ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

VOL. 21. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY JULY 20, 1898. NO. 31.

200 YOUTH'S SUITS!

Regular Prices, $4 50, 6.00, 9.00, — Marked Down to $3 00, 4.00, 5.00,

Sizes from 32 to 35. Speak quick if you want one.

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

OTTAWA NEWS.

Appointed Mining Expert in the Yukon—A Rush of Imports This Month.

OTTAWA, July 14.—The Board of Geographic Names met tonight and determined the official orthography of a number of points in the different parts of Canada.

The official enquiry into the grounding of the steamer Milwaukee in the St. Lawrence ship channel last Friday seems to show that the acident was due to the carelessness of the pilot. The vessel was drawing 26 feet 8 inches, while there was 32 feet of water in the channel.

The customs department decided, pending the consideration of the new standards for tea samples of all teas proposed to be entered for home consumption, there must be sent to the department for testing, except the following classes: (1) black teas costing over ten cents per pound; (2) other teas costing over twelve cents per pound; (3) teas from Britain or states accompanied by customs certificates of fitness for home consumption.

Nothing is definitely known about the meeting of the international commission at Quebec. The government is waiting announcement of the names of United States commissioners. It is hoped that the gathering will assemble in August.

While official advices have not yet been received of the failure of the Petersen-Dobell fast line project, the ministers precisely admit that Petersen cannot carry out his project.

MONTREAL, July 14.—General Gascoigne and Mrs. Gascoigne sailed for England on the Parisian.

TORONTO, July 14.—Advices received here today from Manitoba reported the weather very unfavorable for wheat. Hot winds in the western part of the province are working havoc with the growing crop. If they continue a day or two longer the damage to the crop will be very serious.

OTTAWA, May 15.—The new C. P. R. short line between Montreal and Ottawa will be opened for traffic next Monday. The distance by the new route is one hundred and eleven miles.

Sir A. P. Caron returned to the city today, his health fully restored.

Out of thirty-nine candidates who wrote for the Military College cadetships thirty-four have been successful. A son of Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., heads the list with 5177; F. H. Archbold of Halifax is second with 4834; O. B. R. Dickey of Amherst seventh with 3576; A. R. Chipman of St. Stephen fifteenth with 3283; Wilfrid Weatherbee thirty-first with 2062.

Prof. Prince, commissioner of fisheries, leaves for the maritime provinces tomorrow. He goes first to Cape Breton to investigate certain alleged grievances of the lobster fishermen, thence to Halifax to confer with the premier on fishery matters.

OTTAWA, July 17.—Sir Charles Tupper sails for Canada on July 23rd.

Hon. William Pugsley is in the city.

The militia establishment list just issued shows the total strength of the permanent force as 865; active militia, 35,406; total, 36,217. Authority is given to form a bearer company at Halifax, the first of the kind in Canada. The total strength will be 64. It will be officered by a surgeon major in command and two surgeon lieutenants. There will also be one serg-ant major, one staff sergeant, five sergeants, six corporals, one bugler and forty-seven privates.

Dr. Hewitt, private secretary to Lord Aberdeen, has been appointed secretary to the Gladstone memorial fund. He, therefore, will not return to Canada this year.

The inland revenue department is now collecting the duty on raw leaf tobacco which last year was collected by the customs department.

The aggregate trade of Canada the past year increased $41,059,852. Imports increased nineteen and a half millions; exports increased twenty-four and three-quarter millions.

OTTAWA, July 18.—W. H. Lynch of Danville, Que., has been appointed mining expert in the Yukon, his business being to report on the working of the mining regulations in the district. The appointment is regarded as an admission on the part of the government that they are not sure of the effectiveness of the present regulations, which has been changed three times in less than a year.

Commander Wakeham has been ordered to Anticosti to investigate the reports of the harsh treatment of the Canadian fishermen by the myrmidons of Menier, the chocolate king.

The officers of the customs and inland revenue on the outside service are being asked by circular to elect whether under the statute of last session they still desire to pay into the superannuation fund or whether they prefer to come under the new retirement fund.

J. C. Boyce, editor of the commons Hansard, died this morning after a prolonged illness.

The reports to the customs department indicate a rush of imports this month so that the favored nation countries may get the benefit of the 25 per cent preference.

The city council tonight decided to take a plebiscite next January on the question of Sunday street cars.

SPORTING MATTERS.

YACHTING.

Saturday's Royal Kennebeccasis Club Races.

The third race in the series for the Willis cup was sailed on the Kennebeccasis Saturday afternoon, with the result that the Beatrice, owned by J. N. Sutherland of the C. P. R., was the winner. The day was just what the yachtsmen wanted. It was fine and there was a stiff northerly breeze, which compelled some of the yachts to reef their mainsails. The race, which was over the E shaped course, was witnessed by a uarge crowd of ladies and gentlemen, the boats being within view of the people at the club house nearly all the time. The officials followed the boats over the course in the steam yacht Lotus.

The yachts had the wind on the beam almost all the time, and the contest was a very exciting one. The Canada secured the lead early in the race and maintained it till the last, finishing nearly six minutes ahead of the Beatrice. The Beatrice beat the Thetis and Gracie M. out. The two last mentioned boats had a desperate fight for third. Although the Thetis came in nine seconds ahead of the other, the Gracie M., with her time allowance, got third picae.

Following are the times of starting, etc.:

Yacht.	Start. H.	M.	S.	Finish. H.	M.	S.
Beatrice	2	54	47	4	33	1
Canada	2	53	19	4	25	34
Thetis	2	53	x	4	35	2
Kathleen	2	53	23	4	39	38
Gracie M.	2	52	30	4	34	41
British Queen	2	52	13	4	44	7

Elapsed Time.

	H.	M.	S.
Canada	1	32	15
Beatrice	1	38	14
Thetis	1	42	2
Gracie M.	1	42	11
Kathleen	1	46	5
British Queen	1	51	54

Corrected Time.

	H.	M.	S.
Beatrice	1	29	38
Canada	1	32	15
Gracie M.	1	33	33
Thetis	1	34	10
Kathleen	1	34	15
British Queen	1	42	48

It will be seen by the above that the Beatrice won over the Canada by 2 minutes and 37 seconds. The Gracie M. took third place. The Canada allows the Beatrice 8 minutes and 35 seconds and the Thetis allows the Gracie M. 36 seconds.

The Thetis won the first race in the series and the Gracie M. the second.

Patrick Egan was in the Beatrice Saturday. He sailed the Thetis the day she won.

Mr. Sutherland was congratulated by scores of people on his yacht's victory. As a sloop she is a much better sailer than when she was schooner rigged.

FOOT RACING.

The following, taken from a Cambridge, Mass., paper, says of Jas. Pitt, a former north end sporting man and tonsorial artist: "Last Saturday evening the redoubtable and unconquered Jim Pitt defeated Tim Collins of Chelsea in a 100 yard dash. The race was for $25 a side, and Jim won hands down. James McCollans started the men, while Sam Morrison acted as time keeper. A man must get up pretty early in the morning to get ahead of Jim Pitt, whether running or shaving."

Str. Cheronea sailed from Bristol yesterday for Miramichi.

GIVEN A FREE HAND.

Generals Blanco and Toral Given Full Powers as to Surrender.

It is Stated that Fifty Thousand Insurgents Surround Manila.

It is Expected the Porto Rican Campaign Will be a Short One, as a Large Body of Troops is to be Sent There.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 17, 1 p. m.—The American flag is floating in the triumph over the governor's palace at Santiago de Cuba. Gen. McKibbon has been appointed temporary military governor.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of ten thousand people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live for ever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode is would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building, with broad verandas—the club of San Carola, on the other—a building of much the same description—is the Cafe de la Venus.

Across the Plaza was drawn up the 9th infantry, headed by the 6th cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the 2nd cavalry, with drawn sabres under command of Capt. Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of Gen. Shafter's division, with their staffs. On the red tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieut. Miley and Lieut. Wheeler immediately above them, upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Vive Alfonso XIII."

All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people, principally women and noncombatants. As the chimes of the old cathedral rang out the hour of twelve, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Capt. McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Capt. Capron's battery, firing a salute of twenty-one guns, drifted in. When the music ceased from all directions around our line came flying across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops. The infantry came to "Order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

Instantly Gen. McKibbon called for three cheers for Gen. Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, Gen. Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of Gen. McKibbon.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BOAT WANDA, off Juragua (or Siboney), Saturday, July 16, 7 p. m., via Port Antonio and Kingston, July 17, 7.15 a. m.—The Spanish flag will come down from Santiago's walls tomorrow, and 22,000 Spanish soldiers will yield their arms to their American conquerors and the sovereignty of Spain in eastern Cuba will end. Official endorsements of the terms of capitulation were received from Madrid at 10 o'clock this morning, and unless unforseen obstacles arise the actual withdrawal of General Toral's forces will be an accopmlished fact within twenty-four hours. Nine o'clock tomorrow is the hour set for the formal ending of the Santiago campaign. At that hour, under the terms of the agreement, the Spanish soldiers will march out from the city they have so resolutely defended, all under arms, and will be received by large detachments of General Shafter's victorious troops. The officers will retain their side arms, but the soldiers will stack their guns before the American lines and be placed under guard, either to return to Spain under convoy or to give their oaths to remain in Cuba as non-combatants.

In the meantime several regiments of General Shafter's army will be sent to take possession of the fallen city, and hoist the Stars and Stripes where the flag of Spain has floated for centuries. All the enemy's troops in the eastern district of Santiago province will be marched to Santiago, many detachments from outlying points already being en route, and the entire force of 22,500 men it is expected will be ready to embark within a fortnight.

What will be done with General Shafter's force is not yet fully decided. The physicians declare that the army, owing to the hardships and the fever, will not be fit for active duty for some time to come, and General Miles is believed to be seriously considering the proposition to leave only immune regiments to hold the conquered province and return the body of the corps to the United States and sending other immunes from there to reinforce the Santiago detachment if necessary.

Many of the troops are eager to participate in the Porto Rico campaign, which it is reported about headquarters will follow immediately, but this is strongly opposed by the surgeons.

New cases of yellow fever continue to appear daily, and fully six hundred are now under treatment, but the disease is of a very mild form, and the physicians say it is now well in hand. Only five deaths have occurred up to tonight, the low mortality being remarkable and most encouraging to Dr. Guiteras and the other fever experts, who had grave fears when the disease first appeared that the death rate would be very heavy.

Gen. Miles in an interview today with the correspondent of the Associated Press said he believed that danger from the pest was over, and that the men do not seem to fear it in the least owing to the mildness of most of the cases.

The formal sanction by the Madrid government of the terms of capitulation today unravelled the tangled skein of demands and counter demands between the opposing commanders which threatened yesterday to end the negotiations and compel a return to arms.

After numerous conferences had resulted in the agreement already sanctioned by General Blanco, General Toral decided that the approval of the Madrid government was necessary before he would leave the city.

General Shafter maintained that no such approval was necessary, that when General Toral agreed to surrender the province of Santiago and General Blanco sanctioned it, the agreement of surrender became an accomplished fact. He insisted that General Toral had either surrendered Thursday or acted in bad faith, but documentary evidence bore out the fact that General Toral mentioned that he only capitulated subject to his government's approval, and the six commissioners by whom the articles were signed at 2.10 o'clock yesterday afternoon so ruled.

The whole matter was cleared up this morning, however, when Gen. Toral received the necessary sanction from Madrid. The agreement consists of nine articles, as follows:

The first declares that all hostilities shall cease, pending the agreement of final capitulation.

Second—That the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.

Third—The transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest spot.

Fourth—That the Spanish officers shall retain their side-arms and the enlisted men their personal property.

Fifth—That after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor.

Sixth—That after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a roster of all the soldiers in the district.

Seventh—That the Spanish general shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him.

Eighth—That all guerillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly paroled.

Ninth—That the Spanish officers shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms, to be disposed of by the United States in the future.

The American commissioners to recommend to their government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to them "who so bravely defended them."

The articles were signed yesterday afternoon after a four hours' session of the commissioners, who agreed that the terms of capitulation should await the action of the Madrid government.

Gen. Toral, the white haired commander of the Spanish forces, was present throughout and appeared to be utterly heart-broken. He spoke bitterly of the fate which compelled him to sue for peace, but had no word to gaged, his loss being 265. He would say against the gallant men who had conquered his army. He declared that he had litttle chance to win.

"I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I held," he said to one of the commissioners. "Every one of my generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single colonel left and am surrounded by a powerful enemy. We have counted sixty-seven ships off this port.

"And, besides," he concluded, wearily waving his hands towards the city, "I have secret troubles there."

Speaking of the battle of the 24th of June, in which the Rough Riders and a part of Gen. Young's command participated, Gen. Toral said that less than 2,000 Spanish troops were engaged. He could not say how many Spaniards were killed at El Caney and before Santiago.

"Heavy, heavy," he said dejectedly. In response to an enquiry, he said that transportation would be required for between 22,000 and 25,000 men, there being that much of a force in the capitulated district. He informed the officers that Santiago harbor had been again mined since Admiral Cervera left.

Gen. Miles remained at Juragua during the completion of the agreement yesterday, and a copy of the articles was sent him by Gen. Shafter this morning.

"This is splendid," he said. "We have got everything that we came after."

Gen. Miles went to Guantanamo today and it is reported that he will remain there until the Washington government definitely decides about the Porto Rico campaign.

A large number of troopships are lying off here, and it is generally believed that a large part of Gen. Shafter's army will be moved soon.

The camp at Juragua contains nothing now but hospital tents, with a guard of two companies. The blackened ruins of a few burned buildings are still visible, but in most places the debris has been removed and the white tents of the hospital corps are pitched on the sites of the burned buildings. The fever hospital is situated about half a mile across the railway bridge, to the northeast of the town, and is well isolated. Two hundred and fifty wounded men are still on the hospital ship Relief, which lies here. All are recovering rapidly.

The volunteer regiments, which have arrived here since the fighting ceased, are standing the climate remarkably well.

The men seem greatly disappointed because they arrived too late to share in the battles, but they are seeing plenty of the real hardships of campaigning. The daily downpour of rain last week rendered the camp very uncomfortable. The rifle pits and tents and the ground are soaked with water, and the miserable yellow clay of the Cuban coast makes marching almost an impossibility. The narrow trail from Juragua to the front is cut to pieces by a constant stream of wagons, and it takes hours for a supply wagon drawn by four starved, exhausted horses to make the twelve mile trip.

The troops look to be in good condition by daylight, but when the swift, tropical nights come down, damp and cloudy, with the men shivering miserably about the sputtering camp fires or searching for dry places for their blankets, the great mass of troops seems little like a victorious army. The men do not complain, but accept the hardships with cheerfulness.

Scarcely a warship remains off Santiago harbor entrance, almost the entire fleet holding positions opposite the deserted fort of Aguadores. This afternoon the New York, flying the blue flag of the admiral, lay anchored with her bow almost on Aguadores beach, while clustered about her were the other ships of the great squadron, the Brooklyn lying a little further out to sea.

The rifle pits which crown the bluff were deserted, the Spanish soldiers lounging unconcernedly on the beach under the guns of the fleet and within hail of the men on the New York. The men of the navy are impatient to get into Santiago harbor, but it is not known yet when the entrance will be made. The refugees who have been quartered at El Caney were ordered back into the city today, and as most of them are without food, the Red Cross society's aid is considered very important.

The open handed generosity of American seamen was shown today when a subscription was opened on Commodore Schley's flagship for the benefit of the young wife of Geo. Henry Ellis, the only man killed on the American side during the battle with Admiral Cervera's fleet. The men eagerly offered their money, many whose salaries are but 17 and 18 dollars a month giving $20 and $25. The subscription soon amounted to $907, and then one seaman who had a silver coin taken from one of the Spanish vessels offered it for sale for the benefit of the fund and was bid in by another seaman for $25. Lieut. Commander Maron offered a five peseta piece from the Infanta Maria Teresa and its auction brought $60 more. The fund tonight amounts to over $1,000.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—After three days consultation between the president, Secretary Alger and Gen. Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with Gen. Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way. Gen. Miles, who is to command it, sailing today with some artillery and troops for Porto Rico, on the cruiser Yale, to be followed by thirty thousand men. There are some notable differences between the plans for this expedition and those for the stately naval pageant that sailed away from Tampa under Gen. Shafter's command to attack Santiago. First, there will be practically no naval convoys, as the navy department has declared that they are unnecessary and that there is not a Spanish war ship in the West Indies that dares thrust its bow out of port. In the second place, the expedition does not start from one point, but will be divided among several ports, thus preventing the tremendous congestion encountered at Tampa in the effort to start the big fleet. Lastly, there will be no effort made to get the ships away together, but the transports will be allowed to find their own way to their destination without concerted movements. Gen. Brooke will be the senior officer in Miles' command, and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the details of his superior's plans. Porto Rico is 800 miles from Siboney. It is estimated that Gen. Miles should arrive by Wednesday night at the point selected for the landing, and will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil. The point chosen for his landing is kept secret, as the general will land before the full body of the expedition is at hand, and it is consequently not desirable that the enemy should be able to assemble a superior force to meet him. The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops for Miles' expedition was to start today, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely reach Gen. Miles before the early part of next week. The Charleston troops are the first brigade of the first division of the first army corps and are commanded by Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Ernst.

The brigade comprises the Second Wisconsin, Third Wisconsin and 16th Pennsylvania regiments.

The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island and it is possible that a bloodless victory will be achieved when the Spanish become convinced that they have no reasonable chance to resist successfully. The expedition is to comprise 20,000 men at the start, and it will be soon swelled to 40,000 men, and, if necessary, to 70,000 men, the equipment of the volunteer forces having now progressed so well as to warrant the statement that that number of men can be ready for service in Porto Rico within a very short time. The entire body of troops at Tampa will be taken, numbering about 13,000 men, and including a lot of heavy and light artillery under command of Gen. Rodgers. The expedition will be particularly strong in artillery, as some of that at Santiago, commanded by Gen. Rondolph, is to be drawn upon. The Tampa troops are known as the fourth corps, under Major Gen. Coppinger, comprising the second division under Brig. Gen. Snyder, and made up of the first brigade, Brig. Gen. Schan, 110th and 119th U. S. infantry; second brigade, Brig. Gen. Carpenter, 9th and 5th Maryland; third brigade, Brig. Gen. Hale, 3rd Penna, 157th Indiana and first Ohio; third division, Brig. Gen. Kline, commanding, first brigade, Col. C. L. Kennan, fifth Ohio, first Florida and 32nd Michigan; second brigade, Brig. Gen. Lincoln, 69th N. Y., third Ohio and second Georgia; the provisional cavalry brigade, Col. Noyes, 5th U. S. and detachments of first, second, third, sixth and tenth United States Cavalry and eight troops of Rough Riders; artillery brigade, Gen. Randolph; two light and ten heavy batteries. It is possible that all of the cavalry will be called upon.

Gen. Brooke will take with him from Chickamauga Park most of the first and second brigade of his army corps. There are in addition to Gen. Ernst's brigade at Charleston, second brigade, first division, Gen. Haines; fourth Ohio, third Illinois and fourth Pennsylvania; third brigade, Col. B. S. Culver, first Kentucky, third Kentucky, 5th Illinois; second division, Col. J. S. Poland; first brigade, Brig. Gen. C. T. Roe, 31st Michigan, first Georgia, 160th Indiana; second brigade, Gen. McKee, 6th Ohio, 15th Indiana, first West Virginia; third brigade, Brig. Gen. Rossen, second Ohio, first Pennsylvania, 14th Minnesota.

The part which the navy is to take in the assault against Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying strong secondary batteries of six to eight six-pounders. Secretary Long said this afternoon that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the naval plans, he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army. The report that three monitors were on their way from Key West to San Juan was characterized by the secretary as unauthorized. It is the general understanding, however, that the navy will rely mainly on armored ships for the bombardment of San Juan, as the big battleships and monitors afford the best means of offensive warfare, while their armor belts protect them from such fire as the San Juan batteries can bring to bear. The fortifications there are much like those of Santiago, with a Morro castle at the entrance of the harbor and a number of lesser fortifications leading up to the city. These, however, are viewed with less awe since an examination of the Morro batteries at Santiago has shown them to be antiquated and capable of little effective resistance.

The movement of the ships from Santiago to their new fields of action will begin at once and it is probable that some of Admiral Sampson's ships were detached today and will proceed with Gen. Miles' first expedition towards Porto Rico. They will be needed to cover the debarkation of the troops on the Porto Rican coast. The others will follow as soon as the full army expedition is ready to make a landing, when the attack will begin simultaneously on land and sea.

Secretary Long said today that no apprehension whatever existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack American seaport cities. This is looked upon as a sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the navy plans or of withdrawing any ships for service on the Atlantic coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good, ships more than a match for any of Camara's vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

No time has been set for the departure of Commodore Watson's squadron, for Spain, although this move, also, is drawing near rapidly. Secretary Long said today that reported new lists of the ships of this squadron were inaccurate, as the list had not been finally made up.

It has been finally decided that none

(Continued on Page Eight.)