VOL. 22.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1899.

a sma'l amount of money for a big amount of value in clothing—come or send in to Fragers', while the great reduction sale is on. Men's ulsters reduced, some as low as \$3 00. Men's reefers, \$2.75, \$3 90, \$5.00 Your choice of youths' single breasted, long pant suits for \$2.90.

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

BOSTON LETTER.

Mansfield's Company.

Two Murder Cases in Which Provincialists are More or Less Interested.

Recent Deaths-The Spruce Lumber Market -Fish Trade Steady With Prices Fully Sustained-General News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BOSTON, Feb. 5.-The musical portion of the citizens of Boston are still enjoying grand opera. The seastill enjoying grand opera. The season opened two weeks ago and will continue until next Saturday. The librettos have been in either German, French or Italian, mostly in the former language. The German conductor is Walter Dancosch, a son-inlaw of the late James G. Blaine. The antists include Melba, Gadeki, Toronta, de Lussan, Brandes, Kraus, Stehmann, Van Hoose, Viviani, Boudouresque, Pandoline, Del Sol and Van Camberon. The operas presented douresque, Pandotine, Del Sol and Van Camberen. The operas presented included Tannhauser, Lohnegrin, La Boheme, TPagliacci, Barber of Seville, Il Traviata and a variety of others. Godfrey N. R. Lafontaine, father-in-law of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will build a residence at Lisbon, Me., in the spring and expects to reside there permanently. He has resided in Lew-

Stati of irriba-

which put of Decembe igh up a

it had been

of steamer

is still burn-

of discharg-

ted amount

and water

at Mahone,

nut 90 tons

nd the other

he contract

of 500 tons

tug Pallas

ie C. Berry:

Sunday for

arently in

unitil Sun-

out signals

ving of the

hawser in

ter lies in

heavy wind

probably go

ohn and Hali-

Yarmouth in with lumber.

stranded

kly Sun."

off again

ince in Boston and vicinity in view of the drawing of party lines by the coservatives. Several thousand New Brunswickers heard Premier Emmerson and Dr. Stockton deliver addresses from the same platform in the Mechanics' building here one year ago, so that neither of them is a stranger here. Some of the New Brunswickers, are inclined to think Mr. Emmerson will fare badly, as the province is overwhelmingly conserva-tive in dominion politics. A prominent Westmorland county man, who was in the city a few days last week, stated that even if Emmerson swept the north shore, his government would be beaten badly unless they could carry Westmorland, where the federal and provincial officials were preparing to work all their machinery to the limit, and distribute all kinds of campaign funds. He thought, however, that Richard and his entire ticket would be beaten by at least

Miss Margaret Anglin, the Canadian actress, who is playing the part of Roxane in support of Richard Mans-"Cyrano de Bergerac," is to leave the company at the end of this week. Miss Anglin says she is leaving the company for business reasons only, and has accepted an offer from the Lieber company to play a leading role in "The Musketeers." She made a favorable impression in Mr. Mansfield's company and was a thorough Mr. Mansfield says he regrets she is leaving.

Rene Dupont of the Quebec & Lake St. John railroad was in Worcester and other New England cities during the past few days in the interest of ment. Mr. Dupont is also employe by the Canadian government, and he says he expects several thousand of countrymen to take up land in Lake St. John district in the altogether a success. The low wages being paid in the mills and the idleness of many woollen establishments are not making it very prosperous for ch-Canadians just now, and for this reason, quite a movement to Canada in the spring is anticipated. James Sutherland of Halifax, who is charged with manslaughter it causing the death of Josephine Consell, formerly of St. John, here last month, is still in jail. His case is to be acted on by the Suffolk county grand jury, which comes in tomor-

The deputy city marshal of Somersworth, N. H., from whom was taken the revolver which Mrs. Henry Provinchia, a French-Canadian's wife, killed the housekeeper of her husband, Miss Annie Cox, at one time a resident of St. John, has fled and with his flight an interesting story has developed. It appears that the night before the murder, Mrs. Provinchia, who did not live with her husband, invited the policemen to her home She got him drunk, took his revolver, watch and some money, afterwards locking him in a room. After using the revolver to kill the Cox girl, she

pawned the officer's watch and used the money in her flight to Portland, where she was captured. Before the Miss Anglin Has Left Richard shooting, she told the officer what use she intended to make of the revolver.

A movement is on foot to unite all the French-Canadian benefit societies in New England. John C. O'Hara of the Boston Her-

ald, formerly of Halifax, died in Cambridge a few days ago, aged 59 Noble E. Roscoe, a hide broker of

this city, a native of Cornwallis, N. S., died Jan. 31, in Newton.
S. A. M. Read, cashier of the Leyland Steamship Co., here and a native of Aylesford, N. S., died a few days ago, aged 37.

Among other deaths were the fol-lowing. In Lowell, Jan. 31, Alfreda Leary, aged 23 years, formerly of Lunenburg, N. S.; in Everett, Feb. 1, George Haddow, aged 62 years, form-erly of New Brunswick; in Dorches-ter, Jan 31, Charles L. Garland, young

ter, Jan. 31. Charles L. Garland, young son of Curtis E. Garland of Sydney, C. B.: in Boston, Jan. 30, Mrs, Jane Murphy, aged 99, native of P. E. I. Hugh Killen of Dorchester, N. B. was frozen to death at Phillips, Me, early in the week. He had just been liberated from jail and was walking to Hangor. He was 40 years old.

The following from the provinces werer in the city recently: G. L. Craddock, St. John; W. H. Williams, Milltown; E. Cadwallader, D. Waters, W. R. Wakeley, T. J. Johnson, H. C. McLeed, Halifax; D. B. Frost, Shel-Leod, Halifax; D. B. Frost, Shel-

Business in the Boston spruce lumsituation is generally firm. Random spruce is selling slightly below the figures fixed recently by leading mill men, but prices on other lumber are sustained. There is very little doing in the building line at present. Several large contracts for string work.

The engagement lasted over an low the string work.

The New Brunswick campaign is 10 inch random lengths, \$15: 2x3, 2x4 exciting a good deal of interest and 3x4 random lengths, \$13: 2x5, 2x6, among former residents of that prov- and 2x7 random lengths, \$13.50; all other random lengths, 9 inches and under. \$14.50; 6 in., and up merchantable boards; ten feet and up, \$12.50; 5 in. and up, out boards, \$12.50; extra clapboards, \$28 to 29; clear, \$26 to 27; seconds, \$22 to 25; laths, 15-8 in.,

\$2.10 to 2.15; laths, 11-2 in., \$1.90 to 2. Pine, hemlock, etc.—Eastern hem-lock, No. 1, \$10 to 10.50; extra pine, clapboards, \$39 to 41: clear, \$35 to 36: second clear, \$30 to 35; extra cedar clear, \$2.50 to 2.70; second clear, \$2 to

fully sustained and the demand fair, Mackerel are firmer because of their scarcity. They are selling at \$18 to 18.50 out of vessel. Codfish are very \$4.25 to 4.50 for medium dry bank and large pickled bank: \$6 to 6.25 for large shore and Georges, and \$4 to 4,50 for medium. Haddock are worth \$2.50 to 3, and hake \$2.50 to 3.75. Pickled herring are in good demand. Nova Scotia split are quoted at \$6.50 to 6.75 per bbl. and fancy Scatteri, \$7.50 to 8. Sardines are slightly firmer at \$2.40 to 2.60 for quarter oils and \$2.15 to 2.50 for three-quarter mustards. Canned lobsters are in limited supply ad \$2.75 to 2.90 for flats and \$2.60 to 2.85 for uprights. Fresh fish are lower owing to free arrivals. Market and large ood are selling at 31-2 to 4c.; haddock, 21-2 to 31-2c.; pollock, 3 to 31-2c.; white halibut, 11 to 12c.; grey, 10c.; nown eastern salmon, 18 to 20c.; lake trout, 10 to 12c.; froz-n herring, \$1.50 to 2 per 100. Eastern smelt are steady at 6 to 7c., with natives at 15c. Live lobsters are groted at 16c. and boiled 18c.

There was a public tem meeting at Weisford on Thursday evening. The meeting was addressed by Revs. G. W. Fisher, James Crisp, A. D. McCully and Mr. Armstrong. At the spring. A similar movement was at- close of the meeting a number signed tempted last spring, but it was not an application for a charter of the Sons of Temperance, Rev. Crisp, G. W. P., will organize a division and instal the officers on Friday evening, the 10th instant

Dr. Montizambert, late chief super intendent of Canadian quarantines has by order in council been appointed director general of public health for Canada, with the rank of deputy minister of agriculture. He will be stationed at Ottawa and the probabilities are that Dr. Guay, ex.M. P., will take charge of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle.

The death toook place on Saturday of Charles C. Scoberia in the 62nd year of his age. Mr. Scoboria was one of the nest known residents of the west side, and enjoyed the re-spect and confidence of a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow and three daughters, one the wife of W. C. R. Allan. The other daughters are un married. The funeral will take place on Tuesday from his late residence, Duke street, west end, at 3 p. m.

HAS COME AT LAST

Long Expected Rupture Between United States and Filipinos.

Admiral Dewey's Report of the Battle With the Insurgents About Manila.

A Flaw in Dewey's Despatch Which May Mean Defeat The CO-OPERATIVE FARMER., —The United States Troops Engaged

in the Battle.

MANILA, Feb. 5, 8.15 p. m.—The long expected rupture between the American and the Filtpinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came at 8.45 yesterday evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but returned when challenged. They repeated the when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sintries' fire. But the third time Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos, and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterwards Almost immediately afterwards the Filipinos' line, from Calvocan to San-

The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously, and held their ground until reinforcements arrived. The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calvocan, Gagalangin and Santa

At about 10 o'clock the Filipino opened a hot fire from all three place ed by the fire of two siege guns at Ballik-Ballk and by advancing the ber market is limited, although the situation is generally firm. Random terrific fire, but owing to the dat ness they were unable to determine effect. The Utah Light Artille

States seagoing double monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from

With daylight the Americans advanced. The Californian and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos, from the village of Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguiched itself, capturing several prismers and one howitzer, and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works. The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calvocan. There was intermittent firing at various points all day

The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are more than ten days ago, and the adknown to be considerable. The American losses are estimated at twenty prehension of Gen. Otis' ability at killed and one humdred and twenty least to hold his own.

five wounded. The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined by a judicious extension of the lines stand in the face of a hot artillery in certain directions and also by tak-

American officers. evening. He did not express surprise pinos at Manila were suspicious of the attitude of the United States and had formed the opinion that it was | lesses the Inited States government better to fight before the Americans

were further reinforced. The Filipino representative added that Mabini, the head of the Philip pine cabinet, and his colleagues were convinced that it the Americans were beaten now, public opinion in the United States would "insist upon the maintenance of Filipino independ-

MADRID, Feb. 5.-The Spanish gov ernment has no news of the condict at Manila, and it is added that the government of Spain will "act in the most correct manner and acrupuly saly espect the treaty of Paris."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-Admiral forces in and about Manila and the Philippine insurgents. The insurgents, had been repulsed. The message follows:

MANTLA Feb. 5. To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington:
Insurgents here inaugurated general engagement yesterday night, which continued today. The American army and navy is generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to navy.

(Signed).

DEWEY

The news came like a shock, for the administration, though apprised that an ugly situation prevailed in the Philippines, had clung steadily to a hore that by tact and patience actual, fighting might be avertid, and even those public men who felt that hostilities would follow should the treaty be ratified and the United States attempt to occupy the islan is, believed that Aguinaldo would not force the fighting when the treaty of peace was

in its most critical stage. Some sena-torial opponents of ratification of the treety adhere to their position, but the general opinion in Washington tonight is that the news from Manila

The news of the beginning of an other war came from Admiral Dewey. No word had been received from Gen. Outs up to aightfall. It seems to be Dewey's fortune always to be able to rejort favorable news, and like all of his messages that have gone before this cablegram, told of the success of the American forces in the action. It was with great regret, however, that the administration learned that the insurgents had forced the issue. It had hoped all along that they could be brought to see the advantages of placing their trust in the American beople and relying upon the president to deal justly with them. The administration argued that with the Philippine commission fairly on the sed, en route for Manila, bringing with them messages from the president and with the peace treaty still unacted on, it was not to be credited that they would refuse to wait to fearn the purposes of the American government but would precipitate the While this was true the officials

here and the officers in Manila had not been blind to the threat con-tained in the situation there, and permanently. He has resided in Lewiston four different times, and has gone back to Canada three times to live, but this time he says he will reside in this country during the remainder of his days. He is \$2 years old, and is still in good health, He single trade. Quotations are as visited recently by his daughter, Lady Laurier. Charles Lafontaine, her brother, resides in Lisbon.

The New Brunswick campaign is regiment of regulars and a battalion of artillery just sufficient to take advantage of any defection in his front, but not enough to force his way ashore and hold his own. Then, rather as a formal authorization, for he did not need the instruction, Dewey Otis in any measures the latter might take. It is believed that it was unknown to the insurgents that some of the American warships were quietly moved in positions where they perfactly commanded the insurgent trenches and lafances and could shall them with effect in case of an outbreak. This movement was effected ministration has not felt serious ap-

> The American position might have been greatly strengthened, it is said, fire, and left many dead on the field. ing summary measures to prevent the Several attempts were made in this operations of the insurgents in takforces. President McKinley took the LONDON, Feb. 5.-A representative view that perhaps under a strict conof the Associated Press saw the Lon-struction of the terms of the protocol don representative of Aguinaldo this which still holds good in the ratification of the treaty, he lacked authorat the news from the Philippine ity to extend the field of occupation Islands, but declared that the Fili- of the Americans. The fact that the insurgents themselves have been the first to break the truce probably refrom further obligation in this respect, so that Gen. Otis was unquestionably warranted in the opinion of the administration officials in extending his lines as Dewey reports he

The situation is regarded here as the country and a certain fanatical bravery in one laught that would be standpoint. Legally the Fibpinos are formidable to a volunteer force not still Spanish subjects. Therefore, if hostile operations continue outsile of Like the Cubans, they rely too much the limits of Manila, as laid down in on a sword-like weapon corresponding the protocol, it will amount to a resumption of the war with Spain, at value against long range rifles. Altoleast technically.

Officials noted one little flaw in Dewey today cabled the navy depart. Dewey's despatch, in that he spoke of definitely, and the only cause for apment that hostilities had begun be- the American army and navy as "gentween the American army and naval crally successful," conveying just the least intimation that at some points . the results were not as satisfactory in the approaching rainy season, ne said, had been the aggressors and as at others. It is inferred here that prolonged Indian fighting style. posed points on the American lines, at his back in Manila Bay, command-which might, easily be explained by ing the city, a veritable rock of Gibtine fact that the attack was made at raitar in Dewey's fleet. With the veshight, perhaps in places where the insels he has now and those about to surgents could creep cicee up to the join him, Dewey will have twenty-one ships of various types. Of full grows nearly into the town of Manila, fledged warships he now has nine, as Every confidence, however, is felt that General Otis is master of the Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Constitution. This confidence is based cord, Monadnock, Monterey, Petrel and Course on this morning's capherant and the Buffalo, He also has three his command, as shown by the rec- ade. They are the Culgoa, the Nan-ords of the adjutant general's office, shan and the Zafiro.

Dec. 10; the date of the last report, The vessels on the way to join were 21,649 troops, and of these there. were present for duty 19,316 men. This at Colombo, the Castine at Gibraltar. ARMSTRONG & CO. ST. JOHN N B

Because - We think the Co OPERATIVE FARMER is well worth \$1 00 a year to every person in the Maritime Provinces interested in Farming. Gardening, Floriculture, Live Stock or Poultry.

Because—It is the only paper published that treats of these subjects from a Maritime Province standpoint.

Because—We believe we can be of use to every person in Eastern Canada interested in Agriculture. Our columns every issue contain practical information from practical men on the subjects of most interest to Maritime farmers, giving valuable suggestions and ideas.

Because—We are here to stay, and as a progressive citizen, we want your support in making the Co-operative Farmer a power for good in the land. For free sample copies, address:

BOX D. SUSSEX, N. B.

the Sixth U. S. Artillery: Companies B of the Utah Artillery and the First Wyoming Battery; the Third and Fourth U. S. Infantry; the 4th and neadquarters, and Companies B, D, F, H, I, K, L and M of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; the 18th, 20th and 23rd U. S. Infantry; the First California, thet First Colorado, the First Idaho, the 51st Iowa, the 20th Kansas, the 13th Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, the Second Orsgon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, First Washington, and the First Wyoming regiments of Volunteer Infantry. A portion of this force, the 18th Infantry and a battery of Artillery, are at Iloilo, where Gen. Miller was sent a month or more ago.

Approximately six thousand men are on their way to join Gen. Otis in four separate expeditions, though none are expected to reach Manila for three weeks or a month. They are as follows: The Fourth and four companies of the 17th Infantry, 1,728 men, under Gen. Lawton, which sailed from Gib-rultar last Friday; the 20th Infantry, comprising 37 officers and 1,268 men under Gen. Wheaton, which left San Francisco Jan. 27; the 22nd Infantry, in command of Col. Egbert, which left every prerparation had been made for San Francisco early in the present

that gentleman was left with one supplied to Gen. Otis in the way reinforcements, according to Gen. Otis, if the soldiers are to be of service in this campaign. More of course will follow as rapidly as they can be gotten ready, if Gen. Otis needs them in any future operations he may plan, but as already stated, the particular was told to co-operate fully with Gen. crisis will have passed before they can be transported the great distance from the United States to Manila. These troops, with those now in Cuba, represent the cream of the American army, according to Gen. Corbin. It is true only about 3,000 of Gen. Otis soldiers are regulars, but his volunteers have been under thorough discipline and training for months, some as much as eight months, and many participated in the engagements attending the capture of Manila, and are practically as good as regulars. No one here knows the real strength of the insurgents opposed to Gen. Otis. The reports of their numbers are conflicting and none of them comes from reliable sources. Still the best belief of the authorities at the war department is that they number about city yesterday evening to assassinate ring; up positions and organizing 30,000, but they are not comparable to the American forces in personnel discipline or quality of arms. known that they have some Mausers, some Remingtons and a variety of others firearms, and it is suspected that they have been quite plentifully

> well trained to stand fire. to the machete, a weapon of little gether, the war department officials Otis' ability to hold his position inprehension is the fear that by taking to the interior of the country, prac tically impassible for American troops

supplied with ammunition from out-

side sources. Taken as a whole, this

armament is decidedly inferior to that

of the American troops. Then with

even the colonels of regiments being not more than 21 years of age, and

their lack of knowledge of tactics, they

inexperienced officers, in many

are at a great disadvantage.

strong point is their knowledge

this might mean the development of campaign may follow.

weakness at some of the more exBesides the soldiers, Gen. Otis has posed points on the American lines, at his back in Manila Bay, commandnot only on this morning's cablegram and the Buffalo. He also has three but from repeated assurances to that armed supply ships, which are just effect conveyed by Gen. Otls to Wash- as effective as a warship almost in ington from time to time during the attacking troops outside of fortifica-rest few months. The forces under tions and in maintaining the block-

command is composed of the following organizations:

Company A, U. S. Engineers battle Torktown, probably, at Guam on talion; Companies C, E. G. I. K and L. Fourth U. S. Cavalry; troop of New York and Cavalry; Companies G. H. K. Honolulu. The Solace is about to and L of the Third, and D and G of the Sixth U. S. Artillery: Companies leaves out of account the army transleaves out of account the army trans-A and B of the California, and A and ports under Gen. Ous' command which could be made of great service. The fleet cannot operate against trorops in the interior, but undoubtedly Dewey immediately will draw a tight corion of blockading vessels around the island of Luzon and make a special effort absolutely to cut off the insurgrents from the supplies and

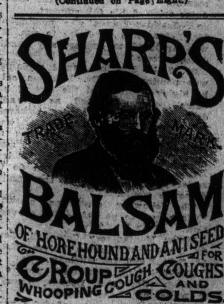
an:murition which they must have to carry on the war.

One of the first steps of the administration upon hearing of the outbreak at Manila was to give attention to the presence in Washington of Agoncillo, the accredited representa-tive here of the Philippine insurgents. They would not say whether or not any steps had been taken looking to his expulsion from the United States or to his arrest, but his status, it can be stated, has already been the subject of careful study. The officials have been both to disturb his have been loth to disturb him, first because they did not care to martyr-ize him unnecessarily and second be-cause they did not care to expose themselves to the crriticism that they were interfering improperly with the supply of information and arguments while the treaty was pendin the senate. It is possible however, that their patience is now exh

arresed to the point of action. It was said at the state department plainly that Agoncillo was either a trultor or States, and as such is a traitor. If the Philippines are still in nominal Stanish possession, then, as a state of war still technically exists, he could be regarded only as a spy. At the very least his presence is highly obnoxious, and there is said to be ample authoritty fon his expulsion by presi-

dential order. It was impossible today to secure any relations with the Filipino Junta which has its headquarters at the Arlirgton. The members absolutely desteadily at their apartments. Agoncillo it was said had left the city for the east last night. Thus far the hotel has had no information that the members of the Junta intend to

vacate their rooms. Diplomats took a lively interest in the news, realizing that the government of the Tinited States will call upon them very early to see to it that no aid of any sort is rendered to the Filipinos and that no filibusterirng expecitions shall leave their soil with muritions of war or supplies for the ir surgents. Special precautions will be asked to be taken at Singapore and Herg Kong, principal points of the eastern trade, to prevent the despatch of vessels carrying secret cargoes in aid of the insurgents. It is believed that the interests of the other nations in a peaceful state of things in the east will cause them to exercise special vigilance in this respect, a matter of much importance in view of the great number and extent of the Philippine islands. Without the receipt of arms or ammunition from the outside the insurgents will be badly handicapped. The United States, by refusing to resognize Agorcillo in any way, is in a strong position diplo-matically, and no doubt is expressed as to all Eurorpean nations maintaining a most correct attitude and refueing in any manner to acknowledge



Over fifty years in use. Price 1