fire upon them by Ensign Pratt. They were torn to pieces.

The men who manned the cutters did so under instructions, and they withdrew the cutting fire upon them with the utmost calmness.

The Cubans were supplied with 6,000 rounds of ammunition and all but one of them got ashore.

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The Epoca announces that the rail-

PART.

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for Infants Morphine nor substitute of Castor Oil. years' use by Worms and vomiting Sour Stomach relieves Flatulency, the Stomach. pep. Castoria friend.

Coria. well adapted to children superior to any prep.

M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

URE OF

many will support

17.—A despatch to from Madrid says: sters will be Senator minister of foreign af-

18, 10.30 p. m.—Mar- llo, president of the field Senator Sagasta is quickly as possible, os, president of the ed his support, but enter the new cabi-

19.—A despatch to Corruina says: "The h channel squad- is likely to lead to es. The idea of an alliance has so in- ds that the postmen on shore to collect hooded and stoned, made to stop the s for the fleet. The sted to the Alcalde, at the popular re- to a belief in the llance and to the t that the fleet belonged to the

FORMATION.

May 16.—The navy the following bul- office hours today, icial information of partment regard-

was informed that supplies would be by the City of Pe-

represent of the on from the Span- land at Havana if port by a neutral granted permission tment to take pas-

an steamer, Florida, ven permission to hopes to make an- ners at an early

er Myrtlewood has same permission to as was previously swedish vessel Po-

an-of-war, the Em- will visit Cuban

ly 16.—The Central Western Union Tel- issued the following oon: "The Porto prohibite all mes- the United States."

LD IN ONE DAY.

no-Quinine Tablets, all Quinine if it fails to

Edward Kipling's latest real. isn't it? "Won- what it means?" What a genius he is!

"Columbia." 1898 "Jubilee."

\$140.00
\$85.00
\$75.00
\$65.00
\$60.00
\$50.00
\$40.00
\$35.00



Columbias.
Jubilee.
Hartfords.
Vedettes.

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. The 1897 "Jubilee" was a great suc-

cess, and we ask all purchasers before buying to examine our 1898 Model. There is no high grade machine sold of as good value.

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