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in wool, if you prefer to do so, when you want a nice suit of clothes or anything in the gents' furnishing line. Prices are low and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us.

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. Maehum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

HAMPTON NEWS.

The Work on the Coal Vein in Norton Supposed to be Very Successful.

The Osekkeag Stamping Company Doing a Rushing Business and Increasing Its Plant.

HAMPTON, AUG. 8.—

The Evangelists Gordon and Britain have begun a series of meetings in Hampton and their efforts so far have been very acceptable to the people. On Sunday they were engaged in the Baptist and Methodist churches at the station. During the week they will be at the Presbyterian church, the Baptist church, and the Methodist church in the village. Rev. H. Dickenson, rector of Hampton, has returned after a six months' visit to England. His many friends are pleased to see him quite restored to health. He took the usual service in the parish on Sunday.

Orders have been issued for the immediate repair of Darlings Bridge, which has been in a very dangerous condition.

Blueberry pleries are now in order and the Havine road is now enlivened by the joyous shouts of many merry-makers.

The work on the coal vein in Norton has so far progressed as to assure the exploring party of a very well defined deposit of hard coal of a very high quality, and efforts are now being made to place the mine on the market. Klondyke is not in it with this. All reports are true.

The travellers for the Osekkeag Stamping Co. are meeting with wonderful success in soliciting orders in the upper provinces, and have now determined to have one traveller permanently engaged, looking after the Ontario trade.

Some idea of the rush of work in this institution can be formed from the fact that when your correspondent visited the various departments today he found some of the operatives employed in the day time were expected to return and work from 7 till 10 p. m. and in addition with curiosity somewhat aroused, your correspondent began to interview respondent, and a very gratifying result was obtained. Among other things it was ascertained that four power presses are now being put up and set up, as well as six large sets of foot presses. A scrap mill, also, is being set up in the basement so that little if any waste may occur. The scrap tin is to be shipped back to Germany and the scrap steel to St. John to be reworked.

Last week about sixty-five tons of tin and steel were received and today more is being unloaded. The buildings formerly occupied by Barnes & Wilson are to be removed to the company's grounds and fitted up, one for an office, and the other for a spanning building. The business pushing and energy of this company is pleasing to the people generally and we all trust that the liberal treatment accorded them in Hampton will induce other manufacturers to turn their eyes in this direction. The painting of the whole of the building is nearly completed under the superintendence of W. Bell, and it is the intention of the company to have the buildings lettered on all sides. No hiding of a light under a bushel with this concern.

The Episcopal Sunday school picnic takes place on Friday per steamer Clifton to the Willows. It goes without saying that this means an enjoyable time.

THAT ST. STEPHEN EPISODE.

In the Sun of last Friday St. Stephen's despatch gave an account of the unpleasant experiences of some young men supposed to be in the town last week. Yesterday a representative of the Sun met H. L. Brown, who has been taking orders in St. Stephen for the vapor bath cabinets sold by D. A. McLeod of this city. Mr. Brown stated that he had been in St. Stephen in the regular way of business, thinking nothing of smugglers or detectives. He put up at the Queen hotel, and proceeded to calling on the people. He met there F. A. Richards, representing the Collier Printing Co. of St. John, and later Gerald Furlong and William Rogers, who came to the town to arrange for the Furlong contract, which took place subsequently in Cuba. One Mr. Burton was there also arranging for an entertainment

THE PEACE TREATY.

Spain's Reply Received at Washington Monday Afternoon.

Gen. Shafter Makes a Report in Regard to the Provision for the Sick.

One Thousand Sick and Wounded Spanish Troops Will be Sent Home as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The reply of the Spanish government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before three o'clock this afternoon. The reply came in sections, the despatch first received giving only the opening passages of the Spanish reply. A few minutes later another despatch brought a second section, and the sections kept coming until seven o'clock. The Spanish reply had been received at ten minutes of four, when the last part was still to arrive. In the meantime the cipher experts were at work, and by 4.30 o'clock they were abreast of all that portion of the reply received up to that time, and there was a lull for some time, pending the arrival of the concluded portion. It was thought that a terrific rain storm, which swept over Washington about four o'clock, might have occasioned delay of the remainder. Pending the receipt of the complete reply, the Spanish were asked to fix a time for a conference with the president, as the time for that depended largely upon some of the features of the reply and also upon the explicit instructions concerning the delivery of the answer, which usually accompanied a document of this solemn character. Neither at that white house nor at the state department was there any knowledge as to the reply had reached Washington, and the usual office hours closed with a report that the Spanish reply had not yet been received.

There was talk to be little likelihood even though the ambassador delivered the complete reply and instructions, that there would be a night conference at the White House for the purpose of presenting the document in Spanish to the president. The official delivery of the answer speculation was rife as to its contents. There was little or no further doubt that the length of the reply meant that Spain had not given a simple and direct affirmative to the American conditions. This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here, for while it was felt last week that Spain would yield in every particular, it began to be felt that possibly a direct attempt to open up a diplomatic exchange on the nature of the terms. The prevailing view, however, was that the reply was on its face an acceptance, although not such a one as precluded all possibility of further adjustment. It was felt that the Spanish would be conceded the abandonment of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Ladroneas, and the establishment of a commission to pass upon questions relating to the Philippines. In the carrying out of this programme it was felt that the Spanish would be required to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt was raised as to whether Spain's acceptance would be operative until referred to and approved by the Spanish cabinet. In Spain's answer discussed these incidental points, there promised to be added latitude for controversy and delay. Thus the president and cabinet declined to enter the field of discussion.

Late in the afternoon the president received an interview from Mr. McKinley's Spanish reply had come to the French embassy. A cabinet officer who was with him at this time said on leaving: "The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish cabinet indicates that the Spanish will accept the terms in general, but leaves several questions open that we did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering those terms were explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open to further negotiation. We will stand on those terms. The administration has not yet given serious consideration to the personnel of the peace commission, but it can be stated that no one not in accord with the president's present views as to the disposition of the Philippines will be appointed. Mr. McKinley favors keeping at least Manila harbor and bay, and sufficient territory around it for his export and protection, if not the whole of Luzon Island." As to members of the cabinet, as members of the commission are not yet appointed, Mr. McKinley is not in a position to say anything more.

The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and given over by the ambassador. No effort was made to communicate it to the United States government tonight, beyond a note to Secretary Day advising its contents. It is probable the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting tomorrow, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on accepting the essentials and trusting to a hoped for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as non-essentials.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—General Thayer and the Spanish General Toral held a consultation at the palace this afternoon with regard to the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners of war. As a result of the conference one thousand of the Spanish sick and wounded will be taken on board the Alicante tomorrow morning and sent to Spain as soon as the vessel is properly loaded.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says: "The prospect with which the Spanish government accepted the terms on receipt of the American explanations shows that it does not desire to waste time in dilatory procedure. The question when direct negotiation will begin is rather doubtful, probably because the Spanish government is not act scrupulously in accordance with the letter and with the spirit of the condition, and the best authorities disagree in the interpretation of the constitutional law. It is believed that the direct negotiations will occur in Paris."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter's sanitary report for August 7 shows: Total number of sick, 3,445; total number of fever cases, 2,489; total number of new cases, 412; total number fever cases returned to duty, 765; deaths August 7, ten, including Private Mellin, Company I, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever.

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A ST. JOHN MAN

In Trouble Over Marrying the Wife of Another Man.

Chief Steward Stevens of the Lansdowne is the Alleged Victim of the Affair.

The Woman in the Question Was Married Three Years Ago at Amherst.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 8.—What may be murder occurred on the Margarets Bay road, near this city, tonight. A young man named Hasnet, under the influence of liquor, forced an admission to a house kept by Griffiths. He was ordered away, but persisted in his attempts to get in. Griffiths then fired two shots, taking effect in Hasnet's body. He is in a precarious condition. Griffiths was arrested and Hasnet was brought to the city for surgical treatment.

Harry Henderson, a 15 year old boy, while strolling rides today on an I. C. R. shunting engine at Richmond, in this city fell. The engine passed over his right leg, completely severing it.

A painful story was disclosed tonight. A despatch from Amherst said that Mrs. Stephen E. Stevens, who is registered at the Victoria of this city, with her husband, was married three years ago at Amherst to George Gould, and that her first husband was still living. The despatch was shown to Mr. Stevens, who was immediately overcome with the intelligence. He said he was married to his companion a week ago at Liverpool, N. S., and knew nothing of her being a married woman. He said he would satisfy himself of the truth of the story, and if substantiated would separate. The lady in question is young and handsome. She was married at Liverpool to Stevens under her maiden name of Louise Stevens, and gave her residence as Amherst, making no mention of it. Mr. Stevens thought there was little doubt his wife was the Amherst woman, who according to the despatch was the wife of George Gould, Gould Cambridgeport, Maine, where he is believed to be residing at the present time.

Stephen E. Stevens is chief steward of the government steamer Lansdowne and belongs to St. John. He bears an excellent character and is younger than his bride by several years. He is the victim of a designing woman. Mrs. Stevens will probably leave by express in the morning for Yarmouth to connect with the boat for Boston.

Thomas Bottomley's saw mill was the scene of a fatal accident this morning, when his son, George, met his death. Bottomley, a young man of 21 years, was at work grinding the top of a bolt on an Emery wheel, when suddenly the stone broke in half down upon him, one of which struck him on the heart, killing him almost instantly. After being struck he rushed out of the mill and fell dead against the door. Bottomley had only a thin black shirt on, and the piece of emery had ripped up the flesh open, making a large wound.

FREDERICTON. FREDERICTON, AUG. 7.—A sad death occurred at Victoria hospital Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Charles T. Carpenter of Hampton passed away at 6 o'clock and very unexpectedly. She came up here about two weeks ago and underwent a serious operation, and was doing very well, raising strength as both physicians and nurses thought daily. Saturday about noon she had an ail from which she did not rally, dying before 6 o'clock. Deceased was fifty-two years old and a daughter of the late George Clark of Hampton. She leaves a husband and three children, Mrs. Isaac W. Carpenter, wife of the M. P. for Queens, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Kenney of Cape Breton are sisters. The remains will be taken to Hampton by the express at 10 o'clock and will take place from the Central Hampton church Tuesday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

It is stated here that Dr. G. H. Coburn, who for many years was a leading physician of this city and about a year ago left here as a resident of St. John, N. B., has returned to his former home. Domestic difficulties are said to be the cause of the separation.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the board of trade this afternoon a resolution was adopted recommending the city council to grant a free building site, free water, tax exemption and take stock to at least \$10,000 in the proposed new shoe factory, and J. W. McCready, J. M. Wiley, Willard Kitchen, John Palmer, F. B. Edgecombe, with O. H. Hart, were appointed a committee to confer with the city on the question. About \$2,000 in stock has already been subscribed, and if the city does its share the factory is practically assured.

AMONG THE REPRESENTATIVES. The annual match of the St. John County Rifle Association was held at Drury range on Saturday with the following result:

- 1. V. R. A. medal, James Manning, reserve.
2. F. R. A. medal, Capt. S. B. Lordy, reserve.
3. P. J. O. McKay, 2nd.
4. Major J. T. Hart, reserve.
5. Capt. H. H. McKeown, 2nd.
6. Lieut. J. M. Robertson, 3rd R. C. A.
7. Jas. Hunter, reserve.
8. Corp. Theo. Richardson, 2nd batt.
9. Pte. C. F. Porter, 2nd batt.
10. Lieut. B. R. Armstrong, 3rd R. C. A.
11. Pte. H. Sullivan, Rifle.
12. M. Nelson, reserve.
13. Capt. G. F. Thompson, Rifle.
14. Sgt. J. H. Brown, Rifle.
15. Sgt. J. T. McGowan, 3rd R. C. A.
16. Pte. A. McLeod, Rifle.
17. Sgt. J. P. Nelson, 3rd R. C. A.
18. Corp. Wm. Maxwell, 2nd batt.

THE POPE PROTESTS. ROME, Aug. 8.—The pope has issued an encyclical protesting against the suppression of Catholic journals during the recent insurrection, which he declares illegal, contrary to Christianity, especially directed against the papacy and calculated to embitter religious conflict, so prejudicial to Italy, and to remove a conservative force against socialism and anarchy.

Nevertheless, Catholics, the encyclical continues, "through their opposition to all rebellion, will not after their policy either by threats or violence. They will submit to the existing state of things, though they will never support it."

ARMSTRONG DIVORCE CASE.

Some Startling Evidence Given in the Court Yesterday.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 8.—The Armstrong divorce case is still before the court here, and has created more interest than any case heard here for years. There have been about twenty-five witnesses here all week, and those attracted through curiosity or otherwise have kept the court room library and corridors pretty well thronged every day. The evidence so far is a direct contradiction of all material facts. The charges proven by the plaintiff against his wife are emphatically denied by her, and she is putting on witnesses now to prove unfaithfulness on the part of her husband. Her story this morning was peculiarly pathetic, and at times moved to tears the sturdy lawyers who were present.

Speakers White, admitting some familiarities with a man named Hagerman, yet Mrs. Armstrong positively denied any improper conduct with the hired man Buchanan, whom her husband had hired in the house. The plaintiff against his wife are emphatically denied by her, and she is putting on witnesses now to prove unfaithfulness on the part of her husband. Her story this morning was peculiarly pathetic, and at times moved to tears the sturdy lawyers who were present.

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