

1.—Capt. Eaton wrecked schooner crew have arison, the British having supplied us. On the day Digby an inter- with one of the could be difficult complete wreck was sailed out of day March 24th, Cape Ann the dan- tious. Cape Ann the forenoon of y. The weather We kept in to- wind was high, might haul and pre. Capt. Chit- had been snow- ned about noon ut five miles off to, and took a ratory to holist- found the vessel helm, and water the hold. Glou- plain sight to rate the wind t have been a far getting concerned, but had to give rapidly settling, over her. Our was not arrived pat was lowered, time to get the began to settle, boat crowded, and to remain meant a capsize, bled down over board and threw with the boat's the only imple- which to guide and hardly push- her beam ends, his board for a row before the rapidly, and hull down, and nn were lost in night settled ix of us in the and hungry. We light o'clock by past us in the not heard, for was soon out minutes we saw up from the set up another ne for the hall ped to be the and in a very on her decks, wed into Boston a survey was valuation. crew: Avery Young, steward, Perry Hudson of Annapolis, CO.

ews Co. April of Boston ar- his wife, who idence of her on Cox, of the Walter Palm- er was killed by the arm by a in Alward. had a hole on firewood. Wil- his woodboat peling of navi- McLaughlin is people left here United States, George Kelly's Lucretia O'Connell and Blar Ferris Portland, Me. her of Coal days with her. William Mc-

EDDLE. able mysteries is magnetic needle at empire. The anywhere, but it slight in re- subjects of the scientists have this subject as ven Moscow, and

was found in capital town of foot due south of part of the pro- defects 20 degrees of Starof Ore in the southeast 80 miles south of 86 degrees, the perpendicular and west than north. etic forces may in that region, ceed in finding of their lines- pted theory that are parallel with these run east e part of Russia, south lines that heaves such lines more easily than

URSES. Tuesday. of the Royal are starting in ondyke, passed orning on their were enter- the new Mont- University Payson from are graduates in Waltham, Ottawa, and al about April for the care of y continent.

ar makes as coat's appear- lace around a said to own in the United than that of

ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 16.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

FIRST PART.

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.

MY PRIVATE STOCK:
"Jaquesbaugh Cream" Old Scotch Whisky.
A perfect blend of the oldest, purest and finest Highland malts, \$5.75 per single gal., or \$10.50 per case of one doz. bottles. Each dozen contains two imp. gals.
It is the purest of pure whiskeys. Remember the price—\$5.75 per gal., or \$10.50 per case.
No charge for jar or case.
Securely packed and shipped in any way desired.

Family Wine 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. FINN,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
112 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

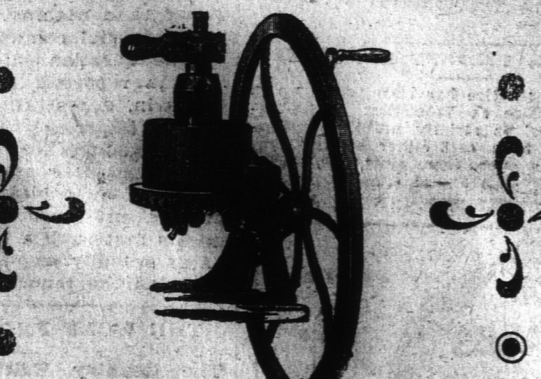
ST. STEPHEN.

No Contraband Tobacco Found—W. A. Harvey Injured.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., April 14.—Inspector Jones of the dominion customs and Inspector Smith of the United States customs made descents today upon the cigar factories in St. Stephen and Calais, but were unable to find any contraband tobacco.
W. A. Harvey was thrown from a horse this morning and sustained severe injuries to his head and back. It was necessary to put several stitches in a cut over one eye.

THE LATE CAPT. R. H. CROCKER.

Details of the fatal accident to Capt. Rowland Hill Crocker, formerly of Yarmouth, which occurred at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, have been received. It appears that Capt. Crocker was struck and instantly killed by a south-bound Doylestown express train at Oak Lane station. Capt. Crocker was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on Dec. 18, 1814, and was therefore 83 years of age. His ancestors were seafaring men. When quite young Capt. Crocker went to sea in one of his father's vessels. He a few years later became captain of a vessel, and for many years sailed to and from the West Indies, Great Britain, and many other parts of the world. He was thrifty and saved considerable money, with which he purchased interest in a number of vessels. About fifteen years ago he retired from active service, and went to reside with his son-in-law, Henry R. Smith, in Philadelphia. During the past three months the family has resided at Oak Lane. His widow and two daughters survive him. Capt. Crocker, during President Lincoln's administration, was presented with a gold medal for rescuing a crew which had been shipwrecked in mid-ocean. He was a brother-in-law of Capt. John Killam, and Mrs. Crocker is a cousin of Mrs. Robt. Cale of Yarmouth.



WHAT A LOT OF EGGS
The Hens Lay when Fed on 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 FROM.....
W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd,
MARKET SQUARE ST. JOHN.

ON THE SENATE

The Whole Question of a War Depends on Its Action.

Interest in England as to Privateering in Case of War Between Spain and U. S.

An Informal Meeting of the Six Great Powers Represented at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The attention of the civilized world is focussed upon the senate of the United States. Upon the action which depends the momentous question of war between this country and Spain.
The action of the house yesterday in adopting resolutions looking to armed intervention in the Cuban rebellion transferred the centre of interest and the focus of the public eye to the senate. Upon the senate, therefore, as was iterated and reiterated on the floor today, rests the responsibility for delay or action.
For more than six hours this afternoon the senate held the resolutions proposed by the committee on foreign relations under the consideration of the speakers today were Mr. Turley, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Tamm, Mr. Gray and Mr. Fairbanks. They were accorded the most profound attention by both senators on the floor and by the throngs in the galleries. Among those who listened to a part of the debate were Sir Julian Pauncefote and a considerable number of the diplomatic corps. Speaker Reed, Mr. Justice Harlan of the supreme court and Hon. W. J. Bryan were also present.
The speeches were interspersed with brief colloquies, some of which caused a momentary suspension of the galleries. Many times the applause both on the floor and in the galleries was tumultuous and the vice-president was obliged more than once to warn the spectators that no demonstration were, under the rules, to be permitted. At this point the adjournment of a genuine sensation was created by the efforts of the vice-president to subdue the applause induced by the effort made to prolong the session until a vote could be taken. Vice-President Hobart directly addressed the galleries and ordered that the applause should cease. Nearly every senator was on his feet and the main aisle in front of the president's desk was crowded with senators.
"The chair is himself out of order," shouted Mr. Gray. He has no right directly to address the people in the galleries.
"Such a thing was never done before in the senate," declared Mr. Bates.
"The applause was started by senators on the floor," some one shouted from the crowd in front of the president's desk.
"I started it myself," explained Mr. Mason (Ill.), "and am prepared to assume the responsibility for it."
After vainly endeavoring on two occasions to agree to a time for a vote upon the resolutions, and after voting down a motion to adjourn, the senate finally, amid much confusion, agreed to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Interest in the Cuban question centered at the senate wing of the capitol today, while the resolutions reported yesterday by the senate committee on foreign affairs were under consideration. The most significant event of the day was an attempt to fix the desire of many senators to debate the resolution at considerable length. It is impossible now to say when a vote will be taken, and the utmost the friends of the resolution hope for is to secure a vote by the end of the week.
All day long conferences of senators were held looking to a possible agreement upon the form of resolutions to be sent to the president. Great efforts were made for the house resolution, which was known to have been satisfactory to the president, and which was supported by the conservative senators. It is not believed that the house resolutions can pass the senate, and prospects are that the committee resolution will have an amendment recognizing the republic of Cuba before it is passed, the friends of recognition claiming a clear majority for it.
The conservative senators believe the house proposition will win in conference, the impression being that the house will refuse to yield, and in order to prevent further delay the friends of Cuba in the senate will accept the house proposition.
When the senate adjourned tonight Senator Davis, in charge of the resolution, repeated his intention to ask the senate to sit continuously after the beginning of the session tomorrow unless an agreement to fix a time for vote can be secured.
"I see no other way of bringing the matter to an issue," he said. "I do not enjoy night sessions any more than any other senators, but I appreciate the importance of getting the speeches off and securing a vote at the earliest possible hour."
Anxious as Senator Davis and others of his mind are for a speedy vote, the indications are for considerable delay. The vice-president already has received requests from about twenty senators for recognition to speak, and others are expected to make similar application. All these insist that they have no intention of speaking for the purpose of causing delay, but nevertheless they will consume many hours of time. It would seem now that even in the case of a continuous session a vote would not be prebable before Saturday.
The list of those who have expressed a desire to speak includes the following senators: Cullen, Daniel, Frye, Dillman, Welles, Spooner, Chandler, Smart (Conn.), Cannon, Pettigrew, Proctor, Burrows, Bacon, Wellington, Stewart, Caffery, Hawley, White and Hawkins.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—It was learned tonight in high diplomatic quarters that an exchange of notes had begun between the European capitals, with a view to making representations on the Spanish-American situation. In the same connection an informal meeting of the ambassadors to the United States in the city of the six great powers of Europe was held late in the day. Several of the foreign establishments received cable advices from their governments tonight as to the opening of the exchange of notes. This had been anticipated, in view of the prevailing sentiment in all the foreign quarters here, that the exchange of notes for congress made was inevitable. This common opinion had been officially reported to the several European capitals, and it was doubtless instrumental in starting the active exchange between the great powers today. The same exchange occurred a week ago as a preliminary to the joint note of the great powers presented to President McKinley, mildly urging a peaceful settlement with Spain. It is understood, however, that the present movement is not of the same mild character as the former one. Simultaneously with the opening of the exchange, word came from Madrid that the Spanish government was about to issue another appeal to the great powers of Europe. It is believed that this appeal is merely a preliminary step, and that the powers, and there is apparent agreement in advance that the appeal will receive favorable consideration. It is said that Spain's appeal will reiterate her grievances against the United States, stating in detail the many concessions she has made and pointing out that it was in response to the urgent representation of the six joint powers that the last concession of an armistice was granted. If the powers determine to act, their influence will probably be particularly directed toward inducing the United States to grant Spain sufficient time within which to try the armistice recently proclaimed. During the recent joint action of the powers, their main influence was exerted at Madrid, the only action at Washington being the courteous expression of hope for peace. But the present movement contemplates that the influence shall be exerted at Washington rather than at Madrid, as it is the common belief in diplomatic quarters that the Madrid authorities have reached the limit of concessions and should now be given adequate time to try what they and the powers have offered as a means of restoring peace in Cuba.
There is no suggestion, however, that this influence at present will be of a material character, but it is expected to be an assertion of all the moral influence of the powers in checking tendencies which, it is believed, inevitably will lead to war. Up to a late hour tonight word had not been received at any of the various foreign establishments that any combination of joint action had been reached, although it was the general impression that there would be little difficulty in arriving at this common ground, in view of the prevailing sentiment abroad. It is not so certain, however, that all of the powers are ready for a step of this character. Germany has of late shown a disposition to avoid existing strong influences on the United States. Russia is also thought to be somewhat indifferent. France and Austria are most active in the present movement, as they were in the former one. Whether all of the six great powers are ready to join in the movement is in doubt, and without this united action it is felt that the force of such influence would be lost.
The Spanish minister had not been officially advised up to a late hour tonight that the meeting of the Spanish cortes had been advanced from April

25 to April 20. The press cables from Madrid were not doubted, however.
There is no doubt that the cortes will prepare a war budget adequate to the existing condition of affairs, which budget will be akin to the \$50,000,000 defense fund recently appropriated by congress. It is understood that the Spanish war budget is not likely to be less than 250,000,000 pesetas. The address of the Queen Regent upon the opening of the cortes is looked forward to as an important feature in connection with Spanish-American affairs, as it is definitely known that the Queen Regent will deal with the existing crisis.

MADRID, April 14, via Paris.—The groups forming the majority in parliament will meet next Tuesday. Senor Sagasta, the premier, will confer tomorrow with the leaders of the minority, explain to them the reasons for hastening the assembling of the cortes, and arrange with them to constitute the new chamber as rapidly as possible in the hope of being able to begin public business by the 28th.
The Washington correspondent of El Imparcial declares that the United States is sending troops to the frontiers of Mexico for protection against a volunteer guerrilla invasion.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, has made final preparations for his departure from Washington, but no actual step in that direction will be taken until specific instructions are received from Madrid.
The official archives have been sealed in readiness to be placed in charge of the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon.
Until today the Spanish minister has continued to accept the numerous official courtesies extended to him, including the hospitality of the cabinet officials and others high in the government's service. In view, however, of the reports of the foreign committees in congress and of the grave trend of affairs, he has decided not to accept further courtesies of this character, as it necessarily involves his coming into close personal relations with public men who may have participated in the denunciation of Spain in official reports.

It is the feeling in diplomatic circles that under ordinary circumstances the action in congress—the report of the two foreign committees, the passage of resolutions by the house, and the character of the debate—would make incumbent on the Spanish minister to leave without further awaiting eventualities which are now regarded as unavoidable. But against this it is known that the Spanish government will not, either by withdrawal of the minister or any other conspicuous step, place itself in a position of having invited a recourse to war. On the contrary, the entire policy at Madrid, it is said, is to remain passive until the United States not only makes the tender of war, but executes it by unmistakable overt acts.

It has been further developed as the ministerial policy of Spain that she will resist armed intervention in Cuba as an attack upon her sovereignty. Although unofficial suggestions have appeared in the inspired press of Madrid that a protest might be made against that feature of the president's message suggesting armed intervention, no such protest has been made, nor, it is said, is there any present probability that it will be made. The only uncertain feature in this regard is that the Spanish cabinet has resolved to yield to no pressure, so matter how great, toward American intervention in Cuba, but to accept such act of intervention as meaning war.
Cardinal Rampolla's despatch from the Vatican to the foreign office at Madrid stating that a peace settlement was still likely, is known here to have been made on advice sent from Washington two days ago, which in no way reflect today's condition of affairs. The advices were sent by Archbishop Ireland, who at the time of the despatch believed the tendencies were more pacific. This, however, was before either branch of congress had acted.

There is in diplomatic circles renewed talk of European intervention on more definite lines than heretofore. It has not yet advanced to the point, however, of a joint policy or the exchange of notes among the ambassadors and ministers at Washington or the capitals of Europe, and if anything is done it will probably be only a further appeal of the Spanish, similar to the appeal which induced the recent action of the powers. The nature of this appeal, it is pointed out, would be to show that Spain's recent concessions, granting an armistice, was made on the joint request of the powers, and would take the ground that as the powers had brought about this action by Spain, they should lead their united influence in seeing that time was allowed to try the efficacy of the concession. It is believed among diplomats here that Spain will make this appeal and that it will meet with favorable response, but the word has not come that the step has been taken.
The sentiment at the embassies and legations today was that the action in congress made war inevitable, and that little or no further chance remained to escape from it.

LONDON, April 14.—There is great interest here in government and commercial circles over the possibility of privateering in the event of war between the United States and Spain. Several applications for letters of marque have been made at the Spanish embassy and at the office of the Spanish naval commission, but there were no applications at the United States embassy. It is generally recognized that Spain intends to make privateering a conspicuous element of the campaign. It is thought, however, that she will confine her energies in this direction to preying upon American coastwise commerce. It is not



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

believed she will risk offending European powers by stopping their American-bound vessels, or by searching trans-Atlantic ships for American goods, for if European ships are molested the powers will probably adopt radical preventive measures.
The prevalent opinion that the United States will not embark in privateering produces an excellent impression.
At the admiralty here it is suggested that the Spanish navy scheme will not be to pit a fleet against the American warships, but to scatter Spain's war vessels about the coasts and indulge in guerrilla warfare, sweeping down upon coast towns and retreating before they are overtaken, and depending on the certainty that this will be Spain's policy if she abandons the hope of retaining Cuba and merely pursue a war of revenge. Many merchant vessels are being offered at the United States embassies on the continent, but no negotiations are proceeding, and it is said at the embassy here that the United States government has not need of any more ships.

LONDON, April 14.—It is reported this evening at Lloyd's that the Spanish cruisers Albatroz and Albatroz Equando sailed April 9 from Porto Rico with secret instructions.
KEY WEST, Fla., April 14.—Sutcliffe appears to have settled into conviction here that the statement attributed to President McKinley and partially confirmed by Vice-president Hobart, many senators and General Lee, namely, "No hostile shots until after April 15" was true, and made for good reasons and will govern events.

It seems as though every preparation in the way of provision and precaution had been made, yet the docks are as busy as ever, the harbor all night is illumined with flash and electric signals, torpedoes dash to and fro, and the booming of guns engaged in target practice is constantly heard during daylight hours.
The naval men here are much interested in the new gunboats Wilmington and Helena. Those acquainted with Cuba recognize how valuable vessels of this class would be in such waters as Matanzas, Sagua, La Grande and in the Cauto river, where light draught, well armed and maneuverable boats are just the thing for gulf service.
With the exception that four companies of troops are on their way here to do garrison duty, there is not much information obtainable regarding the military plans and no reports appear to have been taken to provide for the transportation of troops to Cuba. The naval men say they do not know of any available transports on the gulf and some people think the insurgents may be called upon to conduct the land operations, but those who are familiar with the circumstances say such an idea is untenable.
Dr. Chanderlin, chief medical army officer on this island, made an inspection yesterday of the Ellinger and the Marrado cigar factories, with the view of converting them into hospitals in the event of hostilities.

MADRID, April 14, 7 p. m.—After the cabinet meeting of the 14th, the Associated Press that the government "continues to maintain the same firm attitude of defence, not dedance."
Monsignor Nava, the papal nuncio, called at the palace after the cabinet meeting and gave "good hopes" of peace being preserved.

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing by way of Biarritz, says: "The Queen Regent has informed the members of her court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dignity."

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Thursday night, says: "The despatches announcing the resolutions proposed in the United States senate and passed by the house of representatives, caused more indignation and displeasure in Madrid than even the presidential message. Not a single paper admits the supposition that such pretensions could be tolerated by any Spanish government desirous of keeping in harmony with the unanimous feelings of the nation."
Home journals, like El Imparcial, El Liberal and El Heraldo caution the government against the perils of allowing public opinion and other Spanish parties to take the lead in patriotic protest against such a flagrant assertion of intention to encroach upon the rights and the territory of Spain.

The declarations of Marshal Campos and the equally firm and good declarations of Senor Silveira lead many to surmise that the leader of the army and the conservative party would not shrink the responsibility of office if unforeseen eventualities brought them back to the councils of the regency on the eve of war or a settlement of the Cuban question with President McKinley.
"The watchword in official circles is to remain on the defensive, firmly awaiting the development of President McKinley's action and the advance of American diplomacy. All sensible and

(Continued on Page Four.)