ark Howard D Troop, bark Howard D Froop, a via Queenstown. 5, ship Falklandbank, via Fulmouth. ril 5, sch John Stroup,

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Ard, strs Boston, from ax, from Hallfax, NS; St John. d Valdare, for St John; NS; Josie, for Wey-

, April 7-Ard, schs ter for Lunenburg.

schs Muriel, for Bear St John; B B Hard-rt; Onora, for Anna-

ril 4, bark Argentina,

ana.
1 4, brig Westaway,
nquilia; sch Freddie A
Elizabethport, N J.
ril 6-Bound south;
, from Port Greville,
t John, N B; Ella
N S.

eared, str Prince Ed-schs E Norris, for r Maitland; Belmont,

ch 2; ship Anglo-Am-colonia. il 5, bark Abyssinia, Ayres; brigtns Clyde, Venturer, Kemp, for

7-Cld, str Premier, thel Clark, for Bear ie I White, for Port for Parrsboro

pril 1, sch Exception, ork for Maceio; 3rd, Rio Grande do Sul. coads, April 1, sch E

4, sch Annie C, for

erdam; 8th, bark Mis-hiladelphia; 9th, bark for Falmouth.

B. alled, schs Wawbeek, sm; Annie A Booth, fk; Stephen Bennett, Maud, from de for A Pope, from de for from de for Mystic; de for City Island; or Boston; Otis Milalem.

April 5, sch Mary w

sch Georgia E, for

3, ship Kambira

April 5, schs Swan-

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Island, April 5, bark

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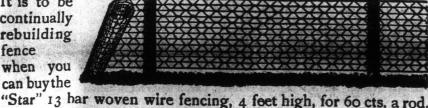
FARMERS

When they come to the city don't have much time to waste, they want to get home again as soon as possible. If they would make Frasers' Clothing Store their headquarters they would save time and money both. Frasers' prices are always the lowest. Send for one of the Regatta Shirts we are now selling for 750

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

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fence when



When once put up it will last a lifetime.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co., A. J. Machum, Manager.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Canada and United States.

The Topics to be Discussed at a Conference to be Held in June.

Captain Bloomfield Douglas a Naval Assistant-St. John People at the Capital.

OTTAWA, April 6.—Mr. Foster has a bad cold, and was unable to be in the house today. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, in the absence of the opposition leader, asked that the budget ebate be adjourned.

Sir Richard Cartwright who, in the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leads the house this week, cheerfully assented. Sir Wilfrid and Hon. Mr. Tarte are also ill, and are not able to leave their residence.

Replying to a question, Mr. Bergeren was informed that the government knew nothing of any document Hon. Mr. Blair stated that A. H. Harris was not independent of the Intercolonial general manager, but was directed to act with Mr. Pottinger. Mr. Harris could fix rates without first obtaining the consent of the

minister of railways. Mr. MacDonald of Kings, P. E. I. was informed in reply to a question that Hon. Mr. Blair had received a petition from the inhabitants of Neufrage point asking for a harbor to be opened. The petition had been sent

to Hon. Mr. Tarte. The solicitor general stated that Judge Weatherbee of the Nova Scotia court had a five months leave of absence from January last.

Mr. Campbell of Kent brought up the charge that the government had dismissed colored porters on the I. C. R. Mr. Campbell has a large colored vote in his constituency, and proceeded to show by a letter from the superintendent of dining cars that the colcrded porters had not been dismissed except in connection with a reduction of the staff.

Hon. Mr. Blair confirmed this statement, and Mr. Fraser of Guysboro pitched into the tories for trying to raise a race issue. Incidentally he paid a high tribute to the colored porters and their race.

Mr. Davin resumed the argument on agricultural implements, ending with a motion that good faith on the rart of the government with the western farmers requires that the agricultural implements should be made

The discussion was continued by Dr. Roche and Mr. Taylor, supporting the motion, and by Mr. Craig, who said that the ministers had broken all their free laid pledges, but he would not condemn them for that, for he was glad they had not kept their

Mr. Richardson of Manitoba, government supporter, came to the rescue of the government with an amendment, against which he knew that the protectionists would vote. He moved that the duty on agricultural implements be reduced to ten per cent.

Mr. Davin said he could vote for Mr. Richardson's motion, and would do so if there was any better chance for it to carry than his own. Dr. Sproule supported Mr. Davin's motion, and gave further illustration of the breaches of faith in tariff mat-

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the adjournment of the debate, but Mr. Clancy protested against this attempt to get clear of the vote. The motion was carried by forty-six to fourteen, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper voting for the adjournment and Mr. Richardson and Mr. Douglas against it.

The house then adjourned till next Tuesday. OTTAWA, April 6.—The binder twine deals are to be investigated and from present indications some very interesting facts will be brought to light at the meeting of the public accounts committee this morning, Geo. Taylor called attention to some inof St. John, N. B., tendered on Janu-Tribune.

Water Street, St. John, N. B. ary 20, for the output of the binder twine factory. They offered 4.40c. for sisal, 4.90c. for Beaver and 5.25c. for Maple Leaf Wood, Vallance & Co.'s tender for 4.4 1-4c. and 4 3-4c., while Coming Negotiations Between tender for 4.4 1-4c. and 4 3-4c., while that of Hobbs Hardware Co., of London, Ont., was 4.4 1-4c. and 4.50c. On February 17, the Hobbs' tender was increased to 4.30c., 4.75c., and 5.25c., and again on February 20, they telegraphed their agents to advance their tender for sisal to 4.40c., leaving their less than Coll Bros.' tender, and for Maple Leaf at 5.25c., or the same as Coll Bros.' offer. The Hobbs tender was accepted, yet the public accounts show that they paid only 4 cents per pound for sisal instead of 4.40c., as per tender. Mr. Taylor asked the auditor general if he could explain this, but that official replied that he crly hold to do with the accounts and knew nothing about the contract. Mr.

Taylor then moved that Penitentiary Inspector, Mr. Stewart, be summoned to attend the next meeting of the committee and that the comtracts and papers in connection with the trans-acion be produced, as it appears by the accounts the Hobbs Company paid nearly one-half cent per pound less than the figures in their tender, which

is a solemn and quiet place today. The ministers have been in council all day. It is understood that they have been giving attention to Yukon transportation problem.

Some members claim to have authoritative information that the government policy was determined on Monday. The particulars are supposed to be secret until they are announced in the house, but the secrets are not well kept these days, and a good guess may be expected before

OTTAWA, April 8.—The news from the Soudan is heard today with interest, as Captain Urquhart, of the Cameron Highlanders, reported killed, is supposed to be the same who was aide to Lord Aberdeen by appointment made in December, 1893. He was well liked in Ottawa, where remained only a short time. Captain Urquhart had previously distinguished himself at Tel-el-Kebir and other Egyptian actions.

Nordenskjold, the geographer, is here on his way to the West. More than half the Ontario seats in the legislature are protested. Both Ottawa members, one on each side, will have protests against them.

Sir Wilfrid is better, but is not yet able to be out. Hon. Mr. Tarte is able to go to council

OTTAWA, April 11.-The negotiations between Canada and the United States on trade, fishery and other matters will be held at Ottawa, probably in June. The British and Canadian plenipotentiaries will be Sir Julian Pauncefote, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Louis Davies. The latter goes to Washington shortly to arrange the preliminaries. Six topics are to be discussed, as follows:

1-Question of pelagic sealing and proposed revision of the Behring Sea sealing regula-Proper protection of the fisheries at lakes.

4—Alien labor law, 5—Reciprocity in trade, without unnecessarily disturbing any existing industry sarily disturbing any existing industry in either country.
6—Transportation of troops of either country through the territory of the other.
It is understood that the imperial government is very anxious to see a friendly agreement brought about. If these points are scitled, the question of the Alaska-Canada boundary arbitration will speedly follow. Hon. Mr. Dobell is back from England. He is very guarded in his state ments respecting the progress Peter-

sen and Tate are making with the fast Atlantic steamship project. Capt. Bloomfield Douglass has been appointed naval assistant to the marine department. The members are gathering from

the Easter holidays. Hon. Messrs. Blair and Fielding spent their Easter in New York, returning today. Mr. Vassie, dry goods merchant of St. John, with his wife and daughters, is spending a week in Ottawa Mr. Vassie is returning from Europe.

Stutterly - "M-M-i-ss D-a-a-tely, G-g-g-race, aw, I-I-I w-won't you b-ee ni-m-my— Miss Dately (shyly) -What did you say, Mr. Stutterly Stutterly—W-w-w-on't y-y-ou b-e-e
my wu-wu-wu-wife, I-I-II-I s-s-s-steresting facts as they appear from s-aid. Miss Dately—Oh, George, this the penitentiary accounts. Coll Bros. is so sudden!—Cincinnati Commercial

CONGRESS WILL DECIDE

As to Whether United States Will Fight Spain.

The President's Message is in Favor of Intervention in Behalf of Cuba.

It Was Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs-The Fleet in Fey West Harbor.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The fu-ture of the relations of the United States with Spain and with Cuba rests with congress, the representative body of the American people. What course the men composing it will pur-sue cannot be foretold tonight. The foreign committees of both houses now have the subject in their control and after due deliberation will repor to their respective branches what they consider should be the attitude of the United States on the grave question presented. Early action by the committees is expected, but exactly when it may be looked for is no now determinable. The full responsi bility of the subject was placed upon congress when President McKinley to day transmitted to it a carefully pi pared and anxiously awaited me relating to our negotiations with Spain as to its warfare in Cuba, and draw. ing therefrom his personal conclu-sions. He placed the trust with these

intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await

No message in recent years, not even that of President Cleveland on Vene-zuela nor of President Harrison on Chili, caused such widespread and in-tense interest. No message was ever listened to with more close attention by both galleries and members at both ends of the capitol. That it did than the figures in their tender, which would make a difference of \$2,000 on the amount they purchosed.

OTTAWA, April 7.—Parliament hill those who wanted Cuban independence and immediate reprisal upon Spain for the destruction of the Maine. For a long time a large majority in both houses have favored recognition of the independence of Cuba; for more than two years, as voiced in resolutions passed by congress, the recognition of belligerency has been sought. Both of the propositions were antagonized in the message, and consequently in this regard the message did not accord with the majority sentiment. The message left congress very much at sea because of the disagreement in views between it and the executive, an obstacle hard to surmount, unless, as now seems possible, congress sees its course to accord with the president's recommendation. It is generally believed that the president would have been authorized to intervene with the army and navy had it not been for the concluding paragraphs of the document, which announced the latest phase of diplo-

matic negotiations. The senate committee on foreign relations immediately went into session, but reported no definite conclusion. From the fact that three republican members held a consultation after the meeting adjourned, and what was said regarding it, the inference was drawn that some strong measure was necessary in order to carry any action by the committee through the senate. A declaration of war was talked and a declaration that the people of Cuba should be free, coupled with authorization to the president to bring it about by armed intervention, was suggested. It is well known that any proposition advanced will be met in the senate with an amendment declaring the independence of the present Cuban government, and to so frame a resolution as to carry a majority of

the senate and at the same time meet the recommendations of the president, is the result which the foreign relations committee is trying to secure. The conservative senators also met in the afternoon, and determined to oppose any radical measure if it should be reported by the senate committee on foreign relations. They will oppose by debate a recognition of inde rendence of the present government and declaration of war, and will consent to action only along the lines of recommendations of the president as to intervention at his discretion.

The temper of the house could not be accurately determined, but there, as in the senate, the proposition for Cuban independence has to be met. Any report from the committee on foreign affairs that does not carry with it this feature will be antagonzed by amendments. The prospects are that nearly all the democrats and many of the republicans would favor it. Efforts have been directed all day toward action which will secure the solid support of the republican organization and republican majority of

the house. To this end the republican members of the house committee to whom the message was referred were in conference during the day and night. Outside of the capitol the same intense interest was everywhere mani-fested in the president's message. The

ally empty by 11 o'clock, the foreign representatives and their staffs going to the capitol to hear the message. Cabinet officers busied themselves with their departmental affairs, feeling that the message now transferred the scene of action and of responsibility to the capitol. Even at the White House there was a lull in the excitement which has centered there for the last fortnight. The president saw several of his cabinet advisers early in the day, but there was no cabinet meeting. The message left the White House shortly before noon in order to reach congress promptly on its assembling, and this done the president joined his family at lunch with evident, satisfaction at having this tremendous strain and burden of recent days in a measure removed. There was an aspect of holiday galety surrounding the White House, as Caster Monday was observed as usual by the egg rolling gathering of thousands of children in the grounds in the rear of the executive

the youngsters. The effect of the message down town was on the whole quieting. their complete and most hearty approval of the message. This view was reflected throughout administration

The Marine band furnished music for

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, remained at the legation during the day, sending and receiving many despatches, and conferring with his advisers. He cabled the entire president's message to Madrid except only the historical reference to Gen. Grant's message, Texas, etc. The minister said he must decline to make Ge president's message, as any remark from him would be inconsistent with his position. It is known, however, that Senor Polo is keenly sensitive to the language of the message. What its effect will be upon the service here is not known, for no word has yet come as to the effect of the message upon the authorities at Madrid. Up to tonight Senor Polo had received no instructions to withdraw, nor was there any intimation of such instruc-

The message in brief was as follows: The president's message asks congress to authorize the president to take measures to secure a termination of hostilities in Cuba and to secure the establishment of a stable government there, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes. The president says the only hope of relief from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of the island. The issue is now with congress, and he awaits the action, standing prepared to carry out every obligation imposed on him by the constitution. Spain's decree for a suspension of hostilities is submitted to congress for just and careful attention, with the observation that if the measure attains a successful result, "then our aspirations as a peaceloving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

WASHINGTON, April 11.-The president's message was read to the house today in the presence of a vast assemblage, and referred to the commttee on foreign affairs without debate. There was absolutely no demonstration either in approval or disapproval from the crowded galleries throughout or at the conclusion of the reading, but there was a sharp burst of applause from the republican side when toward the close of the message the president said the war in Cuba must cease. At the conclusion of the reading about half the republicans applauded and several of the democrats groaned. After the message had been referred, the house transacted some District of Columbia business, and then acted upon the Fairchild-Ward contested election case from the 16th New York district by confirming Mr. Ward's title to the seat. Little or no interest was taken in the proceedings. All the afternoon the members stood in groups discussing the message and the probable action of congress upon it:

WASHINGTON, April 11.-In the senate today every available seat both on the floor and in the galleries was occupied when Vice-President Hobart called the session to order. The attendance of senators was unusually large, every member of the body in the city being in his seat. Among the visitors on the floor was General Miles, commander of the army. In the diplomatic gallery were: Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassader: Baron Hengelmuller, the Austrian minister, and party; Constantin Brun, minister of Denmark; Chas. F. Adam, first secretary of the British

B. Ploda, the Swiss minister, and three attaches of the Chinese lega-

Scarcely had the senate been called to order when Mr. Quay precipitated the Cuban question by presenting some petitions and making starting comments upon them. He took the strongest ground for immediate and impetuous action, and declared that it was now too late for Pope, prelate or presbyter to interfere. Even while Mr. Quay was speaking, Major Pruden, the legislative secretary to the president, entered the chamber, bearing the long expected message. He was recognized as soon as Mr. had presented the message the vicepresident immediately laid it before the senate. In a stillness that was almost breathless the message was read, the reading occupying just fortytwo minutes. At the conclusion of the reading there was a hum of whis-pered conversation in the galleries, but no demonstration.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, at once moved that it be referred to his committee, and Mr. Stewart, taking advantage of the opportunity, briefly addressed the senate in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cuban insurgents. Without further debate the message was referred as requested.

KEY WEST, April 11.—The uncertainty which prevailed here ended to a considerable degree with the presentation of the president's mess congress, previous to which the feeling was strong that a definite breach between Spain and the United States was unavoidable

Apart from the great interest taken in the message and the speculation as to the action of congress on the subject, the situation here is entirely uneventful. The greatest war fleet ever ssembled in American waters still les distributed about the harbor, with steam up, ready and eager to sweep down upon the enemy at the nation's command. Every possible preparation here has been completed, and all eyes are, figuratively speaking, turned towards the capitol waiting for the decisive words which will set in motion the powerful machinery of war.

HAVANA, April 11.-The Ward line teamer Seneca arrived here last night, and on her departure will carry number of passengers. Senor Juan Ramirez, the former chief who fought in the ten years' war, has returned here from Manzanillo. Senor Virginio Chaves has also arrived here from that port. The latter will return there

La Luch today publishes an article headed "Mr. Lee's Flight," which furniches another example of how badly informed Spanish newspapers can be The paper says the manner in which General Lee left Havana "does not become the representative of a civil-ized nation," adding: "After exciting public opinion he left in a great hurry with his staff. That his leaving was flight is demonstrated by the fact of Captain General Blanco giving an exequatur to the British consul to represent President McKinley's government on this island. Therefore, the United States lid not withdraw her consul from Cuba, nor her representative from the capital of Spain. At the last moment Gen. Lee was as frightened as if he had not been an army man. If General Lee's correspondence is revised he will be found guilty of alarming his government and responsible for the Maine affair, for having asked her to be sent here to protect United States citizens. He was the chief of the jingoes here while looking out for the interests of his

Considerable interest was felt political and military circles here to-day in the suspension of hostilities be-tween the Spaniards and Cubans, it being known that a decree to that effect was to be issued during the day. The military men and others were anxious to know the conditions of the so-called armistice and the time of its expiration. At the clubs and in the cafes the matter was much discussed from various standpoints. The Spaniards alleged that they were not in sympathy with the decree, but when it appeared it caused a firmer tone to prevail on the Bourse.

At the palace today only a few unimportant skirmishes in the provinces of Pinar Del Rio and Havana are announced as having taken place.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-The president's message did not, after the first reading, receive the endorsement of a majority of the senators, and many excused themselves from speaking about it until they could have time for a careful perusal. The gen-eral feeling was expressed by the statement that the president had through his message washed his hands of the subject and imposed the responsibility upon the shoulders of congress. In other high diplomatic quarters some question was expressed as to that portion of the president's message in which he speaks, in the name of civilization, of the duty of stopping the war in Cuba, and the in-timation was made that the great powers of Europe, so far as they represented civilization, did not support this view expressed by the president. There has been no further general conference between the ambassadors and ministers of the powers, nor is there likely to be any further action from that quarter. No new diplomatic phases of the question de-veloped today at the state depart-

Secretary Sherman said he would not be surprised if the Madrid cable report proved true that Ministe Woodford was about to leave Madrid. At the same time, the state department was without advices that this step had been taken. General Lee is en route here, and it is expected his arrival will be the signal for a notable lemonstration.

The war and navy departments continued their active preparations tolegation, and Miss Adam Boeufre of day. While eventualities are being the French legation; Dr. Yella, secreday. While eventualities are being



so imminent as it seemed to be a few days ago. It can be stated on authority that no considerations has yet been given to the withdrawal of the United States fleet at Key West, as the administration holds that the sit-tation has undergone no change which makes this withdrawal advis-

In a general way the objections were based on the ground that it did not go far enough in recognizing the rights of the Cubans. The senators who have been especially noted for their conservatism were pleased, but they were the exception to the rule, and many of these senators who had in the past few days shown a disposition to slacken their opinion to a conservative source appeared to be disposed to return to their original positions.

A large number of the democratic senators refused to express themselves at all, as did several republicans, on the ground that as they could not speak in complimentary terms they would say nothing at all. One of the most significant utterances on the subject of the message was that of Senator Foraker, republican, from the president's own state, and a member of the committee on foreign relations. He said: "I have no pa-tience with the message, and you can say so." He refused to go into de-

Senator Mills, democrat, of the same committee, said: "Without referring to the message specifically, you can say I am for the independence of Cuba and for war on account of the

Senator Cullom, republican, also of the same committee, commended the document. He said: "It is a strong paper, a well prepared and careful re-The senate may go farther than the president recommends, but it will have a strong influence in

shaping the course of events." Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, also pronounced it an able paper, and said that he thought it would meet with

republican: "It states the case admirably, and it will be sustained by the people and by congress." Senator Allen, chairman of the com-

mittee on appropriations, would only say: "It is a very good message." Senator Hale, conservative republi-can, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, went further in his commendation, saying: "The message is admirable in all respects, and especially in that it points out the way whereby Cuba can get a good government and be free without bringing us into awkward international complica-

tions."

Senator White, democrat, California who opposes any interference in the Cuban question, would only say that the administration appears to be getting all balled up.

NAVIES OF SPAIN AND U. S. In /lew of possible complications, there is a good deal of speculation as to the relative strength of the navies of Spain and the United States. The following from an exchange will therefore be of interest:

As the two navies are constituted at present, without taking into consideration the vessels that comprise the reserve of both countries, those that might be purchased before the outbreak of war would prevent any foreign nation selling to the United States or Spain, and the vessels that are not on the fighting strength of the two navies, the following are the comparisons. The new warships Spain, it is reported, has recently purchased are not included in the list below, neither does it include those which are now being built, or the vessels recently purchased by the United States:

SPAIN.	. Barrier
Displacement.	HINDS HEAD
Vessel Tons	Guns.
1. Emperor Carlos V., turret	
ship	26
2. Pelayo, barbette	. 37
3. Almerante Oquendo	40
5. Princessa de Asturios	30
6. Viscaya	24
7. Alfonso XIII	25
8. Lepanto	25
9. Ensenaca 1 nga	13
10. Isla de Cuba	- 22
11. 1812 de Luzon	12
12. Aragon	14
13. Castilla	- 22
15 Don Antonio do Hillos	13
15. Don Artonio de Ulipa	13
17. Infanta Isabel	14
18. El Cano	13
19. Filipinas	7 10
201 [49.14019	7
	7
armor)	8
AL TOIVE TEN	10
	3
26. Anette 97 27. Torpedo boat B (since named) 105	. 4
28. Tornedo boat C (since named) 105	4
28. Torpedo boat C (since named) 97 29. Torpedo boat B (since named) 97	8
100	3
31. Castor	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
32. Foliax	5
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UNITED STATES.	A PARTITION OF THE PART
Displacement.	Elegation in
Vessel. Tons.	Guns.
1. Massachusetts	42
3. Iowa	46
	30
4. Texas, two turrets 6,315 5. Brooklyn	28
6. New York	32