at \$14.50, worth \$20.00

#### et Square. ON & SON.

was carired into the staengine and car detached aughlin and McEwen. McPhair of Summero taken up by a spec-They found it neces-putate the leg above officials on the express ad intelligence that the nan had died about 9 ght. He had just taken ng pin at Ellerslie, and the way his foot caught the track. The four tender and two of the ing passed over his leg knee, crushing flesh, into a jelly and tearing flesh out of the other it was thought had by rheumatic fever, suffered all winter. Con ould not bear amputa formerly a school teach the road last fall. Saded on the countenances railway men last night, rd of his death, for the a particular favorite

OF WESTMORLAND.

Bute correspondent ess reports of the last re the getting together of the old men in the talk over the events rs and give them a ng, led one of our enterkind-hearted farmers, rton, to invite all the place to take tea his jubilee birthday, The eight oldest men red exactly 89 years re, 92; Duncan Dewey, ddall, 89; Henry Carter, 92; Duncan Dewey, ard, 87: Alfred ueman, 84. Of these morland parish he report that this Mr admiral's father may as I have no docuce for or against the

the oldest man on the ght to the gathering by "kid" of 82 years. and seven of those who who counted over 80 ne together to the same

ove eight names given elve others present or united years averwet day prevented a ed being present.

#### D A MAHARAJAH.

Aug. 1.—Mrs. Geo. Law, the ful widow of the late street ill soon become the queen of M Kapurthala, if current gosdited. Her reported engage-ental king is the most interst now in fashionable circles adon. Mrs. Law is immensed the marriage she was a ndon. Mrs. Law is immensefore her marriage she was a
, who was studying music to
her. She was introduced to
e was introduced to her, by
cee, Miss Mack. The street
once fell head over heels in
at the pretty music student
i. Law was for a long time
tly dressed woman in New
e became a widow she lived
ion and in Switzerland, and
year entertaining. The mawhen he visited this counery other man that sees her. when he visited this coun-ery other man that sees her, y entagled in the meshes of a royal highness is only 26, a good bit of the world and the rest of his life in look-rincipality and drawing his Mrs. Law's beauty settled wonder, for according to an is as beautiful as a poet's is like midnight suns, a cleft pomegranate, a form hat of a startled fawn, and ebooy."

OF CHAMPLAIN.

1.—The statue of Cham-d to the top of its pedestal morning. It took hours to fix proper position. It attract-of favorable notice as it for raising. The conception of favorable notice as it for raising. The conception appy and appropriate, while the mechanical work has py. The bronze shield, etc. have also arrived and will on the monument. Chamted as standing in position hand, in salutation of Canemoment of his first landing the country from the full of character and is tied. Nearly lifteen feet in no less than 9,000 pounds, facing the country from the page of her annals seds of her founder. To her shill, the genius of navigate fact that Champlain was he was governor of New hem is a winged figure with aiming his glory and invident to walk in his footon extend their country's country of Canada and

DESCENDANT OF A UX CHIEF.

UTE, Aug. 2.-Sister 1 83 years, died today. eil of the Sisters of Pro-1 at St. Mary's of the and was the see al of the order in She was a direct de-sioux chief.

eim treated forty Brit-eight German naval ca-his yacht Hohenzollern

# ST.JOHNSEMI-WEEKLY SUN

VOL. 21.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY AUGUST 13, 1898.

NO. 38.

# New Fall Goods ...

Imported under the low tariff rate of July by which 25 per cent. of 

Black Figured French Poplins, in the new wave designs. Black French Figured Stuffs, in neat small patterns. French Serges and Henriettas, Fancy Ma' Suitings, Broadcloth Suitings, French Kid Gloves, Veilings and Ribbons, Stylish Plaid Silks for Ladies' Blouses, New Checked Silks, Shot Taffeta Silks, Silk Velvets and Velveteens.

Express charges prepaid on all parcels amounting to \$5.00 and over.

DOWLING BROS., - - - 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN. 1

The above goods cannot be replaced at the present low prices—the duty on future importations will be higher.

# Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuildi ng fences when . you can buy the

"Star" 13 har 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.

quebaugh Cream Scotch." \$1 00 ptile \$10 60 per dozen, \$5,25

Extra Old Irish," \$1,00 per bottle. \$10.50 per dezen, \$5.25 per gallon, or The market is flooded with good, bad

and indifferent brands of Scotch and Irish Whiskies, and I can recommend the above two brands as being of a very high class.

#### M.A. HINN 110 and 112 Prince Wm Street.

L. O. A. NEWS.

The grand secretary, Bro. Neil J. Morrison, accompanied by the county master of K. C. (East), Bro. Thomas Coggin, and County Secretary James A. Moore visited Havelock on the evening of the 27th ultimo, and resuscitated L. O. L. No. 92, dormant for over two years. Three new members were initiated and a number more signified their intention of joining at the next meeting of the ledge, making a membership of over twenty. This lodge starts again under very favorable ctrcumstances, being situated in a very thickly populated district and being composed of the best material in the neighborhood. The grand secretary expects a good report from this lodge at the end of the present year.

The grand secretary also visited Harrion L. O. L. No. 52 on the 2nd inst., and found this lodge booming. One candidate was initiated and three brethren advanced in degrees; four applications were read from others wishing to join this flourishing lodge at their next meeting, besides four applications for the royal arch purple degree. Bro. Morrison intends to visit them at their next meeting and help them in the work. The county officers of Kings (East) have signified their intention of visiting this lodge in the near future. At the previous meeting Bro. George S. Gray, grand lecturer of New Brunswick, was present and assisted in advancing two brethren to the royal arch purple degree. This lodge has recently been incorporated and has purchased a lot of land at midway between the station and village, and are getting out

plans preparatory to building a hall of their own. Bro. Philip Palmer, barmster, P. M., takes a very active interest in the longe and much of its success is due to his efforts.

The lodges in the city of St. John are taking up the memorizing of the ritual, and much interest is manifested in the meetings on this account, and intitations are reported to be taking place nightly.

THE 100TH REGEMENT. THE 100TH REGIMENT.

Globe, London, England, 10th
June, 1898, says: "The arrival of the
old 100th Foot, now known as the
Leinster regiment (Royal Canadians),
in the loyal land of its origin has redoubled the interest felt in it by the
Canadians. It is now in Halifax, a
town which contains but a poor class
of regruits, but in the villages outside forward unless the regiment is made a purely Canadian one. Is it reasonable to expect Canadians, from a pure spirit of patriotism, to enlist in a British regiment which is officially styled 'The Leinster Regiment,' and wears the word 'Leinster' on its shoulder strap.' Another important item is the question of uniform. The uniform at present worn by the rank and file of the regiment is very much inferior to that of the Canadian regular infantry, and this is an important consideration with intending Canadian recruits. From an imperial point of view the question of an Imperial Canadian regiment is well worthy the attention of the authorities."

#### ITALY AND UNITED STATES.

ROME, Aug. 11.—A semi-official denial has been issued of the version of the Colombian affair, which says that Italy informed the United States that sinkesa Colombia, paid a million pesetas by Aug. 13. A Imiral Candiana would bombard Carthagenia. The Italian government's statement is that Italy's action is limited to a formal insistence upon the exclusion of the whole of President Cleveland's award in the Certuiti case. Cerruti case.

### THE POPE'S HEALTH.

HAZARD'S

The Strongest, Cleanest and

best made. We have both black and smokeless. Cart-

ridge Cases filled to order

with Hazard's Powder. Try

Hazard's Blue Ribbon Smoke-

W. H. THORNE & GO., LIMITED.

Market Square, St. John, N. B., AGENTS,

The state of the s

less Powder.

## THE PEACE PROTOCOL

Will Likely be Signed at Washington Today and Hostilities Cease.

Plans for the Temporary Government of Cuba Now Being Considered.

After a Time a Form of Government Similar to That of Canada May be

Madrid, as the first news of the decision of the Spanish government would be made public there and there was no likelihood of anything being known officially in Washington during the day as to Spain's decision respecting officially in Washington during the day as to Spain's decision respecting signatures to the peace profocul. After the close of office hours Secretary Day drove to the White House and had half an hour's conference with the president. He stated that no further word had been received from Ambussador Cambon, but a imitted that he expected a call from that gentleman tomorrow. Certain members of the cabinet expressed the opinion that the president would have some news for that body when it met tomorrow, which was construed into an intimation that the ambassador's call probably would be made in the morning. Officials show no loss of confidence in their original opinion that the Spanish government will authorize M. Cambon to sign the protocol just as it was transmitted from Washington to Madrid last evening. The neval war board, led by Acting Secretary Allen, called on Judge Day about moon. It is believed their purpose was to impress upon the secretary the importance of making the surrender of important strategic points at the entrance of harbors, such as Morro Castle at Havana harbor, a condition for the cessation of hostilities. It is

the at Havana harbor, a condition for the cessation of hostilities. It is questionable, however, whether it is not now too late to amend the pro-tocol in its substance as proposed by the war board.

A rumor was put afloat this afternoon to the effect that Secretary Alger, in anticipation of the beginning
of the formal peace negotiations, had
cablel Gen. Miles in Porto Rico and
Gen. Merritt in the Philippines orders that looked toward a cessation of hostilities. When his attention was directed to this rumor, Secretary Alger pronounced it to be without foundation and absurd, and his words were practically repeated with emphasis by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, through whose hands any such message must pass. The publication of such stories, moreover, was deprecated as tending to encourage the Spanish government to further and passive resistance. As a matter of fact, Gen. Miles seems to be pressing forward with the greatest energy, and a cablegram received from him late in the afternoon reported the forward movement of Gen.

from him late in the afternoon reported the forward movement of Gen. Schwan in charge of one of the divisions of the American arms, and the ensuing skirmish. Ernst's brigade is also advancing rapidly along the road to Albonito and made what Miles described as a very important capture at Coamo Tuesday. Merritt undoubtedly is pursuing his campaign in Luzon. It is stated positively that he is under no restraining order from the war department, but that it is left entirely to his own discretion when and how to attack Manila. As it has teen reported from Cavite that he was simply waiting the arrival there of the Monitor Monadnock, it is presumed this attack will soon follow, if it has not been made already, for, according to the calculation of the mavy department the Monadnock is about due now at Cavite. While not quite clear as to Gen. Merritt's purpose in due now at Cavite. While not quite clear as to Gen. Merritt's purpose in deferring his attack until the vessel arrives, it is the opinion of the military officials that his plan is to plant the two monitors, Monterey and Monadnock, directly within range of the Manlia batteries and, if a demand for surrender is refused, to batter down these defences. Only fully armored vessels can be safely employed in such work.

the tariff drawn up by the govern-ment for Santiago and other Cuban ports. This is in line with the policy of the war department of extending the American system of tariffs as rap-idly as possible over captured terri-

The settlement of the details of the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico is already receiving the earnest attention of the officials. Some provision is to be made for the treatment of the Spanish prisoners and for the disposition of the small arms and the artillery and war stores. There is also some naval property of value remaining in Cuban and Porto Rican ports, and it is a question whether or not this should be demanded by us or be allowed to remain in Spanish possession. The conclusion has been reached by Secretary Alger to refer these sion. The conclusion has been reached by Secretary Alger to refer these matters to a military commission, and Adjutanat General Corbin is now looking up precedents for the guidance of such a commission. Possibly this commission would meet the question as a pledge until the formal signature raised by the naval war board as to the propriety of holding Moro Castle of a peace treaty.

quantities as to warrant the belief that even should the war continue our soldiers would not be again exposed to the danger encountered at the battle of El Caney Grough the betrayel of their presence by the blinding smoke of the Springfields.

smoke of the Springfields.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the president and members of the cabinst. Porto Rico as an act rail admit ition to the territory of the United States, will be placed in charge of a military governor who will exercise

preliminary or temporary stage in the establishment of any system of governmental control, and although hit is altogether probable that in his message to congress on the subject he will exercise his constitutional privilege of making recommendations, upon congress alone will devolve the responsibility and duty of determining the character of the political relations which Porto Rico shall permanently bear to the United States. There are reasons for the belief that the preently bear to the United States. There eare reasons for the belief that the president himself tavors a colonial form of government and that this view is shared by the cabinet. Canada is cited as a model colonial government, which is satisfactory alike to a majority of its people and to the mother country. This system, it is believed, can be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time and after the people have demonstrated sufficiently their ability to govern themselves intelligently in all local matters. Upon the evacuation of Cuba it is believed to be the intention of the president to establish for the whole island a temporary military government cimilar to that now in operation at Santiago.

When order has been fully restored and the people have settled down to their peaceful occupation, it is believed to be the view of the president that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to wate on the

ed to be the view of the president that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote on the question of a form of government for the island. The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen would subscribe to an bath binding himself to support whatever form of government should be agreed upon should have the unquestioned right to vote for whom-

MADRID, Aug. 11, 10.30 p. m.—The day has been diplomatically one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been no fewer than three cabinet councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences.

Though the text of the protocol was not received until the evening was well advanced, the government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris.

tents through Paris.

The matter was practically settled, as already cabled, at the cabinet meeting this afternoon, and the receipt of the actual document therefore only

the actual document therefore only required a meeting of the cabinet for a formal acceptance. Ministers adhere to the statement that the protucol contains no modification of the original terms, but only new suggestions at Wannington tomorrow (Ptiday) and that a suspension or hostilities will be announced. Duke Almodover De Rio, minister of foreign affairs, assures the correspondent of the Associated Press that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed.

The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

WITH THE FLEET OFF GUANTANAMO, via Playa Del Este, Aug. 11, 7 p. m.—The Associated Press bulletin announcing that the peace protocol had been agreed upon was the first definite news received here regarding the progress of the peace negotiations. Nothing had been received from the navy department or from any other source. The despatch caused the most intense satisfaction to go north and the great fleet now lying here is in readiness to be dis-tributed to the various stations.

Westmorland Prohibitionists to Meet and Organize-The Scott Act Enforcement.

MONCTON, Aug. 11.—The prohibi-stionists of Westmorland will meet in Moncton on Wesinesday next for the

ontonists of Westmorland will mest in Moncton on Wesinesday next for the purpose of effecting a county organization for the approaching plebisoite. As each church and temperance society in the county is entitled to send a delegate, there will doubtless be a large attendance.

Rush, orders have apparently been given for the sufferement of the Scott act. Three sines were collected last week and one lew fine imposed. This week third offence papers have been served on Zad Landry, second offence papers on William Lurence, and first offence on Mrs. McHugh, the latter a new name on the list of alleged offenders.

The annual competition of the Westmorland County Rifle Association will be held on the McDougall range, in Moncton parish, tomorrow. A large list of prizes has been secured, especially for the merchants' match.

# FIGHT AT MANILA

Attempt of the Enemy to Break the Land Lines.

United States Loss is Thirteen Dead aud Forty-seven Wounded.

Gen. Greene's Forces Suddenly Attacked on July 31-Were Just Then Connecting the Landing Place With the High Road to Manila, Three Miles Away-The Enemy Made Desperate Attempts to Turn the

CAVITE, Aug. 4, via Hong Kong, ing. 9.—The first loss of American fe in action in the conquest of the Philippines occurred on the night of July 31, when in a sharp fight that lasted four hours eight Americans were killed outright and forthy-seven

were killed outright and forthy-seven wounded. Some of the mortally wounded have since died, making the total number of death thirteen.

On the morning of July 29 the American troops moved forward and occupied an old insurgent trench, from which the Filipinos were withdrawn at the request of Gen. Greene. The First Colorado regiment and four guns of the Utah batteries occupied the trench, which was later sound to

yards and threw up a line of breastworks 250 yards long, extending from the Manila road to the beach. An old Camuchin chapel was in the centre of the line. The guns from each battery were posted in each side of the chapel, which is on a high bank raised about 750 yards from the Spanish works in front of Manila.

The Americans were not disturbed by the Spaniards while building their breastworks. There was, however, me desultory firing, which without result

The First Nebraska regim lieved the First Colorado on July 30 and the work on the trench continued that day and night without interre that day and alght without interrup-tion. There was some firing at the Nebraskans, but no damage was done. On Sunday the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment went into the trench. Two battalions were commanded by Major Cutlertson. Col. Harkins was sick.

d to the United States for appro

iards.

At 10 o'clock at night a heavy fire began all along the Spanish line. Our men replied vigorously. The firing was very good. The volleys of the Utah artillery did excellent work.

The Spanish fire was surprisingly accurate. The elemy had the range pat, and made first-class practice. A perfect hailstorm of bullets burst all about the American line.

Soon the pickets that had been posted on our right and front came back and reported that the Spaniards were strempting to turn our right flank, The trench did not extend beyond the road.

The ground there was fairly open, but there was a small bamboo and acada scrub and some high grass. The Spaniards maintained a terrific fire. The Pennsylvanians got excited and Legan to fire irregularly, and their volleys lost effect.

The Spaniards in advange got far enough on our right to have a cross-fire on the Americans. Our ammunition now began to run low, and a courier was sent to Gen. Greene for reinforcements and ammunition.

Meantime the Utah battery pounded away coolly as veterans. The

Meantime the Utah battery pounded away coolly as veterans. The Pennsylvanians held on as best they could.— Companies K and B moved from the road up to our right, and the reserves. Companies D and E, were brought across the open field and sent beyond the right end of the American trench. These companies suffered most of the loss while crossing the open field near the American line between our trench and the old insurgent trench. The Spanish fire that was too high for the American line swept this field incessantly and made it a perfect death trap. It was the only way in heavy trench and the only way to heavy trench and the only way to heavy trench and the only way the heavy trench and the only way to heavy trench and the only way the heavy trench and the only trench and

the only way up, however, and the Pennsylvanians crossed it gallantly. Meantime help was coming. Lieut. Krayenbuhl, with the first platoon of Battery K of the Third Regular Artillery acting as infantry, had been posted at the junction of the Manila and Pasai roads, with orders to advance if necessary.

Lieut. Kessler, with the second platoon of the same battery, was posted on the Pasai road. Lieut. Krayenbuhl was on the right with the same orders. The latter met the messenger from the front and went forward immediately after sending word to Lieut. Kessler to follow quickly. He arrived just in time. The ammunition of the Pennsylvanians was almost gone. The men were firing at will. Lieut Krayenbuhl drew his revolver and threatentd to shoot the first man who fired without orders. This soon restored confidence.

Capt. O'Hara, who was in command of a battalion of the Third artillery had been keeping track of the American firing, and knew that the amountion must soon be exhausted. With out waiting for orders he sounded the assembly and Battery H responded under Capt. Hobbs. Capt. O'Hara tool an orderly and bugler and started

ahead. He told Capt. Hobbs to come when he heard the bugle.

Capt. O'Hara met the courier on the road, who told him that the Americans were beaten. Capt. O'Hara sounded the bugle and went forward on the double quick.

Capt. Hobbs answered the bugle call, and went in with battery H on the run. Capt. O'Hara kept sounding "forward" while advancing, to let the men in the trenches know that reinforcements were coming.

Going up the Manila road Capt. Hobbs was shot in the leg, but he went on just the same. The road was mighty hot. The Spaniards had the range and kept the air full of bullets. The men ram in double column and finally reached the trench, into which they went cheering.

Private Molirath of battery H, who was acting as sergeant, jumped on the

was acting as sergeant, jumped on parapet to steady the men and was

Capt. Hobbs got on the parapet, too, to get the men steady. A well-directed and effective fire followed. The Spanish fire soon slackened. Meanwhile the courier had reached Gen. Greene and reported that everything was lost. Gen. Greene took the news coolly. He ordered a general call to arms, and the entire camp turned out. The First battalion of the First California regiment was sent forward on the double quick through the fields.

Eight cartloads of ammunition was sent to the Pennsylvanians. The Second battalion of the First California were ordered to act as rewas held in camp under arms.

Word was sent to the Raleigh, which was lying off shore, to be ready to silence the Malate guns if necessary.

was lying off shore, to be ready to a lence the Malate guns if necessary. The Californians went forwar through a hallstorm of bullets an shells. Capt. Richter was shot in the head and probably fatally wounded. With these reinforcements we succeeded in utterly routing the enemy. The Spaniards soon made a determined charge, but were repulsed. They then retreated into the bushe keeping up an incessant fire, as the retired, upon the roads, which were held by the Americans. The insurgents took no part in the engagement.

## LORD WOLSELEY'S PEN.

He is a Strong Advocate of an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

He Tells What He Thinks of It in a Letter ... Written to Hiram S. Man

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, and a staunch American, has received a letter from Lord Wolseley, commander of the British army, who expresses the warmest advocacy of close union between the United States and Great Britain.

and Great Britain.

Mr. Maxim arrived from England hast Saturday. He says that everywhere he found the greatest enthusiasm when the project of a union of the branches of the Anglo-Saxon race was mentioned. The inventor has begun a campaign for the unity of the race on his own account. It was in reply to a communication from him advocating his cherished plan that Lord Wolesley wrote this letter, which follows:

War Office, London, S. W., 19-5, '98

tion would dare fire a shot without our leave.

"I am sending on your letter to be read by others, for I think your proposed campaign would be worth to us far more than a dozen Wel-Hel-Wel's or Soudans, and to the United States far more than Cuba, Manila and the whole kingdom of Ferdinand and Isabella thrown in.

"I will let you know by and by.

"With very kind regards to you and Mrs. Maxim, believe me to be.

"Very truly yours,

"WOLSBLEY."

P"To Hiram S. Maxim, Esq., No. 18

"Recent talk of complication with Russia," said Mr. Maxim yesterday, "has brought the attention of England still more to the discussion of an alliance with the United States. It is the general feeling hat Russia is trying to crowd England out of the trade with China. Englishmen feel that they should have the moral support of the United States, and that in matters of keeping open the port of China for trade the two nations who are so near akin should stand together."

RICHIBUCTO, Aug. 11. John Mo years. He was formerly identified with the fishing industry and also had the contract for carrying the mails to various parts of the country for many years. He leaves two daughters and

two sons.

Wm. E. Forbes, who was one of the Canadian team to Bisley, arrived home last evening.

ANOTHER LEBERAL PAILURE

(Ottawa Citizen.)