

ST. JOHN WEEKLY 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 \$6.00.
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 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.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST"

TWO VERY CHOICE WHISKIES.

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

Both these whiskies are of the very highest class, which is recognized as a beverage of medicinal value. They are over eight years old, were imported in wood and bottled by myself. Each dozen contains two imperial gallons.

Family 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. HEININ
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
119 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the 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 sea 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.

"Every nation must sooner or later pay for the windows in its press which are smashed," and England, the country least able to go to war, pays for the conduct of her press by her helpless isolation.—Hamburg Nachrichten.

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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 as a separate and independent nation; that the United States shall immediately intervene and take an end to the war now being waged on the island of Cuba, and shall secure 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 enabling the president of the United States to provide the concentrated non-combatant Cubans with the necessary food, taking and medicine for their immediate relief from starvation, the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

SPAIN DETERMINED.

Premier Sagasta Would Like to Submit
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 31.—Interest in the Cuban situation, the interest which it has created, is not so intense as it was a few days ago. As on previous days of discussion the Cuban questions thousands of people flocked to the capital, only a few of them comparatively could 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 by Mr. Rawlins of Utah, declaring war against Spain.

Mr. Foraker of Ohio introduced a resolution declaring 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 so rapidly as to saturate the galleries, both senators and spectators alike, were in a commotion and the people were prepared for any thing.

This was the condition when the secretary of the senate introduced the president's message. It was followed by the reading of the Maine court of inquiry. Mr. Mason read his speech from manuscript, but it was delivered with all the vigor and fire of a speech.

The intensity of the feeling of those in the galleries was evinced by the storm of applause which was given by his declaration that he was for war. Vice President Hobart had difficulty in suppressing the demonstration.

The senate passed the bill and following this order with the cabinet of the late Senator Earle of South Carolina, one of the most remarkable of which was pronounced by Mr. Tillman, a long-time political opponent of General Grant.

Senator Foraker's resolution introduced in the senate today is as follows:

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 as the true and lawful government of that island.
3. That the war now being waged against Cuba is contrary to the commercial and property interests of the United States, and is unjust, barbarous and inhuman in the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, and shall endeavor to carry into effect.
4. That the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, empowered 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:

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WASHINGTON, March 31.—Spain's official reply to President McKinley's latest demand in the Cuban situation was received in Washington tonight. An anxious party, comprising most of the cabinet and several close friends 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 intense expectation, larger than often gathered at the White House at night, waiting in the lobby outside, the president's office. But they were disappointed to disappointment, for after the telegraph had steadily clicked 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 at this time to give out any statement tonight. The telegraph instrument was still clicking when the correspondents fled out, indicating that the message was at least quite lengthy.

There 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 war would be decided, unless some new and unexpected considerations arose to postpone the issue further. But delay would meet with the opposition of congress.

The gravity of the situation was felt in all official quarters. It was not only a day of rapid development, as when 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 what his course was to be. The general view conveyed by these leaders was that he expected to have definite replies from Spain in time to present the entire subject to congress by next Monday.

The state department was the center of interest throughout the day, as it was there that the president's despatch announcing that Spain's attitude was to be received.

The officials shared in the general anxiety, but throughout the business of the day no word was received from the United States minister. The attitude of the European powers continued to be seriously discussed in official quarters, as it was felt an offer of European mediation was almost certain to follow a war crisis. No dispatch, however, had been submitted up to the present moment.

MADRID, March 31.—El Liberal says: "The moment of the denouement (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 gain time or headstrong devote ourselves to the contrary. In our opinion it would be acceptable, even preferable, to accept any extreme 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."

MADRID, March 31.—At the conference yesterday between Senor Sagasta, the premier, and Senor Camazo and Senor Silveira, leader of the dissenting terms proposed by United States Minister Woodford, and the opposition leaders counseled 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 pessimistic. The newspapers here are in favor of the actual proposals of the United States and are giving no support to the Herald (Independent) and the Nacional (conservative) opposed even the suggested armistice, and the Corero (liberal) makes a furious appeal to Don Carlos.

The rush for seats for the performance at the Royal theatre, in behalf of the Spanish navy, increased. The Queen has paid fifty thousand pesetas for a box, several capitalists are taking stalls at 150,000 pesetas; the Countess Borna paid 100,000 pesetas; the Marquis Laguna paid 50,000 pesetas; the Bank of Spain paid 250,000 pesetas; and other organizations and individuals paid an enormous sum.

HAVANA, March 31.—La Luocha, in an editorial today, says: "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 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 semi-official note was issued:

"Captain General Blanco telegraphs an account of a glorious combat of the 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 province 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 submissions are expected.

The minister of public works, in an interview today, 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."

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 Venetian 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 Hengelmüller, 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 instructed to aid in any movement initiated by France toward mediation.

Mr. Von Hengelmüller saw both Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. He asked to be excused from communicating in any way with 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 toward mediation, although it will not be unexpected, and is even apprehended at any time. The French ambassador, M. Cambon, was not among the callers at the state department, so that it was apparent that France had not yet determined to make the first overture for mediation. Among leading diplomats the usual course of mediation in being seriously discussed on the presumption that it will become an actual factor in the situation if a war 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 circumstances before congress took up the consideration of the recently proposed declaration 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 meeting Senor Sagasta, the premier, explained with extreme precision all the details of the conference 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, however, Senor Sagasta listening attentively.

After four hours' discussion the ministers were still without a solution, probably because Senor Sagasta judged it inappropriate to take a decision at the present stage and advisable to wait 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 understood that he touched on by one of the questions raised by the limits to which, in his opinion, it would be possible to go without prejudice to the national honor or dignity.

All the ministers, including Sen. Correa, minister of war, "saw their thoughts reflected in Senor Sagasta's expose, which they unanimously approved."

The ministers then proceeded to the palace, where they gave an account of the proceedings to the Queen Regent, who approved them.

At Minister Woodford's conference with Senor Sagasta, 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 a referendum, and therefore will transmit the cabinet's reply to Washington."

The text of the Sagasta note has not been made known, the ministers maintaining absolute reserve, but the cabinet is said to have given "proof of sentiments of the greatest cordiality."

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 is strenuous 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 "near the end and is daily crushing the rebellion."