

First Year

THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, APRIL 4 1898

VO UME NO. 33

ONE VOICE FOR PEACE

An Indians Representative Pictures Horrors of War and Counsels Diplomatic Situation.

Spain Asked to Accept Two Hundred Millions and Set the Cubans Free.

President McKinley's Statesmanlike Moderation Praised in the British Press.

Washington, March 31.—The state of the urgent request of the President and the tacit agreement entered into with him by the great majority of the members of the house and senate to remain quiet on the Spanish subject, there are some members of the senate who cannot be restrained. This evening, for instance, Senator Allen of Nebraska, on a motion to commit a resolution to the foreign relations committee, entertained his brother senators and the crowd in the galleries by a fiery "jingo" speech.

After calling attention to the fact that he was one of the first members to take a strong stand for the independence of Cuba, he said that if he could have his way he would support the erection of a republic in Cuba with all the land and naval forces of the United States and force the construction of an independent nation over the ashes of Spanish colonialism. He said he had never wavered in the belief that Cuba would ultimately stand forth in the grand glory of the republic.

Mr. Allen compared the career of Weyler in the motherland. Weyler's policy was strongly presented and his conduct in the motherland was sharply portrayed. He declared that Weyler's rule in Cuba had been "tempered with murder and blood." He said that the "jingo" element in the senate would do anything to prevent the arbitration of a foreign nation.

In sharp contrast with the remarks of Senator Allen were the remarks of Representative Johnson, of Indiana, who, in the house, after listening to a "Cuba" speech by Representative Lewis of Washington, made a speech, which, while it was not much approved from the other side, listened to intently. "I have realized from the start," he said, "that the dangers to the country was the hot-headedness of those who would precipitate the country. My voice has been and still is for peace, whether it be proper or not. I do not stop to consider whether it is war and its devastating consequences; war which involves a vast expenditure of public money, which involves burdens of taxation to be paid by the people, which involves the issuing of paper money, which involves a period of wild speculation, while it affords an opportunity for excited patriotism and heroic devotion to the flag, will at the same time open up opportunity for the vultures of the government and seeks to take advantage of its necessities."

Washington, April 1.—There is little doubt that the President and members of his cabinet now regard a conflict with Spain as almost inevitable. In this message to congress, within all probability will be sent in next Monday and certainly by early next week, it is understood the record as it stands between this government and Spain, and will not insist upon further time in which to continue negotiations looking to a peaceful solution of the Cuban problem.

Mr. Johnson said that he had been accused of speaking for the President. This he denied and continued, "I have been accused of speaking for the President by his personal acts and by his excited patriotism over the respect of the people, north, south, east and west, without regard to party lines. Shame on the man on the other side of the chamber who

dared to make party capital out of this matter." Mr. Johnson said this government had better allow the Cubans to pay \$200,000,000 and acquire their independence than that American blood be unnecessarily shed. (Applause from the Republicans.)

Madrid, March 31.—After the cabinet meeting today, presided over by the Queen regent, the ministers had another hour's conference, after which the following semi-official note was issued: "Captain-General Blanco telegraphs an account of a glorious combat of General Luque against the insurgents commanded by Calixto Garcia and also makes excellent reports of the progress of the operations, setting forth that the pacifications are so advanced in the western provinces that the concentration of the peasants has been revoked. Public works are also being commenced to give employment to all applicants. In view of this new and important submission the ministers of public works in an interview said the last twenty-four hours had brought a favorable change in the situation. When the minister was asked if he meant on account of the news from Washington, he replied: "No. Our feelings of satisfaction do not refer to the United States."

The leading members of the cabinet then held a conference with General Woodford, which lasted an hour. The ministers submitted first proposals, which General Woodford telegraphed to Washington. Their nature was not disclosed. El Liberal says: "The moment of the denouement draws much nearer. There may yet be found reason for delaying matters but we doubt it." The paper adds: "We ought to apply ourselves to obtain a gain of time or heartily devote ourselves to the contrary. In our opinion it would be acceptable, even preferable, to accept a measure which would cut the knot if we failed to untie it. The situation is such that by avoiding an external struggle we may fall into a still graver one."

Havana, March 31.—La Lucha in an editorial says today: "We are at the end of the farce drama or comedy which has held the stage until now. Heaven should apprise Senor Sagasta that he is the last of his kind, not only of his political career, but also of his life."

London, March 31.—The Daily Chronicle says, basing its editorial on the alleged statement of members of President McKinley's cabinet to its Washington correspondent that Spain has been given 48 hours to accept or reject the proposal for the purchase of Cuban independence for the sum of \$400,000,000. "It is offered without prejudice by a generous and impulsive people. Spain will do well to accept it. She can bow to the inevitable and this demand of Washington is as inexorable as it is just."

The Standard says editorially: "We see no reason to suppose that President McKinley's nerve has been shaken, much less shattered, by the jingo attacks. He regards the general situation, it looks more hopeful for averting war without intervention by Europe, which would be almost certain to exasperate America."

The Daily News says President McKinley deserves the sympathy of the world in his endeavor to secure a peaceful settlement in the face of the impatient and angry American nation. Spain should bow to the inevitable and grant Cuban independence. It is the only possible solution.

Washington, March 31.—It is reported that General Woodford has called asking: "First, if Spain's request to have 48 hours more to consider the Cuban and Maine question could be granted; second, whether the independence of Cuba was necessarily pre-requisite to meeting the demand of the United States. To both of these questions the reply 'Yes' was sent."

New York, March 31.—Rates for war risks advanced sharply today, some marine underwriters asking 50 per cent. more than yesterday. "War risks" upon American steamships sailing tomorrow for the east coast of South Africa, were taken at one per cent. American sailing vessels, accepted yesterday for two per cent. higher, three per cent. to four per cent. for future sailings were proportionately brought. Shipments to Gulf ports figured largely in the transactions. One Norwegian vessel was accepted at one quarter per cent.

New York, April 1.—A special dispatch from Washington to the World gives the following outline of the Spanish reply to the note presented by Minister Woodford: "Spain neither accedes to nor declines President McKinley's proposition. She makes the counter argument that Spain should herself be allowed to propose the terms as to what should be done regarding her own territory; that the United States should not do so."

Washington, April 1.—There is little doubt that the President and members of his cabinet now regard a conflict with Spain as almost inevitable. In this message to congress, within all probability will be sent in next Monday and certainly by early next week, it is understood the record as it stands between this government and Spain, and will not insist upon further time in which to continue negotiations looking to a peaceful solution of the Cuban problem. The cabinet meeting this morning was unquestionably the most important held in many years. It involved Spain's and the question of the United States government regarding Cuba and finding it unsatisfactory, practically decided upon a policy which at this hour seems certain to involve hostilities. The whole record will be laid before congress and the question is now under earnest consideration of what should be the particular form the government's policy shall take in bringing to an end the horrors in Cuba. The independent proposals ranging from a simple recognition of Cuban independence to a straight out declaration of war, have been urged at the cabinet, but there is hardly a doubt that the majority of congress, who await the executive lead before acting, are disposed to accept McKinley's suggestion on this point. It is thought that only the resolutions except possibly the simple recognition of independence, would lead to war.

in speaking of the meetings to-day said substantially as follows: "In the morning it was apparent to all of us that morning exhausted all diplomatic efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs in Cuba, and they have failed, the whole question must be submitted to congress. At our afternoon meeting the President requested each member of the cabinet to express freely his individual opinion as to what should be done. The discussion was entirely on the lines indicated by the members. Nothing definite was decided upon and no conclusions were reached. The President will now take the views submitted to him under consideration preparatory to his message to congress, which will be sent early next week."

President McKinley has done a great deal of work recently and appears pretty well fatigued. Consequently he will take some little rest before beginning active work on the message. It is understood that the cabinet will be determined upon what recommendations will be made to congress. My own opinion is that the cabinet will be put in a position to make a statement which makes me hesitate about accepting with any confidence her latest proposal.

After an exceedingly turbulent session of six hours the house to-day passed the naval appropriations bill and adjourned until Monday. The war spirit was manifested in all spheres and overrode the naval committee's plan by increasing the number of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers to 24, the bill as reported providing for but 12. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217 to 177. The committee's plan which in ordinary times would have precipitated a delay of several days, was disposed of in ten minutes, a proposition to decrease the price which was in the bill from \$400 to \$300 per ton being refused a hearing. Mr. Cannon during the course of the day announced that a majority of the members of the house would be declared within a week, and Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri, made a notable speech declaring that the hostilities come the duty of the United States to strike the first blow.

The Cuban government, "meaning thereby the present home rule authorities in Cuba," has appealed to the President of the United States in regard to the majority of the people of Cuba. The appeal declares that the majority represents those in favor of home rule and that the minority, that is, the insurgents, has no right to rule its own destinies; that it would be an injury to the majority of the United States to impose upon this majority a political regime contrary to its will, and that it would be a violation of the principles of justice to allow its own consent. The appeal, which is signed "Jose Maria Galvez, president of the city of Havana," is a direct appeal to the President of the United States.

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Madrid, April 1.—The message which the Cuban colonial government has addressed to President McKinley, through the Spanish minister at Washington, the full text of which has been published here, has caused a feeling of deep indignation in the United States. The opinion not only of a large majority of Cuban Cubans, but also the unanimous feeling of all political parties in the United States, is that the message is a direct appeal to the President of the United States to strike the first blow.

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FOLLOWS MR. CARLYLE

Principal Mining Inspector Also Enters the Service of the B. A. Corporation.

Will Wind Up His Work by Presenting Reports on Chief Mines of the Kootenays.

Mr. Mackintosh Retiring from London and Preparations for Extensive Work.

Rossland, April 1.—D. J. McDonald, provincial inspector of mines, has resigned his position to enter the service of the British American Corporation, under William A. Carlyle, late provincial mineralogist. This statement is corroborated by Edwin Durant, office manager of the big company. Mr. McDonald left to-day for his home in Vancouver, and will also go to Victoria, to turn over such papers as are connected with his duties, as well as to confer with regard to the appointment of a successor. Since his appointment in the early part of the year he has inspected a great many mines in the Nelson and Stovon districts, and his reports of these properties will all be turned over to the department at Victoria.

Mr. Durant in speaking of the matter to-day, said that Mr. McDonald will return with Mr. Carlyle about April 12. Mr. Mackintosh is due in New York, so that they will both arrive at the same time. "Regarding active operations, you may say that steps in that direction will be taken immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Mackintosh. As you know, the Josie, Great Western and Poorman are now being worked, but what particular one will be opened first is yet to be determined. That matter will be under the supervision of Mr. Carlyle and I do not wish to discuss it."

Mr. McDonald was formerly superintendent of the Glenora and Stovon districts, appointed provincial inspector of metalliferous mines early in January.

A GERMAN CLAIM

Alleged Peremptory Demand for Damages for Acts of Cuban Insurgents.

Berlin, April 1.—The German version of the Cananabra case, in which it is alleged demands for damages have been pressed upon Spain's attention, is that the insurgent army of Cuba, on March 15 attacked a German refinery at Cananabra (also written Cananabra) belonging to the firm of F. & C. Schuler. The insurgents are said to have riddled the safes, burned the buildings, killed several persons and wounded ten occupants of the refinery.

Washington, April 1.—The cable report from Berlin that Germany was menacing Spain and was about to make a naval demonstration in Cuba attracted the attention of the United States ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, said he had received no information as to the report, but that the German papers derided the Cananabra case referred to in the despatch. The Spanish minister does not credit the report that Germany has taken steps of decisive character.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISIONS.

Causes From Three Canadian Provinces Finally Disposed Of.

Toronto, April 1.—(Special.)—A cable to the Evening Telegram says: "The report of the Grand Trunk railway for the month of March shows a total increase of receipts of \$17,585. The judicial committee of the privy council today gave judgment reversing the Supreme court decision in the celebrated Charlebois action relative to the free North-West land grant in Manitoba, setting aside the Charlebois contract and the judgment enforcing it as void."

The judgment was also given dismissing the appeal of J. T. Johnston against the decision of the Ontario court of appeals in Fort Arthur. The Ontario court of Toronto. Mr. Johnson is directed to pay the costs.

The application of the North Shore railway to leave to appear in its suit against Quebec city was dismissed with costs.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

Assurance That the Occupied Ports Will Be Open to Foreign Trade.

London, April 1.—In the house of commons the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, said Count Muraviev, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, on March 18 authorized the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir N. R. O'Connor, to inform Her Majesty's government that the event of China consenting to lease Port Arthur and Tientsin to Russia, both ports would be open to foreign trade on the same basis as the other Chinese ports. Peking, April 1.—Li Hung Chang has been invested with full powers to proceed to London to negotiate the terms of a recently leased to Russia by China.

SPAIN WILL NOT YIELD.

Rejects Suggestion of Cuban Independence with or Without Payment of Indemnity.

War Scare on the Spanish Bourse and Uneasiness in European Capitals.

British Press Accepts Conflict as Inevitable But Hopes It Will Be Brief.

Madrid, April 2.—A semi-official statement has been issued which says: "One of the most immoral devices which is being employed at the present moment to injure Spain is that of supposing Spain would be disposed to recognize the independence of Cuba in return for payment of indemnity. Already on the basis of the jingoist fancies, people have been led to believe that President McKinley based his proposals on this idea. This impression has been utilized in Wall Street by every means to attract speculators into the jingo circles and compel them unconsciously to aid in spreading the unreasoning. It is our duty to declare the most authoritative manner that this is untrue; that no proposition containing the slightest allusion to independence in Cuba, either with or without indemnity, has been made to the Spanish government; that the government would straightway reject such a proposition. It is the duty of the Spanish government to state that the government in Spain disposed to listen to such a suggestion."

London, April 2.—There is much sympathy with the attitude of both Spain and America. It is easy to see how the war will be waged, without any bounds of traditional or social sympathy, may find themselves involved, before they fully realize their peril, in the grim realities of war. It is unnecessary to suspect that Spain's reply to the United States is a device to gain time and to postpone the day of the final decision. It is a direct appeal to the United States to strike the first blow.

The Daily Mail says: "Every lover of liberty will wish that the war will be short, as it is sure to be decisive. The United States can gain nothing for themselves by fighting Spain, unless it be an addition to their honorable record as the apostles of freedom. It is a mere game of chance to say how great is England's anxiety for an American success."

The Daily Graphic says: "War may be regarded as inevitable within a very few weeks. The conciliatory form of Spain's reply to the United States will in only produce a short delay. Few reasonable people question the wisdom of the course the United States has adopted. Spain had a chance and lost it."

The afternoon papers deplore war between Spain and the United States, but declare it is inevitable, unless a third nation succeeds in patching up an eleven-hour peace. Some of the papers deride the Cananabra case referred to in the despatch. The Spanish minister does not credit the report that Germany has taken steps of decisive character.

THEATRICAL MYSTERY.

An Actress Stops a Boston Performance for Reasons Unknown but Various.

New York, March 30.—A Boston despatch to the Tribune says: The performance of "A Lady of Quality" at the Hollis Street theatre to-night was brought to a sudden termination during the fencing scene in the first act, when Miss Julia Arthur suddenly signalled for the curtain. The signal was promptly responded to, and the curtain rung down. For a quarter of an hour the surprised audience waited in suspense, which the orchestra vainly attempted to allay. Then the stage manager appeared before the footlights and announced that Miss Arthur had suffered a serious fainting attack, which would cause the discontinuance of the performance. The effect would be only temporary, he added, and he felt confident that she would be able to appear to-morrow night. Several persons in the audience stated to a reporter that they distinctly saw a woman, who was identified by Edw. J. O'Brien, who in the part of Sir John Oxen, was fencing with Miss Arthur, but this is denied by the management.

A woman never really knows the meaning of happiness and content until she is the mother of a healthy, happy child. The health of the child depends on the health of the mother, both before and after birth. Most of all women's ailments are caused by the weakness of the mother, which most strongly influences the health of children, comes from some derangements or disease of the mother's system. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure troubles of this nature. It should be taken regularly by every woman during the entire period of gestation. It gives strength to all the organs involved, lessens the pains of childbirth and insures the health of both mother and child.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address: World's Dispensary, Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Corbin Railway Bill Delayed in the Commons Through Error of the Committee.

Reduction of Letter Postage and Tax on Newspapers—Appointments in Militia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 1.—The Kettle River bill was reached in the Commons again to-night. In committee Mr. Blair discovered that an amendment reducing the capital from \$2,500,000 to \$1,000,000 which he had proposed in committee, and which the promoters of the bill had agreed to, had not been incorporated in the measure by the committee. Some discussion arose as to how the error was to be rectified and Mr. Davin moved that the bill be sent back to the railway committee for correction, but Mr. MeInnes got over the difficulty for the time being by "talking the bill out," that is, by talking and reading extracts until the hour for private bills had expired. He read from Mr. Blair's speech of last year on the Crow's Nest Pass railway bill, which he proposed to amend. The railway being allowed to enter the Boundary Creek district. This leaves the bill still in the Commons with nothing to do. About the executive capitalization, Mr. Blair to-night gives notice that on the third reading he will move to amend the bill so as to reduce the capital to \$1,000,000. The remainder of the session was spent in committee on the franchise bill.

Sir Charles Tupper wanted the government to assume charge of Mr. Foran's insolvency bill, but Sir Richard Kindersley, the Attorney-General, declined to do so. The postmaster-general has carried out the promise made last year and introduced a bill for the purpose of simplifying the appointment of newspapers. Mr. Mulock's scheme, however, is crude, and there will be much difficulty in carrying it out. It provides for the free distribution of newspapers within a circuit of ten miles around the office of publication, and to impose a tax on letters from three to two cents when ever the postmaster-general feels disposed to do so by proclamation. He calculates that the newspaper tax will bring in about \$80,000 a year, but refused to make any estimate of the loss of revenue by reduction in letter postage.

In the public accounts committee this morning the Auditor-General asked for the appointment of a small sub-committee to go into differences between himself and the different departments and the treasury board on the subject of accounts. A discussion ensued, during which the Auditor-General pointed out that while in his office the government has only allowed three increases of salary this year, in the finance department seven are allowed.

The minister orders to-day contain very important changes. A son of Mr. Oliver, M.P., gets a commission in the permanent corps. Lords Dufferin and Selkirk, General Laurier become honorary lieutenant-colonels. Major Evans, of the Yukon detachment, becomes lieutenant-colonel. Three Montreal corps have new commanding officers, the First, Fifth and Sixth battalions.

The report is confirmed that Selkirk will be the headquarters of the Yukon forces and the site of the Bank of Commerce branch.

Mr. Britton's bill to amend the criminal code so as to deprive the minister of justice of the power to order new trials of persons convicted of murder, and also providing for the repeal of the section of the criminal code requiring corroborative evidence in case of seduction of girls between 14 and 16 years, has received the six months' hoist.

SCHOONER'S CREW LOST.

One Seaman Survives to Tell the Tale of Disaster on the Atlantic.

Nantucket, April 2.—A large two-masted schooner foundered at a point about twelve miles east of Nantucket during the night. An underwriter's agent sent assistance early this morning and the boat returned this afternoon bringing the survivors who were taken from the rigging. He was unconscious. Later the seaman revived sufficiently to give his name as John A. Reed, first mate of the St. Elmo, Capt. Henry Hall, from Rockland, Maine, for New York. There were five men in the crew and the captain's wife accompanied him on the trip. Reed states that all the others on board the schooner were lost.

A verdict of death from pneumonia was returned by the coroner's jury investigating the mysterious death of Allyn Symonds, of Otter Point, who died several days ago under circumstances which it was at first thought might point to a crime. Symonds had been drinking heavily about a week previous to his demise.