

ESTABLISHED 1891.

THE GUARDIAN, CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1898.—8 PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## POSSIBLE ESCAPE

### Of the Spanish Cruiser Cristobal Colon.

#### FULL DETAILS OF THE FIGHT

**Plucky Battle Put up by The Spaniards—Cervera Preferred the Open Sea—Watson to Be Sent to Spain—Shafter to Be Reinforced—Spanish Sharp-Shooters Doing Deadly Work—Hospitals Full of Wounded.**

HONG KONG, July 5.—(Special)—The British Consul has sent Admiral Dewey word that the Spanish fleet has passed through the Suez Canal.

Dewey expected to attack Manila on July the 4th with the fleet and troops. The Spaniards made a sortie from the city to try and repair the aqueduct, but were repulsed by the insurgents.

MADRID, July 5.—(Special)—The people here are rejoicing over Cervera's having escaped from Santiago.

Blanco reported no news as to the sea fight, but reported Cervera has reached a port in southern Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(Special)—Every step is being taken to expedite Admiral Watson's departure for the coast to Spain.

Troops will be sent to Cuba at once to assist in the future operations of General Shafter.

At his headquarters there are many prisoners and many wounded soldiers. The hospitals are full.

The killed and wounded number fully 1,800. The Spanish sharpshooters with smokeless powder did great havoc.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 5.—(Special)—Since his capture Cervera said he preferred to have his ships destroyed at sea like a sailor than in harbor and to go out was the only course open to him.

So far nothing is known of the Cristobal Colon and she may have escaped! All the others were destroyed. The yacht Gloucester which is very fast, sank both the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers.

The Spanish ships all took fire and the Americans sent boats to their assistance. Cervera was taken aboard the Gloucester and thanked Commander Wainwright, formerly of the Maine, who congratulated him on the brave fight his fleet had made.

All were glad to get aboard the American fleet, fearing an attack from the Cubans on shore.

Quite a number of Spaniards were drowned, while many others lost their lives by the vessels blowing up.

The destroyed fleet consisted of the armored cruisers, Almirante Oquendo, Infante Maria Terese and Viscaya, and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton.

It was a running fight from the moment the Spanish ships emerged from the harbor entrance.

The destroyed vessels ran westward along the shore, at a distance of about a mile therefrom, and each commander in succession, as his vessel was crippled ran her ashore.

The Cristobal Colon was the fastest of the Spanish ships, and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels.

She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns.

Admiral Cervera, who was wounded in the arm, escaped in a boat from his flagship to the shore, and there surrendered to Lieutenant Morton.

The Spanish fleet ran out of port about 9.30. The Furor and Pluton were destroyed about four miles from Morro Castle.

The Viscaya, Oquendo and Maria Teresa ran about twenty miles when they were forced ashore.

One account says the Cristobal Colon was also forced ashore 60 miles west of Santiago.

At no time did the Spanish ships show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last.

They showed no signals to surrender, even when the ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire.

None of the ships in pursuit of the Cristobal Colon were her equals in speed, and unless she was disabled in some way she has probably got out of their reach.

#### WAR BALLOON

**Sent Up Near Santiago and Reported to Have Made by Spaniards.**

Washington, D. C.—General Groely has received the following despatch from Lieutenant Colonel Allen, in charge of the telegraph service of General Shafter's army, at Siboney:—

"A balloon was sent up near Santiago last night from the ship of Admiral Sampson, where I was observing it. ALLEN."

General Miles also received another despatch, sent quite early this morning from Shafter's headquarters, saying that the big military balloon was now high in the air and was giving opportunity for observation over a great extent of country. This, in itself, was of incalculable value to our troops. Brave reconnaissances had been made, but these were of little value, compared to what could be seen from a balloon a mile or more in the air, commanding a radius of observation of from twenty to forty miles, with powerful telescopes.

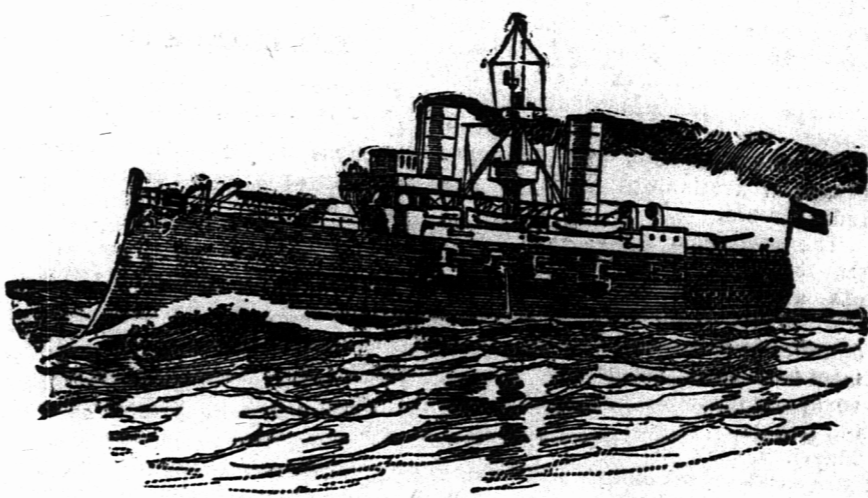
This was the first actual use of a balloon by the American army in the present war, and the commanding general set much store on the information balloons would give as to exact location of all the Spanish forces, their points of concentration, the defenses, the location of Cervera's war ships in harbor and possibly the progress of Spanish reinforcements.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The balloon that is now in active use and sailing over the beleaguered city of Santiago and in plain view of 25,000 Spaniards and 17,000 Americans, was shipped from Tampa with Shafter's forces, together with the submarine cables and field telegraph equipments now being used by the Signal Corps of the regular army in Cuba.

W. J. Lloyd, assistant district superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, says that it is probably one of the finest and most improved equipments used in warfare. This balloon was shipped from Paris early in May. The balloon is charged with oxygen gas from tubular reservoirs, which have been in use by the army for experimental purposes at Fort Riley. The balloon is first charged and then allowed to ascend by means of wires cables from a large reel. The cable is used as a telegraph and telephone conductor, and the occupants of the balloon transmit to the ground their observations.

There is little danger of the balloon being pierced by a rifle shot, on account of its constant swaying condition and the extreme difficulty of hitting anything at an elevation of, say, 2,500 feet, which is the usual limit of a cable reel. The French claim to have a gun which will pierce a balloon, but it is supposed there is none in use either in the American or Spanish army.

It is Mr. Lloyd's belief that the balloon is in charge of Major Joseph E. Maxfield, who was formerly signal officer of the Department of the Missouri, with which General Brooke, of Chicago. This particular balloon has a lifting capacity of three or four hundred pounds, which would enable it to carry two signal men of ordinary weight, as well as the necessary telegraph or photographic apparatus.



ARMORED CRUISER CRISTOBAL COLON.

The Cristobal Colon is an armored cruiser of the Carlos V type. Her battery consists of two 11 inch rifles and five 5 inch rapid fire guns. The former throw projectiles of 500 pounds weight and the guns are capable of discharging twelve 70 pound shots every minute. She ought to prove a dangerous customer in a fight.

#### Lost His Supplies.

MONTREAL July 2.—A woodman's axe and a heavy travelling rug strapped into a round bundle, are to be seen today in the office of a well-known railway official in this city, and they are all that is left of a Klondike expedition—all that were intended to be the intermediate means to fortune in that far north country. It is true that the owner of the rug and the axe came back, but all he has had for all his trouble and expense was a thrilling experience, which he is now busily engaged telling between his laughter and tears—tears of gratitude because he was lucky enough to get back to civilization alive, to see his friends once more, and laughter for the reason that there were so many ridiculous things connected with his ill starred trip that he cannot help smiling through his tears when telling about them.

The man's name is Dandurand, and he was one of the party which was made up from this city and the surrounding country to go to the Yukon at the time rush was on, and the people far and wide had the gold fever very bad. They had all the money and provisions they needed to carry them through, but misfortune awaited them, and now Mr. Dandurand is glad he was able to get back alive, instead of being stranded away out in that desolate country without any prospect of ever seeing home and friends again, as is the case with his less fortunate companions. They are all up the Stikkeen route yet, minus supplies, minus money, minus hope, and energy, and nearly everything else. What will become of them the returned man does not pretend to say, but they are like hundreds of others who are stranded away up into the northern winds.

Mr. Dandurand knows that he has a good story for the newspapers, but he is said to be purposely avoiding the representatives of the Montreal papers, so that they may not get hold of him, and get his story from him. He is credited with a desire to do the best he can when he does it, and for that purpose is telling his experience in exchange to a couple of lawyers, with the object in view of having it complete and properly presented. One of his objects is said to be the exposure of the dangers and horrors of the Stikkeen route over which he attempted to reach the land of gold and failed.

One of the experiences which happened to the unfortunate argonauts was when they were on the bank of a river and

came to a spot where they could not get along either by the stream or the bank. It was accordingly necessary to carry all their goods inland some distance and get them around the obstruction in that manner. After great difficulty and incessant toil they succeeded at last in getting a small portion of their stock past the obstruction and decided to defer the movement of the remainder until the following day.

Then arose the question would their goods be safe on the shore of the river without being removed to a higher point where the water would not be likely to reach them in case it should rise during the night, as Dandurand pointed out it was very likely to do. His friend scouted the idea, as preposterous with the result that the goods were left on the shore for the night.

Next morning when they went to remove the rest of their stock not a sign of it was to be seen, nothing but the bare gravel where the water had been rushing during the night. The water had risen and carried every pound away never to be seen again. There they were, practically all their worldly belongings swept away, thousands of miles away from home and friends that is one of the many experience Mr. Dandurand tells about and one that, when he is relating, the tears come in his eyes, but at the same time he cannot help smiling over the ludicrousness of the situation in which he and his companions were placed by the accident.

#### THE FOURTH IN LONDON.

**Americans and Britishers Banquet Together.**

LONDON, July 5.—(Special)—Five hundred Americans attended the July 4th banquet.

The affair was a jubilation over the defeat of the Spanish squadron.

Many prominent Englishmen attended and all gave expression to a strong sentiment in favor of Anglo Saxon alliance.

#### JUNE MAGAZINE.

Croquet Sets, 90

Base Bats.

Base Batts.

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Wheel barrows, Carts.

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#### DAMAGED BY FIRE

**Mount St. Bernard Ladies College at Antigonish.**

ANTIGONISH, N. S., July 5.—(Special)—Mount St. Bernard Catholic Ladies Institution here was badly damaged by fire this morning.

#### STEAMER ASHORE.

**Was Bound From St. Pierre to North Sydney.**

HALIFAX, July 5.—(Special)—The Steamer Pro Patria, St. Pierre for North Sydney, is ashore near Low Point light.

#### BRITISH WARSHIPS.

**To Take Away English Residents of Santiago.**

KINGSTON, July 5.—(Special)—The British warships Pallas and Alert have gone to Santiago to take away the English residents who are desirous of leaving that place.

#### REVOLUTION OVER.

**Rebel Chiefs in Montevideo Surrendered.**

MONTEVIDEO, July 5.—(Special)—The revolt is over and the rebel chiefs have surrendered. The city is much damaged. The killed and wounded number four hundred.

#### CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 5.—(Special)—The following are the closing rates: July wheat, 74 1/2; corn 31 1/2; oats, 21 1/2; pork, 9.37. Sept. wheat, 68 1/2; corn, 32 1/2; oats, 19 1/2; pork, 9.62. Dec. wheat, 68 1/2; corn, 33 1/2; oats, 20 1/2; pork, 9.67. May wheat, —; corn, 33; oats, 22 1/2. Acheson, 33 1/2; New York Central, 116; Burlington, 105 1/2; Cotton, 6.10.

**SOUVENIR CHINAWARE**

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