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TRURO, N. S. MAIN STORE
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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.

ONTARIO NEWS.

No Bye-elections Until Fall—Canadian Mills Celebrating the Fourth—Yacht Canisters

OTTAWA, Ont., July 1.—All section men, four hundred in number, at the railway strike, went on a strike today for increased pay. They asked an increase of ten cents per day, making a dollar ten. Both refused and the new men demand a dollar and a quarter.

Dominion day was well observed here. Beautiful weather prevailed. The Washington government has issued the requisite permission to Col. Prior for the artillery to visit Seattle on independence day, and the Royal Scots of Montreal to go to Portland, Me., but a hitch occurred regarding the proposed trip of the Ottawa Rifles to Burlington, Vt. The governor general today is endeavoring to straighten out the difficulty.

Sir Sanford Fleming today presented to the city corporation a collection of five plaques and conservatory, in which they are to be kept on condition that the city properly care for the building and contents.

WREBBWOOD, Ont., July 1.—W. King and A. Miller met out hunting this morning. King says they separated in quest of game. A short time afterwards he heard a noise in the bushes and thinking it some animal, fired, killing his friend, whom he had left going in an entirely different direction. Miller's wife, to whom he was married only a short time ago, King is much depressed by the sad accident.

OTTAWA, July 3.—The memorial tablet to Capt. Urquhart, who fell at Albará while leading his company of the Seaforth Highlanders, was unveiled in the chapel of Rideau Hall this evening. Lord Aberdeen made an appropriate address, alluding in a touching way to the last words of Urquhart.

The disclosure of the local liberals in complete the vacant registration of the supreme court has been awarded to E. R. Cameron of London. This was about all the business done at the council.

Within a short time George Casey, M. P., will be provided with a position in the shape of a deputy minister-ship, probably that of agriculture, which vacancy, it is said, will be created by the removal of W. B. Scarth.

It is now said the government has decided not to superannuate Dr. Montagu, but to leave him at the head of the quarantine service of the dominion, and appoint Dr. Gray to the charge of Grosse Ile quarantine. The latter duty always has been discharged by Montagu, in addition to the superintending of the service generally.

OTTAWA, July 4.—It is understood the government has decided not to have any by-elections till fall, when they will be held simultaneously. By the time the new lists are ready there will be at least three more vacant constituencies in addition to the five now unrepresented.

Premier Laurier is leaving Wednesday for Arthabaskaville to spend his vacation. The Princess Louise Dragoons and Forty-third Rifles helped the Vermont troops to celebrate the fourth in Burlington today. Despatches from there state that the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack are floating together all over the city and the utmost enthusiasm prevails.

The indications are that the trade returns for July will show a large increase in the imports and a corresponding growth of customs revenue owing to the rush to take advantage of the one-fourth reduction under the reciprocal clause of the tariff, which terminates on 31st July.

STAMMONT, July 4.—A terrible wind storm swept over the city and bay yesterday afternoon, causing a triple drowning and a great deal of damage to local shipping. A centre-board yacht occupied by W. H. Long, Charles Williams, Charles Francis and Roy Simoni, was capsized and sank. Long succeeded in swimming to the shore, but all the others were drowned.

DEATH OF JAMES T. MORGAN. There quietly passed away Wednesday, 28th ult., at his residence, Port-

land street, in the person of James Thomas Morgan, an old and much respected citizen. Deceased was an old time ship builder, and in the days when the wooden ship was the mainstay of New Brunswick Mr. Morgan was a very active man. Born in Annapolis on May 25, 1819, Mr. Morgan removed to St. John in the fall of 1853, and engaged with Frederick Smith as foreman in the shipyard on Strait Shore. Here he constructed several fine ships. He next engaged in the building of ships at the Ormoco, N. B. He also built for Messrs. Roberts on the Strait Shore, where he launched the well-known ships S. L. Tilley, Americana and Africana. Mr. Morgan was also engaged in building for the late Arthur McDonald on the Strait Shore, and for Richard Hows of Liverpool, England, as well as at Annapolis and Dorchester. At Annapolis he built the ship Minnie G. Gerow, and at Dorchester he constructed a number of the R. A. Chapman fleet. After a long and honorable career as a shipbuilder Mr. Morgan retired from business about fifteen years ago. Mr. Morgan was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Winchester of St. Mary's Bay, N. S. She died in June, 1862, and two years afterwards he married Miss Mary Hamilton, sister of James R. Hamilton, speaker. By his first wife he had five children and by the second four. All survive him except one. Deceased was a conscientious and upright man and took a deep interest in church work. For thirty-five years he was a member of the Episcopal Methodist church. In his younger days he also took an active part in the Masonic order, having joined St. Mary's lodge of Digby, in 1848, working under the Grand Lodge of England. Although for the past six months he suffered a great deal from the disease which caused his death, yet he never complained, but looked forward to the end with contentment.

AT BUELAH CAMP. Two Thousand People Attended the Services on Sunday. Nearly One Half Being from This City.

At least two thousand people attended the services at Buehah Camp, Brown's Flats on Sunday. The new and commodious steamer Victoria left this city a few minutes after ten o'clock with about six hundred people on board, and after making several stops on the way, arrived at her destination in about one hour and a half. The other boats arriving at the camp grounds were: The Star, from Washbrook; Olive, from Upper Gasquetown; Springfield, from Belleisle; Hampden, from New Brunswick.

The trip from St. John to the camp was a pleasant one. The weather was rather warm, but the visitors found cool spots among the shady trees. On board the Victoria an excellent dinner was provided at a reasonable price. The service was all that could be desired.

James L. Belyes, who is quite well known in this city, has a hotel on Brown's Flats, and while he has many boarders, he succeeded in supplying meals to all who called.

The services at the camp were attended by nearly all who were on the grounds on the various steamers. The steamer Victoria, which reached in daylight at half-past six that evening, and as tea was served on the board the Victoria an excellent dinner was provided at a reasonable price. The service was all that could be desired.

BUT HAVE NO MONEY—NO BURN. (Toronto Star.) The Nova Scotia Methodist conference has expelled from the church one David Walker, a minister lately stationed in the Sydney district, for failing to pay his debts. The case must have been extreme. If there is to be no salvation for men who fail to liquidate their financial obligations, the place of eternal punishment will be now overcrowded than most people nowadays would care to believe.

"Do you really think you love my daughter?" "Why, I would give up my bicycle for her." (No cards)—New York Herald.

Clerk—Do you wish your trunk sent to your room, sir? Guest—No, I shall not unpack it. Clerk—Why, I thought you would be here some time? Guest—No, I will. But my wife packed that trunk, and I know if I take those things out I will never be able to get them back again. (Laf.)

SPAIN REFUSES

To Surrender Santiago to United States, Notwithstanding Reverses.

Sampson Will Start to Bombard the City at Noon Today.

Admiral Cervera and 1,300 Spanish Soldiers are Prisoners—Bold Attempt to Escape from Santiago Harbor—A Lively Chase—The New York Herald's Account of the Battle.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 2, via Port Antonio, Ja., and Kingston, Ja., Sunday, July 3.—The men on the flagship New York were a prey to tired lot after nine hours fighting yesterday, when they turned out at 4 o'clock this morning. At 5 o'clock the fleet went to general quarters. The knowledge that Morro Castle was not to be spared created much interest and the greatest satisfaction among the gunners. Rear Admiral Sampson said to the correspondent of the Associated Press shortly after the firing commenced: "General Shafter sent me word last night that the batteries at the mouth of the harbor had fired on his troops. I am almost certain that General Shafter is mistaken, as all our information shows that no guns bear shoreward. However, I thought it best to bombard again today. It will be useful and may have a moral effect that will assist the army."

With the flagship New York leading the eastern end of the crescent of ships, the fleet steamed inshore two thousand yards from Morro until in a position to enfilade both the eastern batteries. At 5.45 the firing commenced. The sea was smooth and a light breeze was blowing. For the first ten minutes the marksmanship of the American gunners was splendid, one of the eastern batteries being so heavily punished that not a shot was fired from it during the engagement.

A few small shells from the western batteries dropped around the ships, but hit nothing. The terrific fusillade of heavy shells from all around Morro, and the smoke which silenced the fire from the shore to short order. One particularly good shot from the flagship New York sent a gun on one of the eastern batteries flying high into the air and snored red clouds of earth and debris rose all around Morro. One smoke battery on the shore drifted to the west.

At 6.30 the firing had become slower and more deliberate. The Indians, Oregon and Massachusetts were called to go right in front of the harbor to shell the Punta Gorda battery from inside on the eastern arm. They steamed to within a thousand yards of the shore. The Oregon took a shot at Morro Castle and down came the Spanish flag. At sight of this splendid piece of marksmanship the crews of the fighting ships cheered, and enthusiastically for several minutes.

The three battleships then kept up an incessant fire on the Punta Gorda batteries doing great havoc to the fortifications and the works in course of construction. Not a shot came from the enemy.

The other ships contented themselves by taking occasional shots at Morro Castle. Its ancient battlements were knocked to pieces and great holes loomed up in its parapets. At 7.25 Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal "Cease Firing," but it was half an hour later before the Oregon had fired her last shot.

As the ships returned to their blockading station two futile shots were fired at them from five-inch rapid fire guns on one of the western batteries. MADRID, July 3, 4 p. m.—Private despatches from Santiago give the following details: "Gen. Shafter's army, composed of seventeen thousand infantry and eighty-two siege guns of various calibres, attacked the Spanish positions before Santiago, six thousand rebels under Garcia assisting them. The Spaniards had only two thousand five hundred men, partly volunteers.

"Our troops fought with heroic courage. The battle lasted three hours, and the Spaniards were then compelled to abandon the trenches and to fall back on Santiago. The retreat was conducted in perfect order. "Our losses were heavy and the enemy's was enormous. The list of our wounded includes Gen. Linarez, Col. Ordonez and Commanders Amador, and Arraiz, the latter being Gen. Linarez' aide-de-camp.

"The American attack upon El Caney was very severe. The position was defended by Gen. Vara de Rox with five hundred men. The enemy was first repulsed, but ultimately renewed the attack, the result being unknown."

A later despatch says: "The Americans fought eight against one. The Spaniards defended themselves heroically. Our wounded are numerous, including Commanders Vara de Rox and Dominguez. The struggle is becoming difficult, two thousand Spaniards having to meet twenty-five thousand of the enemy."

MADRID, July 3, 10 p. m.—A des-

patch to el Imparcial from Havana says that Major Dominguez was killed in the fighting at El Caney.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following despatch from Gen. Shafter was received at the war department tonight: Plaza Del Este, July 3, 1898.—Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, Camp near Santiago, July 3.—The following is a partial list of the officers killed: Col. Chas. A. Wilcox, 2nd Infantry; Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton, 9th Cavalry; Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th Cavalry; Major Forster, 1st Cavalry; Capt. O'Neill, 1st Volunteer Cavalry; Lieut. Michie, son of Professor Michie, Lieut. James G. O'Connell, 1st Cavalry; Lieut. Wm. E. Shipley, 10th Cavalry.

Following is a partial list of officers wounded: Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, 2nd Infantry; Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, commanding 1st brigade Cavalry division; Major Henry W. Wells, 3rd Cavalry; Capt. Augustus P. Blockmore, 6th Cavalry; Capt. John E. Keer, 3rd Cavalry; Lieut. Oren D. Dodd, 3rd Cavalry; Capt. Chas. W. Taylor, 3rd Cavalry; Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, 10th Cavalry; Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, adjutant 9th Cavalry; Lieut. Hassell, 1st Volunteer Cavalry; Lieut. Wm. E. Shipley, 10th Cavalry; Lieut. Thayer, 3rd Cavalry; Lieut. Walter C. Short, 6th Cavalry; Capt. John R. Rodman, 20th Infantry.

(Signed) SHAFER, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is rumored on what is deemed to be reliable authority that Admiral Sampson's fleet today engaged the fleet of Admiral Cervera and entirely destroyed it.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following statement was tonight given out at the White House: "General Shafter telegraphed: 'W. H. PLAZA DEL ESTE, July 3.—'Early this morning I sent a despatch for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city. I believe the place will be surrendered.'"

This contradicts the report that General Shafter has fallen back. The following despatch was received at the war department: PLAZA DEL ESTE, July 3.—Siboney office confirms statement that all the Spanish fleet except one vessel fled to the right hand of the beach. It was witnessed by Captain Smith, who took operations, no doubt, of its correctness. (Signed) ALLEN, Signal Officer.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following cable despatch was given out at the White House: PLAZA DEL ESTE, July 3.—The destruction of Cervera's fleet is confirmed. (Signed) ALLEN, Lieut. Colonel.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) SIBONEY, Cuba, Saturday, July 2, 7.30 p. m., by the Associated Press Despatch Boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio, Ja., and Kingston, Sunday, July 3, 2.25 p. m.—The fighting on the right of the line this afternoon developed unexpected and for some hours almost as severe firing as yesterday (Friday) when General Lawton was assaulting El Caney.

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Gloucester, formerly the Corsair, formed in position to give battle as soon as the Colon was sighted rounding the wreck of the Merrimac. The American vessels did not open fire at once, they waited until Cervera's ships were out of the range of Morro's guns before giving battle. Cervera headed to the west, the Colon in the lead, followed by the Viscaya and Oquendo and the destroyers, all firing rapidly. All of the American battle ships opened fire at once and the Spanish were soon in a hurricane of shot and shell, but the Colon kept on bravely till about ten miles from the westward of Morro Castle, when Admiral Cervera turned his vessel to the shore and beached her. She was blazing in a score of places, but her guns kept at work and the white flag never showed until she was completely disabled. The Oquendo and Viscaya were opposed by the Iowa, Texas and Indiana and went down in defeat with fearful swiftness, covering only about half the distance made by the Colon before their captains ran them ashore. Their crews fought with desperate bravery, but their contrivance was to match for the courage of our men added to their superior gunnery. The Spanish shells were wild for the most part, but the American gun fire was marked with merciless precision. The two cruisers, both on fire, were beached not more than one quarter of a mile apart. The most dramatic feature of the battle was the contest between the torpedo boat destroyers and Gloucester. The latter was struck several times and in the only American vessel reported damaged. As the destroyers came out the Gloucester fired upon them with her six pounders, but they ran past her and engaged the battleships. Finding the fire too hot they turned upon Gloucester and a fierce battle ensued until finally both destroyers were a fire and had to be beached. Their crews saved themselves into the surf to save their lives. Just before this the New York, up and assisted in giving the finishing blow to the destroyers. There was explosion after explosion from the beached vessels. It was at first reported that Admiral Cervera was dead, but this was afterwards denied. TEN MILES WEST OF THE ENTRANCE OF SANTIAGO HARBOR, Sunday, July 3, 4 p. m., by the Associated Press despatch boat Wanderer to Port Antonio, Jamaica, Monday morning, July 4, via Kingston, July 4, 4.45 a. m.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Viscaya, and two torpedo boat destroyers, were beached in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. Yesterday at the bottom of the Caribbean sea of the Spanish fleet, a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair) and one thousand to one thousand five hundred other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war in the United States navy. The American victory is complete, and according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched and only one man was killed, though the ship was subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted. Admiral Cervera made an gallant dash for liberty and for the preservation of his ships this morning, as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but inevitable destruction and surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet had him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and, fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, he used to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessel. The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor and commenced the work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the fleeing Spaniards westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their black hulls, scoring great hits in their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded. At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals to surrender even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and sank, where they were completely and soon completed. The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore, as well as they could with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the greatest part of American civility, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defenseless and helpless Spaniards. One and another of the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore less than fifteen miles