mer'y of St. John May 8, of pneu-of his grandmother oklyn, New York, 1 7 years, beloved

wich, on May 16th, Williamson, aged 64 Williamson, aged 64 Williamson, aged three o movem ther loss.

#### FLEET.

scattered posi-Food was scarce the soldiers had several weeks,

bombardment atadan left for with Spanish nd children on ish families still Spaniards are tulate. Commola at his mercy, ifficient force to

ny meeting benodore Dewey popular anildiers spat at ed foul lannt came to the General Auple apology to English club. any officer or

IRTHDAY. made this year of sports that nmittee, with hairman, have il will be caraction of the decided that s will be alcept by actual rents will be The following inged for:

bicycle, boys; ed; 100 yards ovs: half mile

g those from d that a numedericton, St. ill be on the on the profeature and The contestut 200 yards of small pigs. are let loose catch a pig . The first th a pig wins rill will be by pany. This is military or and a splendid s may be exon will come ssibly others om different has been enexcursion at e Rifle coml entries must Murray, St.

arranging to the evening. e given next features will of gymnasts bars, flying d club swingengaged and made to have company give t drill. The held in the

A

expected, ar for a French

# ST. JOHN WEEKIN SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 20.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1898.

SECOND PART.

#### \$3.75

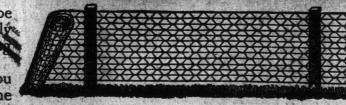
is not a very big price to pay for a suit of clothes. Send us the money, we'll send you the clothes. Breast measure required.

\$9.50 will get you a beautiful Scotch Mixture Tweed Suit. We return your money if not what

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

## Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding



"Star" 13 har 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.

demned the course of Mr. Mulock in

attempting last winter to change the

postal rate without consulting parlia-ment.

Ross Robertson supported both the

reduction on letter postage and the

mposition of postage on papers.

House adjourned at 10.30.

Sir Adolph Caron contributed

lengthy and careful discussion of im-

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, May 13 1 ... ...

which was probably the result of close

DRUMMOND INVESTIGATION.

was considered by him at all and never

would not have impressed him favor-

Rufus Pope, who was alleged to

have shown Farwell the letter, swore

positively that he had never shown

a letter from Sir Charles Tupper or

Haggart only once so far as he knew.

about it, and Ryan gave the option

The last witness was Hon. Mr. Hag-

gart himself, who swore that he had

This evidence disposes effectually of

the cock and bull story sent out last

The public accounts committee this

orning closed up evidence in the

omville case, Col. Panet and Gen

sacoigne giving evidence. The gen-ral said that he had no doubt he was

right last year in stating that he would not have recommended the pay-

ment in question. When it was moved

hat the evidence be printed and sub-

explain the affair. Mr. Foster said he could do it in the house. He did

not like to take the responsibility of

having Col. Domville summoned in

this busy time from the Pacific coast,

but would be glad if he could make it

decided to send a telegram to learn

Col. Domville to attend, and in case

he could not do this session, to allow

the matter to go over till next ses-

Hon. Mr. Mulock announces that the

ten mile belt exemption from news-

paper postage will not apply to papers issued oftener than once a week.

Folding beds and bad pennies are

always sure to turn up.

whether it would be convenient for

week through the government press.

proposition for the purchase of

railway.

attention to his profession.

splendid character.

### PARLIAMENT.

Sir Charles Tupper Stamps Out the Drummond Slanders.

Col. Domville's Case May Stand Over Until the Next Session of the House.

Hon. Mr. Mulock and His Newspaper Postage Bill-Senate Pay a Tribute to the Worth of the Late Dalton McCarthy M. P.

special to the Sun.) OTTAWA, May 13.—In the house, the service of the state, without in-ir Chas, Hibbert Tupper asked furment of military supplies to the Yukon by way of Seattle instead of by Canadian ports. He read from a attle paper, which boasted that the Canadian government had by this act recognized the United States coast towns as most advantageous for Paci-

Hon. Dr. Borden said that he was only sending about one-third of the goods via the United States. He and Hon, Mr. Sifton declared that the transportation had been transferred to Seattle as a necessary consequence of the action of the tories in throwing out the Vukon bill.

"impudent invention" Davin called it, was greeted with scornful laughter by the opposition members, and Clarke Wallace pointer out that Mackenzie and Mann would hardly have begun their railway yet, if their contract had passed.

Hon. Mr. Mulock introduced his post office bill. He spoke at some length in favor of the reduction of letter postage to two cents, giving figures to show that a reduction of postage was always followed by an increase of business. On the same num-ber of letters as now the loss by the reduction of postage would be \$650,-To make up in part the deficit that would be met he proposed a reimposition of newspaper postage which was abolished in 1882. Since 1889 the weight of newspapers carried free has doubled. The total weight of letters carried by Canadian post is about one-third that of the newspapers so carried. Many of these were trade papers or journals devoted to special interests. If some steps were not taken to stop the increase of publication the burden would continue to grow heavier. He predicted that this year the deficit in the post offic department will be reduced to \$10 By the first day of January next he expects that the department would be self sustaining, even without news paper postage. By imposing this newspaper postage it would be possible to reduce the letter rate to two cents without incurring so large a deficit as that of late years.

Sir Charles Tupper asked what was the government's intention in respect to imperial postage, and referred to Mr. Mulock's proclamation which had been withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. Mulock said he should not be asked to tell state secrets, as imrerial negotiations were going on. Sir Charles Tupper maintained that so far as the government policy affected the revenue parliament ought

to be informed about it. Hon. Mr. Mulock flew into a rage and accused the opposition of trying to obstruct the great imperial projects. of the government.

After some sharp exchanges of repartee Mr. Mulock concluded to discuss the subject noderately, having been assured that he would not get along with his measures very rapidly if he did not exhibit better temper.

(Montreal Trade Bulletin.)

There has been more enquiry for beans during the past week; and better prices have ruled in sympathy with other coarse grains, sales having been made of about 100 bags at 95c., which a short time ago would not bring 85c. Another lot of medium sold at 85c., which was offered at 65c. a few weeks ago without finding a buyer. Several buyers have been looking for beans during the past few days, and it was found that stocks were pretty light. Since the above was written the sale has been made of 50 bags of prime mediums at 11, and the same figure was bid for two cars more and refused. Another holder, however, says he would sell at 95c. to \$1 in good sized lots. After dinner Sir Charles Tupper offered some reflections on Mr., Mulock's bill and Mr. Mulock's speech He again pointed out that newspaper postage was levied on the farmers and other country people while letter postage, which it was proposed to reduce, was mainly paid by the business people. Sir Charles did not see the advantage of imposing a quarter of a million more taxes on sugar in order that postage to that amount may be remitted. He strongly con-

# JAPAN WILL PROTEST

#### Against the United States Taking the Philippines.

President of Spanish Chamber Has Advised to End the Crisis as Soon as Possible.

A Correspondent of the London Times to Land at Havana—Supplied With Krupp Guns and German Artillerymen.

killed and seven injured.

Key West, he said: "I am satisfied

gunner's mate of the Amphitrite. The

chell, Private Marine Merkle, Appren-

tice Hill. The injured on the New York are: Seaman Samuel Feltman,

Iwo other enlisted men slightly in-

ured. All the above named were in-

ured by the bursting of a shell on the

The American ships were uninjured.

ed away with her forward guns. After

the first passage before the forts the Detroit and Montgomery retired, their

guns being too small to do much dam-

age. The Porter and the Wampatuck

The smoke hung over everything,

shots struck. The officers and men of

all the ships behaved with coolness

and bravery. The shots fell thick and

the lowa who were hurt during the

action were injured by splinters thrown

by an eight inch shell, which came

through a boat into the superstructure

and scattered fragments in all direc-

tions. The shot's course was finally ended on an iron plate an inch thick.

arm and may lose it. All were hurt by splinters, and a fire was started in

the boat, but was quickly extinguished.

Morro battery, on the eastward arm

of the harbor, was the principal point

Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain

Evans were on the lower bridge of the

Iowa and had a narrow escape from

the splinters which injured the three men. The Iowa was hit eight times;

but the shells made no impression on her armor. The weather was fine but the heavy swells made accurate aim difficult. The broadsides from the

Iowa and Indiana rubmled in the hills

ashore for five minutes after they were

delivered. Clouds of dust showed where they struck; but the smoke hung

over everything. The shells screech-

ing overhead and dropping around

were the only signs that the Spaniards

hands were called on the Iowa, a few

final touches in clearing ship were made, and at five o'clock "general

quarters" sounded. The men were eager for the fight.

The tug Wampatuck went ahead and anchored her small boat to the

westward, showing "ten fathoms,"

but there was not a sign of life from

the sky on the eastern hills, hiding the

ward, onposite Valtern. The lowa headed straight for the shore, Sud-denly her helm flew over, bringing the starboard battery to bear on the

sides on the coast.

the fort, which stood boldly again

At three o'clock in the morning

still stuck to their guns.

of attack.

fast all over our ships. The men of

also stayed out of range.

the killed and wounded.

probably suffered.

shore.

fied from the effects of the ex-

Seaman Michael Murphy.

FIRST LAND FIGHT OF THE WAR, heavy. The American loss is two mer

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Evening Post prints the following special des-

"OFF CABANAS, Cuba, May 12 (via Key West, May 13.)-In an effort to land companies E and G of the First U. S. infantry on the shore of Pinar Del Rio this afternoon, with 500 rifles, 60,000 rounds of ammunition and some food supplies for the insurgents, the first land fight of the war took place. Each side may claim a victory, for if the Spaniards frustrated the effort to connect with the insurgents, the Americans got decidedly the better of the battle, killing twelve or more of the enemy, and on their own part suffering

perial postage, the Berne convention and other matters. "After dark last evening the oldfashioned side-wheel steamer Gussie of the Morgan line, with the troops and cars article started for the Cuban coast inight she allowed the today Hon. Mr. Baker referred to the lamented death of Dalton McCarthy. night she allowed the tug on which was your correspondent He said the course taken by the deceased in later years had not com-mended itself to him, but he considto pilot her. At sunrise she fell in with the gunboat Vicksburg on the blockade of Havana. Other blockading erde that the country had met an irvessels came up also. The converted reparable loss in the death of one of its most gifted sons.

Hon. David Mills said he also difrevenue cutter Manning, Captain Munger, was detailed to copvoy the Gussie, and, three abreast, the steamers fered from Mr. McCarthy on nearly moved along the coast. all great questions in late years, but

"No doubt Morro Castle's defenders he could not help feeling that had his observed the strange vessel and sent the alarm ahead. Spanish soldiers been spared Mr. McCarthy might yet have devoted his great powers to were seen grouped upon the shere were the Iowa, Indiana, New York, near Mariel, and the Manning's guns Terrer, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomwere trained upon them, suspecting a masked battery. No shots were fired, however.

Senator Allen spoke of the purity "The Cuban guides on the Gussie of Mr. McCarthy's motives and of his took their machettes to a grindstone on the hurricane deck. Our soldiers gathered around to see them sharpen When the Drummond committee met their long knives, but only one could this morning Sir Charles Tupper was be induced to test the edge of the on hand ready to give testimony. He swore that he had never written a barbarous instruments with his thumb. Then they withdrew a while, to play of the damage done to the buildings craps, until a body of cavalry, to the and forts. They appeared to be rid-Then they withdrew a while, to play etter about the purchase of the west of Mariel, brought them to their rifles. Drummond railway to Rufus Pope or to any one else, that the matter never

"For some minutes the cavalry came before any government of which he was a member, but if it had it watched us and then galloped over during the engagement, but she bangthe hills in the direction we were heading. By the ruined walls of an old house further on Spanish troops were gathered. Several shots were fired by the gunboat Manning, and resently no troops were visible. It nad been decided to land near there, but the depth of water was not favor-

any other minister concerning the Drummond road, and never had one "Just west of Port Cabanas harbor Hugh Ryan, who had the option of the road in 1894, swore that his efforts the Gussie anchored, the Manning covering the landing place with her to sell to the government began and ended in that year. He saw Hon. John guns, and the torpedo boat Wasp came

"The first American soldier to step Mr. Haggart told him that be did not on the Cuban shore from this expediknow what the government would do tion was Lieut. Crofton, Captain O'-Connor with the first boat load having gone by a longer route. A reef near the beach threw the men out, and they stumbled through the water up taken no action and considered no to their breasts. When the reached dry land they immediately went into the bush to form a picket line.

Horses had been led to swim to land, when suddenly a rifle shot, followed by continuous sharp firing, warned the men that the enemy had een in waiting. The captain of the transport signalled to the warships and the Manning fired into the woods beyond our picket line. Shrapnel nissed through the air like hot iron

lunged in water.
The Wasp opened with her small gurs. The cannonade began at 3.15 and lasted a quarter of an hour. Then mitted to the house, Sir Louis Davies objected that it was only fair that Col. Domville should have a chance to our nickets appeared, the ships circled round, and, being told by Captain O'Connor, who had come from shore with the clothing torn from one leg, were the Spaniards were, 100 shots more were fired in that direction.

"Anybody hurt, captain?" hailed your correspondent. "None of our men, but we shot twelve Spaniards," he shouted back.

convenient to appear. It was at length The soldiers on board the Gussie heard the news without a word, but learing where the enemy were situated, mustered aft on the upper deck and sent several volleys into the spot.

The pickets returned to the bush.

Several crept along the beach, but the paniards had drawn back.

It was decided that the soldiers should re-embark on the Gussle and that the guides should take the horses and seek the insurgents and make a new appointment. They rode off to the westward and disappeared around. the westward and disappeared around

"Say," shouted a man from com-pany G after them, "you forgot you

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN.

(Copyright by Associated Press.)
CN BOARD THE FLAGSHIP
IOWA, OFF SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, May 12 (via St. Thomas, May 13).—The forts of San Juan de Porte Rice were bombarded by part of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet this morning. The enemy's loss is believed to be

"Retire" was sounded on the Iowa and she headed from the shore. The Terror was the last ship in the line and, failing to see the signal, banged away alone for about half an hour,

the concert of shore guns coaring at her and the water flying high around her from the exploded shells. But she possessed a charmed life, and reluctantly retired at 8.15.
As at Matanzas, the uni

entrance of the harbor to the extreme eastward battery.
Utter indifference was shown for the

Utter indifference was shown for the enemy's fire. The wounded were quickly attended to; the blood was washed away, and everything proceeded like target practice. At 7.45 a. m. Admiral Sampson signalled "cease"

clusions being drawn. The town of San Juan must have suffered, although protected by the hills, as the high shots must have reached it.

No traces of the bombardment were discernible on the fort except small fires, which were apparently extinguished before the fleet left.

IT WILL BE A GREAT BATTLE. WASHINGTON, May 13.—The French embassy has received no word After three hours' firing the admiral withdrew the fleet and, heading for from the French officials at Martinique. The island is under a colonial government with a governor general at its head. He is not under the jurisdiction of the French emwith the smorning's work. I could have taken San Juan; but I have no force to hold it. I only wanted to administer punishment. This has been done. I came for the Spanish fleet bassy at Washington, and there is no cipher code for communication between the ambassador here and the governor general.

The naval attaches of the several

and not for San Juan."
The men killed were: Seaman Frank embassies and legations look forward Widenark of the New York and the to the battle between Admiral Sampson's squadron and the Spanish squadron as likely to be the greatest of modern times. One of them said treme heat.

On the injured men theree were on board the lowa and four on the New York. The names of those slightly injured on the lowa are: Seaman Mittoday it would be the first great bat-tle between modern tronclads. The only fight of this kind in recent days was that between the Japanese cruisers and torpedo boats and the Chisers and torpedo boats and the Chnese battleships at Wei-Hai-Tei, when the smaller craft of the Japanese navy, being swift and well handled, sank the Chinese battleship Chuen Yuen and disabled the battleship Ting Yuen and disabled the outclessing ling.
Yuen. This engagement was trifling,
however, compared with what the
fight between the American and
Spanish squadron promises to be,
owing to the many large ships with York. This is a complete list of The engagement began at 5.15 a. m., and ended at 8.15 a. m. The enemy's batteries were not silenced and the belted armor, heavy guns and the most deadly weapons of destruction town in the rear of the fortifications known to modern naval warfare

THE SPANISH SIDE OF IT. The ships taking part in the action MADRID, May 18, 11 p. m.—Gen. Blanco's despatch describing the en-

gagement at Cienfuegos says:
"The Americans fired over 600 shells, while they attempted to effect a landery, Wampatuck and Porter. The enemy's firing was heavy, but wild, and the Iowa and New York were probably the only ships hit. They went ing with large boats towed by steam launches. Some of the boats landed right up under the guns in column, their men, but the latter were enerdelivered broadsides, and then re-turned. The line passed thrice in front getically and victoriously repulsed all slong the line. The Americans were of the forts, pouring tons of steel on compelled hastily to re-embark and withdraw with considerable loss, re-It is impossible to judge the amount tiring in a westerly direction after five hours' fighting. The attack was made in combination with bands of dled with shot, but the Spaniards were insurgents, who have been put to plucky. The after turret of the Amflight. Our losses were only two killphitrite got out of order temporarily ed and fourteen wounded."

The despatch adds: At the same

time they were attacking Cienfuegos an attack was made by the Americans on Cardenas. One of their larger ships anchored about a mile from the quays, and the enemy then attempted to land troops; but our forces, consist-ing of volunteers and two companies of infantry, compelled them to desist. Our gunboats disabled one of the enespoiling the aim of the gunners and making it impossible to tell where our my's destroyers and compelled the remaining ships of the squadron to leave the bay. The garrison had five wounded, and about ten were wounded on board the gunboats. damage was done to the town, though one shot fell in the British consulate. The attack had been planned in cooperation with the insurgent forces, who were recently defeated at San Miguel. I have congratulated the Morkle (Murtel?) was struck in the troops and the inhabitants of the town on the strong proof they have furnished of their loyalty to Spain. Many of the Americans, while trying to dis embark, fell under the Spanish fire and at Cardenas two of the Inhabitants were killed by shots from the enemy.

FRENCH CRUTSER PEPPERED.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 13.-Th first reports as to the bombardment of San Juan De Porto Rico are fu confirmed, but there is no definite in-formation yet as to the amount of damage done to the buildings and

thoroughfares.

The engagement lasted nearly four hours, the forts responding and continuing to fire for a long time upon the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomery, the auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and Yale and the torpedo boat Porter.

There were several other vessels in the roadstead. The French cruiser Admiral Rigault De Genouilly re-ceived a number of small shells which bored holes 'n her smokestack and cut her yards, but no serious damage was

THE WINSLOW'S FIGHT OFF CAR. DENAS. (Copyright 1898 by the Associated

(Copyright 1898 by the Associated Press.)

On Board the Associated Press Despatch Boat Kate Spencer, off Cardenas, May 13 (via Key West).—The Associated Press despatch boat Kate Spencer this morning reached the scene of the fight which occurred on Wednesday between the torpedo boat Winslow and the three Spanish gunboats, supported by shore batteries and several hundred Spanish riflemen in Cardenas harbor, in which the lives of five American sailors were lost.

tions. At 5.16 a. m. the Iowa's ferward 12-inch guns thundered out at the sleeping fills and for fourteen minutes she poured starboard broadof five American sailors were lost.

The gunboat Wilmington, whose four inch shells at last silenced the guns of the enemy and allowed the torn, blood-smeared and powder-begrimed torpedo boat to be hauled off by the Meanwhile the Indiana, the New York and other ships repeated the dose from the rear. The Iowa turned and came back to the Wampatuck's boat and again led the column, the forts replying flercely and concentrating on the Detroit, which was about 700 yards away from the batteries on little converted revenue cutter Hud-son, was lying inside the lower bay, in nand of the situation. At the er end of the harbor the partly burn

while within a cable's length lay the ruins of the signal station upon Diana Bay, which had been destroyed after the engagement by a force of marines from the Machias.

Words cannot express the praise which Captain Todd and the officers of the Wilmington bestowed upon Lieut. Bernardou for the gallant manner in which he handled and fought ner in which he handled and fought the Winslow, as she lay a cripple, exposed to the pittless fire which was concentrated upon her, nor their keen regret for the death of Ensign Bagley and the men who fell at his side.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The despatches from Hong Kong brought welcome news today from Admiral Dewey to the president and particularly to Secretary Long and the naval officials who are watching the admiral's movements with so much interest.

officials who are watching the admir-al's movements with so much interest. While no apprehension existed as to his security, nevertheless the reassur-ance of safety is always pleasant. The telegrams indicate that Dewey has lost none of the prestige gained in his memorable fight of two weeks ago, and that while he refrains from tak-ing the city of Manila, he has it pracing the city of manna, he has it prac-tically at his mercy. The admiral ex-presses the belief that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but the fact that he says explicitly that they I ave made no demonstration seems to disprove thoroughly the published reports that they had already entered Manila and had begun a career of blooshed and rapine. The best evidence of the effectiveness of the admiral and also the work of the insurgents around the city, is shown in the despatches that provisions are scarce in the city of Manila, which seems to indicate to Admiral Dewey an early surrender by the Spanish authorities. Another published report seems to be refuted by the admirate. advices, and that is that the rebels had raided Cavite, where the Spanish naval station was located and where I resumably large supplies of arms and have been supplying themselves with miral's consent, as his despatch is originally dated from Cavite, indicating that he is still in possession. The greatest satisfaction prevails here ever the good work being done and the effectiveness of the blockeds bethe effectiveness of the blockade being maintained by him. The despatch as given out by Secretary Long is as

CAVITH, May 13th, via Hong Kong, May 15th—Maintaining strict blockade. Reason to believe that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but have made no demonstration. Scarcity of provisions in Manila. Probable that the Spanish governor will be obliged to surrender soon. Can take Manila at any moment. Climate hot and moist. On May 12 captured gunboat Callac attempting to run blockade. Have plenty of coal. One Britten, one French, two German one Japanese vessel here observing.

SOME WAR NOTES.

HONG KONG, May 15.—The Spanish gunboat Callao has been captured by the American fleet at Manila. KEY WEST, Fla., May 15.-The ex-

peditionary steamer Gussie has returned here this morning, having failed to land the rifles intended for the insur-HONG KONG, May 15 .- The popu lace of Manila is reduced to eating

CAPE HAYTIEN, May 14.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet was at Pu-erto Plata today. He communicated with the American consul at Cape

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The navy artment announces that the Uncas Key West shortly before midnight

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- An order posted this morning signed by Secretary Long and relating to the publication of news emanating from the navy considerably curtailing the supply of information that heretofore has been rather freely given out. The secretary's order was directed to Capta Crownshield, chief of the navigation oureau, and he in turn gave it effect by making an order in his own name that no person connected with his bureau in any capacity should have any conversation whatever upon sub-jects in any way pertaining to the jects in any way pertaining to the navy with representatives of the press. As an offset, it was ordered that bulletins of such facts as have actually occurred and are proper for publication, and are not connected with existing or projected movements, shall be prepared and posted on the bulletin board. The sum total of the information published by the bulletin board today under this rule was a notice of the intention to start the notice of the intention to start the Philippine relief expedition, and of the permission given to some foreign neutral vessels to pass the blockade

In explanation of the Issue of this order the naval authorities say that some of the leading American newssome of the leading American news-papers have been so far lacking in patriotism as to print plans of cam-paign and projected movements of naval ships with the result that the war board has been obliged to com-pletely revise its plans in the know-