

# THE DAILY EXAMINER

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## STARS AND STRIPES ARE WAVING.

### Over the City of Santiago at Last.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

The Spanish Soldiers to be Shipped back to Spain.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed yesterday when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. ]

Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land and the capture of Porto Rico unless peace intervenes.

The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks and was remarkable in many respects and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death by wounds or sickness, of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides.

Looking back over the records of these two weeks it is seen that a great iron-clad squadron have been destroyed that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors has been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that large numbers of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago.

On the other hand about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2,000 more have been sent to the hospital from wounds, fever and other ailments.

The American fleet has remarkable exemption from disaster in many engagements it had with the forts at entrance of harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

TWO CENTS POSTAGE.

LONDON, July 13.—The Duke of Norfolk, postmaster-General, announces that, as an outcome of the imperial conference on postage rates, it has been decided to adopt the proposal of the Canadian representatives for a letter postal rate of a penny per half ounce for the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony and Natal. The date for initiating the new rate has not yet been fixed.

**Undertaking Notice.—Night calls by telephone or personally, promptly attended to at the residence of either Mr. M. Wright or Mr. G. D. Wright and in business hours at office or factory.—Mark Wright & Co. Funeral Directors.**

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## NOW FOR THE TOWN OF PORTO RICO.

### Americans Will Attack it Next.

GENERAL MILES TO COMMAND THE EXPEDITION.

Garrison of New Troops to be Sent to Santiago.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—"Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger after receiving news of Santiago's total surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana."

The Secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely.

Sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed.

Regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by General Miles in person.

Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance.

PEACE.

Negotiations Said to be Going On.

LONDON, July 14.—The Star claims to be in a position to state authoritatively that an exchange of views occurred on Monday and Tuesday between the diplomats who are endeavoring to arrive at a peace understanding between the United States and Spain. It also understands that the Spanish government is ready to agree to evacuate Cuba if her soldiers are allowed to depart in a manner acceptable to any army which has not been defeated, and if the United States is ready to assume the Cuban debt. The greatest difficulty is with the question of a war indemnity, but the solution of this may perhaps be found in a proposal from a syndicate of American and English bankers to repay the United States its war expenses in twenty annuities, taking in return the tobacco monopoly and the railroad concessions in Cuba and the Philippines.

It is rumored that if Spain will surrender Santiago de Cuba without further bloodshed, President McKinley, in order to facilitate peace, may abandon the attack on Porto Rico.

If the pending peace negotiations succeed, the Queen Regent will appoint a Moret Cabinet to sign the articles of peace.

The Star adds that at the last moment it learns that Spain has expressed its readiness to allow Germany the Vizcaya islands, Sarmayete, Mindora and Paragu, provided Germany will guarantee to Spain possession of Mindanao and the Carolines, in which case Spain will abandon Luzon to the United States.

**TOURISTS.—Prince Edward Island Illustrated is a beautifully illustrated book on P. E. Island. For sale at the bookstores or at this office—50c**

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## THE SPANIARDS HAVE GIVEN UP

### Most of the Province of Santiago

COMPRISING SEVERAL CITIES BESIDES SANTIAGO.

About Ten Thousand Spanish Soldiers are Prisoners.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is believed that the moral effect of the surrender at Santiago will be to discourage the defenders of San Juan de Porto Rico.

There is, however, always a prospect that peace may issue before hostilities have progressed against the easternmost Spanish West Indian Island.

The Spanish soldiers at Santiago to be sent to Spain by the United States will number about ten thousand.

The territory surrendered by General Toral includes about one-third of the Province of Santiago.

It comprises something like 5,000 square miles with a population exceeding 125,000.

It includes the important cities of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Sagua de Panama and Baraco.

It is exceedingly rich in minerals, sugar and coffee.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Mutiny on Shipboard—Situation at Manila.

HONG KONG, July 13.—Letters received here from Cavite, under date of July 9th, say that while the Spanish steamer Filipinas was sailing in the river near Subic, the crew mutinied and killed the officers. They handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and despatched it to Subic for the purpose of making an attack on Grande Island.

Continuing, the letters confirm the story told by the Associated Press correspondent at Manila in regard to the action of the German warship Irene and the steps taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference with the insurgents, adding that the Spanish prisoners, in spite of their protests, were handed over to the insurgents with the captured arms and ammunition.

The Germans, it appears, fraternize with the Spaniards, and German officers are often seen in the Spanish trenches.

Dysentery is reported to have broken out among the American troops.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Hon. Mr. Morine to be the Representative at Quebec.

St. John's, Nfld., July 13.—The negotiations between the colonial delegates now in London, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, are progressing favorably. It is understood that Receiver-General Morine will represent Newfoundland before the special commission shortly to meet in Quebec for the settlement of questions in dispute between Canada and the United States. The question of reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States will be reopened then, concurrently with or independent of Canada.

**Wyeth's Liquid Extract Malt**

This is a true extract of malt containing practically no alcohol.

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In the hot weather when the system is so easily affected it is of great service.

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**A. W. REDDIN, Phm B**  
CENTRAL DRUGSTORE  
Sunnyside.

## GOOD FIGHTING

### By Both Americans and Spanish.

COLORED TROOPERS FIGHT LIKE DEMONS

In an interview, Private J. D. Hoekster, of Troop C, First United States Cavalry (New York) now at at Savannah, says: "We fought on foot and went at it with carbines. We were pretty well trained in their use and managed to do good work. Our men fired more accurately than the Spaniards. Their Mauser rifles shoot faster than our Krag-Jorgenson pieces, but they load and fire too rapidly. We worked slower and more effectively. Our bullets told. The Spanish trenches were filled with dead. Often the enemy left their trenches exposed on the flank and we wheeled Gatling guns to the end and mowed them down with a raking fire. They couldn't stand that."

"They had us at a disadvantage the first day. Their volley firing was very effective. They would rise as one man, all shoot together, and then fall down and crawl off. But we got used to this. We counted their steps as we lay on the ground and when they would raise we could fire before they could shoot. We soon headed them off. We could drop and dodge as well as they, for we had practised all this."

"This talk about the Spanish not having provisions in the field is bosh. Their trenches, which we captured, were filled with enough food to last a month."

THE SPANISH FIGHT WELL.

in trenches and in trees. Get them in a block-house and they are stubborn. We rarely got nearer to them than 1,000 feet; now and then we closed up and surrounded their block-houses. They didn't get away when we did this."

We didn't mind the wire fences much. The barbed wire was strung from green posts. Our Cuban scouts would run out under protection of our fire and with machetes cut down the posts. They were small and thin. This would dispose of the wire fences, and we walked right over them. We advanced all the time. Our army never gave up a position it once occupied. We held everything we captured. Once an order came for the Seventh Infantry to retreat from a hot place, but the order was never obeyed. We never went back from any part of our lines. As scouts and guards and spies the Cubans are all right. In battle we sent them out of the way because it was hard to tell them from the Spaniards. Many of them had Spanish uniforms which they had captured and some of them were almost naked."

The first thing a Spanish prisoner did was to beg not to be surrendered to the Cubans. The Spaniards had a way of sitting in trees and shooting at us on the ground. They used smokeless powder, and we could not tell where the shots which killed our men were coming from. The foliage was very dense, and it was hard to shoot the men. We got so, after a few days; that we could tumble them out very handily."

"The Colored troopers in the United States cavalry fought like demons at Siboney and at El Caney. I was right alongside of the rough riders. They make splendid soldiers. Our troop Captains behaved splendidly. There was none of our men to show the white feather. Old Gen. Wheeler is a hero; the men are devoted to him and will follow him anywhere."

SPAIN'S PROBLEM.

How to Bring About Peace Without a Revolution.

MADRID, July 13.—Among the most difficult problems facing the present Government, which individually and collectively desires peace, is a despatch from Captain-General Blanco, who affirms that the spirit of the people of Cuba renders the proposition of the cessation of hostilities impossible. The Government, if it can be so called when all the members have their resignations in abeyance, is in a quandary as to the peace proposition. "The public has declared it would mean a Carlist rising. The prolongation of the war means the bombardment of Cadiz." Such are the words of a responsible statesman.

One of the leading Carlists said today, in speaking of the Carlist question, which is a serious one of moment: "A Carlist insurrection would be of the greatest benefit to the regency as it would concentrate all the Liberal element around the throne."

The Government has taken ample measures against the Carlists, should it decide upon peace. There is now good reason to suppose no internal dissensions will be strong enough to alter the course chosen. The Government has telegraphed to Montero Rios, president of the Senate, to come at once to Madrid. The significance of this lies in the fact that Rios is a staunch partisan of peace.

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**John Newson**

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Black Valises at 60c, 75c, and up. A leather valise from \$1.25 up.  
Trunks all sizes selling at \$1.65, 1.75, 2.00 up.  
Give us a call.

**W. D. M'KAY**