

FI ST YEAR.

FOR WAR UPON SPAIN

A Chicago Senator Excites the Galleries by Urging Speedy and Terrible Vengeance.

Declaration of War From a Utah Member—Resolutions Demanding Cuban Independence.

Spanish Press Counsels Resistance to American Intervention in any Form.

Madrid, March 29.—The semi-official El Liberal says: "The report of the Maine court contains no grave statements, therefore President McKinley will not use that pretext for declaring war, but will use the relief of the Cubans. We believe the Spanish government will never tolerate foreign nations in the guise of philanthropy invading our territory, for it would be followed by the unanimous protest of the Spanish people." The same paper then counsels Spain to prepare to repel every kind of intervention, to be uncompromising and to "accept nothing affecting the dignity or sovereignty of Spain."

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

Great enthusiasm is manifested here on account of the performance at the royal theatre to collect funds by national subscription, to increase the strength of the navy. Seats are selling at fabulous prices.

Washington, March 29.—Interest in the Cuban situation reached a climax in the proceedings of the Senate today. As on previous days of discussion of the Cuban question thousands of people flocked to the capital, only a few of whom comparatively could gain admission to the galleries. Within five minutes after the senate convened, Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution demanding the independence of the Cuban republic.

This was followed by a resolution proposed by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, declaring war against the government of Spain. Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, then introduced a resolution declaring for such intervention in the Cuban situation as would bring the independence of 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 that the galleries were in a commotion and the people were prepared for anything. This was the condition when the Vice-President recognized Mr. Mason, of Illinois, who had announced a proposition to discuss the merits of the 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 the galleries was evinced by the storm of applause which was elicited by his declaration that he was for war. Vice-President Hobart had read difficulty in suppressing the demonstration.

Describing the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor, the Illinois senator said: "The night came on, and dark gloomy night, natural and proper time for Spanish bravery. Our men were asleep in a friendly harbor. They were never challenged to try their courage. They were not whipped in honorable battle, but choked, burned, strangled and drowned without a chance to die fighting for life, without a moment to say a prayer. In the twinkling of an eye they stood in the presence of their maker, suppose ninety of them had been United States senators, suppose the balance had been members of Congress or made up of judges and leading professional and business men, would forty days have elapsed before war began? Or suppose each senator had a son or a father there? Do we tell our children the truth when we say that the life of every American is of equal value before the law? They would not, they would be afraid. Their widows and orphans cry aloud to us, the silent appeal of 268 seamen comes to us again and again, saying: "We are dead, and your flesh and bone of your bone, and blood of your blood. We loved and died with the flag that shields you from death. Will you answer? Will we answer with money? Mr. President I speak only for myself, and I am for war. (Great applause in the galleries.)"

Mr. Mason does not approve of the action taken by President McKinley. Here is what he had to say on the subject: "Congress alone can declare war. I for one am ready to vote now. You may continue to cry 'peace, peace,' but there can be no peace until the European and butcher their slaves on the same continent as this flag flies."

"But there are those who say that the court does not fix the responsibility. It was not necessary. We were in Spanish waters and over Spanish soil. The harbor is owned and controlled by Spain. The explosives in that harbor were owned and controlled by Spain. If it was a torpedo it was a Spanish torpedo. No explosives have been on sale in Havana for over a year to private citizens. If it was dynamite it was Spanish dynamite. The power to explode it was controlled by Spain. A government acts on the approach of its agents and officers and they control the discharge of their cannon. It was owned, located and exploded by Spain and Spain must answer." (Great excitement in the galleries.)

The concluding remarks of the warlike senator from Chicago fairly electrified his hearers. Here they are: "Let us look, shake us up in drowsy indolence, murmuring and slumbering. Awake us as our forefathers did at Concord and Bunker Hill; awake to glorious war against a nation that takes the honor of our lives and the lives of our citizens must be respected among the nations of the world." (Loud applause from the galleries.)

U. S. CHINESE SQUADRON.

The Muster at Hongkong Regarded as Display of Symptom With British Policy.

London, March 29.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency here says there is reason to believe that the presence of the Chinese American squadron at Hongkong, which was originally supposed to be designed for Manila on the prospect of war with Spain, was really intended as a practical display of American sympathy with the British policy in China. The American and British admirals had frequent interviews.

DERVISH DEPOT TAKEN.

Anglo-Egyptian Forces Succeed in a Brilliant Move Against Their Adversaries.

Cairo, March 29.—Shendy has been captured by the British, having been taken by surprise. The gunboats and a battalion of Egyptians aboard ascended the Nile from the mouth of the Atbara river and arrived at Shendy by dawn of Saturday. The gunboats shelled the forts and then the battalion was landed and attacked the town. The attack was made by a flank movement and the dervish garrison was completely routed. The Egyptian forces from Shendy, is now cut off from its base and its reserve depot is destroyed.

The dervishes who advanced against the Anglo-Egyptian army are entrenched at El Hilgi on the Atbara river. They are suffering severely from lack of food and are subsisting on palm nuts. The destruction of their supplies at Shendy will compel them to give battle for which the Anglo-Egyptian expedition has been eagerly awaiting. News of a crushing defeat of the dervishes is expected here hourly.

BRITAIN'S QUID PRO QUO.

A Slice of Chinese Soil for an English Syndicate—Li Hung Chang to the Fore.

London, March 28.—The Chronicle says this morning that it has reason to believe an area of 10,000 square miles in the province of Shanghai has been conceded by China to a syndicate of English capitalists. "If this is true," says the Chronicle, "it is obvious that Lord Salisbury has approved of the scheme."

The British squadron, according to a despatch from Hongkong to the Daily Mail, has been ordered to Chiefoo on the north coast of the Shanghai Tsang promontory.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Peking, telegraphing by way of Pientan, says: "It is believed that Li Hung Chang is about to return to power and that another mission to Europe is possible. Prince Kuang has refused to sign the Russo-Chinese convention, and has resigned the presidency of the Tsungli Yamen."

CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

A Very Satisfactory Increase Notwithstanding Unfavorable Conditions.

Montreal, March 28.—The C.P.R. returns for February, 1898, is as follows: Gross earnings, \$1,494,597; working expenses, \$1,703,390; net profits, \$423,667. In February, 1897, the net profits were \$394,823, and in the two months ending February 28, 1898, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$3,166,969; working expenses, \$2,222,674; net profit, \$949,295; for two months ending February, 1897, there was a net profit of \$758,166.

IN INTEREST OF FARMERS.

Parliament Asked to Make Railways Give Them Better Facilities.

Winnipeg, March 28.—A general committee of the Manitoba legislature passed a resolution to-night recommending that a memorial be presented to the Dominion government asking that the general railway act of the Dominion should be in operation, as well as those that may hereafter be enacted in the province, shall be amended to include increased facilities to farmers in shipping their produce.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company Annual Meeting—A Flourishing Report.

Montreal, March 30.—The annual meeting of the Royal Victoria Life Insurance company took place here to-day. The statement showing three months' business at the end of 1897 was very satisfactory. The assets and subscribed capital for the security of policy holders on December 31, amounted to \$824,775.02. The five directors retiring by rotation, Andrew P. Gault, Samuel Finley, Dr. I. G. Roddick, M.P., Rev. R. H. Wardon, D.D., and Jas. O'Brien, were re-elected for three years. At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Jas. O'Brien was re-elected president; Sir J. A. Chapleau and Andrew P. Gault vice-presidents; Dr. I. G. Roddick, medical director.

The report contains the following significant statement: "The prospects of the company for doing a successful and profitable business are evident by the appreciation exhibited generally in its advent into the insurance field. It is the intention of the board to extend its business during the year 1898 in keeping with judicious and conservative management, and while seeking for a reasonable volume of business will at the same time guard carefully the quality of the business that is accepted. The board are pleased to state that the shareholders are among the most prominent and influential business men of Canada, representing the leading financial, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. This fact places the company immediately in the front rank of life insurance institutions which guarantee policy holders security beyond question."

If counsel or children require a thorough fish forming food and tonic combined, try Griffith's Norwegian Bannister. It is the only Bannister combining the fish-producing properties of Cod Liver Oil with the well known tonic properties of Iron and Manganese. Ask your druggist for it.

CUBA MUST BE FREED.

Immediate Ending of the War the Demand Made Upon Spain by the President.

The Way Made Easier by Proposal of Indemnity in Return for Freedom.

Warrior Spirits in Congress Uneasy Lest the Opportunity for a Fight Be Lost.

Washington, March 30.—The vital point in the Cuban situation, namely, independence, has shifted from Washington to Madrid, where the government is now giving grave and earnest consideration to propositions presented by the government of the United States. On the answer to these propositions probably depends the future course of the relations between Spain and the United States. It is believed that it is a question of exceedingly short time before the crisis must come. The Spanish ministry will hold a cabinet council to-morrow after the propositions have been submitted to the Queen Regent and after that conference, it is expected by the administration, a definite answer to the proposals will be received.

The propositions submitted by this country contemplate a complete and immediate cessation of hostilities in Cuba, the return of the reconcentros to their usual vocation and the independence of Cuba, this last feature to be secured on an indemnity basis by which the island would pay a substantial sum for its freedom from Spanish rule. These propositions take a wide scope and there are many details in the alternative positions, the purpose being to present a plan promising a solution of the Cuban question, as long as Cuban independence is embodied in a final result.

It has been made perfectly clear that nothing less than a close of the war and the independence of the island will suffice as an adequate settlement. Such lesser methods as have been contemplated from time to time to any now put aside for these more advanced and dignified positions. It is now for Spain to accept or reject these tenders. There is no time to spare one rather than another so long as the conclusion ultimately reached brings the termination of the war and Cuban independence.

The foreign relations committee of the Spanish government even for a moment entertained such a proposition. Now, in the face of the emergency, the Spanish declarations of war introduced in the American Congress, Spain has reluctantly consented to consider them.

Washington, March 30.—A wild and uproarious scene occurred in the House of Representatives to-day when the Democratic leader, attempted to force the hands of the Republicans upon a proposition to override the speaker's veto of 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, but most of the radicals who were in favor of any sort of revolutionary measure had been overruled by the policy of sticking to the party organization and refusing to do anything to antagonize the initiative on their side. They were rallied by two of the leading advocates of armed intervention and the speaker himself, and the chair made an indirect appeal 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 opportunity they coveted.

When the vote was taken only two Republicans, Messrs. Addison and Robins, of Pennsylvania, broke from the party lines. About a dozen more sat still in their seats and refused to vote. The scene throughout was most dramatic and the immense crowd of spectators in the galleries were wringing up to a high pitch of excitement. Several times later in the day during the naval bill discussion whenever the Cuban matter was broached the members of the senate and the galleries cheered.

In the senate permission was granted for the foreign relations committee to sit during the session of the senate. Following this action the resolution providing for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, introduced yesterday by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, was at the request of Mr. Frye, of Maine, referred to the foreign relations committee without debate. Beyond these two points no reference was made by the senate to the Cuban question.

Many Republicans went to the White House to-day and conferred with the President, expressing their hope that something might be promised which would relieve the strained situation. The assurance of the President was given to the effect that the plan for Cuba at the latest something definite could be expected.

The foreign relations committee held an afternoon session at which Capt. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment for the navy, presented his knowledge of the relative strength of the Spanish and United States navies. This proved only incidental to the main subject under discussion, which was the value of the island of St. Thomas or some other point in the West Indies for a naval station.

The situation at the capital is one of expectancy. Senators and representatives are willing to give the President a chance to carry out his plans but there is impatience to have some information regarding those plans and some assurance that they will not delay action too long.

It was stated today in a high diplomatic quarter that the Spanish government has addressed a note to the powers of Europe fully setting forth the grave aspect of the controversy with the United States, and suggesting that the time was now opportune for European influence to be exerted. It is said that this note led to the utterance of Premier Lammont in the French chamber of deputies last Saturday, and has been the cause of the activity at European capitals within the last few days.

Madrid, March 30.—A cabinet council was held today to consider the American proposals. Another will be held to-morrow at noon presided over by the queen regent, and at 4 o'clock tomorrow there will be a final conference with U. S. minister Woodford. The proposition which Spain will answer covers two points only, and its publication will be a forerunner to the peace permanent. It is said to have been denouncing America's aggressive attitude. It is as follows: Spain to proclaim an immediate armistice in Cuba to last until October during which interval the United States will use its good offices with the insurgents to make temporary peace permanent, and second, Spain to do her best toward relieving suffering and starvation on the island, with America to be allowed to assist in the work.

A severe censorship is exercised to prevent the leakage of news as to naval movements while the war preparations continue with the greatest activity.

YUKON BILL REJECTED

Mackenzie & Mann Contract Fails to Receive the Endorsement of the Senate.

Two Liberals Deserted Their Party and Two Conservatives Recorded for the Measure.

Hon. David Mills Made Supplemental Offer and Uttered Warning Without Effect.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 30.—The Senate by an overwhelming majority has rejected the Yukon railway bill and the government must set about securing a new Yukon transportation policy. The scene in the upper house to-night will long be remembered. The galleries were crowded, while the space beyond the bar was taken up by members of the Commons, who were there in full force, as the lower house had adjourned early.

Hon. David Mills closed the debate and certainly made the best presentation of the government's case heard in either house. He said that if the government bill were accepted the government would be prepared to build a wagon road from some Pacific Coast point, and if the contract were adopted to continue the railway through to the coast.

He affirmed that Mackenzie & Mann have spent half a million in arranging for the purchase of the line, a conclusion he warned the Senate of the tremendous responsibility which would rest on the call to lead help to the face and integrity of the fatherland, in which are wrapped up the honor and dignity of the nation. With the same coolness and collected by Conservatives in Havana by theatrical performances, the government at Madrid ought to say to the government at Washington that Spain is in no need of charity from another state, thus constituting the most humiliating intervention."

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: "Undoubtedly many Spaniards would be glad to get rid of Cuba by sale, but no statesman or party would dare at the present time to propose such a measure, and to incur national displeasure by suggesting it. In the same way we could not accept the idea of an armistice or have the United States collect by contributions in Havana by theatrical performances, the government at Madrid ought to say to the government at Washington that Spain is in no need of charity from another state, thus constituting the most humiliating intervention."

THE "GLOBE'S" CONTENTION.

What Will Happen in the Yukon Unless Mackenzie & Mann Build that Railway.

Toronto, March 30.—The Globe this morning devotes over three pages to special matter in connection with the Yukon bill in the way of cartoons and other illustrations, editorials and articles, some in large type, one each from Montreal, Winnipeg, Victoria and other places, giving interviews with leading members of the course being pursued by the senate. The O.E. interviews on the whole are naturally in strong condemnation of the course being pursued by the senate and advocating the construction of the railway.

It means that the older Canada must pay tens of thousands of dollars of cash for the foreign relations committee to sit during the session of the senate. Following this action the resolution providing for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, introduced yesterday by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, was at the request of Mr. Frye, of Maine, referred to the foreign relations committee without debate. Beyond these two points no reference was made by the senate to the Cuban question.

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WAR AT ANY PRICE.

Continental Opinion That That is What the United States Seeks—Madrid is for Peace.

New York, March 30.—A dispatch to the World from Brussels says: M. Graux, former minister of finance and an illustrious authority on international law, takes a graver view of the Spanish situation than heretofore. He says: "The absence of participation by the Spanish government in the destruction of the Maine in nowise relieves them of responsibility in the matter. Interference under the cloak of humanitarian motives which do not exist. Under the rule of war by which Spain is dealing with the insurgents, to render them any assistance, financial or otherwise, constitutes a casus belli." Count Goblet added: "The universal opinion here is that America wants war at any price. The present action of the American people is merely a pretext to force the hand of the president."

Madrid, March 30.—The general tenor of the press today forebodes peace. La Paiz (Republican), referring to the conference between United States Minister Woodford and the Spanish minister, sees therein that the United States is "gaining time and awaiting the rainy season to take Spain at a disadvantage which can be collected by Conservatives in Havana by theatrical performances, the government at Madrid ought to say to the government at Washington that Spain is in no need of charity from another state, thus constituting the most humiliating intervention."

The Imparcial opens a long article by exclaiming: "There is patriotism in it, what is heard everywhere in connection with the generous offers arriving from all the provinces. It is a national spirit like this which accomplishes what riches cannot. The great mass of the people, the Imparcial adds, will resist the call to lead help to the face and integrity of the fatherland, in which are wrapped up the honor and dignity of the nation. With the same coolness and collected by Conservatives in Havana by theatrical performances, the government at Madrid ought to say to the government at Washington that Spain is in no need of charity from another state, thus constituting the most humiliating intervention."

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HOPE FOR CORBIN BILL.

Minister of Railways Speaks for it Before the Committee of the Commons.

He Desires to Give the Grand Trunk an Entry Even Over American Roads.

Export Duty on Ore Announced to Accompany Grant of This Charter.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 29.—The Kettle River Railway bill is still on tenter hooks but from present appearance it will pass the Commons, although so quickly. Changes come it is not safe to predict what may happen on Thursday, when the final trial of strength comes. The change since last week is due entirely to Mr. Blair's attitude in throwing his whole strength with Mr. Corbin. Previous to the minister's speech Mr. Boslock to-day spoke in favor of the measure and Mr. Maxwell against it. The latter in the course of his speech censured the committee when by a majority of five he voted for the C.P.R. government."

The minister of railways dwelt upon the immense value of the Bounding Creek country and collecting by Conservatives in Havana by theatrical performances, the government at Madrid ought to say to the government at Washington that Spain is in no need of charity from another state, thus constituting the most humiliating intervention."

He thought that perhaps its equal is not to be found in any other part of Canada. He looked to see population now in the number of 40,000 to 50,000 souls in a few years. To his mind the idea of refusing connection with the Grand Trunk an opportunity of entering Southern British Columbia, even if they had to get rights over an American line to do so, was very little faith in his country if that connection with the south would ruin our trade. Evidence was wanting to convince him that Canada was even unable to lose trade by connection with the south. He favored an export duty on ore.

He was adopted which would effectively guard against shipping ore outside Canada for smelting, if facilities can be found in Canada.

Messrs. Ross Robertson and McInnes wanted to know how Mr. Blair accepted his present attitude with the government's position on the Yukon Railway bill.

Mr. Blair said that question was not up, but he could not occupy two positions. He for one was not prepared to sit at the feet of Van Horne and learn patriotism.

"I do not want," said Mr. Robertson, "to place the control of our trade in the hands of a railway autocrat which Mr. Maclean vigorously supported the bill. He was glad to hear the minister's statement regarding the Grand Trunk getting into the country, as once there it would not be long before that company got into the Northwest."

One o'clock having arrived, the bill went over until Thursday.

In the house this afternoon, Mr. Davin read from Mr. Blair's speech last session on the Crow's Nest bill in which he expressed diametrically opposite views to those in committee this morning. Mr. Blair was present, but said nothing.

ARRESTED AT SEA.

An American Schooner Lodges a Complaint Against a Spanish Gunboat.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 29.—The American schooner Hester of Pensacola, Fla., loaded with lumber, has arrived here, and her captain reports that while on the voyage he was stopped by a Spanish gunboat, which ordered the schooner into Casa Iñia and detained her there for three days. The captain has returned the matter to the United States consul here.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

When dead bodies are entered as a cargo on a ship they are often recorded on the invoices as "statuary" or "natural history specimens," to allay the superstitious fears of the crew.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



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