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ST. JOHN WEEKIN SUN.

VOL. 21.-NO. 14.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

FIRST PART

GRAND OPENING OF Imported Jackets and Capes

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Commencing today we hold a grand Exhibition of Spring Novelties in Jackets and Capes. The styles are the latest creations by the old world's best artists. Prices are on a strictly economical basis.

New Spring Jackets.

Ladies' New Spring Jackets in Irish Serge, in Fawn, Grey, Brown and Black, at \$5.00, \$5.50, and \$5.90. Box Cloth Jackets in Black and Colors, at \$6.90, \$7.90 and \$8.90.

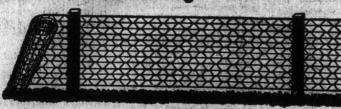
New Spring Capes.

Ladies' New Spring Capes in Black Box Cloth, handsomely beaded with Jets, at \$2.90 each. Good Cloth Capes from \$1,25 to \$10.50.

DOWLING BROS., - - - 95 KING STREET. ST. JOHN, N. B

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you



"Star" 13 har 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.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

TWO VERY CHOICE WHISKIES.

"Usquebaugh Cream" Old Scotch. ... \$10 50 "Extra Fine Old Irish,".....11 00

Both those whiskies are of the very highest class, whether required for a beverage or medical purposes. They are over eight years old, were imported in wood and bottled by myself. Each dozen contains two imperial gal-

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

M. A PININ Wine and Spirit Merchant, 113 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

Bythe Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

W. C. T. U. WORK AMONG SAILORS DOUGLAS AVENUE, ST. JOHN.

March 29th, 1898. Dear Sisters-With the coming of spring we are reminded that the time for active interest in the department of work among sailors has begun. The season is so short before our provincial convention meets that I almost regret the change that has thrown us out of conformity with the Dominion convention, as, when the year has about begun for the dominion, and the reports and letters are announcing that the spring campaign has begun,

our year is drawing to a close. I trust that during the long winter your thoughts and hands have been busy, and that comfort bags, books, tracts, etc., are now ready for distribution. As vessels are putting out to sta they will be glad of such supplies. I have received a letter recently from Mrs. Whitman, our Dominion superintendent, from which I will quote, as it is in substance, the recommendations of the dominion executive.

"Will you kindly notice the suggesions in the dominion report-Plan of Work, page 114, sec. 4. Special emphasis is given to the distribution of literature among sailors, to be backed, if possible, by persenal appeal. In this way we hope to do much good by the time the prohibition vote is cast. We would suggest that some of the prohibition literature obtainable from the secretary of the dominion alliance,

Mr. Spence, of Toronto, be used. "We suggest especially 'My Bottle, Beer Drinking and Business,' 'What it costs.' Also the tracts procured at W. C. T. U. headquarters, 56 Elm street, Toronto. This, in addition to the usual matter used, such as comfort bags, temperance meetings, sail-ors' rests, make up the year's work." Sisters, will you kindly send in your yearly reports to me not later than May 1st, and will you also send me any suggestions you may have for another year. The dominion report comto act upon the suggestions offered therein, and I have been thinking that it would be well for us to submit a code of recommendations to be embodied in our provincial report if approved by the executive. Trusting that you have been successful in the past year, and are looking forward with trust and confidence for much to be accomplished in future.

Yours most cordially, MRS. WM. WORDEN. Provincial Superintendent of Work

SYMPATHY EXPRESSED.

LONDON, March 31.—At a meeting of the Parnellite members in the house of commons today, John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, presiding, a resolu-tion was adopted expressing "deep sympathy with the efforts of the people of America to secure the indepen-dence of Cuba, trusting that their efforts will be speedily crowned with success, to the benefit of humanity and the greater glory of the republic of America.

A NEW DEFINITION OF BRITAIN.

As Bismarck has said, "Every nation must sooner or later pay for the windows its press has smashed;" and England, the country least able to go to war, pays for the conduct of her press by her helpless isolation.—Hamburgher Nachrichten.

WARREN WARREN

WHAT A LOT OF EGGS

The Hens Lay when Fed en 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 PROM

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd,

SPAIN DETERMINED.

Premier Sagasta Would Like to Submit An anxious party, comprising most of the cabinet and several close friends Loss of Maine to European Powers.

German, Austrian and Venezuelan Representatives Make a Call.

Spain's Official Reply to President McKinley's Demand Received But Not Given Out.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Interest in the Cuban situation, the interest might almost be termed excitement, so intense was it, reached a climar in the proceedings of the senate today.

The same paper then counsels Spain and the proceedings of the senate today. the proceedings of the senate today. The As on previous days of discussion of to put the Cuban questions, thousands of terve people flocked to the capital, only a and to accept nothing affecting the few of them comparatively could dignity and sovereignty of Spain." gain admission to the galleries. Within five minutes after the senate

convened, Mr. Allen of Nebraska introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. This was followed by a resolution, proposed Mr. Rawlins of Utah, declaring war against Spain.

Mr. Foraker of Ohio introduced resolution declaring for such intervention in the Cuban war as would bring about independence for the Cubans. Following this came a resolution by Mr. Frye of Maine demanding that Cuba be made free.

The resolutions followed one another

Maine court of inquiry. Mr. Mason read his speech from manuscript, but it was delivered with all the vigor and fire of which he is capable.

The intensity of the feeling of those in the galleries was evinced by the storm of applause which was elfeited by his declaration that he was for war. Vice President Hobart had difficulty in suppressing the demonstration. After Mr. Mason's speech, the senate passed 74 private bills and folone of the most remarkable of which was pronounced by Mr. Tiliman, a long-time political opponent of General Earle.

Senator Foraker's resolution introduced in the senate today is as fol-

Be it resolved, by the senate and the house of representatives of the United States of America:

1. That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

2. That the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba are the true and lawful government of that island.

that island.

3. That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and se cruel, barbarous and inhuman in the character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

waters.

4. That the president of the United States be; and he is hereby authorized, embowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

The following is a copy of Senator Allen's resolution:

The following is a copy of Senator Allen's resolution:

Whereas, The war now and for some time past being waged between the kingdom of Spain and the Cuban insurgents has fully demonstrated the inability of the former to subdue the insurgents; and

Whereas, Said war has become one of extermination by starving, and the dictates of Christian civilization and common humanity alike demand the speedy cessation of hostilities, and the immediate termination of the deliberately planned starvation now going on in the island of Cuba; and

Whereas, Under existing circumstances it is the bounden duty of the United States to intervene; and

Whereas, The assertion of the Monroe doctrine forbidding the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of any state or nation on the western hemisphere, creates an obligation on the part of the United States to guaruntee the people thereof against unusual crueities and barbarities and extermination by any such foreign power; and

Whereas, The Cubans have, in the opinion of the American people and of congress, by their valor and sacrifices during the four years of war, won their independence from Spain, and are entitled to political recognition by the United States; and

Whereas, It is apparent that Spain can no longer govern or control the people of Cuba; Therefore resolved, By the senate and the house of representatives, that the republic of Cuba, now and for some time maintained by force of arms, is hereby recognized by the United States of America as a separate and independent nation; that the United States shall immediately intervene and put an end to the war now being waged on the island of Cuba, and shall succor and release from imprisonment the people there concentrated for the purpose of starvation and extermination; and be it

Further resolved, That for the purpose of emabling the president of the United States to provide the concentrated non-combatant Cubans with the necessary food, raiment and medicine for their immediate relief from starvation, the sum of 800,000, or so mu

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senor Polo, the Spanish minister, received a telegram today saying that at a meeting of Spanish residents in Mexico. \$240,000 was subscribed for the relief of the Cuban reconcentrados and that it was confidently hoped the fund would reach a million dollars during

MADRID, March 29.-The semi-official El Liberal says: "The report on the Maine contains no grave statements. Therefore President McKinley will not use that pretext for declaring war, but will use the relief of the

El Liberal adds: "We believe the Spain accepts its general interpreta-

to prepare to repel every kind of in-

ention, to be uncompromising, dignity and sovereignty of Spain."

The Impareial (independent) says it "notes a change of attitude upon the part of the United States," expresses the belief that "when the six Spanish cruisers and torpede boats arrive in Havana the relations between the two countries will improve." It hopes the Spanish government will "act on these lines."

these lines."

Great enthusiasm is manifested here in connection with the performances at the Royal theatre, to collect funds, by national subscription, to increase the strength of the navy. Seats are selling at fabulous prices.

MADRID, March 36, 4.30 p. m.—A

The resolutions followed one another so rapidly as almost to stun the auditors, both senators and spectators. The galleries were in accommotion and the people were prepared for anything.

This was the condition when the vice president recognized Mr. Mason of Illinois for his announced speech on the president's message transmitting to congress the findings of the The proposition to which Spain will

answer covers two points only, and its publication will be a revelation to some of those abroad who have been denouncing America's aggressive attitude. It is as follows: Spain to proclaim immediately an armistice in Cuba to last until October, during which interval the United States will use its good offices with the insurgents to make this temporary peace permanent; and second, Spain to do ing out fully six months after our convention meets, leaves us little time to add the convention of the late Senator Earle of South Carolina. a to be allowed to assist in this

VASHINGTON, March 30.—A wild and uproarious scene occurred in the house of representatives today when Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, attempted to force the hands of the republicans upon a proposition to overrule the speaker and pass a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. He was cheered on by the crowded galleries, but the members of the majority refused to support him. Many of them sympathized with the purpose of the resolu-

Mr. Hull, chairman of the military committee, went so far as to endors the resolution under the impression that it provided for a declaration of war, but most of the radicals who were in favor of any sort of revoluticnery measure had been won over to the policy of sticking to the party organization and recusing to do anything unless the initiative came from their side. They were rallied by two of the leading advocates of armed in tervention, and the speaker himself from the chair made an indirect apreal to his party associates to stand firm, at the same time intimating that if their impatience was curbed a little longer they would have the op-

portunity they coveted. When the vote was taken only two epublicans, Messrs. Acheson Robbins of Pennsylvania broke from the party lines. About a dozen more sat silent in their seats and refused to vote. The scene throughout was most dramatic, and the members and the spectators in the galleries were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. Several times later in the day during the conversation of the naval bill, whenever the Ouban question was broached, the members swarmed about the speaker and the galleries cheered. This was especially the case when Mr. Cummings of New York spoke. Mr. Boutelle, who objected to a request for extension of his time. was hissed. The only important action on the naval bill today was the refusal of the chair to sustain a point of order against the provision for a floating steel dock at Algiers, La. MADRID, March 30.-While the situation here is outwardly of the calmest description, the actual position of affairs is regarded as critical by both the United States legation and the Spanish government.

The United States minister, General, Stewart L. Woodford, is working energetically and will continue to work for peace until the first gun is fired. It is known that the Spanish govern-ment admits the desirability or necessity of complying with the demands of the United States, and it is only in the disinclination of the ministers to put this willingness into concrete form that the danger lies. If a conference was to be held with British, German or French diplomats, the matter would be setttled without question.

The point which Gen. Woodford is now pressing is that in the interest of humanity hostilities in Cuba must cease immediately. No date was fixed either in the first or in the present note; but the United States is now dwelling upon the meaning of the word immediately, and insisting that

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Spain's official reply to President McKinley's latest demand in the Cuban situation was received in Washington tonight. of the administration, waited till late in the evening in expectation of developments. About half-past ten the messages began to come in cipher, and the work of translation was begun at once. It was officially stated, however, that no intimation as to the nature of the reply would be divulged. tonight

Among those at the White House were Senator Hanna, Secretary Alger, Secretary Bliss, Assistant Secretary of State Day, Assistant Secretary of State Adee, to whom was confided the translation of the message, Senator Spooner and Senator Aldrich. There was an intensely expectant crowd of newspaper correspondents, larger than newspaper correspondents, larger than often gathers at the White House at night, waiting in the lobby outside. the president's office. But they were destined to disappointment, for after the telegraph instrument in the adjoining office had steadily clattered for half an hour, Mr. Porter, the president's secretary, appeared with the announcement from Secretary Day that it was impossible to translate the message in time to give out any

statement tonight. The telegraph instrument was still clicking when the correspondents filed out, indicating that the message was at least quite lengthy. This has been a day of anxious waiting for Spain's reply to the demands of the United States, contemplating the termination of the war in Cuba and the independence of the island. On that reply it was universally believed the issue between peace or warwould be decided, unless some new and unexepected considerations arose

delay would meet with the opposition. of congress. The gravity of the situation was of rapid development, as when was preparations were following in rapid succession, but the tension was even greater from the uncertainty that prevailed at the feeling that

Spain would not concede the complete independence of Cuba. The White House continued to be thronged with congressional leaders anxious to learn from the president ed at any time. The French ambas-what his course was to be. The genwhat his course was to be. The gen-oral view conveyed by these leaders, after they had been with the president was that he expected to have definite replies from Spain in time to present the entire subject to congress by next Monday.

riment was the centre of interest throughout the day, as it was there that Minister Woodford's despatch announcing that Spain's at-

titude was to be received. The officials shared in the general anxiety, but throughout the business hours of the day no word, was received from the United States minister. The actitude of the European powers continued to be seriously discussed in official quarters, as it was felt an offer of European mediataion was almost ertain to follow a war crisis. No distinet offer had been submitted up to

the present moment, MADRID, March 31.-El Liberal ays: "The moment of the denoument (solution of the crisis) has drawn much nearer. There may yet be found means to delay matters, but we doubt it." The paper then adds: "We cught to apply ourselves to obtain a gain of time or heartily devote ourselves to the contrary. In our opinicn it would be acceptable, even preferable, to accept any extreme measure which would cut the knot if we failed to until it. The situation is such that by avoiding an external struggle we may fall into a still

graver one." MADRID, March 31.-At the conference yesterday between Senor Sagasta, the premier, and Senor Camazo and Senor Silvela, leader of the dissident conservatives, the premier unfolded the terms proposed by United States Minister Woodford, and the opposition leaders counselled their rejection. Senor Sagasta replied that, personally, he was not disposed to accede to them. He added that he would like to submit the question of the loss of the Maine, which was not touched upon at his conference with General Woodford, to the European powers. The feeling in Madrid today is pessi-

norant of the actual proposals of the United States and are urging no surrender. The Heraldo (independent) and the Nacional (conservative) opposed even the suggested armistic and the Corero (liberal) makes a furious appeal to Don Carlos. The rush for seats for the perform

ance at the Royal theatre, in behalf of the Spanish navy, increases. The Queen has paid fifty thousand pesetas or a box, the Spanish ministry paid 3,000 pesetas for a box; several capitalists are taking stalls at 150,000 pese tas; the Countess Bornes paid 100,000 resetas; the Marquis Laguna paid 50,000 pesetas; the Bank of Spain paid 500,000 pesetas, and other organizations and individuals paid an enormous

an editorial today, says: "We are at the end of the farce, drama or com-edy which has held the stage until Heaven should apprise Senor Sagasta that he is near the end, not only of his political career, but also of his life."

MADRID, March 31.—After the cabinet meeting today, which was presided over by the Queen Regent, the ministers had another hour's conference, after which the following semiofficial note was issued:

"Captain General Blanco telegraphs an account of a glorious combat of General Luque against the insurgents commanded by Calixto Carcia, and also makes excellent reports of the progress of the operations, setting forth



that the pacifications are so advanced in the western province that the concentration of the peasants has been revoked. Public works are also being ecommenced to give employment to all

applicants. In view of this, new and important submissions are expected." The minister of public works, in an interview today, said the last twentyfour 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." WASHINGTON, March 31 .- The state department and the Spanish legation maintained an outward aspect of serenity today despite the critical conditions existing. Among the callers at the state department, this being diplomatic day, were the German ambassador, the Austrian minister, the Venezuelan minister and Mr. McArthur, secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, who has just arrived from the Spanish capital. The presence of the Austrian minister, Mr. Von Hengelmuller, was of more than passing interest owing to the close relations between Spain and Austria, and the reports from Vienna that the Austrian minister at Washington was to postpone the issue further. But; instructed to aid in any movement initiated by France toward mediation. Mr. Von Hengelmuller saw both Secfelt in all official quarters. It was not letary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. He asked to be excused from cummunicating in any way with

the press. The state department, officials were equally reticent, as to the purpose of his call. It is not believed, however, that any European power thus far has taken the first step to-ward mediation, although it will not be unexpected, and is even apprehendday's callers at the state departm so that it was apparent that France had not yet determined to make the first overtures for mediation. Among leading diplomats the usual course of on the presumption that it will become an actual factor in the situation if a wir crisis develops within the next few days. A member of the corps said today that mediation preceded a declaration of war, and that if the

great powers took any action it would follow quickly when it became apparent, as the result of Spain's reply, that an inevitable conflict was at hand. He said also that under such ofreumstances before congress took up the consideration of the recently proposed declarataion of the war it would be advised through the executive branch that the powers desired a few days' delay in order that their friendly influences might be exerted in order to avert war.

MADRID, March 31.-At the cabinet council Senor Sagasta, the premier, explained with extreme precision all the details of the conferences and negotiations, together with the state of the country and existing condition, which he regarded as necessary to the formation of a proper judgment.

Other ministers then spoke, Senor Sagasta listening attentively. After four hours' discussion the

ministers were still without a solution, probably because Sener Sagasta judged it inopportune to take a decision at the present stage and advis-able to walt for the issue of tomorrow's meeting.

Prior to the council a note briefly relating all the Queen Regent's ideas on the subject of the reply to be given to the United States was written. On this being read at the council, Senor Sagasta, taking a paper from his pocket, announced that he also had condensed his opinion into a few lines, which he proceeded to read. It is un-derstood that he touched, one by one, upon all the questions raised by the United States, and indicated the limmistic. The newspapers here are igbe possible to go without prejudice to the national honor or dignity.

All the ministers, including Gen.

Correa, minister of war, "saw their thoughts reflected in Senor Sagasta's

expose, which they unanimously ap-The ministers then proceeded to the palace, where they gave an account of the praceedings to the Queen Regent,

who approved them.

At Minister Woodford's conference At Minister Woodford's conference with Senores Bigasta, Cullon and Moret, Senor Sagasta's note, translated into English, was submitted to Gen. Woodford, who after reading it said: "I am solely authorized to negotiate ad referendum, and therefore I will transmit the cabinet's reply to Washington."

been made known, the ministers maintaining absolute reserve, but the cabinet is said to have given "proof of sentiments of the greatest concilia-

MADRID, March 31.-The evening papers, without exception, consider the situation unchanged. They generally admit that Minister Woodford's conduct of the diplomatic negotiations is very friendly, and that he ous of peace, but the Spanish government is reported "unflinching and opposed to any, even friendly, interference to terminate the war, except through its own efforts."

A war which they claim is "nearing the end and is daily crushing the re-