

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 1, 1895.

BRITISH MARINES IN NICARAGUA.

The government of Nicaragua has been deceiving itself and deceiving the too confiding ministry of the United States. The South American republics have not much idea of national responsibility. They repudiate their debts and do not stand by their treaties. The five states are continuously engaged in civil wars and in wars with each other. The want of a sense of obligation toward comrade states may be excusable in Nicaragua, but the country will not be allowed to treat the representative of the British crown in the same way it has been wont to use a representative of neighboring states. The British consul in a part of Nicaragua was by all the laws that govern nations entitled to freedom from molestation. Yet while the two countries were at peace the government of Nicaragua took upon itself to seize the British vice-consul, and convey him to another part of the country, subjecting him to serious loss and much trouble, and leaving British subjects without a representative to speak or act for them. This was an outrage which no country could overlook. In other times it would have led to the destruction of a Nicaraguan city or two by the British fleet. But a strong nation could afford to be lenient, and all that Great Britain demanded was proper acknowledgments and the payment of indemnities to the injured persons. The government of Nicaragua has put off the demand with all sorts of pretences. For a long time it pleaded that England's message had not reached the responsible minister. Great Britain replied that the message had been delivered to the proper authority and that the question of its further transmission was not a British concern. Delay after delay was asked and granted. Nicaragua pleaded that the government had no money. Then the United States was induced to ask a fortnight's delay on the ground that this time would be required to procure the funds. This request was granted. Now the government of Nicaragua states that it does not consider the British demand a proper one. There was apparently no intention of paying. The government was keeping up a patience and counting on a United States protest against the landing of British troops. The British marines are on shore, however, and there they will remain until the government comes to terms. The Monroe doctrine may not favor the establishment of a British post on the Pacific coast of Central America, but there a British post will be until reparation is made for the indignities inflicted upon British subjects. The Monroe doctrine will not be entirely effective in such cases until the United States is able to guarantee the good behavior of the little republics.

EUROPE AGAINST JAPAN.

Japan's day of trial has come. It is no longer a helpless Chinese rabble with whom she has to deal. A fighting European nation supported by two other of the great powers has stepped into the path and forbids the acquisition by Japan of territory on the mainland of Asia. To Russia alone Japan might for a time at least refuse to submit, for the victorious nation has acquired great faith in her powers. But the same shrewd insight which has enabled Japan to adapt to her own use the military and political methods of Great Britain, France and Germany, will also have shown the rulers that they cannot resist the combined influence of Russia, France and Germany. The final appeal of these powers to force would mean humiliation and disaster to the proud kingdom which now considers herself the mistress of the coast. There can be little room for doubt that if the protest of the powers is made peremptory Japan will be content with its moral victory, plus Formosa, the independence of Korea, the indemnity and the open ports. And surely this is a great result for the outlay in men and means required of Japan to overcome China. It may be gathered from articles in the North American and other reviews by Japanese writers that the people believe themselves to be a first class power, fully equal in military strength to some of the great powers of Europe. Until the Japanese have measured themselves against a real military nation they are in danger of over estimating their strength. Those nobles who have travelled and have made a study of civilized countries can realize how little like an army a Chinese force is. Possibly there may be a jingo element in Japan with more to say in the government than those more conservative and better informed men. But the history of Japan rather supports the belief that the ruling authority will let well alone and yield to European protest. It does not appear that either Germany or France has any direct interest in checking Japanese occupation of the Chinese mainland. The protest is all in the interest of Russia. Both England and France have an

Asiatic eastern seaboard. But French interests are far to the south, and England does not consider her northern port or her commercial interests in China to be in any way imperilled. We have therefore this situation, that while France and Germany are supporting Russian intervention the nation which first suggested action by the powers to bring about peace in Asia now refuses to take part in the protest. Possibly Russia now regrets that she refused to consider Lord Rosebery's suggestion of a friendly use of European influence for the restoration of peace. At that time Japan would have been satisfied with much less than is now demanded.

A FAIR RETURN.

Mr. Mills of Annapolis has again introduced his bill disfranchising for dominion elections officials of provinces in which federal officers are disfranchised for provincial elections. When the proposition was first made the Sun expressed the opinion, that while it was fair retaliation, it was not a dignified suggestion. We are now rather of the opinion that Mr. Mills is right, and that his plan should be accepted. When the measure disfranchising federal officials was introduced into Nova Scotia it was supported on the ground that the province and the dominion were neutral-opponents of each other. The law is based on the assumption that the government of Nova Scotia is hostile to the dominion of Canada. If this is so it is not right that a servant of the government of Nova Scotia should be a federal elector. But if the province only disfranchised federal employees because it is believed that they cannot cast a free vote by reason of their connection with the public service, the same argument supports the proposition made by Mr. Mills. The power of the provincial government to remove provincial officers is greater than that of the federal government over dominion employees. The bill which Mr. Mills is promoting cannot be opposed by any friend of the Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island government, and it seems to us to be deserving of support. Those miserable little ministers who introduced the disfranchisement scheme may be able to get an unbiased view of the matter when they see the plan worked both ways.

NOT MUCH OF A BILL.

Mr. Charlton is to the front again with a bill restoring to the provincial legislatures the power to frame franchise laws for the dominion. Mr. Charlton may as well cease from this labor. So long as the liberal conservatives have a majority they will not hand over to the provinces the control of the federal franchise. When the other party comes in, if ever it learns enough to entitle it to have power in Canada, it will adhere to the principle of a federal franchise. While Mr. Charlton is in opposition he will of course be willing to hand over this matter of dominion concern to provincial control, because his own friends are in power in Ontario, and in Mr. Charlton's point of view Ontario is all Canada. But we do not observe that Sir Oliver Mowat is disposed to hand over to an inferior body the control of provincial franchise. He does not give each municipality the power to say what shall be the qualification of a provincial voter in that particular district. Sir Oliver reasons very properly that a provincial legislature is the right authority to fix the qualification of a provincial elector. If he were premier of Canada he would take the ground that a federal parliament was the authority to deal with federal franchise.

If it were otherwise, and the provinces had an inherent right to deal with federal franchise, subject to their good behaviour, that right would have been lost by the miserably unjust and partisan course of Mr. Charlton's friends in provincial legislatures. These wretched little politicians have disfranchised the best citizens by hundreds where they could make party gain by doing so. They have the power to doctor the provincial lists in this way, and Mr. Charlton would like them to have the same chance with the federal lists. But Mr. Charlton will not find enough little men in the house of commons to help him out with his scheme. In New Brunswick Attorney General Blair, who is a prominent ally of Mr. Charlton and of Mr. Laurier, was a few months ago asked to support a franchise principle, supposed to be near to the liberal heart. Mr. Blair said that the principle, though well suited to the federal franchise, did not apply to provincial franchises. He has pointed out in respect to this measure, and we believe in respect to one or two other franchise resolutions, that the provincial legislature and the federal parliament possessed such different functions that an electoral system which would be suited to the one does not apply to the other. If Mr. Blair were at Ottawa he would therefore oppose Mr. Charlton's demand that the provincial and federal lists should be the same.

The crown worn by Queen Victoria weighs forty ounces.

THE BRITISH IN CHARGE.

United States Got Two Additional Weeks for Nicaragua.

But at the Last Moment the Authorities Refused to Accept.

Nicaragua's Reply to the Ultimatum From Great Britain Has Dashed the Admirals.

Washington, April 25.—Nicaragua's last hope of assistance from the United States in her controversy with Great Britain, to prevent the seizure of Corinto, vanished this afternoon. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, who had been waiting with intense anxiety to see Secretary Gresham, was finally successful, when the secretary came into the department from the White House, where he had been in consultation with President Cleveland, presumably on the same subject. The interview was very short. In five minutes the minister emerged from the secretary's office, looking very dejected. He refused to say a word as to what had taken place, but it can be stated that the secretary gave him to understand very clearly that the United States would not interfere in the case as it stands.

So there are now three courses open to Nicaragua. The first is to accept the indemnity, to permit the occupation of Corinto, or to fight, and the next twelve hours must find that choice declared, for the British troops are to land at daybreak tomorrow at Corinto. As already stated in the Associated Press despatches, the position taken by the president in this matter is that the dispute is one entirely between Great Britain and Nicaragua, in which the United States has no call to interfere.

Thus there have been committed no injuries to American interests in Nicaragua, or there should be shown a disposition by Great Britain to acquire Nicaraguan territory. On each of those points a favorable assurance had been had from Great Britain, and all it is said, that can now be done is to watch the course of events.

This decision was a blow to the hopes of the entire subject of the relations to the countries of Central and South America was considered and discussed very carefully by the president and his constitutional advisors, and there has been a close scrutiny of the precedents that might suffer from guidance.

Washington, April 23.—The state department has been officially notified of the landing of British troops at Corinto.

San Jose, Costa Rica, April 23.—It is learned authoritatively that the Central American republics, Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica, have strongly urged Nicaragua to pay the \$75,000 indemnity to Great Britain.

President Yglesias even went so far as to offer to contribute one fifth of the amount, but popular sentiment in Nicaragua was so set against England that the administration decided not to yield, and the only response received by President Yglesias as to his offer was a copy of Nicaragua's answer to Admiral Stephenson's ultimatum.

London, April 23.—The United States government attempted to amicably adjust the pending dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua. Ambassador Bayard, acting under instructions from Washington, represented to the British foreign office that Nicaragua gave two weeks' additional time for the expiration of the three days fixed in the ultimatum, would meet Great Britain's demand for the payment of \$15,000 indemnity for the expulsion of Consul Hatch.

Lord Kimberley acceded to this offer, but the British government was not satisfied with the offer. It was thought that the incident would be closed without further complications. But as Nicaragua refused at the last moment to acquiesce in this arrangement, the original plan of occupation of Corinto was carried out. It is now believed here that Nicaragua secured the mediation of the United States for the sole purpose of delay.

Corinto, Nicaragua, April 27.—The flag of Great Britain now floats over the public buildings of Corinto and the streets are alive with British blue jackets. The marines met with no resistance whatever on landing. Proclamations announcing the occupation were posted at the corners of the streets to take effect Sunday.

The town is deserted, three-fourths of the population having withdrawn to the interior. The remaining local officials are leaving as fast as possible.

Nicaragua's reply to the ultimatum from Great Britain was handed to Rear Admiral Stephenson yesterday evening. It read in part as follows:

"The government of Nicaragua regrets its inability to comply with your wishes. There cannot be a doubt that justice bids it refuse to comply with the ultimatum, and it considers the proposed method of carrying it into effect contrary to sound principles.

"In view of this the government solemnly protests against the military occupation of the port of Corinto, against all acts of jurisdiction which would impair the sovereignty of the American people, as we have already convinced their government, that we covet the canal no more than we covet Nicaragua."

P. E. ISLAND.

Reclaiming the Marshes at Mount Stewart—More New Buildings—Call to a Clergyman.

Mount Stewart, April 24.—We have every appearance of a rather backward spring, but farmers are much better off this year than last, as they have an abundance of fodder and should any one of them be obliged to buy they can obtain it at one-third of what it brought this time last year.

Our village has changed its appearance considerably during the last month or two. The new school building has been taken the place of those burned down last fall. Though many of our men suffered heavily, they have shown this spring that they are possessed of an amount of push which will before long make the face of Mount Stewart bright as ever. Several of the new houses are well stocked and the drummer is here hustling things as usual. In a former letter I gave an account of the new stores and new firms. Since that time Messrs. Daniel Birt and James Corbin have begun a large cargo ship, which they are hurrying to completion with their accustomed energy. They also propose building a fine dwelling this summer. These gentlemen were considered by all to be the heaviest losers by the late fire. Their reputation for honest and good workmanship is widely known. Fred Chapman brought down fifteen

geese and twenty-one ducks last week. Most of the latter belonged to the much sought after species known as "Blue Beak."

The Presbyterians of this place, who have been without a pastor for over two years, have sent a call to the Rev. Malcolm McKenzie of Morden, Manitoba.

We are having our bridge across the Hillsborough changed. Above the bridge on both sides of the river is a large area of marsh land, six or seven hundred acres in all, which is of comparatively small value on account of the tides overflowing it. The owners have petitioned the government and obtained leave to construct a bridge in such a way as to stop the tide at will. This has been done in other parts of the island, and the marshes have been quadrupled in value, growing hay of the finest quality. If the work is a success it will be quite a good thing for this part of the province. The contract has been let for \$3,600, of which the government guarantees \$1,000. This amount is entirely paid in advance, and the fact that the government will be relieved in future from expending money on the new bridge, and also the fact that the old bridge, which it replaces, would have to be built anew in a year or two, costing a very large sum of money, makes the owners of the marshes making up the remainder of the cost of the work by taxing themselves in proportion to the number of acres owned by each.

Cape Traverse, April 27.—There will be seven lobster factories in operation here this summer. The packers are daily mustering their forces for active work, getting their trawls and traps put in order. As yet no fish have been caught, but several herring nets are ready to be placed in the water, and in a few days it is expected large quantities for bait will be taken.

James Mayhew, who has the contract to bore several artesian wells, has already completed some of them, which furnishes a bountiful flow of water, more than giving satisfaction to the owners.

Capt. Irvine of Bale Verte, N. B., arrived here yesterday, and will take charge of the Alameda for the summer.

Pownal, P. E. I., April 26.—A gloom was cast over Pownal village a few days ago by the sudden death of Herman Wood, son of Henry Wood. He was a promising young man of 22 years, and had enjoyed good health until three or four days before he died.

Mrs. Margaret More, widow of the late James More, an old and respected citizen of Pownal, passed away on Saturday, the 20th inst., at her home, Foxwood farm. She was a native of Scotland, where she claimed aristocratic connections. Though she had not enjoyed good health for some time she reached the good round age of 83. Allan More at the time of his mother's death was at Pictou, N. S., spending his honeymoon with his bride, who came with him to Pownal to attend his mother's funeral. The bride was a Miss Houghton, of Pictou. One week from the time she and Mr. More met, their engagement was announced, and two weeks later the nuptial knot was tied. Mr. More says it was love at first sight. They will leave for London in a few weeks for their future home at Chicago. Their many friends join in wishing them a long and happy life.

William Brown is making quite extensive repairs on his house, and it is stated that it is to be known in future as the Florida hotel.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, April 23.—Flour and meal, flour, fine, \$2.45 to 2.55; extra seconds, \$2.70 to 3.20; winter wheat patents, \$3.50 to 3.90; clear and straight, \$3.30 to 3.85; spring patents, \$4 to 4.75; Minnesota clear and straight, \$3.10 to 3.80.

Grain—Corn, steamer yellow, on track, 57 to 57 1/2 c; ship, 57 1/2 c; No 3 yellow, 57 c.

Oats—Clipped spot, 31 1/2 to 40 c for No 1; 29 to 31 1/2 c for No 2; white No 2 at 33 1/2 c; No 3 white, 31 1/2 to 33 1/2 c; No 2 mixed, 25 1/2 c; to arrive, clipped oats, 31 1/2 to 33 1/2 c; No 2 white, 33 1/2 to 35 c; mixed, 35 1/2 c.

Mill feed—Bran, spring, \$16 1/2; winter, \$17 1/2 to 18; middlings, spring, \$15 1/2; winter, \$16; winter mixed feed, \$15 1/2; ground wheat, \$20; red dog food, \$19 1/2 to 20; cotton seed meal, \$20 1/2.

Hay and straw—Hay, choice, \$14 to 15; fair, \$13 to 14; common, \$11 upward; straw, \$13 50 to 14; oat straw, \$7 50 to 8.

Apples—Massachusetts and New Hampshire fancy baldwins, \$4; most sales of No 1 at \$3 to 3.50.

No 1 Maine baldwins, \$2.75 to 3; No 1 Russsets, \$3 to \$3.50; fair to good, \$1.50 to 2.50; dried apples, evaporated, 1-2 c; sundried, 5 to 6 c per pound; oranges, Mediterranean, \$1.75 to 4.25 per box; California, \$2 to 4.50.

Vegetables—Charleston asparagus at \$3.50 to 4.50 per dozen; Norfolk kale, 50c to \$1 per bbl; spinach, 50c to \$1.50; cabbage, \$2.25 to 2.50 per bbl; turnips, 30c to \$1.50 per bbl; onions, \$1.50 to 2.25 per bbl; Hubbard squash, \$15 to 20 per ton; rhubarb, \$1 per box of 50 pounds.

Potatoes—Houlton Rose and Hebron, 68 to 73c; Maine Central stock, 50 to 65c; White Stars and Burbanks, 65 to 68c; Alaska Reds, 60 to 65c; sweet potatoes, \$2.25 to 2.50 per bbl.

Maple sugar and syrup—Choice small cakes, 9 to 10c; large, 6 to 8c per pound; new syrup, 68 to 70c per gallon of 11 pounds and 50 to 60c for small cakes.

Strawberries—25 to 40c per quart.

To Readers of The Weekly Sun.

Dr. John Manchester, who has charge of the veterinary column of The Sun, has gone to Toronto. The management therefore request correspondents to kindly hold their enquiries for about two weeks, when Dr. Manchester will resume charge of this column.

QUICK WORK.

On February 27th the office and entire plant of the Folding Sawing Machine Company of Chicago was destroyed in the great fire on the West Side, which involved a total loss to manufacturing interests of \$750,000. Notwithstanding the fact that it was necessary for above mentioned company to have malleable castings made, which usually takes about four weeks, this company, with commendable enterprise, shaped matters so they were able to fill orders in just 21 days from the date of the fire. This was certainly quick work, and the gentlemen connected with this company deserve a great deal of credit for their energy and push. Their new address is Folding Sawing Machine Company, 64 and 66 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

KNOWS WHERE OF HE SPEAKS.

Golden Words That Heads of Families Should Heed.

President A. O. Skinner of the St. John, N. B. A. Speaks to the Point.

To praise the bridge that bears you safely is only fair and right.

That is the view expressed by Mr. A. O. Skinner, president of the St. John Opera House Co., and also president of the St. John Amateur Athletic Association. Mr. Skinner is one of the largest importers of and dealers in carpets in the lower provinces. He is a brother of C. N. Skinner, ex-M.P., recorder of the city of St. John.

To use a current phrase, Mr. Skinner says, "goose." He says about Dr. Manning's German remedy, one of the list of famous remedies manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Co., St. John, N. B.:

"As a general household medicine, I know of nothing to equal Dr. Manning's German remedy. It seems to me there is almost nothing it is not good for. My family sometimes laugh at me for being so enthusiastic over it, but we would not think of being without it in the house. I find it good for cramps or sore throat, or cold or hoarseness, or with a little indigestion and distress at times after a hearty meal. The German remedy always relieves me. My daughter was so hoarse from cold only the other day that she could scarcely speak above a whisper. I gave her a dose of the remedy and it cured her within five minutes. I have a boy who is subject to rheumatism. He is always relieved by rubbing with German remedy. Every summer when we go to the country we take several bottles. Then we feel safe. If one of the children is troubled with colic, this remedy gives relief at once. If anyone gets hurt, we have this liniment at hand. It will give relief from the pain of plantain, bee sting, fly bite, or anything of that kind. Up at the Cedars, on the St. John river, last summer the Indian colony near here suffered from a severe epidemic of cholera. I sent them a supply of German remedy with directions for its use, and it cured them all in a couple of days. And so I might go on. As I said at first, I believe Dr. Manning's German remedy has no equal as a general family medicine, and if it were more generally used there would be much smaller bills to be paid on account of illness or injuries to members of families.

"I may add," said Mr. Skinner in conclusion, "that we are never without Dr. Manning's German remedy of tincture of cod liver oil and wild cherry for the cure of coughs. It is an excellent remedy. The children like it and it is good for them."

TRILBY HAS BEEN SEEN.

From The Daily Sun of the 28th inst.

Well, Trilby has been here and gone, and it is a pity that she has not been seen from the Opera house on Saturday's performance, so much has been said and written about this great work of peopulation run high, and to say the least it was fully realized, as it was one of the best performances ever given in St. John, and a credit to the management for securing such an excellent company and play.

Mr. Ranous, the dramatist, has closely followed the book in his play, giving all the clear, salient points and eliminating all the vague portions of the book, thereby giving an intensely interesting and dramatic play that claims the auditor's attention until the final curtain.

The first three acts are laid in the Latin quarters of Paris, showing the famous studio and introducing the several already well known characters. The fourth act ends with the killing of Svengali, and the last act is devoted to the reunion of all, and the passing away of one of the sweetest characters ever given to the stage. Miss Lorrains was Trilby, and all present, before the end of the performance, had fallen in love with Trilby as deeply as ever as Billie, Sandy and Tuffy. This lady is blessed with an exceptionally fine voice, and her rendition of "An Echo de la lune," and that dear old ballad, "Alice Ben Bolt," were cheered to the echo, and then Svengali. The part was not acted, for Mr. Ranous was Svengali, and no better characterization has ever been seen here. It was a marvel of make-up and artistic work. Like Trilby, the audience was so hypnotized by Svengali, who earned for himself an enviable reputation as a great artist.

Thoway's "Spanish Serenade No. 2," the Roseomade of Schubert and "Narcissus," played on the piano by Mr. Ranous, who proved himself an able musician, in addition to his other parts.

Mr. Roberts was the big good-natured Tuffy. Mr. Phillips the "Little Belle," and Mr. Southern the "Savage" were all very well acted to perfection. One of the best played small parts was the "Rev. Mr. Bagot," a splendid little comedy bit, "Mr. Bagot," and "Gecko," in fact, all were good and it was as smooth and even a performance as ever given in the town, and showed great care in preparation.

Trilby has gone, but there is the satisfaction that a drama has been presented in St. John in the future.

The company perform in Fredericton this evening.

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CITY

The Chief of the Week

Together With from Cor

When order WEEKLY SUN the NAME of which the pa that of the o it sent.

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