

## DIAN WEST

ter to Speak at  
nipeg.  
mal and Leadership  
Conservatives.

Feb. 24.—In the  
today Attorney  
introduced the am-  
Manitoba school act,  
is in accordance  
of settlement agreed  
Laurier and Green-

Bay company today  
one thousand dol-  
Patterson in aid of  
und. Manitoba's con-  
sultants to ten thou-

Toronto, accompanied  
physicians, today had  
Premier Greenway  
establishment in this  
mission for compum-  
seemed much in-  
project and spoke fav-

26.—R. M. Chester,  
complained of being  
y, when leaving his  
then has not been  
is. Search has been  
as to his fate.

to the announcement  
the appointment of  
punity Judge, no new  
created, but he be-  
ge of the Winnipeg

are this afternoon the  
were presented. The  
\$6,041.18, and the ex-  
7.88, leaving a cash  
\$3.27.

early 200 Galicians  
s morning for settle-

Feb. 25.—No clue  
ained to the identity  
who broke into Chal-  
Spring's store last  
to carried off \$2,000

is, watches and jew-  
made a round trip  
ment gamblers and  
characters today un-

tramway is now in  
id the hauling of ore  
Mountain railway is

ner from Kaslo states  
E. Foster was ban-  
conservative there  
Mayor Green presided.

was convinced that  
Pass railway was  
and pledged the op-  
any reasonable  
mediate construction.

Feb. 25.—Owing to  
given by Judge For-  
this of holders of min-  
vacant lot in town  
aters today and great

ails. This is caused  
J. M. Harrison only  
sided by crown grant  
mineral claim. The  
be a long and bitter  
erty involved is get-

valuable.  
28.—Hon. George E.  
here tomorrow from  
on Tuesday will ad-  
under the auspices of  
his Liberal Conservative

own a despatch from  
that Sir Charles Tupper  
to Hugh John Macdonald  
politics to  
toba legislature as  
conservative opposition,

said he was unable to  
ment with regard  
and not heard from Sir  
pected if anything had  
matter, that he would  
few days. However,

needs to the wishes of  
conservative and  
the immediate future.  
ing city council has  
for four per cent local  
debentures of the city,

\$140,225, divided into  
payable in seven, ten,  
years. A number of  
eived and the major-

par. Those accepted  
immond and Norton's,  
ette's of Montreal, 106.3  
even years, amounting  
2.33 for \$10,000 at thirty-

ounting to \$10,233. The  
\$7,243.30 for \$3,803 at ten  
annual amount offered for  
\$143,545.51.

hotel and contents were  
bomin yesterday. The  
\$9,000, and was insured  
Norwich and Hartford

for \$1,500 in the Guard-  
Some narrow escapes  
guests barely getting  
right attire.

early yesterday morning  
church, valued at \$2,500,  
insured for \$1,000.

C. Feb. 27.—A special  
from Kaslo gives the ore  
at point for the past  
ons, as compared with  
the previous week. A big

made in the Heather  
van Creek, five miles  
River, and about ten  
the Trail Smelter. The  
disclosed thirty feet of  
the gold value yet un-

runs fairly well in cop-  
B. C. Feb. 28.—A meet-  
of the two Friends  
Slocan district today.  
1-2 per cent was declar-

March 2ist. This is the  
company, with headquar-  
ver, to declare the di-  
shareholders are na-

is hailed as a harbinger  
is also a reminder that  
er is needed to prepare  
for the debilitating  
me. Listen and you will  
singing: "Take Ayer's

March, April, May."

## STILL AFTER SPAIN.

United States Senators Devote  
Another Afternoon

In Denouncing the Treatment Accord-  
ed to American Citizens.

President Cleveland and State Department  
Come in for a Few Hard Knocks.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Representative  
Sulzer of New York today intro-  
duced a bill declaring war between  
Spain and her colonies and the United  
States.

Washington, Feb. 25.—In the senate  
today there were many sensational  
speeches on the Cuban question and  
more especially on the case of Julio  
Sanguilly, now under sentence of life  
imprisonment at Havana for conspir-  
acy.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Allison appealed to  
the senate to proceed with the Indian  
appropriation bill, but the friends of  
the Cuban resolution showed a deter-  
mination to keep the Cuban question  
before the senate if possible.

"The appropriation bills and the  
bankruptcy bills," said Mr. Mills, "can  
wait until we strike the chords of ju-  
stice in the limbs of an American citizen  
in Cuba."

Mr. Allison then moved that the ap-  
propriation bill be proceeded with.  
The motion prevailed. Mr. Allison then  
yielded to Mr. Daniel, who quoted lib-  
erally from the record in Sanguilly's  
case. He declared the record showed  
that the Spanish authorities had made  
themselves as disagreeable and offen-  
sive as possible and that the exactions  
made were of a most extraordinary  
character.

"The smallest tribe in darkest Af-  
rica," he said, "could never have been  
treated as contemptuously by a neigh-  
bor as were the United States author-  
ities by the Spanish officials in Cuba  
in this matter."

Mr. Allison exclaimed: "I wish that an American  
warship could have been in the har-  
bor of Havana with an American ad-  
miral in charge, who would have turned  
his guns upon that city and taught  
that arrogant and despotic nation—  
the Turks of the west, the unspeakable  
Spaniards, who are doing the work of  
hell in this neighboring island—that  
the demands of the United States are  
to be respected."

"The humiliation of a citizen of this  
country is the humiliation of every  
citizen of it," exclaimed Mr. Daniels.  
Mr. Daniels' exclamation was a fervid  
plea for a demand for an unconditional  
surrender of our compatriot back to  
us from the brutal tyranny which is  
the curse of Spain and the disgrace of  
civilization.

Mr. Hoar said he desired to ask  
where this man spent the five years  
immediately preceding the issuance of  
his naturalization papers; was he in  
the United States, as required by our  
laws? The committee record showed  
that he was engaged in the former  
Cuban rebellion up to 1878 and imme-  
diately thereafter came to New York  
and took out his papers; that it seemed  
absolutely clear that the papers  
were fraudulent.

The reply came from Mr. Hoar's col-  
league, Mr. Lodge. Senators came  
here and say we intend to precipitate  
war, said Mr. Lodge. General Grant  
kept watchful of Havana during the  
former outbreak, and did anyone sug-  
gest that it meant war? The com-  
mittee in presenting this resolution  
was not seeking to pick a quarrel with  
Spain; it was not seeking war. Was  
the protection of an American citizen  
to be stopped by taunt of war? he  
asked. He said he believed the best  
thing for business would be decisive  
action and an end to this conflict.

"If we are to plunge the country  
into war," said Mr. Hoar, "let us at  
least have it on a genuine American  
citizen."

"Why does the senator speak of  
plunging the country into war?" asked  
Mr. Lodge.

"Because," replied Mr. Hoar, "this  
resolution demands immediate and  
unconditional release, and if that de-  
mand is not acceded to then the logi-  
cal result is war."

Mr. Teller took the floor for a brief  
but passionate speech favoring the  
resolution. The facts were ample to  
require action. Such action might be  
futile. The senate had passed a re-  
solution as to Greece, and the secre-  
tary of state had refused to transmit  
it to Greece. It is a part of the pub-  
lic conduct of the state department  
during the last two years, ex-  
claimed Mr. Teller. He hoped the re-  
publican party would rescue the  
country from Mr. Hoar's position  
before the nations of the world.

"I approve the statement of the  
senator (Frye) that a ship should be  
sent to Cuban waters. I would send  
every ship we've got. I would send  
count dollars beside American citi-  
zenship. I would make every power  
in the world respect American citi-  
zenship if it took all the men and all  
the power this country has."

Mr. Allen moved to lay aside the  
Indian bill, which was technically be-  
fore the senate, and to proceed with  
the Sanguilly resolution. The motion  
prevailed. Yeas, 40; nays, 27.

With the announcement of the vote,  
a direct vote on the resolution seem-  
ed imminent, but Mr. White took the  
floor in opposition. From what had  
occurred today, he said, it had been  
practically determined that the senate  
would not pass a number of great ap-  
propriation bills, but would turn to the  
fruitless consideration of resolutions  
which could not receive executive ap-  
proval, could not become effective,  
and could result only in confusion.

Mr. Hale interjected a statement in  
the nature of a warning. Senators  
might as well understand, he said,  
that if this Cuban question was taken  
up, substantially confiscating every  
hour of time for the rest of the ses-  
sion, that they were in opposition to  
it would be fully stated. There had  
been no disposition to delay, but the  
arguments against this resolution  
would be stated without reference to  
taunts as to delay. Senators would  
expect to be heard fully against the  
fundamentals of other senators.

Mr. White then resumed his speech  
against the resolution. Mr. White  
argued that the resolution if passed  
would never see daylight.

Mr. Hill called attention to the fact  
that the resolution should be reported  
by Mr. Sherman, who would, he said,  
be the premier of the next adminis-  
tration, and who had expressed the  
hope that the senate would take it up  
today and pass it.

Conceding, Mr. White criticized the  
effort to have this important ques-  
tion considered at a time when the  
appropriation bills were pressing, and  
declared that much as he was inter-  
ested in the appropriation bills he  
would not be precluded from express-  
ing his opinion on the Cuban ques-  
tion as presented under the pending  
resolution. He said Mr. Sherman  
would soon assume the responsibility  
for the conduct of the state depart-  
ment and could well afford to wait  
until that time.

Mr. Sherman replied with spirit,  
complaining that he should not be  
dragged into the debate, which, he  
said, he did not want to enter. He  
said the Sanguilly resolution com-  
manded his approval, as he felt that  
Sanguilly had been made the subject  
of almost barbarous justice. "I say,  
therefore," he said, "that Mr. San-  
guilly's rights should be respected  
and guarded by the United States.  
But I am not in favor of debating the  
resolution at this time, when it stands  
in the way of appropriation bills. He  
would not, if he could prevent it, see  
Sanguilly driven to the point of sub-  
mission by the American citizen in  
Cuba seems to have been."

Referring to Mr. Sherman's refer-  
ence to the fact that Mr. Morgan had  
reported the resolution, Mr. White  
said Mr. Sherman could not escape  
the responsibility for the course pur-  
sued, but to his (White's) mind it was  
far from consistent.

At 5:30 p. m., while Mr. White was  
still speaking, Mr. Allison asked that  
a recess be given for a recess from  
6 to 8 p. m., the appropriation  
bills to be considered at the night  
session.

Mr. Hill objected, remarking soto  
voice to senators, "we might as well  
go on and conclude this question," re-  
ferring to the Cuban resolutions.

Then Mr. Allison asked for an agree-  
ment for a recess from 6 to 8 p. m.  
without condition as to the ap-  
propriation bills. This was agreed to.  
Mr. White gave way temporarily to  
allow several minor bills to be consid-  
ered.

At 6 o'clock the senate took a recess  
until 8 p. m.

The senate galleries were crowded  
to their fullest capacity at the night  
session in anticipation of the exciting  
Cuban debate and possibly decisive  
action.

At 8 o'clock, when business was re-  
sumed, only eighteen senators were in  
the chamber, but others came in dur-  
ing the time until there was a fair  
attendance.

Mr. Hill secured the passage of a bill  
to authorize a bridge over the St.  
Lawrence river from Hogansburg, N.  
Y., to Cornwall, Ont.

Mr. Pettigrew asked unanimous  
consent to proceed with the Indian  
appropriation bill. Mr. Hill wanted to  
understand that this did not displace  
the Cuban resolution as to Julio San-  
guilly, which was the right of way  
as the unfinished business.

Mr. Pettigrew assented and the In-  
dian bill was taken up.

This apparently disposed of the  
Cuban question for the evening, and  
the galleries fastidiously left in the  
routine of the Indian bill.

The amendment as to the five civil-  
ized tribes went over. A number of  
individual amendments mainly of a  
minor character were made.

A brief incident in reference to Cuba  
was made when Mr. Allen sought to  
secure several amendments relative to  
Indian lands.

"The Indians and Cubans are much  
in the same condition," responded Mr.  
Allen, "they are used as very con-  
venient footstools to be kicked about  
when we have nothing else to do."

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senator De  
Lome, the Spanish minister, tonight  
received a telegram from the Duke of  
Tetuan stating that the Queen had  
signed the pardon of Julio Sanguilly.

It was stated at the legation that this  
action was agreed upon several days  
ago at a cabinet meeting, but the  
announcement was, according to diplo-  
matic usage, withheld until the Queen  
had formally signed it.

Washington, Feb. 25.—When the  
Cuban resolution relating to Julio  
Sanguilly came before the senate to-  
day the galleries were packed, and  
there was the keenest interest in ex-  
pected developments. Mr. Pettigrew  
attempted to go on with the Indian  
bill, but it was held that the Cuban  
resolution had the right of way. In  
the confusion, Mr. Frye, who stirred  
the galleries to fever heat yesterday,  
stepped into the middle aisle and made  
a speech. He hoped the senate would  
pass the Sanguilly resolution without  
further discussion. The telegraphic  
reports brought word that Sanguilly  
and his attorney had admitted that  
the judgment was just, that the pun-  
ishment was just, that the appeal had  
been withdrawn, that the Queen Re-  
gent had pardoned Sanguilly and that  
he was free. While the senator re-  
garded the course of procedure "un-  
fortunate," yet it seemed to make  
unnecessary any further action on the  
resolution. "I do not believe," said  
he, "in wasting my powder for the  
sake of making a noise."

There was a disposition to lay aside  
the resolution, but Mr. Morgan, who  
reported it, interposed and in his calm  
manner said that if senators would  
only contain themselves for a little  
while the matter could be adjusted.

He presented a new resolution asking  
the president for information as to  
the imprisonment of George Washington  
Aguirre, an American youth of 19,  
who surrendered on July 4 last,  
under a Spanish offer of amnesty. The  
young man, said the senator, was  
one of our American boys who had  
gone down to take a hand in the  
scrimmage. There were a number of  
persons in his name—George Washington  
and suggestiveness as to the time  
of his surrender, July 4. It was ap-  
propriate that the senate should know  
about this case, and he asked imme-  
diate action on the resolution. Mr.  
Morgan read a letter from Ethan  
Allan of New York concerning the

case. Inquiry was made as to who  
Ethan Allan was.

"He is the president of the Cuban  
juists in New York," said Mr. Platt.  
"He is a grandson of Ethan Allan of  
revolutionary fame," responded Mr.  
Morgan, "and he is very apt to be pre-  
sident of a revolution."

Mr. Gray wanted the Aguirre resolu-  
tion amended so that the senate  
would not be put in the attitude of  
asserting certain facts to be true. "I  
accept the charge cheerfully," as-  
sented Mr. Morgan, "for the United  
States senate has reached the point  
where it is not ready to assume the  
responsibility for anything."

Mr. Lindsay made a few sarcastic  
observations as to Aguirre's name.  
Mr. Call gave his personal informa-  
tion as to Aguirre's worthy anteceden-  
ts.

An understanding was reached that  
the resolution would not displace the  
Sanguilly case.

Mr. White then took the floor on the  
Sanguilly resolution. He spoke in a  
satirical vein. He said that too much  
dependence could not be placed on the  
name of George Washington Aguirre.  
The senate had at one time defended  
a man whose name translated was  
"John of God." He was convicted and  
sent to the penitentiary. He hoped  
that the resolution would assist him  
deal with a life situation, so that if  
the senate demanded the release of  
anyone it would not be a gentleman  
who had already been released.

Mr. White said he would like to  
kiss as another American citizen in  
Cuba seems to have been."

Referring to Mr. Sherman's refer-  
ence to the fact that Mr. Morgan had  
reported the resolution, Mr. White  
said Mr. Sherman could not escape  
the responsibility for the course pur-  
sued, but to his (White's) mind it was  
far from consistent.

At this point Mr. Pettigrew urged  
that the Indian bill be taken up, as  
a formality, saying the Cuban debate  
could then proceed. This was done,  
unanimous consent being given for a  
recess from 6 to 8 p. m., the appropria-  
tion bills to be considered at the night  
session.

Mr. Lodge, in answering Mr. White,  
said this question was not to be set-  
tled by sneers, nor by joking on the  
names of George Washington and  
Julio Sanguilly. This Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Mr. Call spoke of the case of Dr.  
Ruis, reciting the revolting circum-  
stances of his death. There were  
other cases still more startling, he  
said, in the case of the Sanguilly case  
was but one of many. There were  
others withheld by the state depart-  
ment from the public involving the  
same brutal conditions. They would  
all come to the surface in time; the  
public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on  
foreign relations had known nothing  
of this pardon. Week after week the  
case had been put over, because the  
state department had said diplomatic  
negotiations were proceeding. They  
proceeded for twenty-three hours.  
Finally the resolution was  
reported, and the next day we hear  
that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray  
insisted that it should be understood  
that while the negotiations lasted  
twenty-three months they let up to let  
the final result of pardon and re-  
lease.

Then Mr. Gray held up a paper, say-  
ing it was an Associated Press de-  
spatch announcing the receipt by Sec-  
retary Olney of a telegram from Gen-  
eral Lee saying: "Sanguilly released  
today."

A quick exchange occurred between  
Mr. Gray and Mr. Daniel, when the  
latter in question used the word "in-  
communicado," meaning "in solitary  
confinement."

"What is that, please use English,"  
suggested Mr. Gray.  
"Ah, I thought the senator was  
familiar with Spanish," said Mr.  
Daniel.

Mr. Gray shook his head, "You have  
been talking pretty good Spanish, if  
you will excuse me," added Mr.  
Daniel.

"You are talking pretty good Eng-  
lish, pretty good American," he told  
the senator," said Mr. Gray.  
At 4:30 the discussion closed, and  
then business was taken up.

## TWO MONTHS TO LIVE.

THAT WAS WHAT A DOCTOR  
TOLD MRS. DAVID MOORE.

The Remarkable Experience of One Who Was

an Invalid for Years—Six Doctors Treat-  
ed Him Without Benefit—He Owes His  
Renewed Health to Following a Friend's  
Advice.

(From the Ottawa Journal.)

Mr. David Moore is