-Sailed, bark Bretagne,

Conn., June 7—Sailed, om New York for Sack-

June 7—Sailed, sch Riv-r St John, N B. Roads, June 6, sch Clo-New York for Cayenne. 31, bark Astrid, Green,

31, bark Florida, Even-

8.-Sld, sch D J Melan.

4.-Sld, brig Katarin.

Edward, for Yarmouth, for Port Mulgrave; schaffrand Manan; Abbie K Greville, NS; Pleasant-NS; Frank W, for Dor-May, Fred C Holden, ss, Kate L Perry, Rip-dd Multonomah, for east-Queen, for Windsor, NS.

oy, June 7, sch Anita, side, FEI.
June 7, bark Robert mande do Su 1 (and ans); Luarca, Starratt, for cric, Brown, for Halifax,

day 4, bark Florence B

fune 2, bark Bretagne,

d. June 3, str Ardova,

ad, June 3, str Ardova, istle, NB, for Barrow. In the first Turret Montreal for Sydney; rom Montreal for Sydney; rom Montreal for Sydney; treal; Briscoe, from Sydbarks Erminia (Nor). Liverpool for Sydney; Fleetwood for Sydney, leedy Island, June 4, schilk.

Delaware Breakwatarol, has been ordered to

ondon for Sydney, CB. i, June 7, bark Robert ande do Sul.

Nfid, June 4, str Glen in Chatham, NB, for Bel-y, from Newcastle for burne, Adken, from Bel-

for Montreal (loading) for Montreal (loading) bscharging); sch Helen M

son, from Ship Island for lat 29, lon 80. art, from New York for at 37 N, lon 90 W. Martinsen, from Belfast 5, lat 49, lon 15, m Boston for Montevideo, on 60.20.

Liverpool for St Mar-lat 49.15, Ion 19, mith, from Rosario for at 50 N, on 23 W.

n Rotterdam for Mira-

ne of A. Edwin Lewin, street, Lowell, Mass., at 5th, a daughter, weight

BELL.—At the resi-

VOL. 21.-NO. 24.

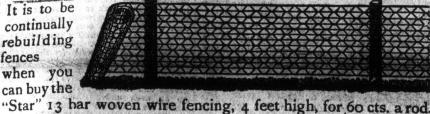
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TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. Johnn.

MRS. J. K. BARNEY. Her Call to the Work-Extracts from Her Report to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, Oct., 1897.

Glancing over an old copy of the Union Signal giving an account of the Woman's Crusade of 1873, we find the following from the pen of Mrs. J. K.

We were making up a news column for --- "Take this and give some points and hit off the whole thing,' as into my hands was passed a west tern newspaper, with a detailed acthought myself a temperance woman though brandy seemed indispensable for pie and cake, an occasional glass of wine socially my privilege, and of course to do without liquor for medi-

cine not to be thought of. My heart beat quickly as I read. The tears flowed freely; I rejoiced in what "those women" were doing, and in the strange exaltation of spirit that came to me I caught a glimpse of the blessed dawn for womanhood; but for myself—I was sure I could never do any such thing, never. Those days revealed to given her opportunity for investigation.

I was sure I could never do any such thing, never. Those days revealed to given her opportunity for investigation.

Frailo, but a sudden roar, a flash and an eight-inch shell whistled over the Raleigh and exploded close alongside. The ball was opened and a five-inch shell from the Raleigh broke the sillence of the American fleet. The course and speed of the squadron were not me an incomplete consecration the withholding of a part, and, too, "the sin of offering to God that which cost me nothing." I read everything concerning "the strange crusade," prayed for the success of the movement, and had no rest of soul until I yielded to the Lord-not to do some special service or to follow any human plan, but to do His will in all things. So the crusade fire touched men, and blessed influence has colored all my

In her address to the World's W. C. T. U. convention (Oct., 1897), Miss Willard said: Since April Mrs. J. K. Barney of Providence, Rhode Island, who has been for thirty years engaged in prison work, and whose department of Prison, Charitable and Reformatory Work is one of the most been making a tour of the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, and will return by way of

Egypt and other Eastern countries.

The disappointment that I have felt in the inability of our dear Lady Henry Somerset and myself to go to Australia, as we had planned, made me doubly anxious to send a fitting representative, and when Mrs. Bar-ney responded to the call, I knew that the spirit of loving kindness, mingled with firm adherence to our principles, would characterize her every word, and of this we have received ample tokens in the unanimous expressions of wirm appreciation that have come from our sisters in the youngest con-

In her official report Mrs. Barney says: My report must necessarily be gleanings instead of sheaves, and will be for from representing the faithful service done in this department. The compensating thought, however, comes, that this round-the-world trip (for I write this in Australia) furishes opportunity for personal investigation, by which existing conditions and needs can be far better unedistoid than by correspondence. Since our last report, letters of inquiry have come from every quarter of the globe, not only from our own workers, but from people in widely differing circles, for there is a general arousement apon the question connectel with the defective, dependent and delinquent classes. Never was a time when so much was written upon these subjects, not only for the religious and secular papers, but for the lead-

ing magazines of the day.

"Reform" is the watchword of this closing century. Less is said about preventive measures than we would desire, but there is greater freedom than ever before in charging the prevalence and increase in pauperism and crime to the liquor traffic, and one can but hope that early in the coming century all civilized countries will repudiate the false political economy, licenting the producer, and then by taxation of the people at large take tharge of the products of their in-

U. S. A.—No one could read the last printed reports without feelings of joy and thankfulness that so much is ing done in the way of rescue, allevia-

Water Street, St. John, N. B. tion and reform. Regular services are held by our women in hundreds of prisons, together with visiting and personal work among the inmates. In no country in the world are there such opportunities along these lines.

There has been a notable increase of

police matrons, but I am not able to tell the exact number now employed. The prison congress and conference of Christians, held this year in the south. will start in motion influences which will be preductive of great good. Great Britain-Workhouses, infirmaries and hospitals have systematic visitation, and, when allowed, services are held in the wards. The police matron movement is gaining ground, and its friends are urging its establishment in all the large centres. A new paper has been started, The

Prisoners' Service Review, the reor-

ganized organ of Her Majesty's prison

Hawaiian Islands—The police station, jail and native asylum are regu-

New Zealand-The long continued efforts to secure appointment of police matrons has now been crowned with uccess in the principal cities. Great tions. The Prison Gate Mission and the Temporary Aid for Discharged Prisoners is carried on by a co-operation of various societies.

Tasmania-In Hobart, the capital, the superintendent has received an autograph letter from the Queen, and an illuminated testimonial from the prisoners in recognition of ten years' work among the women.

New South Wales-The superintendent reports local lock-ups, and women personally visited by White Ribboners in co-operation with other agencies; also taking up efforts to secure police matrons.

Victoria (Aus.)-Will urge police matron reform vigorously this year. Much good is done by the way visitation of the women in various institutions.

South Australia reports a new society organized for the purpose of advocating some radical alterations in the existing laws as to the committal to prisons of offenders, as in the present methods of punishment and train ing of prisoners. From this much is hoped, and the colonial president who is connected with it, will lead her recently enfranchised women to practical interest along these lines. The police matron movement is being con-

Natal-Reports regular work ried among both black and white inmates in prisons and rescue homes with blessed results.

From many other countries letters have come-from Russia, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Italy, France and China.

In connection with Mr. Moody's work, the Colportage Association has opened a fund for the distribution of ood books. Our women have given abtantial aid, and through the various agencies more than 50,000 books have already been sent out. There is a great call for their translation into other languages, and incalculable good could be done by this means. My own leastet, "The man that died for me," has been largely used in many languages; the Liverpool, English Tract ecclety reports sending out tons of this message. The prison letter mis-sion carried on by various agencies sends out at Easter and Christmas thousands of greetings, and our wo-men lend their aid. There is a growing enthusian which develops ingenu-

ity in "telling out" the gospel story.

One of the briefest definitions of priion reform is carried in what may be called a Biblical name, "The Golden Rule Prison.". Make the prison for your neighbor's boy what you would wish it to be for your own son, and you have the work of prison reform for the prison. Practical reform should teach us to cease spending millions furnishing criminals, yet doing nothing to save them from committing the

same crimes again. Personally, I have visited, since my last report, institutions in England, and spoken, when allowed, to the inmates ,and have interviewed officials

the interests of reform.

the provinces, and have been granted

ON CUBAN SOIL

United States Marines Landed and Stars and Stripes Hoisted.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1898.

Thirteen Hours Continuous Fighting Followed, During Which Four Americans Were Killed

A Full and Graphic Description of the Battle of Manila -The Stars and Stripes Floats Over the Naval to tow her off and she came under Station at Cavite—Eight Thousand Americans Have Landed Near Santiago—Germany Will Prevent the Bombardment of Manila.

MANITA BAY, May 4, via Hong | burst into flames and both ships Kong, May 10.—With decks cleared for | were burned to the water's edge. action, guns shotted, crews at all quarters and eagerly peering through the portholes. Commodore Dewey, having previously made a signal to follow, the flagship headed for the entrance of Manila Bay, between the batteries on the island of Pulo Caballo and El Fraila at 10 p. m. on Saturday night last, April 30. Here were the guns that were to blow us out of the water and the much-vaunted torpedo mine field that was impossible to pass over without a skilled pilot." At 10.20 a signal light and a gun on the beach announced that we had probably been seen. The night was bright moonlight and unfavorable for us, but the dark gray green paint and the inky darkness on board ship pre-vented any estimate of our character

The Olympia and Baltimore slipped through unseen by the gunners on Ell Frailo, but a sudden roar, a flash and

Concord and Boston and they were ed up the bay of Manila, thirty miles

The American ships skirted the city at early dawn, but the Spanish fleet was not there. Soon afterwards it was distinguished, drawn up in line of battle, off the strongly fortified arsenal of Cavite, seven miles from Manila. The signal, "Prepare for general action and close up," was then floated from the flagship Olympia and frumison, bugle and drum called to 'general quarters," and the glorious stars and Stripes waved out from very masthead and gaff of the six ships of the squadron as the Olympia neaded for their line of battle.

Our formation was in column vards spart, with a speed of six knots. The fulness of day revealed the Spanish fleet of nine vessels—the Reina Christiana, flagship; the Castilla, Don Antonio d'Ulloa, Island de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and four small gunboats. The Spanish mail steamer Mindano was also in line, having been hastily fitted with guns. Each end of the Spanish line was protected by batteries of six and eight-inch guns on the Peninsula of Cavita. The Castilla was moored head and stern. The other ships had steam up, in order to be able to retreat behind the Mole and batteries of Cavite to repair ac cidents and take breathing spells.

The shore batteries opened on the ent until at 4,500 yards, when olympia swung her port broadside and let drive her four-inch turret guns. The Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord and Boston in succession followed the flagship and opened fire as soon as their guns would bear on the enemy. The engagement was general to the Spanish line, but was fought at long range owing to our ships being kept away from the enemy by shallow water. The modern high-power guns and excellent gunnery of the Americons soon showed its effects, while the Spaniards' that either fell far short or flew wholly over the Americans' heads. The order of the Spanish line being reached, the Americans turned, shifted their batteries and stood down the line until they were at 3,000 to 2,500 yards. It is hardly onceivable with what rapidity and accuracy the American guns were fired. The sides of the Raleigh, which has a battery of ten five-inch rapidfiring guns, were a continuous sheet of flame, and the eight-inch guns of the Olympia, Boston and Baltim hurled an unbroken stream of 250 pounds shell at the doomed ships, of the enemy.

Six times the commodore led the

fleet up and down the Spanish line, after which the americans hauled out to breakfast, but the victory had been

The Castilla was riddled and burning. A shell through the steam-pipe of the Reina Christina showed she were burned to the water's edge. The other Spanish craft had bee handled so severely that they retired behind the Mole of the navy yard. The Mindano was beached.

One terpedo boat, early in the fight, tried to slip out and attack the American reserve squadron, composed of the McCulloch and the transports Nanshan and Zaniro, which had been han and Zaniro, which had been left out of range of action. She had hardly made clear her purpose before the small rapid fire guns of all our hips were turned on her and she was fairly blown out of the water onto

the beach.
At 7.30 Commodore Dewey made signal to retire in order to give the crew's a rest and breakfast. They had been by their guns all night and had been fighting then for three hours. The

After breakfast and the council of war it was decided to attack and destroy the shore batteries at Cavite. On signal the Baltimore led the way. She ran up to within 2,000 yards, received their concentrated fire and literally smothered them with shells. The other shot was fired from their places and within thirty minutes not another shot was armed with the shot was armed with the shot was fired from the married 90, while the American fleet was armed with the four of our men possible to account for the marvelous disparity in the damages inflicted. Of guns that throw a shell of one pound and over the Spanish guerrillas and regulars since three o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for thirties mours until six o'clock this merning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead. The Don Antonio D'Ulloa still float-

ed the flag of Spain and fired a few promptly replied to, after which the shots. Her decks were swept of every fleet was out of range. Speed was living soul and she sank riddled with

The Raleigh, Concord and Petrei were then ordered inside to "destroy shipping," but the draft of the Raleigh, twenty feet, was too great to allow her to get over the shoel water, and after getting aground twice the attempt had to be abandoned. The Concord ran over and found the Mindano, while the Petrel went up to

the navy yard.

The enemy, however, had anticipated them, and all the gunboats were on fire or had been scuttled.

The arsenal was in ruins from

At 1.30 the Spanish flag was hauled down and the Petrel signalled "the enemy had surendered." A mighty cheer went up from all the

The victory was most extraordinary not a man did the Americans lose and there were only six men slightly wounded, all on the Baltimore, while rom the last accounts the Spaniards st between nine hundred and eleven hundred killed and wounded.

The Spanish commodore was wounded and the captain, a lieutenant, the chaplain and a midshipman were kil-led by a shell striking the bridge of eighty men killed and sixty wounded The Castilla lost one hundred and ter en killed and wounded. The shore batteries suffered badly. Had the Am ericans been able to engage the Spansh ships and batteries at short range over, but the American loss of life would in all probability have been con

That night the Americans anchored off Manila, leaving the Beston and Concord to watch Cavite arsenal.

Negotiations were opened with the uthorities ashore and it was earnestly desired on the Americans part that the bombardment of Manila would be unnecessary.

On the Luneta, in front of Manila, is These guns opened on the fleet as it passed in the early morning, and by so doing exposed the city to a merciless bombardment, which but for the humanity of the American commodore might have put to death thousands of the inhabitants and laid the city in ruins. Even after the first part of the battle was over that battery kept firing, but after the final destruction of the naval station and the silencing of the Spanish ships off the city, a white flag was hoisted over this bat-tery and not a gun was thereafter

During Monday, May 2, the Raleigh and Baltimore were sent down to de-

munition and put all the Spaniards on parole not to bear arms against the United States during the war or to attempt to fire a shot at American ships entering or leaving the bay.

As this despatch is closed on Wednesday, affairs are at a standstill. Old

glory floats over the naval station at Cavite and the garrison and employes have avacuated the place. The hosnitals are full of wounded.

The insulting and bombastic procla

mation of the governor of Manila has evidently borne fruit, for when the Petrel first searched the navy yard, the doctor and a deputation of Sisters of Mercy from the hospital came down to beg our men not to kill the woundto beg our men not to kill the wounded or fire on the hospitals. They seemed surplised and delighted when they were assured that such practices were not in our system of warfare.

The wrecks of nine vessels are dotted around in view of the ship in

which this despatch is written.

The Spanish transport Manila was found in three feet of mud up near the navy yard, but the Petrel was able her own steam and anchored near the squadron. She is a beautiful little steamer of about 2,000 tons. On board were supplies for the navy and 500 tons of coal. The Raieigh is now filling her bunkers from the coal. It addition to the Manila, about a dozen small tugs and steam launches have been seized and are now being used by the American fleet.

The terms of the surrender of Ma-nila have not yet been fixed. The commodore wants to avoid a bom-bardment, in the interests of humanty, and to keep from inflicting terible loss on unoffending neutrals. Besides this, the rebels are massed near the city and should it be bombarded, it would be the signal for their de-

scent to pillage and burn. The following is an accurate by the damage and injuries sustained by The following is an accurate list of the Americans during the battle Manila Bay: Olympia, five shot holes in her upi er works.

Baltimore, three shot holes in her upper works and six men wounded by a 4.7-inch shell striking and exrloding a three-pound shell; injuries

Raleigh, one-pounder shell through her whaleboat; Low repaired. Boston, no damage or injuries. Petrel and Concord, no damages or

On Board the Associated Press De spatch Boat Wanda, off Santiago de Cuba, June 11, 4 p. m., via Kingston, shell. The work of the big ships was June 12, noon.—For three days the over. operations has been Caimanera and Guantanamo Bay. The American flag is flying on the shore and in the harbor, first planted on Cuban soil by United States marines from the transport Panther, under Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntingdon, covered by the guns of the cruiser Marblehead, commanded by Commander McCalla, whose name is a synonym for activity and fighting. The battleship Oregon has already coaled in the smooth water of the harbor and has sailed away. The bat-tleship Texas is coaling today, to be followed by other ships.

The squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are still off Santiago, maintaining a strict watch day and night to prevent the possibility of the escape of Admiral Cervera. Four men who have landed to take observations of the harbor, it is learned definitely, all agreeing on the point, that the Spanish cruisers and two torpedo-hoat destroyers are there, but these vessels are regarded by naval experts, after all, as "men

in buckram " As a high naval officer remarked today, "Spain throughout her whole his tory has never sought a naval fight She has always dodged and is dodging now. Cervera never intended to fight. He intended to dodge and he has succeeded. Spain will never send another fleet to these waters during the present war."

Severe storms prevail in the chan-nel between Santlage de Cuba and Ja-maica. The press despatch boats have encountered these storms for the past ten days, making the voyages very difficult. The heat adds discomfort, but a dally service is maintained.

On Board the Associated Press Despatch Boat Dauntless, off Guantanamo Bay, Sunday, noon, by the Associated Press Wanda, via Kingston, Janiatea, June 12, 1.30 p. m.—In controlling the outer harbor of Guanta-name, where Lieut. Col. Huntington's name, where Lieut. Col. Huntington's battalion of marines landed on Friday. Rear Admiral Sampson secures possession of the Cuban terminus of the French cable to Hayti. The apparatus in the office of the harbor mouth was wrecked by a shell but the cable steamer Adria has instruments and operators aboard and direct communication with Washington will soon be established. The distance overland to Santiago, around the hay is about Santiago, around the bay, is about sixty miles, and the roads have been rendered impassable by the Cubans under Pedro Perez. The first division of the Cuban army claims to have 4,-000 men, but these figures are probably overestimated. The Cubans believe that there are about thirty-five hundand Baltimore were sent down to demand the surrender or to destroy the forts and headquarters on Corrogidor Islands, a flag of truce was sent in and the surrender of the Spaniards was demanded, whereupon the governor and the colonel commanding the forces came on board and arranged the terms with Captain Coughlan of the Raleigh. The Americans have since dismantled that there are about thirty-five hundred red soldiers in the vicinity of Caimanera, which lies at the entrance to the inner harbor. Guantanamo city is inland about affect miles. The two harbors are connected by a narrow channel, with a dumb bell effect. It is the outer harbor which Admiral Sampson now holds, with the Marble-head, the Yosemite and the Vixen and

An' expedition of three steam launches, officered by Lieut. Norman, Ensign Eustis, son of James B. Enstis, former United States ambassador to France, and Cadet G. VanOrden, under the general command of Lieut. Anderson of the cruiser Marblehead, last night dragged for mines, but found none, Lieut, Anderson, who disinguished himself at Cienfuegos, pulled a dingy within fifty yards of the fort without being discovered. He found the fort to consist of masonry with three guns mounted seaward.

Judging from the panic in which the Spaniards fled from the village at Pishermen's Point, they will scatter the first approach.

They left at Fishermen's Point their antiquated Howitzers, several cases of ammunition, shells and cannister some Mauser rifles and a regiment flag of the Infantoria Del Princio No. 3.

Every precaution has been taken to guard the men from disease. All the houses in the locality have been razed large casks of Spanish wine have been smashed, two wells have been board-ed up and all the drinking water used is supplied from the fleet. The marines are well equipped for the campaign. The camp will probably be named Camp McCalla. after the commander of the Marblehead, who is indefatigable and has not removed his

clothing since the bombardment.

This morning the British steamer
Newfoundland of Montreal with a general cargo from Halifax, steamed into the harbor. Her comamnder greatly surpised at the presence of the Americans, but he retained enough composure to dip his flag three times and then started to put about. A shot across his bows from the Marblehead stopped him and the vessel was head stopped him and the vessel was boarded, her papers showing that she was bound for Jamaica. The captain explained that he had put in to see if he could get a return cargo of sugar. He was informed that he could not and was then allowed to proceed.

On Board the Associated Press Boat Dauntless, off Guintanamo, Sunday morning, June 12, via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti. June 12, 3 p. m.—Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Partition on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in beating off a bush attack by raged in beating off a bush attack Four of our men were killed and one was wounded. The advance picket under Lieuts. Neville and Shaw are

unaccounted for.

Among the killed is Asst. Surgeon
John Blafr Gibbs, son of Major Gibbs,
of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he had been practieing in New York, and he entered the service when the war began. He was a very popular officer. The others killed are Sergt. Chas. H. Smith of Smallwood; Private Wm. Dunphy of McColgan of Stoneham, Mass. Cor-

The Spanish loss is unknown, but is was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comades carried off the killed and wound

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, a thousand yards inland from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty and was driven in, finally rally-

duty and was driven in, finally rallying on the camp and repelling the enemy at five o'clock.

The bodies of Privates McColgan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities caused by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and as the east paled, the marines,

od as the east paled, the marines, and as the east paled, the marines, lying on their guns, were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had had no rest for 48 hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain. But no attack came. Three new 12 pound field guns, which could not be used during the night for fear of hitting our own men, shelled several squads of Spaniards after daylight. They dove into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows as the shells broke over them. As the corresponoroke over them. As the correspondent of the Associated Press talked with Major Cockrell, who was in charge of the outpost, word came of the finding of the body of Sergt. Smith. He was reported as having been kill-ed at 5 o'clock on the previous day, but it appears that he had been seen but it appears that he had been seen alive at, 10 c'clock in the evening. When and how he was killed no one knows at this writing. Neither had the men been mustered nor had the outposts of Lieut. Neville and Shaw been relieved. Lieut. Col. Huntington and Major. Corkerell give high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they steed to their posts with courage they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude. The marines, though exhausted, were eager for more fight-ing, promising to inflict heavy punish-ment. They compliment the daring of the Spaniards with characteristic

leaving reinforcements were landing from the Marblehead. A stormy time

Estimates vary as to the attacking