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RING IN THE NORTH.

Timber has Eeen Cut This Season.

ring operations in the district besygeon, during the season g to a close, have teen of a character, and the production be the smallest for many

must be attributed to yarious pine throughout the district ated in quantity, and what is carefully husbanded by its e small demand for lumber. of snow, and the presence of on hand in the various mill contributed to the general reling prevails that we are on revival in the lumber trade, thin a year there will be a he old time prosperity.

ot, of course, be any large f pine logs, but the demand ds is steadily developing, and btained, and those who are ent to form an opinion state that birch and maple, fit for n as large a quantity as there thirty years ago. The indicaint to the birch of our back quantity has been taken out the shape of squared logs, y edge, and it is now piled e of the Victoria railway, for igland.

ted contemporary, the Canada which is a reil ole authority tter', makes the following A compilation of the producr and shingles in the northern against 7,093,398,778 in 1895. here was a falling off in 1896 shingles. The stock of lumilis is less than the previous tolog over 506,000 600 feet.

FERERS ONLY KNOW arpenter of Hastings, Was

fferer From Kidney Disath American Kidney fected a Quick Cure— Specific Remedy for cific Disease—It Dises and Eradicates Solid Matter rom the System-Is Safe and Permanent.

years I have been troubled disease, necessitating the ch in the way of remedies. they became so bad that I he ald of a physician. My re like blood than anything very painful Just at that using South American Kidgive me immediate relief. time till now I have had no in safely and honestly recrea' ramedy to all perions kidney trouble. Sold by A.

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the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10
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margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen carnts-by mail 45 cents. 12 dozen (144
14.32-by mail for 34.82, 5 gross (720
320.52, 25 gross (3.600 cartons) for
18th the order in every case, and

ith the order in every case, and ress charges at the buyer's cost.

Scott's Emulsion.

You can't go on losing flesh under ordinary conditions without the knowlthat something either with digesnutrition. brain and nerves are not fed, If the can't work. blood is not well supplied, it can't travel on its life journey through the body. Wasting is tearing down; Scott's Emulsion is building Its first action is to improve digestion, create an appetite and supply needed nutrition. Book free.

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Canadian Lost. LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897.

Put in a Day With the Tariff

THE MANUFACTURERS

Commissioners.

shovel Men and Others Argue for Protection to be Maintained and in Some Lines Ask for a Higher Tariff-The Late Government Blamed for

Their Doctoring. Ottawa, Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Dobell sat as a committee of the Cabinet to-day to take further evidence regarding the tariff and they were kept going pretty steadily from 11 o'clock till after 5. Representatives of the electrical interests were first heard, consisting of Messrs. Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan and G. W. Waters of Toronto, members of the Canadian General Electric Company of Toronto and Peterboro. These gentlemen pointed out that the present tariff did not afford any protection to this industry, because it paid on an average a higher duty upon what constituted raw material than upon imported finished articles. The deputation are not seeking increased duty or protection. They simply wanted the present anamolies done away with. They claimed that the imported article paid duty running from 25 to 35 per cent., while on the raw material, which was necessary to enable them to run the business in Canada, including steam castings, copper, charcoal, sheet iron, fine line, varnishes, press board parchment papers, silver tubing, silver wire, etc., the duty ran from 72 to 75 Mr. Ryan said that the Peterboro works were the largest of the

kind under the British flag. Next came the shovel manufacturers, the deputation including Messrs. C. Jones, Gananoque; B. Willett of Chambly, and G. W. Edey of Montreal. The deputation claimed that in almost everything they use the duty was

Dodd's Medicine Co.



THESE BRISK LITTLE PILLS ARE EXACTLY WHAT IS ALWAYS NEEDED IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS ATTACKS AND DYSPEPSIA. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25C. A SOX. DODD'S MEDICINE COMPANY, PROPRIETORS, TORONTO, ONT.

from 25 to 40 per cent. higher in Canada than in the States. They asked amongst other things a reduction in duty on crude oil for fuel. There was no combine in the shovel trade, but the deputation admitted the Association of Shovel Manufacturers had paid American firms to keep out of the Canadian market.

Messrs, R. Reford, R. B. Ross and D. W. Ross were then heard in private in regard to the duty on paddy rice, these gentlemen being interested in the Montreal rice mills. They do not want any reduction.

Agricultural implement manufac-turers came next, being introduced by Mr. Frost, M.P. The deputation included Messrs. W. Massey and L. M. Jones of the Massey-Harris Company, Mr. Noxon of Ingersoll, Mr. Hamilton of Peterboro, Mr. Sylvester of Lindsay, Mr. Cossett of Brockville, and Mr. Folkes of the Wilkinson Plow Works, Toronto. Mr. Frost claimed that gross injustice had been done the agricultural implement man, first, three years ago, by reducing the duty from 35 to reduction in the duties of the raw material. Farm implements were being supplied as cheaply to farmers of Canada as to the United States. After the reduction of the duty, however, the Americans were able to bring in their manufactured products and, as the Canadian manufacturers had to pay a duty of from 50 to 60 per cent. on the raw materials, it made it almost impossible to continue the manufacture of farm implements in Canada at a profit. Briefly stated, that was the grievance. This industry, in point of

size, was fourth in importance in the Dominion. The capital invested amounted to \$8,500,000, and wages paid to \$1,812,050 annually; the number of men employed between 5000 and 6000, the annual output was valued at \$8,-000,000. There was no combine, there being 211 manufacturing establishments in Canada. The trade was natural to the country and there had never been any demand for protection. The duty derived from imported farm implements amounted to \$60,000 a year. and this, divided amongst the 700,000 farmers, only meant 10c a head.

Mr. Noxon then took up the parable, pointing out the different classes of articles entering into the construction of farm implements referring to bar iron, pig iron, nuts, bolts, tin, and other things. He said on all of these the duty was much higher than on the finished products. His own firm purchased coal at 50c a ton in Buffalo, paid 60c duty upon it, freight \$1.20 per ton from the mine to the Suspension Bridge, and 90c per ton from the Bridge to Inger-A ten-inch wrench was a portion of the completed machine and when imported from the American manufacturer only 20 per cent. duty was paid on the whole, but if the Canadian manufacturer imported these wrenches separately to add to his machines, he would have to pay a duty of 35 per cent. Another thing which militated against the successful competition of the American manufacturer was the question of freights, the charge being as great for shipping agricultural implements from Ingersoll to Napanee, as from Chicago to Napanee. The implements of Canada were classed as double first-class, and in the

have mentioned do you use the imported goods? Mr. Noxon: Yes, chiefly imported from the United States. Mr. Fielding: Why don't you buy them in England? Mr. Noxon: The prices are somewhat lower in the United States. Bc-

sides I was in England last year and

Mr. Fielding: Of the articles you

United States simply as first class.

found they were so busy there that I could not get my orders filled. Mr. Fielding: Why don't you use the Canadian manufactured article? I understand many of these you have mentioned are produced in Canada. Mr. Noxon: Because the prices are a ittle higher and the quality is not uite as good. I can buy them in the United States and I lay them down in Canada cheaper after paying the duty than I can buy them here. The sitting was suspended for the

The bicycle manufacturers had their innings at the afternoon session. Their interests were represented by Mr. Elliot of Toronto, who, in an elaborate and carefully-prepared statement, set forth the grievances under which the trade labors. He pointed out, for instance, that the duty on raw materials reduced the 30 per cent. protection upon the finished article in Canada to a not protection of only 29 per cent .. and calculated that it would require a protection of 45 per cent, to place Canada was certainly being made a on ribbons, Mr. Paul said. He be-

wheel that protection was ask d. | and employed \$100,000 worth of For example, wheels, parts of which were principally the product of Yankee at a valuation of \$18 each. Adding the duty on silk thread, but higher duty on rison labor, were imported into Canada duty these wheels cost the Toronto wholesaler \$24 each, and he sold them retail at \$60 apiece. This he was enabled to do by changing the name plate, because it was impossible for any but an expert to detect the difference between a high-grade and a

low-grade machine. Another injustice to the Canadian manufacturer of first-class wheels was the facility which the customs afforded to the assembling of machines in this country from parts imported into Canada. He calculated that of 37,000 bicycles sold in Canada last year 20,000 were imported ready-made and about 17,000 imported in parts and put together in this country. This latter process involved but a trifling outlay for labor, so that on the whole not less than \$1,400,000 was sent out of the

country for work that should be performed here. Against the high-grade machine the present protection was all right; Canadians could compete with the world in that class. He therefore asked that the duty remain as at present on wheels costing \$50 and upwards, but that on low-grade wheels costing under \$50 each the duty be \$10 each and 10 per cent. ad valorem. Further, that the duty on parts be the same proportionately as upon a finished wheel, and the present duty be in no way re-

duced. Mr. Fielding suggested that according to the proposed low-grade schedule the duty upon an \$18 American wheel, namely, \$13 at present, would be a

pretty steep protection. The agricultural implement manufacturers then took another turn with the commissioners. Mr. Walter Massey. president of the Massey-Harris Company, complained that a great injustice had been done to implement makers by the late Government. There was an excessive duty on the raw material, and the duty on the finished product could certainly not be made less than at present, namely, 20 per cent. Mr. Fielding: That is, if the duty on raw materials is left as it is. Mr. Massey: No, but if they are re-

duced. Mr. Fielding: If the duty on your raw material is reduced couldn't you do as well with less duty on the finished product? Mr. Massey: No, sir. We are laboring under peculiarly disadvantageous conditions, which increase as time goes

Mr. Fielding remarked that the consensus of opinion among the Manitoba farmers at any rate was quite the other way, although in that perhaps they were a little selfish, just like the rest of humanity. Mr. Hamilton of Peterboro, who said he had been in the business for 40 years, declared that they were better off under the Mackenzie tariff of 171-2 per cent. The late Government, just to please the farmers, dropped the profrom 25 to 20 per cent. For himself he did not wish to be unjust to the iron manufacturers, and he thought the Government ought to be bold and

brave enough just to increase the im-

Mr. Richard Sylvester of Lindsay announced himself as a protectionist, who believed in Canada for the Canadians | MUNC

and in meeting the Americans with reciprocity. He feared Manitoba farmers favor of American machines, when they | Manufacturers Again Besiege asked a further reduction of the duty. They were now getting the Canadian machine as cheap as the Dakota farmer gets his United States made machine. There was no money in the industry now; in fact, from twentyfive ten years ago, the number of manufacturers of harvesting machin-

ery had been reduced to 6. Mr. Wallace of Terrebonne spoke in similar strain on behalf of the in-Mr. Foulkes of the Wilkinson Plow Company, Toronto, asked for cheaper crude oil for tempering and complained

of cut-throat tactics of American

manufacturers. Mr. Lyman Jones of the Massey-Harris Company had a list of duties paid on raw material, such as cotton duck, nails, malleable iron, chains, etc., 20 per cent, without a corresponding to show that they far exceeded the rate of duty on the completed machine. He trusted than any change the Government might make would be introduced with the view to permanency in the tariff, to which all the delegates cried "Hear, hear." In the case of iron manufacturers, he showed that by being protected from step to step there was a net protection of \$16 per ton on the quality known as angle steel, a ton of which could be bought in the United States for \$20. After alluding to the excessive freight rates, he went on to say that the reason why 29 many of the agricultural implement makers voted against the late Government was because the latter had singled them out a sacrifice to the farmers. Being large exporters of machines, his firm asked for the retention of the drawback upon raw materials. In five years the Massey-Harris Co. had sent abroad two and a half million dollars' worth of agricultural implements, re-

> wages in this country. Mr. W. W. Near, representing the Pillow Hersey Company of Montreal, spoke on behalf of the iron manufacturers. He urged a specific duty on certain manufacturers of iron to prevent fraud and protect the revenue. He, too, favored more equitable duties as between raw materials and the finished product. The iron manufacturers estimated their protection at an average of 35 per cent. Their export trade to Australia and the West Indies had been killed off by American competition. He suggested a bonus on exports instead of the present drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty paid on all raw materials entering into the manufacture of the articles exported.

presenting a large amount paid out in

Mr. Lillies of Gananoque complained that manufacturers of carriage hardware had to pay 35 to 40 per cent on \$1.70 at the factory; average price of their raw material, while the protection on the finished article was only

32 1-2 per cent. Messrs. J. B. Reid, M.P., G. F. Benson and J. C. Magle appeared as re- railroad takes 29 cents for freight on presentatives of the Edwardsburg raw material and finished product, the Starch Company. What they desired | wire drawer 13c and jobbers 20c, leavto discuss was the duty on glucose. The | ing 30c to the Canadian manufacturer duty of 7 1-2 cents a bushel on corn, it to pay duty on his supplies, coal, etc., was pointed out, represented a tax to cover difference in cost of manufacof 22 1-2 cents per hundred pounds of ture and give 15 per cent. more nails glucose and 7 cents a bushel for freight to the keg than the American. Low represented another 21 cents. Thus prices in the States were only possible they were paying a tax of 43 1-2 cents by reason of making finished products for their raw material, which quite from the ore. The deputation objected wiped out the advantage of the pro- to ad valorem duties. Owing to fluctective duty on glucose. Owing to the tuation in prices, ad valorem duties comparatively small quantity produced the Canadian manufacturers were making less than one-eighth of a cent per pound profit. They wanted free corn and increased protection on confec-

Sam E. Lichtentein of the Montreal firm which uses all the waste cotton it cost double to distribute goods in produced in Canada, and supplies about one-fourth of the demand for cotton waste, asked for protection. At present cotton waste comes in free from the United States, where it can be manufactured cheaper than anywhere in the world. The importation last year amounted to \$323,000 worth. A duty of one cent a pound would double the company's output and give \$20,-000 a year to the Government as revenue from duty upon the balance imported. He also asked a duty of three cents per pound on wool waste. On a capital of \$90,000 last year his firm only

cleared \$3000. Messrs. Belding & Paul of Montreal said they began business as manufacturers of silk thread with a 17 1-2 per cent. tariff, and had not increased prices with increased production. Mr. Wiman then came into competition with them, and the firm went into ribbons, building up a trade of \$100,-000 a year. They had done well and paid good salaries, but lately the Swiss closely. More protection was needed chines, and it was against this class the world, paid \$75,000 yearly in wages the United States it would enable them slaughter market for low grade ma- lieved they made the prettiest goods in ery. Mr. Wiman's establishment was about half as large as theirs. What they wanted was no change in the ribbons; also that they be upon the

same footing as woolen manufacturers, who were allowed to import spun silk This concluded the business of the sitting and the commission adjourned until to-morrow.

THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

United States Ladies Who Will be Presented to Her Majesty.

London, Feb. 23 .- The Queen arrived in London from Windsor to-day. The weather was bright and sunny. Mrs. Bayard, wife of the United States Ambassador, will be presented to Her Majesty at the drawing room which will be held at Buckingham Palace tomorrow, also Mrs. Marshall Fox of Maine and her daughter, Miss Maynard Butler of Boston and Mrs. Wentworth of New York.

FLOOD IN VIRGINIA.

People Compelled to Move From Their Homes-Destruction to Property Heavy. Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 23 .- Hundreds of families are moving out of the lowlands in the Guyan, Twelve Pole and Big Sandy Valleys. The loss to property has already reached alarming proportions from flood and the rain continues general along these streams. Some lives are reported lost in Tig River Valley and much live stock drowned. Landslides are reported along the Norfolk and Western and business is temporarily suspended.

Two Murderers Hanged. Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 25.-Two colored men were hanged on the same scaffold here to-day. Robert Coy, for the crime of criminal assault, and Jim Davis, for the murder of Lawrence Williams, a boy.

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Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby bi prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

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the Commissioners.

Show How, According to Their View, They Would be Ruined if the Duty Were taken Off-Some Say They Are Not Now Protected Enough - Other

Ottawa, Feb. 24.-(Special.)-The Tariff Committee of the Cabinet, consisting of Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Dobell, put in another busy day to-day, and had to put up with sound protectionist doctrine. At the morning sitting Mr. Stephenson of Montreal had a private interview, urging more protection to the manufacturers of book cloth. Mr. E. J. Atkinson of Gananoque had a private interview in behalf of the wire industry. Then the first public delegation were heard, and they had a two hours' siege. They represented the manufacturers of wire nails and kindred industries. Included in the delegation were representatives of the Montreal Rolling Mills, Dominion Wire Manufacturing Co., Peck, Benny & Co., Canada Saw Co., Pillow & Hersey Manufacturing Co., Canadian Lead and Barbed Wire Co., Western Wire and Nail Co., Hamilton Barbed Wire and Nail Co. James Purden & Co. of St. John were not represented,

pounds, and if this were reduced it to the Canadian manufacturer, when declared. his position was fully considered. He pointed out that wire in the States costs \$1.15 on an average and in Canada \$1.42. The average price of nails in Ontario was \$2.42 at the factories; average price of nails in Pittsburg \$1.50 at the factory. The average price of nails in New York was \$1.60 at the factory; average price of nails in St. Louis nails in Chicago \$1.60 at the factory. Pittsburg being the cheapest market, Ontario was the chief section to be protected. Out of 92 cents duty the breed fraud and dishonesty, and by them the Government loses revenue. By the adoption of a system of specific duties the Government would realize a larger revenue without increasing taxes. Cases of undervaluation and sacrifice sales were pointed out, and it Cotton and Wool Waste Company, a was also shown that in freight rates Canada, compared with the United States. For instance, to points 40 miles distant, the rate from Cleveland was 8c per 100 lbs.; from Hamilton, 9c per 100 lbs. To points from 60 to 75 miles distant the rate from Cleveland was 7c, from Hamilton 13c. To points from 100 to 110 miles distant the rate from Cleveland was 8 1-2c, from Hamilton 17c. To show that American freight rates to Canadian points were lower than Canadian rates, it was pointed out that the 18c rate from Pittsburg to Canadian points carries from 340 to 400 miles; the 18c rate in Canada to Canadian points carries 74 to 76 miles. The 21c rate from Pittsburg to Canadian points carries 445 miles; the 21c rate in Canada to Canadian points carries 101 to 110 miles. The 25c rate from Pittsburg to Canadian points carries 473 to 659 miles; the 25c rate in Canada to Canadian points carries 161 to 168 miles. Mr. Whitton also showed that in closing Canadian factories, railroads, wire mills, producers

of coal and other supplies, saw mills, box factories and cooper shops would be affected; farmers and others would lose the supplying of the employes mills busy without giving employment

to a single man discharged from Canadian factories. Mr. Paterson said this wire nail industry was one of which much complaint had been made, that it placed special hardships on the purchaser, and the deputation did well to discuss their case in the open.

Mr. Whitton, replying to a question, said a reduction in the specific duty to 75 cents would close up every factory. Mr. Paterson: Your figures would hardly bear that out.

Mr. Whitton: I think they do. Mr. Paterson: When the trust collapsed in the United States, did prices go down? Mr. Whitton: Yes, and so did raw

material. The deputation then discussed the duty on tacks, urging no reduction, but asked that the words "shoe nails" should be substituted for "sprigs," the latter word being now obsolete. Mr. Whitton said the conditions of the tack industry in the United States were viclous, manufacturers selling to-day at 40c lower than they need to do on export business, the design being to crush out small manufacturers. view of this state of affairs a compari-

son of Canadian and American prices was hardly a fair one. In 1894 the duty on tacks was reduced on some lines 25 per cent, and on others 50 per cent. If there were a further reduction the trade would be seriously injured, and tacks would be still retailed at the same figure. The deputation asked that the duty should be 1 1-2 cents per thousand, but not less than 35 per cent. . .

HIS ARM WAS TORN OFF.

Agenizing Death of James Hamilton a Exbridge Yesterday.

Uxbridge, Ont., March 1.-This morning at 10 o'clock James Hamilton, who has been renting power and running a chopper at the Organ Company's factory here, met with an accident which caused his death an hour and a half later. It appears he was reaching over the main shaft to put on a ing, and will remain here some days belt, when his arm became caught a guest at Government House. Mr. in the shafting, and he was wound Foster stated that his impression of round the shaft. His right arm was the vast mineral resources of British pulled off at the elbow. Doctors Bes- | Columbia was greatly strengthened by com and Clarke were soon on the scene his visit, which was in the interest of and did all in their power to relieve the British-Canadian Gold Fields Comhis sufferings, but he died at 11.30, sur- pany, of which he is president. rounded by his father, brother and young wife. Deceased was about 30 Foster said his opinion of it is alyears of age and a son of Mr. George ready known. He is impressed with Hamilton, who lives about two miles the necessity of it, and is convinced south of this town.

Shot and Instantly Killed. Windsor, March 1.—Michael McCarthy was accidentally shot through the left breast and instantly killed in Malden, near Amherstburg, Saturday afternoon, Isaac Amherstburg, Saturday afternoon, Isaac Thresher had called to get McCarthy to go rabbit shooting. Thresher carried his shotgun beneath a sweater, and, as he was required under the Act of roads as was required under the Act of roads as was required under the Act of confederation, and the policy of building more would not be the right one to adopt. The road, he says, is necestary to the development of the country.

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Of severest trial and test prove

in regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla st, Greatest Merit Secured by a peculiar Combina-tion, Proportion and Process unknown to others—which naturally and actually produces

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Sarsaparilla Is the best - It is the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MATTERS ARE CRITICAL.

Good Beal of Anxlety as Regards War Between the United States and Spain.

New York, Feb. 25.-A despatch to The Heraid from Havana, via Key West, says: The situation here is critical. Every soldier and every scamp in Havana knows of the threatened Mr. F. H. Whitton of the Ontario breaking off of relations between the Tack Co., Hamilton, presented the case United States and Spain, and they are nail industry at present had protec- preparing for it. The work upon detion at the rate of \$1 per hundred fences is being pushed on with great energy, and it is rumored every five minutes of the day that Gen. Lee has protection of 30 cents per 100 pounds | received his passports and that war is

Americans are flocking in from the country, and if one-half the Americans who want to leave for the United States on the Mascotte to-day board her she will sink. The position of our citizens is most

critical. The rumor, whether true or false, has gone abroad that the American Government would not intervene, that Americans can be murdered with perfect impunity so long as the trade interests of the country are not interfered with. Unless something firm and decided

and strongly American is done by our Government in Washington, Americans are in great danger of their lives. The amusement and the great hilarity which were to be observed at the palace yesterday have changed today. Minister De Lome, always accurate as a news-gatherer, has cabled the Cptain-General that Lee will not be recalled, that his resignation is not accepted, and that he may be sustained. The defences of Havana have been

the scene of phenomenal activity dur-

ing the last 48 hours. Last night the

work of mounting guns was carried on

by electric light on the Morro, the

Cabana and the land batteries. Four torpedo tubes were mounted and six of the new heavy guns of the Orondos Gen. Navarro, head of the navy, has ordered all available war vessels to concentrate in Havana harbor. The Reina Mercedes was already here. The Legazpi arrived this morning. The slight repairs to the Infanta Isabel, the Nueva Espana and the Nunez Finzon are being pushed day and night with the greatest urgency. The Conde Vendanito and the Alfonso XII. are cruising and patrolling the north coast. They have been communicated with and will be in Havana within two days. The gunboats Reina Christina

and Vasco Nunez Balboa are also ex-The Captain-General has cabled to Liverpool for 50,000 tons of Cardiff Welsh coal for the vessels. Hundreds of cablegrams are pouring in on Gen. Lee from every quarter of the globe, congratulating him upon the stand he has taken, those from the United States promising patriotic action in

The report that Consul-General Lee had been given his passports by the Spanish authorities in Cuba caused a flutter at the Senate end of the Capitol, where the action of the Senate committee on the Sanguilly case has revived interest in Cuban affairs. Senators are guarded in their utterances, of the report before committing themselves. It is not beyond the truth to say that a very considerable portion of the Senate hope the report is accurate, for they say that nothing short of an overt act on the part of Spain sufficient to compel this Government to assert itself will bring the trouble on that island to an end or bring about the protection of American citizens.

Will Wait No Longer. Washington, Feb. 25.-The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a special meeting this morning for the purpose of again considering the resolution reported yesterday, instructing the President to demand the immediate release of Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen, now confined in prison in Cuba. The case was carefully discussed, and the committee reached the unanimous conclusion that the Senate could afford to wait no longer for Spain to keep her promises made to Secretary Olney to release him, and the discussion was reached to insist upon the consideration and passage of the resolution to the opposition of appropriation measures and everything else. HUGH JOHN ACCEPTS.

He Will Become Leader of the Opposition in the Manitoba Legislature-Interview With Mr. Foster. Winnipeg, March 1.-(Special.)-Hon.

Hugh John Macdonald announced today that he would accept the Opposition leadership in the Legislature, provided it was the wish of his friends. If unseated for Winnipeg he will not contest the oity again for the Dominion House. A letter was received today from Sir Charles Tupper, assent- to ing to Hugh John's retirement.

The budget debate did not take place in the Legislature to-day, as expected. It will probably begin to-morrow. Hon, George E. Foster, formerly Minister of Finance for Canada, arrived in the city from the west this morn-Of the Crow's Nest Pass road, Mr.

that the Government would not be wise in building it, as a company could do it cheaper and with better

Hotels.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, GOODERHAM ONT., C. WAY, Proprietor,—Every attention paid the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars. Good stabling. Carriage meets all trains. Sept. 3rd, 1894.—26-1yr.

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