DIAN WEST

ter to Speak at nipeg.

nald and Leadership Conservatives.

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

Bay company today one thousand dol-Patterson in aid of und. Manitoba's conounts to ten thous.

oronto, accompanied ysicians, today had Premier Greenway blishment in this ospital for consumpseemed much inpiect and spoke fav-

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

the announcement the appointment of unty judge, no new created, but he bege of the Winnipeg re this afternoon the

were presented. The 66,047.16, and the ex-39. leaving a cash arly 200 Galacians morning for settle-

Feb. 26.-No clue ined to the identity rho broke into Chal-Spring's store last carried off \$2,000 watches and jewmade a round up nt gamblers and characters today un-

tramway is now in the hauling of ore Mountain railway is

ner from Kaslo states E. Foster was banconservatives there ayor Green presided. was convinced that Pass railway was and pledged the oport any reasonable rediate construction. eb. 26.—Owing to the riven by Judge Forin hts of holders of minvacant lot in town ails. This is caused J. M. Harrison only v crown gran mineral claim. The be a long and bitter perty involved is get-valuable.

28.-Hon, George E. d here tomorrow from on Tuesday will adunder the auspices of Liberal Conservative

wn a despatch from that Sir Charles Tupt to Hugh John Macminion politics to toba legislature as servative opposition. said he was unable to ment with regard d not heard from Sir cted if anything had matter, that he would few days. However, ede to the wishes of nservatives his asposition of leader the immediate future. city council, has for four per cent local ebentures of the city. 140.225. divided into payable in seven, ten, years. A number of ived and the major par. Those accepted and Nanton's. tt's of Montreal, 100.63 ven years, am 2.33 for \$10,000 at thirtyinting to \$10,233. The 3,724.30 for \$8,603 at ten tal amount offered for \$141,345.51.

otel and contents were nin yesterday. The Norwich and Hartford \$1.500 in the Guardome narrow escapes guests barely getting

rly yesterday morning hurch, valued at \$2,500, insured for \$1,000. C., Feb. 27.-A special n Kaslo gives the ore t point for the past ns, as compared with previous week. A big made in the Heather an Creek, five miles River, and about ten Trail Smelter. disclosed thirty feet of. the gold value yet unruns fairly well in cop

. C., Feb. 28.-A meettors of the Two Friends ocan district today a 1-2 per cent was declar-March 31st. This is the npany, with headquarver, to declare the divshareholders are napleased.

is hailed as a harbinger s also a reminder that is needed to prepare for the debilitating e. Listen and you will singing: "Take Ayer's March, April, May." THE WEEKLY SUN.

United States Senators Devote Another Afternoon

In Denouncing the Treatment Accorded to American Citizens.

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

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

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

the senate to proceed with the Indian appropriation bill, but the friends of the Cuban resolution showed a determination 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 chains from the limbs of an American citizen in prison." He objected to the request of

Mr. Allison then moved that the appropriation bill be proceeded with. yielded to Mr. Daniel, who quoted liberally from the record in Sanguilly's He declared the record showed that the Spanish authorities had made far from consistent. themselves as disagreeable and offensive as possible and that the exactions character.

"The smallest tribe in darkest Africa," he said, "could never have been treated as contemptionsly by a neighbor as were the United States authorities by the Spanish officials in Cuba in this matter." Mr. Daniel exclaimed: "I wish that an American warship could have then been in the harbor of Havana with an American admiral in charge, who would have turned his guns upon that city and taught this arrogant, insolent nation — the Turks of the west, the unspeakable Spaniard, who is 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' peroration 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 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 Unlited States, as required by our laws? The committee record showed that he was engaged in the former Cuban rebellion up to 1878 and immeed absolutely clear that the papers

were fraudulent. The reply came from Mr. Hoar's corleague, Mr. Lodge. Senators came here and say we intend to pricipitate war, said Mr. Lodge. General Grant kept warships at Havana during the outbreak, and did anyone suggest that it meant war? The committee in presenting this resolution was not seeking to pick a quarrel with Spain; it was not seeking war. 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

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

resolution demands immediate and unconditional release, and if that demand 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 futile. The senate had passed a resolution as to Greece, and the secretary of state had refused to transmit it to Greece. It is a part of the pusilus 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 its despised position

perore 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 not count dollars beside American citizenship. 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."

en moved to lay aside the Indian bill, which was technically before the senate, and to proceed with the Sanguilly resolution. The motion vailed. Yeas, 40; nays, 27.

With the announcement of the vote, direct vote on the resolution seemminent, 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-priation bills, but would turn to the fruitless consideration of resolutions which could not receive executive approval, 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 session, that the views in opposition to 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 ate action on the resolution.

fulminations of other senators.

Mr. Hill caleld 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. Continuing, Mr. White criticized the effort to have this important question considered at a time when the appropriation bills were pressing, and declared that much as he was interested in the appropriation bills he would not be foreclosed from express-ing his opinion on the Cuban question as presented under the pending resolution. He said Mr. Sherman would soon assume the responsibility for the conduct of the state department 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 commanded his approval, as he felt that Sanguilly had been made the subject of almost barbarous justice. "I say, At 1 o'clock Mr. Allison appealed to therefore," he said, "that Mr. San-he senate to proceed with the Indian guilly's rights should be respected 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 sui-cide as another American citizen in

Cuba seems to have been." Referring to Mr. Sherman's referterday of this pardon. If so, the senence to the fact that Mr. Morgan had ate and country might have been reported the resolution, Mr. White said Mr. Sherman could not escape The motion prevailed. Mr. Allison then the responsibility for the course pursued. Mr. Sherman's course might be consistent in that senator's opinfon, but to his (White's) mind it was

At 5.30 p. m., while Mr. White was still speaking, Mr. Allison asked that made were of a most extraordinary unanimous consent be given for a recess from 6 to 8 p. m., the appropriation bills to be considered at the night

Mr. Hill objected, remarking sotto voice to senators, "we might as well go on and conclude this question," re-

ferring to the Cuban revolutions. Then Mr. Allison asked for an agreement for a recess from 6 to 8 p. m. without condition as to the appropriation bills. This was agreed to. Mr. White gave way temporarily to allow several minor bills to be considered

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 resumed, only eighteen senators were in the chamber, but others came in from time to 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 it understood that this did not displace the Cuban resolution as to Julio Sandiately thereafter came to New York guilly, which was to retain its right as the unfinished business.

Mr. Pettigrew assented and the Indian bill was taken up. This apparently disposed of the Cuban question for the evening, and the galleries fast lost interest in the

routine of the Indian bill. The amendment as to the five civilized tribes went over. A number of individual amendments mainly of a minor character were made. A brief incident in reference to Cuba

secure several amendments relative to "The Indians and Cubans are much in the same condition," responded Mr. Allen, "they are used as very

venient footballs to be kicked about when we have nothing else to do." Washington, Feb. 25.—Senor Lome, the Spanish minister, tonight received a telegram from the Duke of Tetuan stating that the Queen has 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. 26.—When the Cuban resolution relating to Julio Sanguilly came before the senate today the galleries were packed, and there was the keenest interest in expected 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 another stir. He hoped, he said, that the Sanguilly resolution would be allowed to go to the calendar without further discussion. The telegraphic reports brought word that Sanguilly and his attorney had admitted that the judgment was just, that the punment was just, that the appeal had withdrawn, that the Queen Regent had pardoned Sanguilly and that he was free. While the senator regarded 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 president for information as to the imprisonment of George Washington Aguirre, an American youth of 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 that There was an American would be fully stated. There had ring in his name—George Washington -and suggestiveness as to the time of his surrender, July 4. It was appropriate that the senate should know about this case, and he asked immedi-Morgan read a letter from Ethan Mr. White then resumed his speech Allan of New York concerning the

STILL AFTER SPAIN. against the resolution. Mr. White case. Inquiry was made as to who argued that the resolution if passed Ethan Allan was.

"He is the president of the Cuban junta at 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 resolution amended so that the senate would not be put in the attitude or asserting certain facts to be true. "I acept the charge cheerfully." 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 information as to Aguirre's worthy anteced-

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 guilly's rights should use the states. It is next resolution would at least and guarded by the United States. It is next resolution would at least deal with a live situation, so that if the senate demanded the release of anyone it would not be a gentleman who had already been releas

Mr. White said he would like to know if the committee on foreign relations was not fully informed yesterday of this pardon. If so, the senspared an outburst; the senate might have placed itself "incommunicado" senators might become "Paci-

ficos. 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, and although no Cuban question was before the senate, the debate proceed-

Mr. Lodge, in answering Mr. White said this question was not to be settled by sneers, not 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 department 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 had proceeded for twenty-three 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 led up to the final result of pardon and re-

lease. Ruiz, reciting the revolting circumstances of his death. There were other cases still more startling, he said, in the records of the state department. We had reached the point, Mr. Call declared, that these poor prisoners, deserted by their own government, were actually petitioning the Queen of Great Britain to protect He portrayed the terrible scenes of fiendish butchery of women and young girls, whose mutilated

bodies were found heaped up in a pit. Mr. Call concluded by presenting a resolution asking the president for information on the death of Dr. Ruiz, and what steps toward reparation had been taken. He asked the immediate adoption of the resolution.

Mr. White objected, and the reso was made when Mr. Allen sought to lution went over. Mr. White then replied to Mr. Lodge's comments on him. The senator referred sarcastically to Mr. Lodge as the "infalliable authority of the senate" who undertook to tell senators how they should pronounce Spanish names. He referred also to Mr. Call as "the chronic speaker of the

Mr. Hale then secured the floor, and said that only six days remained for taken up in debating dead questions it would be impossible to get the appropriation bills through. He theree moved that the senate proceed to

the consideration of the Indian bill. Replying, Mr. Morgan said the sen ator from Maine could consistently lecture the senate like a lot of children in view of his (Hale's) notice to the senate yesterday that the Sanguilly

resolution should not pass. Mr. Hale interrupted to say he had

nerely given notice that the resolution could not pass. Mr. Morgan said the Sanguily case had been reported only after it appeared that there was no hope from the halting diplomatic negotiations. Amnesty had been granted certain risoners. But Mr. Sanguilly did not ceive the benefit of this amnesty. Why? because he was a citizen of the United States. That was the real mo tive always against him. Speaking of the Sanguilly pardon, Mr. Morgan asserted that it could be possible the president knew of it. Mr. Morgan declared that the Sanguilly resolution was urged, well knowing that "Spain has her advocates on this floor," prepared to defend her in any emergency. They were the first to learn from the flash of the cable that Sanguilly was

Referring to the president, Mr. Morgan said: "Oh! what welcome news was that pardon to this president in our White House, who has been down upon his hunkers now for two years praying with Spain to release How joyous his honest and noble American heart must be, and in what wild transports of joy must be his agnificent person when he hears that after all of the combination between the crown of Spain and president of the United States they have now taken a poor creature and have at last dragged out of him a confession where they can escape the danger of paying damage and possibly have the liberty, like the sluggard, of sleeping and snoring while

Americans suffer.' Mr. Gray, answering the criticisms of the state department, spoke of the untiring efforts of Mr. Olney and the department officials throughout the Sanguilly case.

Then Mr. Gray held up a paper, saying it was an Associated. Press depatch announcing the receipt by Secretary Olney of a telegram from General Lee saying: "Sanguilly released

A quick exchange occurred between Mr. Gray and Mr. Daniel, when the latter in question used the word 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. Mr. Gray shook his head, "You have been talking pretty good Spanish, if you will excuse me," added Mr.

"You are talking pretty good English, pretty good American, let me tell the senator," said Mr. Gray. At 4.30 the discussion closed, 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 Treated Him Without Benefit - He Owes His Renewed Health to Following a Friend's

(From the Ottawa Journal.) Mr. David Moore is a well-known and much esteemed farmer living in the county of Carleton, some six miles from the village of Richmond. Mr. Moore has been an invalid for some years, and physicians failed to agree as to his ailment. Not only this but their treatment falled to restore him to health. Mr. Moore gives the following account of his illness and eventual restoration to health. He says: "My first sickness came on me when I was 69 years of age. Prior to that I had always ben a strong, healthy man. I had a cough and was growing weak and in bad health generally. I went to North Gower to consult a doctor, who after examining me said, Mr. Moore I am very sorry to tell you that your case is very serious, so much so that I doubt if you can live two months. He said my trouble was a combination of asthma and bronchitis, and he gave me some medicine and some leaves to smoke, which he said might relieve me. I took neither because I felt sure I had neither trouble he said, and that he did not understand my case. days later I went to Ottawa and consulted one of the most prominent physicians there. He gave me thorough examination and pronounced by ailment heart trouble, and said I was liable in my present condition to drop dead at any moment. I decided to re-main in the city for some time and un-Standard from Athens dated Friday, dergo his treatment. He wrote a few lines on a piece of paper giving my name and place of residence and trouble, to carry in my pocket in case I should die suddenly. I did not seem Crete. Two more classes of reserves to be getting any better under the were called out tonight (Friday). treatment and finally left the city de- Crown Prince Constantinople, duke of termined to consult a doctor nearer Sparta, shortly starts for the frontier.

Sparta, shortly starts for the frontier.

American Rheumatic Cure was at last tried, and its effect was truly magical. In two days the pain was all gone, and scouted, the doctor saying there was Thousands of volunteers are offering two bottles of the remedy cured me nany a man following the plow whose heart was in a worse shape than mine. I remained under the treatment of this loctor for a long time, but got no bet- | A despatch to the Standard from ter. Then my case was made worse by an attack of la grippe, which left behind it a terrible pain in my neck and

shoulders. This became so severe that I could not raise my head from my pillow without putting my hand to it and lifting it up. I doctored on until I was trying my sixth doctor, and instead of getting better was getting worse. The last doctor I had advised me to wait until the heat of summer was over, when he would blister me for the pains in my neck and shoulders, which he felt sure would relieve it. I was on my way to Richmond to undergo this blistering when I met Mr. Geo. Argue, of North Gower, who told me of the wonderful cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had wrought in him, and advised me strongly to try them. I went on to Richmond, but instead of going to the doctor's I bought some Pink Pills and eturned home and began using them. Before I had finished my second box there was no room to doubt that they were helping me. I kept on taking the Pink Pills, and my malady, which the doctors had failed to successfully diagnose, was rapidly leaving me. The pain also left my neck and shoulders, and after a couple of months' treat-ment I became strong and healthy. I am now in my 77th year, and thank God that I am able to go about with a feeling of good health. I still continue taking the pills occasionally, feeling sure that for a person of my age they are an excellent tonic. After the failure of so much medical treat-ment I feel sure that nothing else than

Pink Pills could have restored me to my present condition."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pils create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills could have restored me to ing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pils for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered thrade mark around the box.

When vegetables require stirring it should be done with a wooden spoon, and this should also be used for taking them up.

40 GEMS, 20 CENTS

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Cure A 1 Troubles

Arising from Torpor of the Liver.

Easy and Quick - Banish Sick Headache-Purify he Blood and Eradicate All Impurities from the System.

The demand is big. The pils are little, easy to take pleasant results no pain. 40 in a vial, and 20 cents at all

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Former Will be Allowed to Recall Her Forces from Crete.

Cretans Have Resolved to Prolong the Struggle Until Political Union With Greece is Secured.

Athens, Feb. 25.-It is stated that King George has sent the Prince of Wales an open worded telegram saying that the recall of the Greek forces from Crete by an ultimatum of the

powers is impossible.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—Emperor William at the banquet of the Brandenburg provincial diet made a long speech, dwelling upon the necessity of fighting the forces of subversion which are seeking to undermine the foundation of the nation.

Candia, Island of Crete, Feb. 26.-The Turks, having been furnished with arms by the governor, made a sortie for the purpose of occupying strategic points around Candia. They attacked and inflicted a severe loss upon the Christians. The commanders of the vessels anchored in the harbor protested to the governor against what they claimed was a violation of the armistice.

Athens, Feb. 26.-The collective note was still undelivered during the day (Friday). Only the Austrian, German and Russian ministers have received instructions. It is rumored that one power was withdrawn from

London, Feb. 27 .- A despatch to the Times from Athens says: "Prime Min-Selyrannis, in an interview Thursday, assured me that the decision of the government to maintain the army in Crete was irrevocable. On the other hand, Greece had no intention of declaring war against Turkey. Such a step would only be taken if the Turks invaded Thessalis or the great powers render the position of the Greek army in Crete intolerable. There was no intention of invading Macedonia. Greece was not desirous of embroiling Europe in a general war. No understanding exists between Greece and Bulgaria in regard to Macedonia.'

The Athens correspondent of the Times adds: "The calmness and moderation of Premier Delyrannis impressed me most favorably. He is evidently averse to desperate measures. I do not believe in the end he will reject any solution which Greece could honorably accept, but neither he nor the king could restrain the wild excitement of the populace. Nothing could be more unwise than for the powers to drive the Greeks to exasperation."

Feb. 26, says: "The long vista of the British minister to the kind today (Friday) revives the rumor that England favors the Greeks' claim in

"The Red Cross hospital ship startede for Crete tonight (Friday. Constantinople says: "The Porte has demanded the immediate recall of pected of informing Greece of the movements of the Turkish troops." London, Feb. 28.-It is stated here

tonight that there is good authority for believing that the result of the conferences between the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople and Athens will be the presentation of collective notes to Turkey and Greece tomorrow. Greece will be allowed four days to recall her land and sea forces from Crete. It is reported from Canea that several insurgent leaders have sent to Vice-Admiral Canevaro of the Italian fleet, a signed declaration that the Cretans will accept no solution of the pending question but political union

with Greece. Fighting continue between the in surgents and Mussulmans near Reti-mo and elsewhere. The Christians besieged the Turkish garrisons in the block house at Malata for several days. Today a body of Turkish regulars and irregulars left Canea with a convoy to revictual the house. The insurgents attacked the column and killed several of the escort, whereupon the Turkish battleship Fuad opened fire upon the in-surgents with shells and continued the firing until stopped by order of the foreign admirals. The convoy was finally compelled to retire.

Canea, Feb. 28.—Fighting between the besieged garrison and the Cretans continues. The villages of Tri-kalaria and Nerokouro have been, it is reported, burned by Bashi Baz ouks. Fighting continues also outside Candia. The Christians have repulsed the Turks. The new military governor, Tewfik Pasha, arrived to

Athens, Feb. 28.-A number of Cretan deputies, headed by the Bishop of Retlino, have presented King George with a memorial. This states in effect that autonomy, instead of pacifying the island, will only pave the way for another revolution later on and still further endanger the peace of Europe, and that therefore the Cretans are resolved to continue the struggle until political union with

Greece, their long cherished hope, is realized. London, March 1.-The Athens corespondent of the Daily Chronicle de cleres that no communication has been received from Russia. It is quite ertain the Greek army will not be withdrawn. Macedonia forces will be raised within a few weeks, with view to possible contingencies, and if the Turks attempt to invade Thessaly the Bulgarian government is deter-mined to advance its troops to the Agean sea. It is rumored that the secret national committee has decided to commence operations in Macedonia

Special despatches state that the Turks succeeding in revictualling the blockhouse at Malaxa, but were attacked by insurgents on their return

The consuls at Candia have signed a

telegram, imploring the powers not to delay a decision.

London, March 1.-The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says the Sultan has sent a special envoy to invite the co-operation of the Albanians in the event of an invasion of Greece. Albany has presented the proposal, but demands autonomy under local beys. Payment of all civil service salaries has been stopped since the commencement of the war

The war correspondent of the Daily News says the despatch boat Caprera, with five torpedo boats, left Messina yesterday for Crete, The war minister has ordered a number of gendarmes to be in readiness to start for Crete

Roma says that 5,000 men, now under orders for Africa, are to be made ready to go to Crete under a lieutenant general.

The Chronicle believes that in spite of official denials, Lord Salisbury did propose to France the joint passage the Dardaneilles by European fleets with a view of deposing Sultan.

DELL VANWART IN BOSTON JAIL The Authorities Write to Chief Clark for Information Concerning Him.

Chief Clark has received a letter from J. A. Brewster of Charleston, Mass., asking for information concerning Dell Vanwart, who, it will be remembered, was in connection with a man named Reed, convicted in October, 1895, of stealing butter, a valise and other articles from the Star line warehouse, Indiantown. Vanwart served six months in jail, and Reed is now doing a three-year term in Dorchester. The letter states that Vanwart was arrested on the night of the 20th inst., at No. 133 Sterling street, Charleston, in company with a woman named Higgins. Vanwart is charged with adultery, and at a preliminary examination on the 24th was held till the March sitting of the grand jury in \$500 bonds. Not furnishing the necessary security, he was sent to jail. The charge against the woman, who, it appears, has been Vanwart's house keeper since September last, is less serious, although the writer of the letter states that he believes from the evidence given at the preliminary examination more serious charge will be brought against her. In making the arrest the police forced the doors and found the woman in a closet of the room occupied by Vanwart about midnight. The man Brewster, who asks for the information concerning Vanwart's past life, is the same Boston officer who in September, 1875, helped to arrest Marian E. Warren, who \$1,964 from Stone & Jones of this city.

Intense Pain From Sciatica. The Mystic Remedy. South American Rheumatic Cure

Conquers it n Two Days. The following comes from wealthy lumberman of Merrickville, Ont., Mr. E. Errett: For a number of years I have suffered intense pain from rheumatism and sciatica in my left hip. It is needless to say I have doctored constantly, but without receiving any-thing but temporary relief. South American Rheumatic Cure was at last tried, and its effect was truly magical. years I could not lie on my left side if I got the universe for so doing. At present I have not a symptom of sciatica or rheumatism, and hence it is with much pleasure that I recommend this great remedy. I know it will cure.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—Your remarks upon the contributions from this city to the Indian famine fund deserve a hearty endorsation. From the published statements it appears that between eight and nine hundred dollars have been paid in on this account, or about two cents for every citizen. It will be a deplorable stain upon the reputation of St. John if this beggarly pittance, even if doubled, is to represent the interest which we take in the bitter lot of our brothers and sisters in a distant land. Less than twenty years ago this community wanted help and it was given freely and bountifully, in many instances before it was requested. Surely a cense of shame, if humanity is dormant, should accomplish some approprite result in this emegrency, as a fitting recognition of our debt to our fellow men and women. Cannot our preachers abandon for a while teaching doctrines, which may be questioned, and unite in forcing us to recognize that to feed the hungry is wholly approved by enlightened human instinct, and directly and most emphatically ordered by the founder of Christianity.

Your obedient servant,

I. Alleen JACK.

bedient servant, I. ALLEN JACK. 20th February, 1897. OBSERVATION CAPTURES A FORT. Duke of Wellington Saw a Bridge a Mile

It is told of the Duke of Wellington that he was once out fox hunting, when the hounds on reaching the bank of a small river lost the scent. The master of the hounds applogised to the duke. "I'm afraid, your grace, our fun is over. The dogs can't pick up the scent."

"Ten to one," replied the duke, "the fox has crossed over by some bridge."

"Not very likely, my lord. A fox hates water." "Not very likely, my lord. A fox hates water."

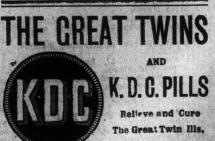
"Aye, aye," urged the duke, "but he may have crossed over by some bridge."

"I don't believe there is a bridge," answered the master of the hounds.

"Well, continued the duke, "unless you know to be contrary, though I was never here before, I will wager a trifle you will find one within a mile."

The two men, followed by the hunt, pushed on, and less than a mile off came upon a rudely constructed bridge. The dogs crossed it, again took up the scent and killed the fox. Asked for his reason for asserting that there was a bridge near, he answered; "I saw three or four cottages clustered together on each side of the bank, and I thought the people living in them would be tempted by their social feeling to contrive a means of visiting each other. That same inference of mine gained me one of my battles."

As Lent draws near, the girls' minds are turning toward thoughts of sew-



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