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WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898.

Progress of the War.

THE events of the past week have given a serious turn to the hostilities between Spain and the United States. According to the information furnished us, there has been real and serious warfare in the vicinity of Santiago. There has been "stern strife and carnage drear," and the loss of human life has been great. This day week, General Shafter, in command of the American forces, sent word to Washington that his forces occupied an advanced position, ab andoned by the enemy, within three miles of Santiago, from which the city was plainly seen. He also announced that the generals of his command had thoroughly reconnoitered the Spanish position, and with the aid of information furnished by the Cubans had made maps of the roads to and defences of the city. On Thursday Washington advices informed us that the opinion prevailed there that within a day or two from that date, General Shafter would begin the attack upon Santiago proper. We were also informed that the general had, on the previous day, made the important announcement that he would take the city in 48 hours, but at considerable loss. The general is also credited with the statement that he would attack without reinforcements. There are those who think it would be very much better generalship on Shafter's part to have said less about what he intended to; to be less positive and less pricise as to the length of time he would require to take Santiago; in a word to have waited till he accomplished his designs before making so much noise about his intended achievements. Subsequent events proved that he was considerably out of his reckoning. Saturday's despatches informed us that hostilities in real earnest began on Friday. We were first told that after five hours terrific fighting the Spanish began to leave their entrenchments and retreat into the city. It was further stated that the Americans carried the enemy's outer works and occupied them Friday night. It was also intimated that the losses on the American side were very heavy. On Saturday General Shafter informed the war department at Washington that his forces had a very heavy engagement with the Spaniards that day, lasting from 8 o'clock in the morning till sundown; that his soldiers had carried the enemy's outworks and were in possession of them. He further stated the distance between his lines and the city was about three quarters of a mile and intimated that General Lawton's division would be in line in front of Santiago during the night following. General Shafter admitted that his casualties, dead and wounded would be about four hundred. Later on, Saturday came the information that the American losses in killed and wounded amounted to at least one thousand. The Americans discovered that the city fortifications were very strong. In addition to this the Spanish ships in the harbor had drawn in close to the city and trained their guns on the invading army with deadly effect. It is said the Spaniards used smokeless powder, and consequently the American guns could not locate their batteries. On Monday the 4th, after three days fighting, and after suffering very heavy losses, General Shafter discovered that he was unable, with the forces at his command, to take Santiago, notwithstanding his previous announcement that he could capture it in 48 hours without reinforcements. Consequently he was obliged to retire to a safe distance and await the arrival of additional troops. He sent the following despatch to the Navy Department at Washington: "We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defence so strong that it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but the list has not yet been made. There is little sickness outside of exhaustion from the intense heat and the exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday, and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. General Wheeler is seriously ill, and will probably have to go to the rear today. General Young is also very ill and confined to his bed. General Hawkins was slightly wounded in the foot during a sortie the enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the troops was magnificent. General Garcia reports he holds a railroad from Santiago to San Luis and has burned a bridge and removed rails. He also reports that General Pando has arrived at Palma that the French Consul with about 400 French citizens came into his line yesterday from Santiago, and have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible." From such information as we have before us it will be plainly seen that there has been hot work before Santiago. The Americans have evidently discovered that fighting the Spaniards in Cuba is not quite so much of a picnic as they had anticipated, and the General who announced in advance that he could take Santiago whenever he was ready has been slightly disappointed. So far as can be learned from the despatches the American army of invasion was nearly double as large as the Spanish army. General Shafter had about twenty-three thousand troops in his command, while the Spanish General Linares had not more than twelve thousand. Besides this the Americans were supported by Garcia's army of Cubans. The Spanish General Pando was, at last accounts approaching Santiago, to assist Linares, with an army of 6,000 or 7000.

Washington advices of the 4th say that Admiral Sampson, on the previous night, attacked the Spanish fleet of Admiral Cervera, and destroyed all the vessels but one. One report indicates that the American admiral entered the harbor, another report says the Spanish ships were making their way out of the harbor when attacked. Later information says the destruction of the fleet took place outside.

Up to latest accounts our Grit representatives in the Provincial Legislature had not agreed upon a Leader to succeed Hon. Mr. Warburton. By all we can learn they are very far from being a happy family. Indeed, the spirit of faction seems to reign in the camp, and each faction seems to have its own favorite for the Leadership. The Patriot, as well as the Morning Organ, strongly recommended Mr. Farquharson for the Leadership; but so strong were the protests against him by some members of the party, as evidenced by the letters appearing in the Patriot, that he has been dropped like a hot potatoe by both papers. Other names, such as that of the Attorney General and Hon. Benjamin Rogers, were spoken of; but it is reported Sir Louis Davies essayed to cut the gordian knot by selecting Hon. David Laird for the Leadership. This suggestion is said not to have been agreeable to some of the brethren, and it is reported has been abandoned. Where they are at just now we cannot say; but in any event the whole business seems to be a rather mixed up kettle of fish.

THE Morning Organ of this city, in its issue of Thursday last, refers to the article in our last issue anent the judgeship for King's County. This delectable sheet does not at all entertain the idea that Catholics are entitled to any proportion of the public offices. Nay more, it insinuates that this is a "Protestant country," and that Catholics not only should not aspire to public office; but "should be deeply grateful" that they are permitted live here. This is not the first time the Morning Organ asserted that this is a "Protestant country." Indeed, anything better could scarcely be expected from this sheet. This is the style of reasoning adopted by the P. P. A., wherever found. Are we to understand that the Morning Organ was inspired by Sir Louis Davies to insinuate that this is a 'Protestant country, where Catholics should not dare to aspire to public office? Is this the manner of argument Sir Louis adopts to escape from an awkard dilemma? If so it must be confessed that his logic is rather halting. When the Conservatives were in power at Ottawa, Catholics were treated with some degree of consideration; some proportion of the public offices was placed within their reach. We have never heard that such good Protestants as Sir John McDonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. James Pope, Senator Ferguson and others who, from time to time, have had at their disposal the distribution of public patronage, employed the argument that this was a "Protestant country," and consequently Catholics should not dare to look for office. It remained for the representatives of the present *Liberal* Government to thus place themselves on record; it remained for the Grit Morning Organ, with or without the advice of Sir Louis Davies, to make this insulting statement. This charming sheet and its inspirers practically tell us that the Emancipation act should be repealed; that the penal statutes should be revived and enforced. The Catholics who have been supporting the Grit party now know what regard this party has for them. Their votes are quite acceptable; but when offices are to be disposed of the cry goes up that this is a "Protestant country."

Speaking of the series of rascalities perpetuated and attempted, that has characterized Sifton's management of the Yukon territory, the Ottawa Citizen remarks:—Mr. Sifton, be it observed, when he came into office found the affairs of the Yukon, in charge of Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, whose administration of the district under most trying circumstances was, to say the least, such as to reflect credit upon Canada. Readers of the Citizen will remember the splendid tributes to Mr. Olgilvie's high sense of duty, which were paid him by such anti-Canadian journals as the New York Sun. He had the opportunity, had he been so minded, of securing mining claims which would have made him many times a millionare. But he not not only refused to profit by his position to the extent of a dollar, but actually declined to accept testimonials which the miners thrust upon him in recognition of his thorough going impartiality and devotion to duty. Such was the man whom Mr. Sifton found in office. It would have been but a small mark of appreciation to have confirmed him in his position, possessing as he did the entire confidence and respect of the mining population; but such a course did not fall in with Mr. Sifton's plans. Mr. Ogilvie was recalled, and a system of gold fields government established in the Yukon whereof we have probably seen only the first fruits in this unseemly traffic in claims which even staunch supporters of the minister of the interior are constrained to condemn." Upon which the Halifax Herald remarks as follows: No; Ogilvie's unswerving honesty certainly did not "fall in with Sifton's plans. "Sifton's plans" were for the exploiting of the gold lands of the Yukon, and for that purpose he wanted Grit heelers, and those of the baser sort. So Ogilvie was recalled, and the country handed over to the control of the heelers. The beginning of the end is the recent claim-grabbing of Wade and McGregor. And the rascalities will continue just so long as Sifton's control continues.

Terrific Thunder Storm.

A most terrific storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a heavy down-pour of rain, passed over this city and Province on Sunday last. The first squall struck this city about half-past five o'clock. The black cloud could be seen advancing, for a considerable time. Presently the waters in the harbor were lashed into foam by the fury of the wind, and leaves and debris were blown about. Then the lightning and thunder and rain came in terrific force. This lasted about a quarter of an hour, when the storm passed along. About nine o'clock the storm came up again more terrible than before. The lightning was so vivid and dazzling that the whole firmament was completely illuminated. Peal after peal of thunder shook the houses and terrified the people. It was without doubt, the most terrific electrical storm witnessed here, and its route was followed by many casualties, some very serious. The switch in the telegraph office in this city was badly damaged, and was set on fire, together with the surrounding woodwork. The manager, Mr. T. C. James had occasion to enter the office about ten o'clock, when he discovered the flames. He extinguished the fire, thus preventing what might have been a serious conflagration. At Lot 48, a barn belonging to Mr. James Mutch, was struck by the lightning and destroyed. Two calves and the other contents of the barn were lost. Martin's lobster factory at Cavendish was destroyed, and a barn belonging to Capt. D. Sutherland in the same vicinity was struck, but not destroyed. The house of Mr. Allan A. McDonald, near Peake's Station was struck and the chimney, as well as some other parts of the building damaged. A woman who was in the house at the time was struck on the foot by the electric current. The house of Christopher Birt, near Cardigan Bridge, was struck and Mr. Birt and two boys were injured, not seriously. A dwelling house near Mount Stawart was also struck, and Houston's Hotel, Brackley Point is reported to have been damaged by the electric current. But the most serious casualty of all occurred at Kelly's Cross, Lot 29, where two men lost their lives. During the first storm, about five o'clock, the house of Mr. John Duffy was struck and shattered. Thomas W. Monaghan and Owen Trainor, two neighbors, were visiting at Duffy's at the time, and both were killed outright. The lightning entered the house through a chimney, tearing down an upstairs partition. Thence it descended to the lower floor. Mr. Monaghan was sitting in the dining room chatting, and Mr. Trainor was in an adjoining room. Mr. Duffy was sitting between them, but escaped without injury, while both the others were killed. Miss Duffy, who was in the house at the time also received a shock, from which she fortunately recovered. Naturally enough, this calamity created much excitement among the people of Kelly's Cross and vicinity. We should pray to be delivered from such dreadful casualties as these.

Dominion Day.

Monday last, Dominion Day, was generally observed as a public holiday and business in the city, was, as a rule, suspended. The heavy rain in the morning, no doubt, prevented a larger attendance at the different picnics, tea-parties and other outdoor gatherings. The members of A. O. H., and of the B. I. S. met at their respective rooms in the morning and shortly after ten o'clock formed in procession and, to the music of the League of the Cross Band, marched to St. Dunstan's College to attend the sports, under the auspices of the A. O. H. The attendance was fairly large and the games were well contested. Following is the prize list:

One mile Bicycle (under 16)—1st, Jack Gaudet; 2nd, H Benoit. Time 3.31½.

One mile Bicycle (open)—1st, Picton Brown; 2, W Carbonell. Time 3.40.

Quarter Mile Flat Race (under 16)—1st, Jack Payne; 2, L. L. McIntyre. Time 1.02.

Pole Vault—1st, Parmenus McLeod; 2nd, Joe Lawlor. 9ft 3½in.

100 Yds Dash—1st, P F Duffy; 2nd, L B McMillan. Time 11 1-5 secs.

Running High Jump—1st. Kenneth McPherson; 2nd, Parmenus McLeod. 5ft 1½in.

Half Mile Flat Race—1st, L B McMillan; 2nd, P F Duffy, Time 2.20.

Running Broad Jump—1st, Kenneth McPherson; 2nd, Frank McArdle. 19ft 4in.

Quarter Mile Flat Race—1st, L B McMillan; 2nd, P F Duffy. Time 56 secs.

Putting shot—1, James McGee, 33ft 1in; 2nd, Frank McArdle, 30ft 8in.

Hurdle Race—1st, P F Duffy; 2nd, L B McMillan.

Hop, step and jump—1st, Parmenus McLeod, 41ft 8in; 2, Kenneth McPherson, 39ft 9½in.

Sack Race—1st, P F Duffy 2nd, L L McIntyre.

Best Highland Fling dancer—Master Louis McDonald, Montague Bridge.

Best Irish Jig Dancer—Geo Arbuckle, Charlottetown.

In consequence of a severe illness Mr. M. J. Quinn, M. P. Montreal, who was to be the orator of the day, was unable to be present. In his absence his Honor, Lieut. Governor Howlan delivered an interesting address at the conclusion of the games.

The sports at the Crescent Athlethic Association grounds were well attended and the different races were keenly contested

The Tea Party in aid of All Saints' church, Cardigan Bridge was a very successful gathering, the attendance being quite large. We understand the sum of five hundred dollars was netted.

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:o:

AND ALL GO TO JAMES PATON & CO.

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For Carpets and Clothing.

:o:

If there's any doubt in your mind as to which store really enjoys the confidence and esteem of the great shopping public drop into Paton's some time to-morrow. It will send the blood tingling through your veins and make your heart pulsate with gladness to mingle with a crowd that plainly has in view an object—the exchange of dollars that are theirs for the worthy wears upon our shelves. It will do you good to spend a half an hour in a house where neglect finds no resting place and dull moments are unknown. Honesty and integrity are the lessons which our values teach; they're principles of which the people never tire, if they but be consistently preached By their deeds should individuals be judged, and by the same process of reasoning do we court the most careful investigation. Our business methods have been weighed in the balance of public opinion, and the liberality of one's patronage is proof that they have not been found wanting. Seeing is believing. There's proof enough here if you want it.

We do the largest Carpet business, we do the largest Clothing business, we do the largest Dress Goods business, we do the largest Millinery business, we do the largest Dry Goods business.

See our 35c Lace Curtains, see our 25c all wool Hose, see our 25c Men's Hose, see our Men's Shirts at 20c, see our Ladies' Vests at 10c, see our Men's Under Clothing at 50c, see our unlaundered Shirts at 40c—it's worth any half dozen of any trash at 25c each, see our Linen Collars at 10c, see our Caps, Tweeds and Serges at 10c and 15c, see our Men's Navy Blue Caps with leather peaks at 35c, see our Scotch Tweed at 90c, see our Canadian Tweed at 35c, see our English Serge at 32c, see our American Organdy Cottons at 16c, see our Patch Work Cottons at 18c and 20c, 1,000 Men's Caps at 15c and 25c, 2,000 Men's Flannel Shirts all prices, Hundreds of Trimmed Hats from $1.00 up, imported Tweeds in great variety.

Bring us in your Wool.

JAS. PATON & CO.

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Carpets,

SEE OUR

Clothing,

SEE OUR

Gents' Furnishings.

Everything the Best for the money.

PROWSE BROS.

The Wonderful Cheap Men.

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Are the BEST, CHEAPEST, and only Reliable Fertilizer on the market. Have been largely used here for 10 years, with most gratifying results—and without a single failure.
Pamplets etc., on application.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE steamer Pro Patria, from St. Pierre, for North Sydney is ashore near Low Point, N. S.

WORD comes from Antigonish that St. Bernard's Convent in that town was badly damaged by fire yesterday morning.

The future is uncertain, but if you keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be sure of good health.

AN Ottawa despatch says the Government has decided to hold no bye-elections till the fall, when all will be held together.

OTTAWA advices say that, although the appointment of Mr. John Yeo to the Senate has not been officially announced, it has been agreed upon by the Council.

A TORNADO passed over Hampton, New Hampshire, on Monday last, causing great damage to life and property. Three persons were killed on land and seven were engulfed by the sea. At Beverly, Mass., an excursion steamer was struck by the same equall and capsized causing the loss of about twenty lives.

A young lad named Alward, who lives with relatives at Nauwigewauk, has been ailing all winter and the cause of his complaint was a mystery. Several doctors were called in but gave him no relief. Last week he vomited up the cause of his misery, a lizard three inches long, and is now in a fair way to recover.—Moncton Transcript.

A VIENNA despatch of July 1st, says:—During the last few days there have been terrific thunder and hail storms, with cloudbursts, in Hungary, especially in the north and northwest districts. Property and crops to the value of 40,000,000 francs have been damaged or destroyed. Many persons and innumerable animals have been killed. There have been similar storms in Austria, where also, there have been fatalities, and the injuries to the crop are serious. Thus it seems that storms are prevalent all over the world.

WARREN LEE, who left Malone, N. Y., in February, has returned home, thankful to be alive. Lee says he saw several men drop beside their sleds and die from sheer exhaustion. A companion of Mr. Lee was trudging along with his sled upon the frozen Stickeen river when suddenly he went down into the rushing current below, only the pack remaining beside the hole in the ice. Lee says dead dogs lie in rows beside the trail. Lee reached Telegraph Creek, where he met so many discouraged miners that he thought it was useless to go further.—Exc.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has lost an excellent opportunity of presenting to the world a correct view of British preferential trade. Germany has refused Canada "most favored nation" treatment because Canada makes a rebate in the duty on goods from the Mother Country. Sir Wilfrid's reply to Germany should have been that the preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain is entirely a domestic matter, that the Canadian tariff treats Germany exactly the same as it treats every other foreign nation, and therefore that Germany has no valid ground for complaint. Instead of making that reply and insisting on favored nation treatment, Sir Wilfrid accepted Germany's attack as though it was deserved. It would seem that even yet, Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues do not appreciate the solid ground upon which preferential trade within the Empire is based. If he had done so he certainly could not have made the weak and erroneous reply to Germany's unwarranted discrimination which he is reported to have done.—Halifax Herald.

IN addition to the casualties consequent on the electric storm of Sunday last, elsewhere referred to, these have been heard of Mr. William Burrows' house, near Summerside, was struck and sustained considerable damage, the clapboards being stripped off one of the gables, two window broken, and the plaster torn off several rooms. At Freetown the residence of Mr. David Jardine was struck, a flue torn down, shingles ripped off the roof, and plaster torn off in every room. Mrs. Jardine had her arm slightly injured, it is thought by some of the plaster. In one of the rooms picture wires were melted by the electric current, yet no one was injured. At Strong's Corner a barn belonging to Mr. Thomas Robins was damaged considerably. Mr. Moses Wedge's dwelling at the back settlement, Fifteen Point Road, was struck and a window knocked out, and a cow belonging to Mr. Silvang Gallant, was killed. A child in Mr. Gallant's house was stunned. The barn of Mr. George Hinton, Summerside, and the barn of Mr. Michael McNally, Egmont Bay, are reported struck but not much damaged. A horse belonging to Mr. John Reardon, Covehead Road, and a cow belonging to Mr. John Hughes, of the same settlement, are reported killed. The barn of Patrick Callaghan, at Fairville, was struck and two heifers killed.

DIED.

At Waterford, Lot One, on the 8th. ult., after a brief illness, Bertha Celina Shea, wife of John Ahearn, leaving a disconsolate husband, one daughter and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

At Fort Augustus, June 29, Mrs. Michael Curley. Deceased leaves a husband and four young children to mourn their loss.

At Abram's Village, on the 29th ult., after a short illness, Joseph M Gallant, aged 38 years, leaving two sons and four daughters. The deceased, who was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him, was the father of Mr. S. E. Gallant, ex-M. P. P. R. I. P.

At Baldwin's Road, June 30th., Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, aged 81 years. May her soul rest in peace.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Farmer's and Dairyman's Central Association will be held in Young Liberal Club Room, Market Hall, Ch'town, on Tuesday, July 12th.

All Delegates are requested to attend. Usual reduced Fares.

JAMES D. McINNIS,
July 6—1i. Secretaary.

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STANLEY BROS.

AT

35c. each.

About 75 at this price, light and dark colors, latest styles and good materials, sizes 32 to 38 inches, and the price only 35 cents each.

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A lot fancy stripes and figured Collars and Cuffs attached, the very latest styles, sizes 32 to 40 inch, only 55 cents each.

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We have a number of good useful second hand

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That we want to get clear of to make room on our floors for new stock. We have put the prices at from

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Every one WARRANTED TO WORK or no pay.
Call and see them.

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It's a modest way of asking you to buy your cool goods here, for we know if you look you'll buy. The question of keeping cool and dressed up at the same time is easily solved. We can help you do it.

CRASH SUITING,

36 inches wide, only.....30 cents per yard
28 inches wide, only.....22 cents per yard
36 inches wide, only.....15 cents per yard

DUCK SUITING,

In a variety of colors, 28 inches wide, only 18 cents per yard.

GRENADINE,

In a variety of colors, 28 inches wide, at only 15c. per yard.
Also a nice line of Organdies—Lappet Mills—Check and Spot Muslins, washable Prints and Sateens.

SUMMER CORSETS,

Strong net, bones covered with French Sateen, cool and shapely for hot weather wear, at a very cool price.

WOMEN'S WEAR.

Hot days are collar wilters, but never mind, we've got a variety of styles in these all linen collars to sell at 2 for 28c. Fancy Silk String Ties, Fancy Silk Bows, Fancy Silk Ties with lace ends, and Fancy Lawn Bows.

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