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ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 25.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY JUNE 22, 1893.

SECOND PART.

HERE IS A FEW OF OUR CLOTHING SALE PRICES!

Mens' Blue Serge Suits... \$2.60. Mens' Natty Tweed Suits... \$3.50. Mens' Blue and Black Clay Worsted Suits... \$6.00. Boys a Piece Blue Serge Suits... \$1.60. Childrens Blouse Suits... \$1.00. Young Men's Suits are included in this sale.

In order that people at a distance may attend our cut price clothing sale, we have decided to extend it till July 1st. If you can't come write us.

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

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 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. Mashum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

ST. MARTIN'S.

Letter from Rev. J. Hall Smith, Now in the Soudan.

And an Account Written by Mrs. Smith, nee Leonora Bradshaw, of Her Trip to Africa.

SAINT MARTIN'S, June 15.—The Women's Missionary Aid society celebrated their sixth anniversary this afternoon in the vestry of the Baptist church.

The society was organized largely through the efforts of Mrs. Williams, now of Denver, Colorado, her son, Rev. C. W. Williams being the pastor of this church. The present officers are: Mrs. Jacob Titus, president; Mrs. Minnie Vaughan, vice president; Mrs. W. F. Fownes, secretary.

Following are extracts from a letter received from Rev. J. Hall Smith, now in the Soudan.

In reference to the recent troubles and massacres in Sierra Leone, Africa, Rev. J. Hall Smith, missionary of the C. and M. Alliance, writes in a private letter dated Freetown, May 13th. Last night we were rejoiced to hear the voices of two of our boys missionaries who had come from Makomp alone. All was quiet at Makomp; no sound or rumor of war, everybody friendly; but when they reached Robethet they were held up three days, their lives threatened, and only saved by the native king, who came to their rescue and forwarded them on to Magbehe. They had a long and eventful journey. Praise God for delivering our dear ones. Speaking of the tax, the cause of the uprising, he says: The governor is a fine man, a Christian, and doing his best for the people; the tax is not a hardship, but goes to improve the roads in the colony.

Mrs. Smith writes: Mr. Kingman, the superintendent, is calling all the missionaries to Freetown until the troubles are over. He has procured a sanitarium on the top of Mount Leicester, and there new Makomp alone, studying the language until it is safe to start up country.

AFRICAN BOUND.

Dear Home Friends—We have just come down from the deck, where we have been singing the gospel. In coming to England on the Teutonia we were not allowed to sing or hold services, but on this vessel they seem even anxious to have us do so. Yesterday was the Sabbath, and we expected the ship service, but instead some of the officers came and asked us if we would not hold one. They said it was customary for the missionaries to hold services. This afternoon I got my harp on deck and we six sat there all the steamer crew could hear and sang for about an hour. It is so blessed just to step in and fill the little offices He gives us, no matter what that may be.

May 4th—I know you will think none the less of this letter if it takes the

to get married. I never would, unless they are clearly led of the Lord into it.

ANDOVER.

(Cor. of Normal Light for May.) Beautifully situated on the west side of the St. John river, about one mile below the mouth of the Tobique, lies the town of Andover. Back of the town is a long range of hills, which with the river completely enclose this picturesque spot, which is nearly a mile in length, but is quite narrow, having only one street, running lengthwise, while another near the upper end, at right angles to the main one, runs west to the C. P. R. station. The road, continuing on from the street, leads to Fort Fairhead, a considerable town in the state of Maine. The C. P. R. station was built quite recently and is considered the best on the line.

Andover contains several large public buildings. Perley's hotel is a large commodious building, and the majority of the tourists going up the Tobique river or elsewhere, stay at this hotel. A large Presbyterian church has been built here within the last two or three years, and also a church of England, of which the people of Andover have much reason to be proud. It is built in the Gothic style of architecture, and is a very pretty building. There are also Methodist and Baptist churches, but these are older. In 1882 the Grammar school was completed. This is a large and beautiful building. It consists of three departments—the Grammar school on the lower flat and the other two on the second. A good deal of building is going on, and in the last few years more has been done than in most other villages of its size. A. E. Kuyper has a large carriage factory and blacksmith's shop, and does a very large trade in carriages and sleighs, as well as all farm wagons, sleds, etc. D. B. Bede carries on an extensive grocery business, here and also largely in furniture and ready made clothing. Several other merchants each carry on a large business in general dry goods and groceries.

There are some very pretty residences in Andover. Senator G. L. Baird carries on an extensive grocery business, here and also largely in furniture and ready made clothing. Several other merchants each carry on a large business in general dry goods and groceries. A bill passed in the house at the last session, was to incorporate this small town, so as to give it a new and better system of water works, which when carried out, will greatly benefit the people.

Just above the river from this picturesque little village, and connected with it by railway, and passing by the village of Perth. This village is building up rapidly and contains several large establishments, which appear to be doing a flourishing business. There is a new store, and this summer intends opening a meat market at the corner of the street. At the mouth of the Tobique, on the tongue of land between the two rivers, is situated the Indian village. This is quite a civilized-looking village, with a school, a church, and a number of houses, which are furnished comfortably. Some of the Indians have organs and sewing machines. They have a nice little chapel, school house, hall, etc. Many of these Indians partly earn their living by acting as guides for tourists on the Tobique. During the summer months, the Tobique is thronged by sportsmen, who come here for a few weeks' outing, and who know how to appreciate the beauties of the scenery in the upper St. John and its tributaries.

Just above the Tobique empties into the St. John, it passes through what is called "The Narrows." Here, the banks of the river are very high, and while sailing through in low water, you can almost touch the shores on either side. In high water, however, the water runs through here very swiftly, and in the way the lumbermen on the Tobique bring their logs to the mills.

Five miles above Andover is Aroostook Junction, at the mouth of the Aroostook river, and still farther up is the Grand Falls. This beautiful place has been written about so often that I will not attempt to describe it. But to return to my starting point, Andover. Anyone who wishes to spend a pleasant summer, could not find a prettier spot in which to wile away the time, and I will venture to add that whoever tries it, will say, as many others have, do not believe they could not have enjoyed themselves better anywhere, not even at the seashore.

FREDERICTON.

The Robert Aiken Drive into the Boom Limits—Victoria Hospital Matron Resigns.

FREDERICTON, June 20.—Robert Aiken put the second drive of about twenty millions into the boom limits at Macquarie today. There are about ten or fifteen millions now to come about Macquarie in charge of Duncan McIntosh, and Mr. Aiken hopes with the present rise of water to get twelve million safely in within the next few days.

Wm. H. Cathels, who has been secretary of the Fredericton Gas company for the last twenty years, has resigned to accept a position in Brantford, Ont.

Papa Titian—Does that young man you've been keeping company with for the last year or so intend getting married or remaining single? Folly Titian—He's on the fence, papa. Papa Titian—Throw him over, then.—Puck.

HOBSON'S CREW.

They are Still in Morro Castle.

Spanish Officials Refuse to Exchange the Prisoners.

The Navy Officials Attach No Importance to the Half-Masting of a Flag on Morro Castle.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Public attention here today was directed almost evenly to three subjects—the movements of General Shafter's army, the probability of reinforcements having reached Dewey, and the status of Hobson, the naval hero. Up to a late hour in the afternoon neither of the anxiously awaited messages which were to announce the arrival of the transports at Santiago and Manila had reached either the war or navy departments. It was not doubted, however, that our vessels are off Santiago, for although proceeding at less speed than the English steamers which at Kingston today reported having passed them in the Windward Passage, the distance which they would be obliged to travel from the Windward passage to Santiago is less than that traversed by the British ships which came into Jamaica in the early afternoon. If they arrived this morning at Santiago they could report that fact solely by means of a dispatch boat running over to Kingston, a twelve hour journey, so that direct reporting from the fleet cannot be expected until a late hour to-night.

It is not doubted that just about the same time Shafter appeared on Santiago the Charleston appeared in Manila Bay, leading the three transports which carry nearly three thousand soldiers to Dewey's assistance. That fact will not be known, however, until for two or three days, owing to the distance from there to Hong Kong, the nearest cable port. It is questioned here whether with this report, which Dewey will feel justified in assuming Manila or even in accepting the surrender. Either course would involve heavy responsibilities for the admiral, and it is extremely desirable that no pretext be afforded for jealous European powers for interfering at Manila under guise of protecting the interests of their subjects. Therefore, it may be that the admiral will wait for another ten days until the second installment of troops reaches Cavite. In this case he will probably land the troops that arrive in the town of Cavite, which is now completely under the control of himself and the insurgents, and employ the same in escorting them to Manila by the usual route.

During the day dispatches announcing that Captain General Blanco had refused to exchange Hobson and his fellow prisoners created some indignation which was modified later by a demand for giving Sagasta as satisfactory decision had been reached. Should Spain adopt the usual course of refusing an exchange, the regulations of the war department are sufficient to meet the case. The following proceeding is laid down in its regulations:

Retaliation will never be resorted to as a measure of revenge, but only as a means of more protective retribution, and moreover, it is not unavoidable that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the deeds of the enemy. In this case he will not except in the case of a flag of truce, and the belligerents' function further from the mitigating rules of regular war and by rapid strides lands them to the internecine wars of savages.

It was pointed out today by a leading official of the navy that the Spaniards had most to lose by any course of cruelty which would call for retaliation, as the number of Spanish prisoners is far greater than that of American prisoners.

There was a wholesale christening at the navy department today when Secretary Long supplied names for thirty-five war craft. All of these were provided for in the last naval appropriation bill, and while contracts for their construction have not been let, the advertisements have been issued, except in the case of the monitors, and all the boats will be under way before good weather. The first of the big battleships is the Maine, for congress has provided that that name shall be continued in the naval list. The other two big battleships will be called the Missouri and the Ohio. The first of the torpedo boats bears the name of the brave seaman Bagley, who was killed on the Windward under the guns of Cardenas. Four states have the privilege of giving their names to monitors—Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, and Wyoming. The names given to the sixteen torpedo boat destroyers are those of America's famous naval heroes: Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, DeLoach, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, MacDonough, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxton, Whipple and Word.

The names applied to the torpedo boats are those of lesser names, but still of glorious memory. Besides Bagley they are: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, DeLong, Nicholson, O'Brien, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes. There is now only one vessel either building or authorized, left without a name, a gunboat officially known as No. 18.

Word went around the war department this afternoon that the Cadiz fleet had made another spectacular appearance, this time returning to their home port. The source of information is not disclosed, so that it is impossible to tell how much credence to attach to the report. The navy department was promptly informed of the receipt of the message.

Rumors of troop movements continue to emanate from Camp Alger. This time it is stated on what appears to be better authority than usual, that one brigade, composed of the three most perfectly equipped regiments—First Rhode Island, and Sixth and Ninth Massachusetts, are to be sent from this camp to Santiago. The Sixth Illinois, Eighth Ohio, Third and Sixth New York and 33rd and 34th Michigan are said to be slated for Porto Rico, and the quartermaster in chief of the corps is supposed to be arranging for the transportation of these troops, who will be sent from Newport News, on the two big liners, the Yale and Harvard. Secretary Alger said late this afternoon that none of these orders had been issued, so that the rumors are mere speculation.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The refusal of the Spanish officials to exchange Hobson caused a disagreeable feeling here. While there is no positive obligation upon a belligerent to practice civilized warfare, as a universal principle, the authorities here are convinced that the Spanish officials are taking advantage of the distinction accorded to him in the United States.

The navy officials attach no significance to the half-masting of the flag over Morro Castle after the recent bombardment as indicating that Hobson and his associates had perished. Morro is being spared to protect Hobson, and moreover, it is hardly supposed that the Spanish flag would be lowered out of consideration of an American loss. If the usual practices of warfare were followed, Hobson and the Americans would be removed to a place of safety, instead of danger, for a prisoner of war is entitled, under civilized usage, to protection against undue exposure or harsh treatment.

If Hobson is kept at Morro, either to ensure protection for that place, or to expose him to danger, it is said to be a breach of the rules of civilized warfare.

CUBA, SUNDAY, June 19, 6 p. m.—via Kingston, Ja., June 20, 4.30 p. m.—The United States troops under Gen. Shafter have not yet arrived. The delay is inexplicable. According to the latest information in possession of Admiral Sampson, the transports sailed last Wednesday, June 15th, and they should have reached here this morning. Valuable time and favorable weather are lost by the delay. Though the weather is blisteringly hot, there has been no rain since the marines ever that in this hour the heavy rain of the southern forest has ceased until the end of July.

The Cubans are extremely active and a Gordon has been drawn around Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Garcia, with 4,000 troops, coming by forced marches from Baries, is now nearing Santiago. His troops are within forty miles of the city. He left 3,000 men at Holguin to prevent the Spaniards there effecting a junction with Gen. Toral at Santiago. The Spanish troops at Guantanamo under Admiral Sampson, are cut off from Gen. Toral and are badly pinched for food. They are short of reinforcements and supplies, but the reply they get is that both are impossible. Gen. Maso said his men were even then at half rations, and that their supply was only sufficient to last through the present month.

Gen. Garcia and his personal staff were picked up at Gen. Maso's camp, 18 miles west of Santiago, and brought to the flagship this afternoon by the gunboat Vixen. There the grizzled and wounded patriots had a long conference with Admiral Sampson regarding the operations for the relief of Santiago and the co-operation of the American and Cuban troops.

estimated that over 300 have been killed or wounded since the landing. Fifty-eight bodies were found yesterday. The Spaniards seem satisfied that they cannot dislodge the Americans, and have withdrawn.

The upper bay is being occupied immediately. Lieut. Delehanty, with an expedition, is nightly at work removing mines from the river connecting the upper and lower bays. When this is done the ships will move up the channel and take the town of Calma, whose forts were demolished by the Texas last Friday. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis cut the Kingston cable last night within a mile of El Morro.

Last night the dynamite cruiser Venturius discharged three more shells. A terrific uproar followed the second explosion, and it is thought a magazine was blown up.

LONDON, June 21.—Augusto wires Madrid he has retired from the government of Manila and will be unable to communicate further with the government.

HONG KONG, June 20.—According to advices from Manila, dated June 17, it was reported there that Gen. General Monet, coming southward with three thousand mixed troops from Belacan, thirty miles north of Manila, found the railway line blocked and was taken in ambush by the insurgents. Fierce fighting ensued and was carried on for three days, during which Gen. Monet was killed. The native troops joined the insurgents, and the Spaniards who were left, about 600 were massacred.

A battalion of Pampano of native militia, supposed to be particularly loyal, began shooting its officers and killed five when the insurgents attacked Manila. The Spaniards succeeded in disarming and imprisoning a portion of them, but they escaped when the insurgents captured Marikina. At Marikina also a whole regiment revolted at a critical moment. The authorities still use mixed forces, with the result that insurgent rifles are frequently found to have passed the sentries, and to be creeping along under cover and firing upon the Spaniards from behind.

The correspondent of the Associated Press pays a daily visit to the outskirts of Tondo, Santa Rosa, Santa Ana and Malabon, but there is no perceptible movement, though there is constant firing, which is for the most part ineffective. Nothing is visible among the trees. The insurgents, who are sparingly, draw abundant Spanish volleys, especially at night. The Spaniards incessantly squander tons of ammunition into the shadows of the thicket, apparently in the hope of quickly exhausting their stock, and being in a position to surrender hopelessly after a hopeless fight.

In the meantime the Spanish commanders have been ordered to burn the villagers's huts outside the town, so as to deprive the enemy of shelter and hundreds of peaceful natives are homeless.

There was a great feat at Cavite on June 12, when a declaration of independence was formally made by Aguilardo. He had invited the American officers to be present, but none accepted. Aguilardo is reported to have advocated autonomy under American protection, similar to the British protectorates.

The insurgents, it is believed, had of deference to Admiral Dewey, had resolved never to bombard.

LONDON, June 21.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: United States Consul THOMAS has received no information from his government with regard to the status of the Philippines. Gen. Aguilardo desires that the islands become an American colony. He declares that if he cannot be connected with the United States he will insist upon a republic being formed. If any other country then the United States wishes to secure control of the Philippines, that country will have to fight for it. The insurgents under Aguilardo now have 10,000 rifles and eight field pieces.

GIBRALTAR, June 20.—There is a persistent report from Madrid that the Queen Regent proposes to abdicate in consequence of the critical condition of the country.

QUEBENS CO.

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., June 18.—The Sabbath school convention of the parish of Hampstead, which convened with the Free Baptist church of Hibernia yesterday, was very well attended, and was the best ever held in this parish. The field secretary was present to give aid and information along the different lines of Sunday school work. The parish reports two overgrown scholars. The afternoon session commenced with I. B. Vainart, president, in the chair. The devotional exercises were led by Rev. Geo. W. Foster. Then came a Bible reading by Rev. A. Lucas, followed by singing, after which Mr. Lucas gave a Bible lesson. The evening service opened with the president in the chair. The devotional exercises were led by Rev. J. S. Gregg, Methodist minister of New Jerusalem. There was a normal lesson by Mr. Lucas on the Sunday school, with its extension, improvement and progress, house to house visitation, and other subjects, etc. Then followed addresses by Revs. Geo. W. Foster and J. S. Gregg.

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., June 18.—Mrs. John A. Dougan sent a box of native strawberries to St. John today by steamer Hampstead.

June 18.—Mrs. M. H. Atkinson of Montevideo, the Dominion secretary of the W. C. T. U., gave an interesting address in Woodville Union hall last night on the origin, object and work of the union. She intends in about two weeks' time to return and give an address on the plebeian.

Thomas C. Hastings is raising the frame of a barn on Spoon island for Dr. Manfred H. MacDonald of Wickham.