

1.—Capt. Eaton wrecked schooner crew have arrested, the British having supplied the vessel. On the day Digby an inter- with one of the could be difficult complete wreck the sailed out of day March 24th, Cape Ann the dangerous. Cape Ann the forenoon of y. The weather We kept in to- wind was high, might haul and pre. Capt. Chute had been snow- ened about noon ut five miles off to, and took a ratory to holist- found the vessel, helm, and water- plain sight to rate the wind t have been a far getting concerned, but had to give rapidly settling, over her. Our was not arrived hat was lowered, time to get the began to settle, boat crowded, and to remain neant a capsize, bled down over board and threw with the boat's the only imple- which to guide and hardly push- her beam ends, his board for a row before the rapidly, and hull down, and nn were lost in night settled ix of us in the and hungry. We light o'clock by the past us in the not heard, for was soon out minutes we saw up from the set up another ne for the hall oved to be the and in a very on her decks, wed into Boston a survey was valuation.

crew: Avery Young, steward, Percy Hudson of Annapolis, CO.

ees Co. April of Boston ar- his wife, who idence of her ron Cox, of the

Walter Palm- George Kelly and Blar Ferris Portland, Me. her of Coal days with her. William Mc-

NEEDLE.

mable mystery is magnetic needle at empire. The anywhere, but it ought in refer- subjects of the a scientists have this subject as een Moscow, and

was found in capital town of oot due south of t of 20 degrees of Starof Ore in the southeast 80 miles south of 86 degrees, the perpendicular and west than north.

etic forces may in that region, ceed in finding of their lines- pted theory that are parallel with these run east e part of Russia, outh lines that heaves such lines more easily than

URSES.

(Tuesday.) s of the Royal re starting in ondyke, passed orning on their d were enter- the new Mont- University Payson from are graduates in Waltham, s Ottawa, and al about April for the care of y contingent.

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said to own in the United than that of

ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 16.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

FIRST PART.

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 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. Machum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

MY PRIVATE STOCK:
"Jusquebaugh Cream" Old Scotch Whisky.
A perfect blend of the oldest, purest and finest Highland malts, \$5.75 per single gal., or \$10.50 per case of one doz. bottles. Each dozen contains two imp. gals.
It is the purest of pure whiskeys. Remember the price—\$5.75 per gal., or \$10.50 per case.
No charge for jar or case.
Securely packed and shipped in any way desired.

Family Wine List Sent on Application
Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order.
Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in registered letter.

M. A. FINN,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
112 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

ST. STEPHEN.

No Contraband Tobacco Found—W. A. Harvey Injured.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., April 14.—Inspector Jones of the dominion customs and Inspector Smith of the United States customs made descents today upon the cigar factories in St. Stephen, and Calais, but were unable to find any contraband tobacco.
V. A. Henry was thrown from a horse this morning and sustained severe injuries to his head and back. It was necessary to put several stitches in a cut over one eye.

THE LATE CAPT. R. H. CROCKER.
(Yarmouth Herald.)

Details of the fatal accident to Capt. Rowland Hill Crocker, formerly of Yarmouth, which occurred at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, have been received. It appears that Capt. Crocker was struck and instantly killed by a south-bound Doylestown express train at Oak Lane station. Capt. Crocker was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on Dec. 18, 1814, and was therefore 83 years of age. His ancestors were seafaring men. When quite young Capt. Crocker went to sea in one of his father's vessels. He a few years later became captain of a vessel, and for many years sailed to and from the West Indies, Great Britain, and many other parts of the world. He was thrifty and saved considerable money, with which he purchased interest in a number of vessels. About fifteen years ago he retired from active service, and went to reside with his son-in-law, Henry R. Smith, in Philadelphia. During the past three months the family has resided at Oak Lane. His widow and two daughters survive him. Capt. Crocker, during President Lincoln's administration, was presented with a gold medal for rescuing a crew which had been shipwrecked in mid-ocean. He was a brother-in-law of Capt. John Killam, and Mrs. Crocker is a cousin of Mrs. Robt. Cale of Yarmouth.

SHIP MARLBOROUGH
Bound from This Port to Sharpness Abandoned in Mild Ocean.

The Captain and Eleven of the Crew Are Supposed to Have Been Lost.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The North German Lloyd steamer Saale, Captain Blanco, which arrived today from Genoa, reports that on Sunday last she picked up a life boat containing two men of the crew of the ship Marlborough of Windsor, N. S., who probably are all that survive of the ship's crew of fourteen. The two sailors were very much exhausted when rescued by the Saale. The Marlborough sailed from St. John, N. B., March 18, for Sharpness, with a cargo of deals. There was experienced a succession of heavy gales, chiefly from the eastward, in which the ship labored heavily, causing her to leak badly. The storm continued without any cessation until April 4, when during the height of the gale the ship went to pieces. The crew attempted to launch the life boat, but it was dashed to pieces before it reached the water.

There was one other boat. The men went to work making life rafts from the cargo of deals, and nine of them left the side of the water-logged vessel. Capt. Cochran and four men were the last to leave in the remaining boat. Shortly after abandoning the Marlborough those in the life boat lost sight of the remainder of the crew. The captain's boat drifted away before the gale. In the hurry of abandoning the Marlborough, but scant provisions could be placed in the boat. The little crew suffered fearfully from thirst and later on from hunger. On April 7 Capt. Cochran died from exhaustion and exposure, and on Easter morning, at daylight, another of the crew died. There was now left in the boat Chief Officer George V. Masters and Seaman James Fannon. Both men were well, high worn out from hunger and thirst. Their boat was in a badly damaged condition, having been stove in by sea and badly battered by the floating wreckage from their vessel. They had almost despaired of being rescued when Mate Masters sighted the smoke of a steamer to the westward. The Saale's lookout had meanwhile sighted the Saale and the ship's course was headed for the boat, which was reached just before 10 a. m. The Marlborough was built at Windsor, N. B., in 1853 and owned by Geo. A. Churchill of that place. She registered 1383 tons.

STRANGE SUIT AGAINST A SURGEON.

A patient recently brought suit against his medical attendant for \$5,000 damages. The plaintiff averred that during May last he was suffering from acute pain in the right leg caused by otitis of the tibia, that he employed the defendant to operate upon it, and to remove the diseased portion of the bone, and that the defendant made a mistake and operated on the tibia of the left leg. After the patient had been anesthetized the surgeon found that both legs were similarly affected. He asked which one he was to operate upon and the patient's father replied that it was the left leg. He acted upon the decision of the father. The judge directed a jury to find a verdict for the defendant.—The Lancet.

ON THE SENATE

The Whole Question of a War Depends on Its Action.

Interest in England as to Privateering in Case of War Between Spain and U. S.

An Informal Meeting of the Six Great Powers Represented at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The attention of the civilized world is focussed upon the senate of the United States. Upon its action probably depends the momentous question of war between this country and Spain.

The action of the house yesterday in adopting resolutions looking to armed intervention in the Cuban rebellion transferred the centre of interest and action from one wing of the capitol to the other. Upon the senate, therefore, as was iterated and reiterated on the floor today, rests the responsibility for delay or action.

For more than six hours this afternoon the senate had the resolutions proposed by the committee on foreign relations under the consideration of the floor today, rests the responsibility for delay or action.

The list of those who have expressed their desire to speak includes the following senators: Cullen, Daniel, Frye, Dillman, Walcott, Spooner, Chandler, Platt (Conn.), Cannon, Pettigrew, Proctor, Burrows, Bacon, Wellington, Stewart, Caffery, Hawley, White and Hawkins.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It was learned tonight in high diplomatic quarters that an exchange of notes had begun between the European capitals, with a view to making representations on the Spanish-American situation. In the same connection an informal meeting of the ambassadors to the United States of the six great powers of Europe was held late in the day. Several of the foreign establishments received cable advices from their governments tonight as to the opening of the exchange of notes. This had been anticipated, in view of the prevailing sentiment in all the foreign quarters here that the action thus far taken in congress made war inevitable. This common opinion had been officially reported to the several European capitals, and it was doubtless instrumental in starting the active exchange between the great powers today. The same exchange occurred a week ago as a preliminary to the joint note of the great powers presented to President McKinley, mildly urging a peaceful settlement with Spain. It is understood, however, that the present movement is not of the same mild character as the former one. Simultaneously with the opening of the exchange, word came from Madrid that the Spanish government was about to issue another appeal to the great powers of Europe, in which it requested them to give an initiative to the concerted action of the powers, and there is apparent agreement in advance that the appeal will receive favorable consideration.

It is said that Spain's appeal will reiterate her grievances against the United States, stating in detail the many concessions she has made and pointing out that it was in response to the urgent representation of the six joint powers that the last concession of an armistice was granted. If the powers determine to act, their influence will probably be particularly directed toward inducing the United States to grant Spain sufficient time within which to try the armistice recently proclaimed. During the recent joint action of the powers, their main influence was exerted at Madrid, the only action at Washington being the courteous expression of hope for peace. But the present movement contemplates that the influence shall be exerted at Washington rather than at Madrid, as it is the common belief in diplomatic quarters that the Madrid authorities have reached the limit of concession and should now give adequate time to try what they and the powers have offered as a means of restoring peace in Cuba.

There is no suggestion, however, that this influence at present will be of a material character, but it is expected to be an assertion of all the moral influence of the powers in checking tendencies which, it is believed, inevitably will lead to war. Up to a late hour tonight word had not been received at any of the various foreign establishments that any concrete expression of joint action had been reached, although it was the general impression that there would be little difficulty in arriving at this common ground, in view of the prevailing sentiment abroad. It is not so certain, however, that all of the powers are ready for a step of this character. Germany has of late shown a disposition to avoid existing strong influences on the United States. Russia is also thought to be somewhat indifferent. France and Austria are most active in the present movement, as they were in the former one. Whether all of the six great powers are ready to join in the movement is in doubt, and without this united action it is felt that the force of such influence would be lost.

The Spanish minister had not been officially advised up to a late hour tonight that the meeting of the Spanish cortes had been advanced from April 25 to April 20. The press cables from Madrid were not doubted, however. There is no doubt that the cortes will prepare a war budget adequate to the existing condition of affairs, which budget will be akin to the \$50,000,000 defense fund recently appropriated by congress. It is understood that the Spanish war budget is not likely to be less than 250,000,000 pesetas. The address of the Queen Regent upon the opening of the cortes is looked forward to as an important feature in connection with Spanish-American affairs, as it is definitely known that the Queen Regent will deal with the existing crisis.

MADRID, April 14, via Paris.—The groups forming the majority in parliament will meet next Tuesday. Senor Sagasta, the premier, will confer tomorrow with the leaders of the minority, explain to them the reasons for hastening the assembling of the cortes, and arrange with them to constitute the new chamber as rapidly as possible in the hope of being able to begin public business by the 23rd.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, has made final preparations for his departure from Washington, but no actual step in that direction will be taken until specific instructions are received from Madrid.

The official archives have been sealed in readiness to be placed in charge of the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon.

Until today the Spanish minister has continued to accept the numerous official courtesies extended to him, including the hospitality of the cabinet officials and others high in the government's service. In view, however, of the reports of the foreign committees in congress and of the grave trend of affairs, he has decided not to accept further courtesies of this character, as it necessarily involves his coming into close personal relations with public men who may have participated in the denunciation of Spain in official reports.

It is the feeling in diplomatic circles that under ordinary circumstances the action in congress—the report of the two foreign committees, the passage of resolutions by the house, and the character of the debate—would make incumbent on the Spanish minister to leave without further awaiting eventualities, which are now regarded as unavoidable. But against this it is known that the Spanish government will not, either by withdrawal of the minister or any other conspicuous step, place itself in a position of having invited a recourse to war. On the contrary, the entire policy at Madrid, it is said, is to remain passive until the United States not only makes the tender of war, but executes it by unmistakable overt acts.

It has been further developed as the minister's policy of Spain that she will resist armed intervention in Cuba as an attack upon her sovereignty. Although unofficial suggestions have appeared in the inspired press of Madrid that a protest might be made against that feature of the intervention, no such protest has been made, nor, it is said, is there any present probability that it will be made. The only uncertain feature in this regard is that the Spanish cabinet has resolved to yield to no pressure, so matter how great, toward American intervention in Cuba, but to accept of such act of intervention as meaning war.

Cardinal Rampolla's despatch from the Vatican to the foreign office at Madrid stating that a peace settlement was still likely, is known here to have been made on advice sent from Washington two days ago, which in no way reflect today's condition of affairs. The advices were sent by Archbishop Ireland, who at the time of the despatch believed the tendencies were more pacific. This, however, was before either branch of congress had acted.

There is in diplomatic circles renewed talk of European intervention on more definite lines than heretofore. It has not yet advanced to the point, however, of a joint policy or the exchange of notes among the ambassadors and ministers at Washington or the capitals of Europe, and if anything is done it will probably be only a further appeal of the Spanish, similar to the appeal which induced the recent action of the powers. The nature of this appeal, it is pointed out, would be to show that Spain's recent concessions, granting an armistice, was made on the joint request of the powers, and would take the ground that as the powers had brought about this action by Spain, they should lend their united influence in seeing that time was allowed to try the efficacy of the concession. It is believed among diplomats here that Spain will make this appeal and that it will meet with favorable response, but the word has not come that the step has been taken.

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LONDON, April 14.—There is great interest here in government and commercial circles over the possibility of privateering in the event of war between the United States and Spain. Several applications for letters of marque have been made at the Spanish embassy and at the office of the Spanish naval commission, but there were no applications at the United States embassy. It is generally recognized that Spain intends to make privateering a conspicuous element of the campaign. It is thought, however, that she will confine her energies in this direction to preying upon American coastwise commerce. It is not

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

WHAT A LOT OF EGGS
The Hens Lay when Fed on GREEN CUT BONE.

FROM.....
200% to 400% More than without it.

With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of Eggs will More than Pay for one of

MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS
WHICH YOU CAN PROCURE FROM.....
W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd,
MARKET SQUARE ST. JOHN.

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LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing by way of Biarritz, says: "The Queen Regent has informed the members of her court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dignity."

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Thursday night, says: "The despatches announcing the resolutions proposed in the United States senate and passed by the house of representatives, caused more indignation and displeasure in Madrid than even the presidential message. Not a single paper admits the supposition that such pretensions could be tolerated by any Spanish government desirous of keeping in harmony with the unanimous feelings of the nation."

Home journals, like El Imparcial, El Liberal and El Heraldo caution the government against the perils of allowing public opinion and other Spanish parties to take the lead in patriotic protest against such a flagrant assertion of intention to encroach upon the rights and the territory of Spain.

The declarations of Marshal Campos and the equally firm and good declarations of Senor Silveira lead many to surmise that the leader of the army and the conservative party would not shrink the responsibility of office if unforeseen eventualities brought them back to the councils of the regency on the eve of war or a settlement of the Cuban question with President McKinley.

"The watchword in official circles is to remain on the defensive, firmly awaiting the development of President McKinley's action and the advance of American diplomacy. All sensible and