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WNED. ell Capsized

Those Who raves.

Squall-Captain dren Lost.

2.-The schr. r, from Marco, struck by a ere, and caprere drowned. on board. the three chil-George, Tom tively 4 6 and family, Bradtheir son and wo grandchilfrom Bridgeved are Capt. and Jesse W. Bates of

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ht into port. Green went neer, accom-

ST. JOHN WEEKIN SUN.

VOL. 21.-NO. 10.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1898.

SECOND PART.

SEND \$3.75

for one of our MEN'S SUITS. Not much risk in that, are they. Try it. If you think you have not got extra value you can have your money back. It's our aim to please. Send breast measure and length of inseam of leg.

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PARLIAMENT.

The United States and the Bonding Privileges at Wrange

Government in a Bad Position on Yukon Railway Bill.

Blair Unable to Answer a Question During Sir Hubert Tupper's Speech.

OTTAWA, March 3.-Hon. Mr. Blair announced today that the government would ask parliament to grant money to survey a route from Telegraph oreek terminus of the Stickine rail-way to a British Columbia port. Sir Louis Davies informed Mr. Mills of Annapolis that Thomas H. Miller has been dismissed from position of shipping master at Bear river because he was too active in the late election. Albert Morris was appointed in his stead. The house cheered when in answer to another question Sir Louis Davies said that his new official was sixty-with the second statement of the second se

sixty-eight years old. The premier informed Hon. Mr. Foster that C. H. Mackintosh was still governor of the Northwest. He had tendered his resignation last autumn, but the government did not accept it. Premier Laurier declined to say whether the post had been offered to

Hon, Mr. Sifton stated that no leases for dredging for gold in the Yukon region had been given to John

Mr. Fitzpatrick explained that War-burton had been agent of the depart-ment of justice at Charlottetown. Mr. Kausbach called attention to a

press despatch from Washington stating that the Canadian government had given the United States vessels time provinces shipping, and he trusted there was no truth in the report. Premier Laurier assured the memter for Lunenburg that there was

Hon. Mr. Ives wanted to know whether after another night's sleep the premier might not have had anchange of mind and would not bring down his cable to Lord Strath-

The premier, however, proved to be of the same mind as yesterday. Sir Charles Tupper called Hon. Mr. Sifton's attention to the statement made by the government in the Klondyke guide book that a wagon road would be provided along the Klondyke route by the time summer opened. This statement was dated two days after the contract was made with Mackenzie and Mann. As there was nothing about this wagon road in the ccpy of the contract as submitted it would appear that some mistake had been made by the copyist.

Hon. Mr. Sifton said that the guide book promise would be carried out, but he declined to say who would pay for it, though the fact that it is not in the contract may furnish an indication

Before the orders of the day were called Mr. Macdonald of Prince Edward Island gave formal notice to the speaker that West Prince was without a representative. The speaker, as the law requires.

issued for a new election.

After Moores of Stanstead and Craig of Durham spoke against the contract from the opposition side, a strong and earnest protest against the deal was made by Mr. Oliver, the liberal representative of Alberta. He had the close attention of the house on account of his intimate knowledge of the district, its approaches and its problems. Mr. Oliver took up the three reasons the government gave for this bargain: 1, that it would hold for Canada the trade of the Yukon; 2, that it would develop the Yukon; 3, that it would keep people there from starvation, and argued that the railway consructed on terms proposed would not accomplish any of these purposes. So far as it led to the development of the district it would only develop it for the benefit of the trade of the United States. The effect of a large grant of land would be to reduce to less than one-fifth the number of men who would find employment in that country. He felt that he could take no other course in the interest in the Northwest and of

Canada generally than to vote against the bill Dr. Roche of Manitoba was speakng against the bill at six o'clock. Mr. Morin continued the discussion and Mr. Bell adjourned the debate. Half an hour was spent in discussing the question whether the house hould sit an hour longer. Premier Laurier is anxious to close the debate, but there are still a number of oppo sition members to speak and a vote will probably not be taken before next

technically true. The formal delivery of the leases has not yet taken place and will not until next week; moreover, neither the Connor party nor the Greenshields combination represented by David Russell will appear in their own names for the full num-ber of their leases. The law limits area which may be leased to one man and persons taking larger quantities apply in the name of other persons for part of what they want. Such is the explanation made by John

Connor this evening. The New Brunswick Klondyke party passed through here today. They had a short stop at Ottawa. Among the members who saw them off at the station were Hon. Mr. Foster, W. Powell and Mr. McInerney.

A large deputation from Ontario cities appeared before the privy council today, protesting against the grant to the Bell Telephone Company of

the right to make tolls higher. Dr. Roche explained to the house that Hon. Mr. Sifton's experience with Mackenzie and Mann did not begin with this contract. These men built the Dauphin railway for Manitoba, of which Hon. Mr. Sifton was a member. Though the subsidies were sufficient to build the whole road, the contractors were given a guarantee of \$800,-600 besides. So successful had some of these railway men been in their dealings with the Manitoba government that the famous phrase originates

there, "The government is our meat."
The debate was continued by Rutherford of Manitoba, Robertson of Toronto, and Ganong of New Brunswick. The latter charged that Mr. Sifton had decided last summer before he went west last fall to give this contract to Mackenzie and Mann.

OTTAWA, March 4. - When the house met Sir Charles Tupper brought up again the subject of the wagon road which the government has promised in the guide books and has not embodied in the contract.

Most of the ministers were absent and no one was present who could give information on the subject. had given the United States vessels the privilege of carrying freight from port to port in Canada. This, he said, provided ould be completed next Tuesday. Mr. Foster said it was important to know whether this road would be ready. Only yesterday a party of thirty from New Brunswick passed through this city on the way west. These men had accepted in good faith the undertaking that this road would be open and that shelters would be built by the time they arrived. Mr. Foster said he had promised to telegraph them the informa-

tion on the road, but he was not able to get anything definite to send. Mr. Bell, Pictou, took up the Yukon discussion. He reached the conclusion that the route from Dyea was a much safer, cheaper, quicker and better route than the one adopted. And if the northern route is not all Canadian neither is the other, but he believed that the future route to the Yukon and the one which would be of permanent value was the Edmonton route. The seven and a half million dollars worth of land at the lowest estimate which it was proposed to grant now would go a long way toward constructing this railway. the meantime the wagon road from Edmonton to the navigable waters of the Yukon, costing a little over a milllon dollars, would be more useful than the tramway that it was proposed to build in the wrong place.

Mr. Marcott was speaking at recess in opposition to the contract. Messrs. Davin and Lemieux follow

stated that his writ would at once be The debate was continued by Mr Wilson of Lennox on the opposition side with Mr. Semple and Mr. Campbell on the government side. At eleven o'clock Mr. Borden Halifax proposed to adjourn the debate, but the premier refused. Sir Wilfrid said that the measure was urgent and too much time had been ost already. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Borden pointed out that the premier was not so impressed with the urgency of the bill when the house was adjourned for one week to allow ministers and their supporters to go to help Mr. Hardy's government in the Ontario elections. Sir Charles undertook that the government would rermit an adjournment he would do what he could to expedite the discussion. Premier Laurier wanted the opposition leader to agree that the de-bate should end next Tuesday, but the opposition leader could not promise that. Consequently Mr. Borden pro-ceeded after Sir Charles had informed the premier that he would no longer

consider himself under obligation to do anything towards hastening the debate to a conclusion.

Mr. Borden closed an able argument, which, in spite of the late hour, was heard with marked attention by moving that the bill be not read a second

time, but that it be resolved: That this house, while recognizing the necessity for providing adequate facilities for transportation into the Canadian Yukon gold fields, regards as indefensible the terms and conditions of the proposed contract, but will cordially support a grant of substantial assistance in aid of the immediate construction of a railway by the best available route under such conditions and safeguards as will prevent the creation of any reilway or mining monopoly.

lately appointed to the permanent force, has been offered a position as one of the officers of this expedition. The result of the Ottawa election was declared today by the sheriff. The returns from a number of polls, re-I resenting about a thousand votes, were thrown out for informality, but the position of the candidates was not changed. Lumsden and Powell, the first government, the latter opposition, were declared elected. Powell's majority is, however, reduced to two. OTTAWA, March 4.-Yesterday Mr. Martin put the following questions to

the government:

1. How many tenders were received by the government for the construction of the work on the breakwater at Tignish, in Prince Edward Island, in the year 1897? What are the names of the parties tendering, and the amount of each respectively?

States, and shouted that the opposition party were all engaged in giving add comfort to the enemy. Before Pavies got through he got himself, into an awkward scrape. He stated that in 1888 Sir Charles Tupper had administered a severe rebuke to the parties tendering, and the amount of each respectively? of each respectively?

2. Was the contract awarded the lowest tenderer; to whom, and the amount obtained? 3. Has the department appointed an inspector of the work? If so, what is

The answer was as follows: 1. Ten. The tenders were as follows: John Burns, Ottawa, \$6,770; Felix Sauvageau, Montreal, \$7,320; J. H. Myrick & Co., Tignish, P. E. I., \$8,725; Hugh McDonald and W. W. Moffatt, Sydney, C. B., \$9,750; A. J. Moffadzen, Tignish, P. E. L., \$10,450; John P. Brennan and Richard Keeffe, Alberton, P. E. I., \$11,775; John Heney

and Henry Smith, Ottawa, Ont., \$12,-061; J. B. McManus, Memramcook, N. B., \$12,500; J. E. Simmons and D. C. Burpee, Gibson, N. B., \$12,940; R. Fennelle, Ch. H. Chandler and Michael Eagen, Charlottetown, P. E. I., \$17,445.

2. Yes, to John Burns of Ottawa, Note,-Mr. Burns has asked the de-

partment to accept the assignment which he has made of his contract to Messrs. James H. Myrick & Co., and by order-in-council dated 14th February last, the assignment in question has been accepted. 3. No inspector appointed as yet.

A similar question was asked by Mr. Martin respecting West Point pler, Prince Edward Island. 1. Yes, to Messrs. McDonald & Mof-

2. The following eight tenders were received: Hugh McDonald and C. W. W. Moffatt, Sydney, C. B., \$3,500; Felix Sauvageau, Montreal, \$9,717; John Burns, Ottawa, \$9,770; Angus John Burns, Ottawa, \$9,770; Angus MacKinnon, Coleman, P. E. I., \$11,-450; J. E. Simmons and D. C. Burpee, Gibson, N.B., \$11,760; Heney & Smith, Ottawa, \$11,901; J. P. Brennan and R. H. Ramsay, Alberton, P. E. I., \$13,891; and J. B. McManus, Memramcook, \$14,372.

OTTAWA March 7.—An exciting debate took place this afternoon over the action of the United States senate. Mr. Russell began it by referring to the statement of Senator Hansborough that the dominion government would be willing to concede the transhipment and bonding privilege. Premier Laurier said that no negotiations in that direction had taken

Sir Charles Tupper then asked whe ther, in view of the action of the United States senate passing a resolution refusing the privilege of bonding goods at Wrangel, the government intended to withdraw the Yukon till and substitute another to meet the changed conditions.

Premier Laurier said Canada's right

to navigate the Stickine carried with it whatever privileges of transhipment might be required to give it effect. He regretted this proposed legislation at Washington, and hoped it would never receive the signature of the president. He would not say that the measure would prevent the transhipment of cargoes on the Stikene. If the United States bill should pass and produce that result, it would violate the treaty, and the supreme court of the United States would set it aside. He admitted that though the United States government had no power to take away our rights to naigate the Stikene, they had power to harrass and trouble our trade there. Therefore the government proposed to take immediate steps toward the continuance of the Stikene railway from the terminus now proposed to scme Canadian port on the Pacific coast. Without losing a moment, the government proposed to begin surveys on the extension which the contract with Mackenzie & Mann authorizes them to construct Hon. Mr. Laurier declared that the government did not propose to surrender any rights that belonged to Canada, and declared that the opposition had no right to condemn the government for going on

with their project unless they could offer an alternative proposition. The opposition leader said he would do it at once. "If the government will withdraw the present measure," he said, "I will undertake for less money than is proposed to pay for this hundred and fifty miles of railway to provide a complete line all the way from the Pacific coast to Teslin

Lake. Hon. Mr. Laurier said this was not on alternative at all, as the government proposed to push the road all the way to the coast. The premier, however, omitted to state the terms on which an additional two hundred and fifty miles would be provided.

Hon. Mr. Foster took up Senator Hansborough's statement as to the prospect of the government surrendering the Atlantic fishing rights, and showed that it was not astonishing that United States senators should sition members to speak and a vote will probably not be taken before next will not not stake the form in add of the immediate construction of a railway by the best available route with many speeches made by the proposed to have his face and that he was accustomed to have his face and that he was accustomed to have his face. This amendment will be moved early next weak by Mr. Laurier himself, since he was promise. Mr. Laurier himself, since he was promise with and that he was accustomed to have his face and that he was accustomed to have his face was and that he was accustomed to have his face. The market from a large from his birth.

This amendment will be moved early next weak by Mr. Foster.

Mr. Morrison of British Columbia the price of the other articles; for instance in did of the intention of size vis. Still in the ference?" asked the In titles; the size furnished to the case; for instance in the face?" asked the In the size furnished to head the vas accustomed to have his

and the house rose shortly before one o'clock.

NOTES.

Some sort of a military expedition, apparently of the permanent force, is about to be despatched to the Yukon. Lieut. Kaye of St. John, who was lead and propose to mix the castern and western questions together. The premier says he has no doubt of our treaty rights on the Stikene, but nevertheless he proposes to have appointed to the permanent build controlled to the permanent force, is about to be despatched to the Yukon. Lieut. Kaye of St. John, who was lead and propose to mix the castern and western questions together. The premier says he has no doubt of our treaty rights on the Stikene, but nevertheless he proposes to have a propose to mix the castern and western questions together. ene, but nevertheless he proposes to build another two hundred and fifty miles of railway to get clear of the United States interference, which shows that he was not sure of his ground. "Now," said Mr. Foster, "let us understand where we are. Let the premier bring down his whole scheme, so that we will know how much we

are undertaking." Sir Louis Davies delivered one of his characteristic speeches. He accused Sir Charles Tupper of disloyalty, declared that he and Hon. Mr. Foster were asking the government to surrender everything to the United States, and shouted that the opposi-

Hon. Mr. Foster and had told in the house of commons that his harsh en-forcement of the fishery regulations had brought the two nations to the verge of war. Sir Louis Davies was asked to point out where this speech was reported, but did not do so, though he professed to quote the

After some remarks by Mr. Davin Mcknerney and other members, Montague put Mr. Davies to shame by producing the speech which sname by producing the speech which Mr. Davies professed to quote, showing that Sir Charles Tupper never mentioned Mr. Foster's administration of the department, but to commend him and to justify his course. Afterwards Mr. Davies attempted to Afterwards Mr. Davies attempted to get out of his difficulty by reading a sent he in another part of the Tup-per speech, but he had hardly conclud-ed then Dr. Montague again rose and thowed that Davies had omitted an important sentence in which Sir

Charles declared that Foster had done exactly right. By this time Davies exactly right. By this time Davies had come down from his scolding altitude and had become a subject of amusement to his opponents and amusement to the new members on

The debate was in progress when the afternoon session ended.

After dinner Mesrs. Fisher and Pope continued the discussion. Sir Richard Cartwright announced

that the government would go on with its bill without regard to the action of the United States senate. He declared that the United States senate had gone beyond its rights, but said the government would not be dra-gooned into giving up the rights of this country. The bill would not be

Sir Richard Cartwright caused some by charging them with disloyalty, which lecture, as it recalled Cartwright's Boston address, caused loud After some remarks by Quinn this discussion closed at ninethirty, and order of the day was called

Hon. Mr. Blair explained that Cleveland and Patersen were fitting up engines at Moncton with some appliances which they claimed to be a good invention. The cost of fitting would be borne by the firm. The cost so far was oven \$1,800, of which \$200 had been paid to the government and the

balance would be collected. Hon, Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Borden that the government was alive to the desirability of increasing trade between Canada and the West Indies, and would do what they could

about it. Sir Louis Davies told Dr. Bethune that he could not see his way clear to allow lobster packers of northwestern Cape Breton to catch lobsters below

the legal size limit. At ten o'clock Fitzpatrick resumed the discussion on the second reading

of the Yukon contract bill. The solicitor general repeated the charge that the action of the United States senate was instigated by the opposition at Ottawa. He then went into a discussion of the treaty question and the international law bearing on the subject. He went over the features of the contract, pointing out all that the contractors agreed to do declaring that the land grant was not too large, quoting reports from the returned Klondykers to show that the reports of the wealth of the country have been greatly exaggerated.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper remarked that when Fitzpatrick said that the opposition at Ottawa encouraged the United States senate to hosile legislation he must have referred to the opposition of years ago. Respecting the contract, Tupper said it was drawn with such utter disregard to the public interest that he would venture to say, subject to Mr. Blair's contradiction, that none of the high priced and competent officers of Blair's department had anything to do with it. Mr. Blair was silent, and Tupper

continued by saying that the contract was so loosely and carelessly pre-pared on the government side that he would venture to say, subject to Fitzpatrick's contradiction, that the latter had nothing to do with the details. Mr. Fitzpatrick did not contradict. At midnight Sir Charles had not finished, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

WHY HE WASN'T COLD. (Indian Helper.

The Marquis of Lorner, when governorgeneral of Canada, was present at some
sports held on the ice of the St. Lawrence.
Though wrapped in furs, he felt the cold
keenly and was estonished to see an ancient
Indian meardering around barefooted, and
enveloped only in a blanket. He asked the
Indian how he managed to stand such a temperature when he had so little on.
"Why you no cover face?" asked the Indian.

Accounts Investigation.

How Mr. Sumner Brought Chairman Off His High Horso.

Messrs. McAvity's Hardware Bill to be Gone Into on Wednesday Next.

FREDERICTON, March 7. - The proceedings before the accounts committee Saturday were rather of a sploy character. When the committee met only four members were present, the absentees being Messrs. Tweedie, Pinder and Robinson. Mr. Fowler stated committee upon the auditor general's

Mr. Sumner said that Mr. Pinder was absent, and as he had challenged several items, Mr. Sumner did not think it right to rush these items through in Mr. Pinder's absence.

Mr. Fowler replied that he was not responsible for Mr. Pinder's absence, and it was proposed to have the com-mittee finish its work at the present

sitting Mr. Sumner said that the opposition had only two members on the committee, and that it was not right that important items that had been challenged by the opposition, who seemed to be the only members who cared to at all investigate the auditor general's report, should be rushed through when one of the opposition members was absent. If such was the chairnan's intention, he (Sumner) would withdraw and leave the committee

vithout a quorum. Mr. Fowler came down from his high horse and the committee took up its work. Mr. Tweedle soon came in with a lengthy letter from Messrs. McAvity of St. John, in which that firm complained of the committee ac-cusing them of over-charging on the lunatic asylum accounts for hardware, without first giving them a chance to explain. The asylum accounts were again produced, and Mr. Dibblee pointed out many of the articles not mentioned in the newspapers the other day that were charged excessive prices. He instanced the lubricating oil, charged 75 cents per gallon. He said the very best oil retailed at 50

cents. should sell to the asylum at whole-

sale rates Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that he did not know what the prices of hardware should be, but if Mr. McAvity said he did not over-charge the asy-

um, Mr. Hmmerson would take his Mr. Sumner wanted Mr. McAvity's bill submitted to an independent hardware man, to get his prices for the same goods.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Osman and passed, by which Mr. Me-Avity will be called before the comnittee on Wednesday. Mr. Sumner got leave to have an un-

prejudiced hardware man present at the same time, and it is said a leading Fredericton hardware merchant will appear.

Mr. Fowler told Mr. Emmerson that he committee were dissatisfied with the bill last year, believing the charge to be excessive, but no recommenda-tion had then been made. It will be sifted to the bottom this year, and a lively time is anticipated Wednesday. The innnocent looking item of \$950

ravelling expenses was shown to be Hon, Mr. Emmerson's personal, in addition to the hundreds of dollars received by him and charged in other places. Mr. Emmerson's attention was drawn by Mr. Fowler to the frequent large sums paid the chief commissioner's stenographer and the executive council's stenographer for extras, though these young men receive salaries of \$800. Mr. Emmerson promised to change the system of allowing extras.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to in the above despatch;

The following is a copy of the letter referred to in the above despatch:

ST. JOHN, March 4, 1898.

Hom. L. J. Tweedie, Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Sir-Enclosed we beg to hand you clippings taken from last night's Record and this morning's Sun. Will you kindly send us a memo of the day of the month and the year the items complained of were purchased.

We think it in justice to ourselves than we should have a chance to explain this matter. We cannot find anything in our accounts since 1896 to correspond with the above clippings.

The price of wire nails published in the papers must have referred to prices charged for nails in 1896, as in that year the prices at which we charged the asylum for them were the current prices on the different dates charged, as you will see by the Wire Naii Manufacturers' Association list, which we enclose. In 1896 the wire nail manufacturers had an association, and this association adopted the prices at which wire nails were to be sold. We enclose you copies of the circular issued by the secretary-treasurer of the association on the different dates, giving the prices of mails at these dates, and you will note that there were three changes in the price of wire nails in 1896, and a very great reduction in the early part of 1897, which was caused by the dissolution of the Nail Manufacturers Association. We enclose you list (No. 2) showing the cost of nails per key, at the discounts allowed by the association on different dates. If you will compare these prices with the prices charged the asylum (which we have marked in red mk) you will see in no case was the price more than 10 cts, per keg above the manufacturers' price, and which would not give us 5 per cent. Profit. This we think you cannot consider a very large profit, when you cannot consider a very large profit wh

eame dates on which we sold the nails to the asylum, as they are large purchasers or wire nails, and would buy at the lowest market prices, we think he would be in a position to satisfy you in regard to the prices charged on the above dates.

In regard to price of lanters, you will notice by our recount that some lanters were furnished at 50 cents, while other kinds were supplied at 50 cents, and the same applies to other goods mentioned.

We think it very unfair that the committee should make any camparison in regard to prices without comparing current prices on same dates that goods were charged, and without seeing the goods or knowing the kind and quality that were furnished.

We think the committee has done us great injustice by having this matter published without first asking us for an explanation, which we would have been most happy to give them if they had asked us, and if there were any mistakes we would have had them corrected. Any further information you may desire we will be most happy to give.

We remain, respectfully yours, T. McAVITY & SONS.

LOOKS WARLIKE

the purpose to rush everything Spain Asks for Recall of Lee through and finish up the work of the and Warships.

> The United States Reply Not Consenting to Either Request.

MADRID, March 6. Senor Cullon, MADRID, March 6.—Senor Cullon, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, recently intimated to United States Minister Woodford that the Spanish government desired to recall from Havana Consul General Lee, and that the American warships which have been designated to convey supplies to Cuba for the relief of the sufferers Cuba for the relief of the sufferers there should be replaced by merchant vessels, in order to deprive the asressels, in order to depressels, in order to depressels of sistance sent to the reconcentrados of

sistance sent to the reconcentrados of any official character.

Minister Woodford cabled the requests to the Washington government, which replied, refusing to recall General Lee in the present circumstances, or to countermand the orders for the despatch of the war vessels, making the representation that the relief vessels.

the representation that the relief ves-sels are not fighting ships.

MADRID, March 6.—For several MADRID, March 6.—For several days the newspapers have been violently attacking Consul General Fitzlently attacking Consul General Fitzhugh Lee. The Imparcial, after remarking that "an American newspaper has insinuated that General Lee is a member of a syndicate desiring the purchase of Cuba," says: "His ill will toward Spain is so marked that even American newspapers injunced

oil, charged 75 cents per gallon. He said the very best oil retailed at 50 cents.

Mr. Dibblee said that Messrs. Mc-Avity's bill against the asylum was from \$2,000 to \$4,000 and the replacing of the control of the co tween Spain and the United States, daily renders the situation more threatening."

It adds that the next session of the cortes will "consider Consul General Lee's conduct."

The Havana correspondent of the Imparcial says: "Among the packages of food sent by Americans to Cuba the customs officers found watches, jewelry and other contraband articles. All such articles were consigned to Consul General Lee, who said to have energetically protest-d against such contraband, declar-

ing that it was without his knowl-

odge."

Other papers accuse General Lee of being "better disposed toward the Cuban insurgents than toward the colonial government."

The Spanish press, however, in no wise reproaches United States minister Woodford, whose conduct is irreproachable, and who seizes every opportunity to express pacific sentirtunity to express pacific senti-

WASHNIGTON, March 6 .- As to the Associated Press despatch, March 5, received this morning, the state ocpartment authorized ins following The president will not consider the recall of General Lee. He has borne

himself throughout the crisis with judgment, fidelity and courage, to the president's entire satisfaction. As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people, all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment this week from Key West by one of the naval vessels, whichever may be best adapted and most suitable for the purpose, to Mantanzas and Sagua. Although the officials here are noncommittal on the subject, it is believed that the request for General Lee's recall was made at least a day or two ago, and that the Spanish gov-ernment, after receiving the reply of the state department, has not insisted either transitions. either upon Lee's recall or upon its contention that the relief supplies should not be sent to Cuba in naval

HAVANA, March 7.—The court of inquiry held its usual sessions today, examining Ensign Powelson and the divers' plans. The Spanish divers work when they desire to do so. The day was beautiful and the wreckers advanced steadily in clearing away the Many articles of per value to the officers of the Maine are recovered from time to time as the

On account of the attempted smug-gling from New York, the customs officers make a careful examination officers make a careful examination of all consignments of relief supplies. Except on the order of the military authorities the distribution of quinine has been prohibited for a time. It was found that much quinine made its way into the hands of the insurgents. No official information is accessible concerning the reported deportation of several American correspondents on the Ward line steamer Concho this morning.