

FIRST PART.

Wood for Cape Torment...
April 24—Bound south...
April 25—Bound south...

POKED.
Lawrence, from Bunce...
April 25, lat 39.25, lon...

U. S. MARINERS.
April 27—The electric...
April 27—Notice is...

IRTHS.
Wagauk, N. B., April...
Thomas J. Fraser, a...

IMAGES.
DNG—On April 18th, by...
Walter F. Chapman...

DN—At Island Falls...
Thatcher Duplessis...

THS.
N. B., on April 18th...
Emma Florence, Louisa...

THS.
Taylor, at New York...
Hubert, reports: Had...

STOP AT HOME

if you are busy and cannot feel like leaving, possibly you need a suit of clothes. Send us breast and waist measurement, also measure of inside seam pant leg, and any of the following amounts enclosed, \$3.75, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$9.50, \$10.00. Mention dark or light goods. We'll send you a suit that you can return again if you are not perfectly pleased.

FRASER, FRASER & CO., CHEAPSID.
40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" bar 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. Macnum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

BOSTON LETTER.

Sympathy of Canada and Great Britain Heartily Appreciated.

Travel to the Provinces is Already Settling in Heavier Than Usual at This Season.

A Pictou Girl Accidentally Killed—New Brunswick Not Represented at Keith's Theatre—Lumber Market Stagnant and Fish Trade Dull.

(Boston Our Own Correspondent.)
BOSTON, April 26.—The general public in an excited state of mind as the result of the opening of hostilities between the United States and Spain. The national colors are visible in all parts of the city, and here and there the single stars and stripes of the United States are floating in the wind. Newspaper Row is the liveliest place in the city just now. All the papers display the U. S. flag and Cuban colors in front of the offices, and the crowds in front of the bulletin boards have continued to increase each day to such an extent that the police department has been obliged to station officers to prevent a complete blockade. A number of the timid are fearful lest the city should conclude to start a fleet north to bombard New York, Boston and the other cities, but this hardly seems likely at the present stage of hostilities. What may happen later cannot be forecasted. There is a semi-panic in shipping circles and many vessel owners expected notification hourly that their ships have been captured. The war is also affecting the markets, flour, meal, sugar, etc., having risen both here and across the water. The industrial situation does not improve, and on the contrary many factories are either closing or running only four or five days a week. It is stated in shipping circles that a number of men from New Brunswick and other parts of Canada, have come across the line this week in order to enlist in the militia. The steamer Halifax yesterday brought four steamship firemen anxious to join Uncle Sam's navy.

The public men in this country and the newspapers generally appreciate the expressions of sympathy from Great Britain and Canada with the United States in the present trouble, and it seems to be the unanimous opinion that the two nations will be more friendly hereafter. The attacks in the Spanish press on Great Britain are regarded as significant. Travel to the provinces is heavier than usual at this season. This is probably due in part to the reluctance of Americans to travel to Europe by way of American lines, and also due to the desire of a number of former provincialists, mostly women, to get out of the way of any possible danger. It is gradually dawning on the American public that the Spanish people are determined to fight, and fight like demons both in Cuba and on the sea. While the Americans expect to win, there are strong chances that Spain will make it warm for them before the issue is decided.

The proposed conference on the commercial relations of Canada and this country is in the back ground just now, owing to the war. It is said Hon. Charles S. Hamilton of this city, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, and an ardent advocate of reciprocity, will be one of the American representatives.

Miss Rose Coghlan, the well known actress, will leave the legitimate stage and will appear in vaudeville here May 2. She is at present with her brother Charles in "The White Heather."

Berthe Leslie, a 19-year-old Pictou girl, was killed on Wednesday by falling down stairs at Providence. She was to have been married in a short time. Miss Ada Hosman (or Hosmer) of New Brunswick, who has brutally as-

saulted by a drunken boy at Amherst last Monday, is in a critical condition. There is a chance that she will recover. Nova Scotia and Quebec are receiving a generous amount of advertising at Keith's new theatre just now. Twice a day many scenes of interest in those provinces are displayed by the biograph, which might be described as a machine of much greater improvement and more powerful than the stereopticon. Scenes in Halifax, Lunenburg, Grand Pre, Quebec City, Windsor, including Sam Slick's residence, are among the number. The teamships Yarmouth and the Plant liner Olivette in motion are also displayed on the canvas. New Brunswick is unrepresented.

The following from the provinces were in the news this week: John Brakine, A. E. Trites, D. C. Clark, William C. Whitaker, G. Wetmore, Merritt, St. John; C. McK. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Daly, Miss Daly, Halifax; Major G. W. Johnson, Yarmouth; C. D. Campbell, Weymouth. Henrietta E. VanWart, 24 years old, formerly of St. John, died in Chelsea April 20.

Mrs. James Hennessy, formerly of Halifax, died in South Boston April 26, aged 27 years. The following were among the exports to the lower provinces this week: 410 spx flour, 450 barrels do, 50 lbs cornmeal, to Mahone Bay, per schooner C. A. Chisholm; 30 tons fertilizer, to Kingsport, N. S., per schooner Swanhill; 455 barrels flour, 241 barrels beef, to Halifax, per steamer Halifax; 3,000 bushels oats, 140 barrels cornmeal, to Parrsboro, per schooner Beattie G.

The lumber market is stagnant, and the spruce trade is very limited as yet. Spruce frames are quoted at \$18 to \$18.50 for ten inches and under and \$14 to \$14.50 for 12 inch. Hemlock and pine are dull. Laths continue quiet, and cedar shingles are in rather poor demand at \$2.25 to \$2.75 for extra, and \$2.25 to \$2.55 for clear. Trade in the fish market is dull, but prices are inclined to be firm in view of the outbreak of hostilities. The Gloucester fleet is hampered by fear of Spanish cruisers and a small supply of mackerel is predicted. New mackerel are selling at 25c for large and 15c for medium. Codfish are scarce and quotations are firm at \$4.50 to \$5 for large dry bank, \$4 to \$4.25 for medium, \$3.25 to \$3.75 for large pickled bank, and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for large shore. Nova Scotia split herring are selling at \$6 to \$6.25, Newfoundland at \$5.50 to \$6.25 and \$4.75 to \$5 for medium. Live lobsters sell at 10c and boiled do., 12c.

DORCHESTER.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. Joseph Hickman—To be Tried by Jury.

DORCHESTER, April 25.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Joseph Hickman took place from the residence of her son, J. H. Hickman, at three o'clock today. The service was conducted by Rev. J. Roy Campbell, rector of Trinity church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fickett, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M. C. Teed, H. W. Masters, A. W. Chapman, S. Edgar Wilson and W. H. Chapman acted as pall bearers.

Justices Hanington and Landry returned from Fredericton by fast express today.

Before Judge Wells at one o'clock today the Budd brothers, recently committed for trial by the stipendiary magistrates of Moncton, on the charge of theft, elected to be tried before a jury at the next circuit court, which opens here on Tuesday, May 1st, and were remanded.

NEWS FROM PORTO RICO.

(Portland Press, Saturday.)
Yesterday morning the British schooner Evolution, Capt. Fitzpatrick, arrived from Arroyo, Porto Rico. The Evolution left April 5, arriving at the Vineyards sixteen days later and at Portland in nineteen days, thus making the quickest passage of any of the recent mailboat arrivals. Master Fitzgerald says the native creoles there are all ready for a revolution at almost any time and would be glad to see America or any other country step in and free them from the Spanish yoke. The natives are oppressed by taxes and are itching to escape the persecutions of the Spanish government. When a Spanish warship comes into the harbor, the native inhabitants are taxed to pay her expenses while in port.

WAR FOR FULLY DECLARED.

The United States Legislators Took Action Monday.

Canadian Schooner Iolanthe Was the Only Vessel the Cruiser New York Came Across Yesterday.

No Vessels Permitted to Enter or Depart from Hampton Roads Before Sunrise or After Sunset.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 22.—According to a private despatch received here the first naval battle of the war took place opposite the Boynton, about twenty-five miles south of Palm Beach at 10 o'clock this morning. Nova Scotia, a reliable man, and several others who were fishing in Lake Worth, which is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, heard heavy firing and ran to the beach. They reported to the railroad agent and postmaster at Lantana that a United States monitor was chasing and firing upon a Spanish man-of-war or gunboat conveying a coal transport ship. The Spanish replied shot for shot. All the ships were travelling with a bone in their teeth. The men say they watched the battle for an hour, or until only the smoke of the funnels was visible in the southern horizon, in which direction they were travelling. A special despatch to the Times-Union and Citizen from Lantana says: "An eye witness has just arrived from Boynton and reports a supposed transport vessel southward bound, guarded by a man-of-war, pursued by a monitor keeping up a heavy running fire. This despatch is dated at 10 a. m.

LONDON, April 22.—It is rumored here that the United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, founded Tuesday night in collision with the bark Albatross. FALMOUTH, April 22.—Captain Forson of the Swedish bark Albatross, from Mobile for Dundee, 15ward in here yesterday damaged from collision at midnight of the 19th, about 60 miles southwest of Scilly Islands, with an unknown vessel, says that he believes the vessel colliding with him was a steamer and that she had foundered. The bark was carrying an electric light nothing more was seen of her.

KEY WEST, April 22.—The fleet sailed at 5.45 o'clock this morning.

KEY WEST, April 22.—The United States cruiser Nashville has captured the Spanish ship Buenaventura, 1155 tons, from Pascagoula for Rotterdam, having on board a cargo of lumber. The Nashville towed her prize into this harbor at 11 o'clock this morning and put a prize crew on board. Both ships are lying well out in the stream. (The Buenaventura was at this port last summer and loaded a cargo of lumber.)

KEY WEST, April 22.—Commander Lyons of the Dolphin has delivered to the U. S. District Attorney Stripling the papers of the Buenaventura, captured by the Nashville. He will libel the ship in the usual way. The unfortunate merchantman is still lying in the harbor. Her captain was allowed to remain on board, but the crew of twenty-eight were taken over to the Dolphin and made to assist in the work of coaling. The gunboat Nashville steamed out of the harbor this afternoon, having achieved the first victory of the war, although a bloodless one. She had gone about twelve miles when the Dolphin signalled her to return. She steamed back and received orders, the nature of which was not divulged, and put to sea again finally to join the fleet, and incidentally to pick up any other vagrant ship of the enemy that happens to come within range of her guns.

The cruiser Marblehead, the monitor Puritan, the Algonquin and the Mangrove sailed this afternoon to join the fleet. The only ships of the squadron now remaining here are the Dolphin, the Terror and the Helena, all of which are likely to move within a few hours. MADRID, April 22, 11.45 p. m.—This evening a crowd of thousands strong, carrying flags and shouting "Viva Espana," "We want war," and "Down with the Yankees," burned the Stars and Stripes in front of the residence of Senor Sagasta, the premier, who was accused of evasion. The procession then went to the residence of M. Patenotre, the French ambassador, and insisted that he should make his appearance, but the French ambassador was not at home. Conference between the Queen Regent and the political leaders have been in progress the whole evening.

MADRID, April 24, 1 p. m.—The following decree was granted today: Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise, which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the justice and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict.

The royal decree then says: Spain maintains her right to have recourse to privateering, and announces that for the present only auxiliary cruisers will be fitted out; in treaties with the United States are annulled, thirty days are given to United States ships to leave Spanish ports, and the rules Spain will observe during the war are outlined in five clauses, covering neutral flags and goods, contraband of war, what will be considered a blockade, the right of war and what constitutes contraband of war, ending with saying foreign privateers will be regarded as pirates.

Continuing, the decree says: We have observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law, and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. There is an opinion that the fact that we have not adhered to the declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principles Spain unquestionably refused to admit are the absolute reserve on the part of the government to maintain a liberty of action and unimpeded right to have recourse to the means which it considers expedient, first, by organizing immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of merchant vessels, of marine, and with equal distinction in the work of our navy. The state of war existing between Spain and the United States annuls the treaty of peace and amity of Oct. 12, 1763, and the protocol of January 13, 1765, and all other agreements, treaties or conventions of force between the two countries. These presents, thirty days are granted to all ships of the United States, anchored in our harbors, to take their departure free from hindrance. Clause 2.—Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the declaration of Paris, the government, respecting the exercise of the law of nations, proposes to observe, and the United States will be obliged to observe, the following regulations of the maritime law: One—Neutral flags cover the enemy's merchandise, contraband of war, and the sale of such merchandise, except contraband of war, is not permissible under the enemy's flag. Two—Neutral flags are not to be used by the enemy's vessels. Three—A blockade to be obligatory must be effective, viz: it must be maintained by a sufficient force to prevent access to the enemy's littoral. Four—The Spanish government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with the vessels of the mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers, which will cooperate with the navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control. Five—Orders to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters adjacent to the coast, in accordance with international law and the regulations which will be published. Six—Letters of marque will be included in contraband of war, meaning weapons, ammunition, equipments, engines and in general all the appliances of war. Seven—To be regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law, are captains and crews of vessels, which, not being American, shall commit acts of war against Spain, or if provided with a false nationality issued by the United States.

BOSTON, April 24.—The following order was issued late this afternoon: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Adjutant General's Office, No. 41. Captain John W. West, commanding naval brigade, M. V. M., will assemble his command on the S. S. Minnesota, Boston, on Monday, April 25, for eight days' duty. The first regiment heavy artillery, M. V. M., will assemble on the S. S. Minnesota, Boston, on Monday, April 25, for eight days' duty. The M. V. M. other than the above will hold themselves in readiness for service in defence of Boston harbor. The M. V. M. other than the above will hold themselves in readiness to respond to orders to assemble at twenty-four hours' notice for such duty as may be required of them. By order of the commander-in-chief, SAMUEL DALTON, Adj. General.

On board the Associated Press Despatch Steamer Dauntless, April 24.—The Associated Press despatch boat Dauntless arrived in this harbor yesterday before midnight, having in tow the first sailing vessel prize of the campaign, the schooner Mathilde of Havana, 60 tons, loaded with rum. When the Dauntless left the main fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson at 3.15 o'clock on Friday afternoon what seemed to be a thorough blockade of Havana had been successfully inaugurated. The fleet ranged from eight to ten miles from the shore, along which they are extended for fully twenty miles in the following order, from west to east: Mayflower, Iowa, Newport, Detroit, Marblehead, Indiana, New York and Wilmington, with the torpedo boat Porter attending the flagship.

Soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Amphitrite, Puritan, Cincinnati, Centre, and Machias, and three torpedo boats, after much exchange of signals, parted company with the flagship, sailing in a northeasterly direction, presumably to blockade Matanzas, Cardenas and Sagua La Grande. To the flagship New York belongs the honor of firing the first shot that announced the intention of the United States to establish a blockade of the port of Havana. The scene of the opening event of what may prove to be the prolonged hostilities between the governments of the United States and Spain, was just off the coast of Cuba, at a point about ten miles east

of Morro Castle. The shot was fired across the bow of the Spanish steamer Pedro de Bilbao, outward bound from Havana. She hoisted to immediately and in the course of an hour a prize crew from the flagship was in charge of her and she was on her way to Key West. While this was transpiring the outline of another steamer was seen several miles to the westward, and the New York put out for her as soon as she cast loose the whale boat containing the prize crew for the Pedro. The New York then fired another blank shot of warning to "heave to" in the direction of the second vessel sighted by the flagship, and upon gaining proper distance the New York fired a second shot, this time across the bows of the second steamer, and she hoisted to to "heave to." Upon investigation it was seen that she was a German steamer that had just left Havana, and she was allowed to proceed.

This was the second seizure of the day, the first being that of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, by the Nashville early in the morning. The third seizure occurred this morning a few miles west of the entrance to Havana harbor. It was a small schooner, apparently a fishing craft, and she was captured by the Cincinnati. The cruiser towed her to the flagship, and her captain made satisfactory explanation to Admiral Sampson, who released the vessel. Shortly before noon yesterday the torpedo boat Porter captured a Spanish coasting schooner, Mathilde, which she dauntless towed into Key West last night. The New York, with the torpedo boat Porter in close attendance, was lying about five or ten miles off Havana, when the smoke of a steamer was seen a few miles to the eastward. The flagship and the Porter started for her immediately, but when they drew near, they found that she was the Italian man-of-war Bausen, bound for Havana. The Italian ran to the American colors up to his masthead and fired a few admiral's salutes of fifteen guns, it being the first salute Admiral Sampson had received from a foreign warship since his appointment to his present rank.

The New York returned the salute and as the firing occurred only a few miles off shore, the incident probably caused considerable consternation in Havana. Just as the schooner was completed, two schooners were sighted in shore from where the New York and the Italian lay, and the flagship signalled the Porter to go after them. The torpedo boat glided over the water at a very rapid rate and released almost under the bows of the schooner on her capture. The schooner was sighted in shore from where the New York and the Italian lay, and the flagship signalled the Porter to go after them. The torpedo boat glided over the water at a very rapid rate and released almost under the bows of the schooner on her capture. The schooner was sighted in shore from where the New York and the Italian lay, and the flagship signalled the Porter to go after them. The torpedo boat glided over the water at a very rapid rate and released almost under the bows of the schooner on her capture.

A ST. JOHN MAN'S VIEW. NEW YORK, April 24.—There is no other topic here but war. Men of all trades and professions talk of nothing else. Nearly every shop, business establishment and tenement is draped with the nation's flag. In some cases American, Cuban and English flags are exhibited together. Every other man, woman and child wears some small American flag. The present New York regiments are recruiting by the hundreds daily. I visited the Ninth regiment armory yesterday. The companies are now recruited up to their full strength. The following is the obligation taken by men enlisting in them, as shown in the case of one of the companies of the Ninth: We, the undersigned, of our free will and accord, do volunteer to serve this organization in any service required in the defence of our country and flag when ordered by the president of the United States or the governor of the state of New York. In pursuance of this declaration, we pledge ourselves to follow the flag of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of New York, under command of Col. Steadman, or any other officer, for an unlimited service, at the call of our president, our governor or our general officers. Everything at the armories is being prepared for active campaign work. They obtain all the volunteers required. At places of amusement last night popular demonstrations were made. Today in the leading churches, prayers were offered for the success of the American arms. There is no strong Anglo-American feeling here. It seems confined mostly to newspaper items.

LONDON, April 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Standard says: "The Queen Regent asked the blessing of the pope upon Spanish arms. His holiness replied that he sent it from his heart, and hoped to see a vindication of Spain's rights which had been trampled upon." LONDON, April 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Germany will take no steps prejudicial to the United States, nor probably join in any intervention on Spain's behalf. It is evident, therefore, that the meeting yesterday (Saturday) at Dresden between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph signally failed to bring Germany into line with Austria." LONDON, April 25.—The St. Peters-



burg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Saturday, says: "Emperor Nicholas today granted an audience to the Spanish ambassador, Duke de Tannanes, and discussed with him the Cuban question at great length. A conference of the ambassadors of the powers on the subject of Cuba has been held at the foreign office, and well informed persons declare that Russia will support Spain." NEW YORK, April 25.—A despatch to the Press from West says that the United States gunboat Wilmington has captured the Spanish schooner Candida, with a deckload of charcoal intended for Havana, and that the torpedo boat Porter has captured the schooner Antonio, loaded with sugar for Havana.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Congress today formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain. The senate passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of the navy. The Hull amendment on the several states for their quotas to the volunteer army of the United States. These were the important events of the day. It was not announced when Secretary Sherman's resignation would take effect. The Secretary having yielded his original idea of leaving at once, it is presumed that he will remain until Judge Day qualifies as his successor. The selection of Mr. Moore, who is now professor of international law at Columbia university, New York, to succeed the latter, was warmly welcomed by all of the state department employes. Appointed originally from Delaware in the state department by Mr. Bayard, when the latter was secretary, Mr. Moore, by sheer merit and ability, worked his way up to the place of second assistant secretary, and in that capacity he served under several administrations, without regard to political changes. He resigned his place in the state department by Mr. Bayard, when the latter was secretary, Mr. Moore, by sheer merit and ability, worked his way up to the place of second assistant secretary, and in that capacity he served under several administrations, without regard to political changes.

The officials of the department with the assistance of the attorney general, have been preparing another act, which will be issued in a day or two, this time treating of prizes and defining the conditions and time when such seizures might be made. It is believed that the protest and suggestions coming from foreign embassies and legations, which the department to define once for all its position in this matter. A prize commissioner was appointed this afternoon in the person of Commander John Wynne, a retired naval officer. He will be stationed at Key West, where he now resides, and will be his duty in conjunction with two of the members yet to be selected as part of the commission, to make appraisements of the value of the prizes and to assist the prize courts in their work.

It has been understood for some time past that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department would soon retire in order to enter the military service in the Cuban campaign. This story can now be confirmed positively, although the time set for Mr. Roosevelt's departure from the department is not definitely fixed. The president today named Mr. Roosevelt as lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of mounted riflemen to be raised in the Rocky Mountains under Col. Wood, whom Mr. Roosevelt met and urged for the place. Col. Wood is now Dr. Wood of the army. He won a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry while commanding a detachment of regular troops during the expedition against Apache campaign against Geronimo. Secretary Alger selected Col. Wood and Mr. Roosevelt for these positions because he felt that their training and experience in the field peculiarly fitted them to do good service with a cowboy regiment. Col. Wood starts west tomorrow to superintend the recruiting, many officers having already come to Mr. Roosevelt from individual and organizations among the cowboys. Secretary Alger wishes Mr. Roosevelt to remain in his present position as long as possible, so it may be two or three weeks before he will join his command. The president and both secretaries have regretted to see Mr. Roosevelt leave his present position, but they feel that in a regiment of this character he can do good service in the field and should be allowed to go, although, if possible, they wish him to remain here until the regiment is organized and ready to take part in the invasion of Cuba. Before that, however, he may have to leave for short

(Continued on page twelve)