

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Sir Wilfred Laurier's Visit to the City of Washington.

Likely to Result in a Reciprocity Treaty Between the Two Countries.

John A. Kasson Delegated by President McKinley to Conduct Negotiations on the Part of the United States—A Very Important Meeting Soon to be Held.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Definite arrangements have been made for taking up the subject of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, and to this end meetings have been fixed between John W. Kasson, who is especially delegated by President McKinley to conduct reciprocity negotiations, and Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and Sir Louis Davis, Minister of Marine. This is the result of the long and friendly conference held yesterday between Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfred.

The meeting was held during the present visit of the Canadian officials, but no exact time for it has yet been fixed, as it will depend somewhat on the time which can be spared from the Behring Sea sessions. The arrangements also contemplate taking up the question of immigration, the North Atlantic fisheries, the lake fisheries and all other subjects affecting the two countries. The meeting with Mr. Kasson, however, will be confined to reciprocity, as he is delegated by President to treat on that subject alone. It is not expected that the reciprocity treaty itself can be matured during the present trip of the Canadian officials, the desire being to arrive at some common understanding at this time and to perfect the details later.

The dinner at the White House last night assisted toward a friendly settlement of the pending questions. There were no toasts and no speeches at the dinner, but at its conclusion the Canadian guests accompanied the President to his cabinet advisers to the personal exchange of views occurred. They were on the same friendly lines as those at the formal conference between the Secretary of State and Sir Wilfred, earlier in the day, and the general sentiment prevailed that the present time was opportune for more cordial intercourse between this country and Canada. The announcement of the meetings with Mr. Kasson followed this morning.

In view of these meetings it is pointed out that much misapprehension exists as to the preference which the Canadian tariff law gives to Great Britain. The law makes no mention of Great Britain. It has two schedules, maximum and minimum. At present Great Britain enjoys the minimum rates, but the same are to apply to all other countries. The United States included, and there is nothing in the law which contemplates giving Great Britain the exclusive benefits of these lower rates. It is understood to be the view of the Canadian officials that the markets of the United States and Canada are so closely connected geographically that it is essential that the countries look to each other, rather than to markets thousands of miles distant. This, it is said, implies no undue benefits or discriminations towards the United States or Great Britain, but merely a recognition of business conditions.

It is stated upon good authority that the Canadians will ask a counter-concession from this country in the way of a guarantee for the protection of the Northern fisheries in return for any alteration of the sealing regulations to which they take the position that the fish along the Canadian and Newfoundland coasts are as much the property of Canada as are the seals in the Frisbyoff Islands the property of the United States, and contend that they have as much right to make demands for the protection of the fish against American fishermen as we have to ask the Canadians to agree to further restrictions in the matter of killing seals. Their specific complaint is that, when Canadian laws prohibit fishing except within certain seasons, the American laws do not impose corresponding conditions, and that, while the taking of the fish can be prohibited during the closed seasons within the territory, it cannot be controlled outside of the boundaries. Many of the fish which properly belong within Canadian waters are thus picked up out of season by American fishermen. Sir Wilfred Laurier will ask the United States to agree to the protection of these fish during the breeding season as an offset for any seal concession to which Canada may consent.

LYNCHING IN ALABAMA.

Bud Beard Put to Death for Outraging a Little Girl.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—A special to the "Post-Dispatch" from Birmingham, Ala., says:

A late report from Eutaw says that Bud Beard has been lynched at Carrollton. The mob succeeded in breaking into the court-house and getting Beard out before the arrival of the State troops from Tuscaloosa.

Beard outraged the 7-year-old daughter of Farmer Crocker at Reform. A mob has been after him for a week, and followed him from place to place in a most determined manner. Beard was finally captured, and the Sheriff of Pickens County took him to Carrollton for trial. Late yesterday afternoon a howling mob had the court-house surrounded, and prevented the Sheriff from carrying the prisoner back to jail. The Sheriff, assisted by several deputies, guarded him in the court-house.

Meanwhile Governor Johnson was notified of the situation. He ordered Colonel Foster of the Second Regiment to send a troop to the scene. The order was executed, and the company started to Carrollton last night, but did not reach there this morning until after the lynching had occurred.

THE BATTLE OF SARAN-SAR.

A Court of Inquiry to Investigate the Disastrous Reconnoissance.

SIMLA, Nov. 12.—The Viceroy of India, the Earl of Elgin, has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the disastrous reconnoissance of the British force under General Westmacott, which on Wednesday last reached the summit of Saran-Sar Mountain with little resistance, and afterward retreated, closely pursued by the enemy, with the loss of about fifty killed and wounded, the British rear guard only being saved by the excellent disposal of the troops by the commanding officer.

Dispatches received from the British camp in the Maiden Valley say that a man who has just come in there brought some details of the killing of Lieutenant McIntyre and the twelve men belonging to the Northamptonshire Regiment, who met death while endeavoring to save the wounded of the regiment during the retreat from the Saran-Sar Mountains.

This survivor says that when the Lieutenant found himself isolated he dispatched him for aid, as the small party was hampered by the wounded, and would not desert them. The rest of the sad tale will never be known. But, as shown by the dispatch of yesterday, Lieutenant McIntyre and his handful of men sacrificed their lives for their wounded comrades, the positions in which the bodies were found showing they died bravely fighting to the last.

The enemy was afraid to rush upon the little band, the dispatches also say, but shot at them from points of vantage, until every man of the British detachment was killed.

A full representation of the Orakzais tribes met General Sir William Lockhart, the British commander, to-day at the Maiden Valley camp, and heard the full details of the disaster which befell their submission, namely: The restitution of all the rifles captured since the outbreak, their disarmament by another 500 rifles, the payment of a fine of 30,000 rupees, and the formal submission of the tribes in full Durban to General Lockhart within a fortnight.

ENGAGEMENT BROKEN.

George D. Pullman Will Not Wed Miss Fayette Oglesby.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Formal announcement is made of the breaking of the engagement of George M. Pullman and Miss Fayette Oglesby.

The news of Miss Oglesby's engagement to one of the Pullman twins came as a great surprise to the friends of the young people over two years ago, and the rumors concerning the date of the wedding have been countless since that time.

When the sudden death of Mr. Pullman, Sr., started the city a short time ago, Miss Oglesby was at the home of her parents at Elkhart, Ill. For the last week or two the young lady has been in Chicago, the guest of Mrs. Pullman, and of the time she spent with her.

Miss Oglesby has just returned to Elkhart, and simultaneous with her departure comes the announcement that Mr. Pullman had proposed to release her, and that she had accepted the offer.

Friends of the Oglesby family are stout in their declarations that the disinheriting of the young man had nothing whatever to do with the rupture of the betrothal vows.

Thirty Years in Prison.

DOVER (N. H.), Nov. 12.—J. E. Kelly, one of the famous bank robbers and self-confessed murderer of Charles Stickler, was to-day sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

KILLING OF GULDENSUPPE.

NEW JURY TO BE DRAWN TO TRY MARTIN THORN.

The illness of Juror Larsen Causes a Delay in the Trial of the Murder Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—When the Queen's Bench Court yesterday and today, it was represented to Judge Smith that Magnus Larsen, one of the jurors sitting in the case of Martin Thorn, accused of the murder of William Guldensuppe, had been obliged to submit to a surgical operation for appendicitis, and that, under the most favorable conditions, he would not be able to resume his seat in the jury-box in less than three weeks. It, therefore, became a question as to how the case should proceed.

Mr. Howe, counsel for Thorn, suggested the retention of the eleven jurors who have sat thus far, and the impaneling of a twelfth juror, to whom the proceedings could be read from the court reporter's notes. District Attorney Youngs asked for time to look up the authorities, and Judge Smith adjourned further consideration of the case until 1 p. m.

After an hour's consultation between the District Attorney and Mr. Howe, the latter, emerging from an ante-room, said to the waiting reporters:

"Gentlemen, I can now tell you positively that there will be an entirely new jury selected. I have just spoken to Mr. Youngs, and found that he and his associates are not in favor of adopting the plan which I proposed in court this morning. Mr. Youngs will have a new panel of 200 talesmen made up, and the subpoenas will be served immediately.

District Attorney Youngs a few moments later confirmed the announcement made by Mr. Howe.

My reasons for not accepting Mr. Howe's suggestion," he said, "are that the interests of the people will be better served by empanelling a new jury and beginning the case anew."

The court agreed to the plan of the District Attorney, and the jury was formally discharged.

Mr. Youngs asked that the new trial be proceeded with on next Monday, but Mr. Howe asked for a longer adjournment, guarded him in the court-house.

Judge Smith set the case for trial on Monday, November 22d.

He is a fool who cannot be angry; but he is a wise man who will not—Seneca.

DURRANT'S SECOND LEASE OF LIFE.

May be Prolonged Until the Beginning of Next March.

The Condemned Man Returned to His Old Cell in Murderer's Row.

Much Discussion Among San Jose Lawyers as to What Effect the Supreme Court's Decision Will Have Upon the Case of Harvey Allender.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—In view of the fact that the Supreme Court, which is now in session at Sacramento, will adjourn on Tuesday next until the second Monday in January, it is now considered probable that W. H. T. Durrant, the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont, will expire the crime for which he was sentenced to be hanged in December, 1895, during the current year.

In the ordinary course of events, the matter cannot come up for hearing upon the points involved in the order granting the certificate of probable cause, to which the murderer owes his second lease of life, until the middle of January, even though the forwarding of the writ of habeas corpus to the Supreme Court of the United States be expedited.

After the case has been decided, thirty days at least must intervene before the writ can reach the trial court, and the condemned man be sentenced for the second time. This course would not allow the execution to take place before the latter part of February or the beginning of March next.

It is possible that the Attorney-General may apply to the Supreme Court to advance the case and hear it as a simple order, but this action is so unusual that few attorneys entertain the suggestion as likely to be accomplished.

Meantime, Durrant has been removed from the condemned cell and returned to his old cell, No. 21, in Murderer's Row, at San Quentin, where he will remain until the Supreme Court passes upon the questions raised by his attorneys.

BI-SULPHATE OF CARBON.

Prof. Childs Says It is a Boon to Growers of Fruit Trees.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 12.—The orchardists of this valley are greatly interested over the use of bi-sulphate of carbon as a remedy against the worms in their fruit trees. There have been some statements that the bi-sulphate would hurt the trees, but this is denied by Professor C. W. Childs, a successful orchardist, and formerly Principal of the State Normal School here.

Professor Childs said this morning to an Associated Press reporter:

"I wish that every fruit-grower in the State could know what a boon we have discovered in the use of the bi-sulphate of carbon. But for this the orchardists of the Santa Clara Valley had just as well dig up their trees, for the worms would destroy them all. They have spread at an alarming rate, and it has been astonishing to see their ravages this season. I went to work to experiment in a small way with the bi-sulphate of carbon. During the last few weeks I have applied this remedy to more than a thousand trees. Not one of these has been injured in the slightest, and every worm and all larvae are destroyed. The discovery is worth millions to the orchardists of California, and the knowledge of it should be widely disseminated."

UNITED STATES SHIP MARION.

Turned Over for the Use of the San Diego Naval Reserves.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 12.—The "Tribune" to-day publishes a dispatch from Secretary of the Navy Long, at Washington, regarding the United States ship Marion, recently ordered turned over to the Navy reserve, in answer to a telegraphic question:

"Is it your intention that the Marion should be turned over to the San Diego Naval Reserves, or to the San Francisco Naval Reserves?"

The Secretary wired: "The Marion is intended for the San Diego Naval Reserves."

There is considerable indignation in this city that there is an attempt on the part of San Francisco to appropriate the Marion for San Francisco, and have the old Comanche sent to San Diego.

A BRUTAL HALF BREED.

Attempts to Kill a British Officer at Stuart Lake, B. C.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Nov. 12.—Word has been received of a particularly brutal attempt of a half breed to kill Colonel Weatherly at Stuart Lake.

The Colonel, who has been with Colonel Wright of Ottawa at the Colony third hydraulic mines in Omineca, started out a short time ago for Stuart Lake on a hunting trip.

The half breed became enraged at Colonel Weatherly, and, rushing at him, tried to tear him to pieces with his teeth. Colonel Weatherly's flesh was badly torn, the half breed ripping the flesh from his neck and back. Had it not been for two other men who happened to be present Colonel Weatherly would surely have been killed.

ALLENDER CASE.

May be Affected by the Recent Decision of the Supreme Court.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 12.—The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Durrant has aroused some discussion here as to its effect on the case of Harvey Allender. Attorney Morhouse, who defended Allender, said this morning that he did not expect now to take any further steps in the case. He said:

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Mr. Adams, First Secretary of the British Embassy, took his place as the diplomatic representative of the Canadian Government. The effort is maintained to keep the proceedings strictly secret at this stage.

During to-day's conference a series of propositions were presented by the American representatives, covering the number and habits of seals and extent to which the seal herd had been reduced during the five years in which the Paris treaty had been in operation. In turn, the British-Canadian representatives presented counter propositions covering their views of the same subject.

The propositions differed considerably, but were not so wide apart as to lead to the belief that they could not be reconciled. It is expected that when the session is resumed to-morrow the experts will be able to reach a common understanding.

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Flames Break Out in the Main Hold of a Steamship.

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Boston Wool Market.

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"The market is off. Territory, Texas and California wools are alike easier. The scored basis of domestic wool of an X grade having dropped two cents, the scored pound from extreme rates. Australians are still very firm, but Montevideo is selling freely at 21c against 22c asked some time ago. The largest firms believe that the reaction caused unquestionably by warm weather and small sales of clothing, will be but temporary, and refuse to sell wool at current rates."

Southern Pacific Company.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE SYSTEM.

As Shown From the Annual Report Filed With the State Railroad Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The Southern Pacific Railroad this morning filed with the State Railroad Commissioner their annual report. The lengthy document shows a considerable decrease in the revenues from the total of last year, but that decrease is compensated by a decrease of nearly the same amount in the expenses.

The report shows that the gross earnings from operation were: From lines in Louisiana, \$4,139,470 70; from the Pacific system, \$31,744,804 08; total, \$35,884,274 78. The operating expenses required this total by \$22,139,813 63. The income from operation was, therefore, from the Louisiana lines, \$1,673,408 50; from the Pacific system, \$11,501,053 55; total, \$13,174,462 05.

The total income from other sources, as from dividends on stocks owned, interest on bonds owned, and miscellaneous, less expenses, was \$1,214,746 00.

The total income of the company was, therefore, from the Louisiana lines, \$2,888,150 55; from the Pacific system, \$12,719,207 55; total, \$15,607,358 10. The deductions from this income were as follows: Interest on funded debt accrued, \$154,350; interest on interest-bearing current liabilities accrued, not otherwise provided for, \$79,165 10; rents paid for lease of road, \$1,703,294 31; taxes, \$1,307,546 87; permanent improvements, \$16,245 63; total, \$13,260,511 91.

Deducting this sum from the total income, the net income is obtained. It amounts to \$1,128,750 44, of which \$238,965 34 came from the Pacific system and \$889,785 10 came from the lines in Louisiana.

The surplus on June 30, 1896, was \$6,926,672 84; the additions for the year are \$242,906 83, and the deductions \$1,821,547 18, leaving a surplus on June 30, 1897, of \$6,675,888 93.

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LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—James R. Sovereign, who has been General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor for the past four years or more, was this afternoon relieved of his office by the General Assembly, which has been in session in this city since Monday last. Under ordinary conditions, Mr. Sovereign's term of office would not expire until the next meeting. This, however, it is said, makes no difference with the order, whose general officers during a meeting, are always in the hands of the Assembly, and can be chosen and deposed at the will of the majority.

Along with Mr. Sovereign there were three other officers retired because of this special meeting, viz: T. B. McGuire, General Worthy Foreman, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Daniel Brown of Montana, and H. B. Martin of Minneapolis, of the Executive Committee.

Henry A. Hicks of District 253, New York City, was chosen to fill Sovereign's place and I. D. Chamberlain of Pueblo, Col., was selected as General Worthy Foreman. Sanford Fitzpatrick of Montreal and Henry Bostock of Assembly 300, glass workers, were chosen to the two members of the Executive Board, the third member being Andrew Best.

This decisive change in the corps of officers of the Knights of Labor will cause considerable astonishment in labor circles throughout the country. Save those who were "in the inside," so to speak, for the past three months, there was absolutely nothing of this kind. It is said, though, that although the change was sudden and totally unlooked for, it was done with the amicable consent of all. At headquarters it is stated that it had been arranged before the delegates gathered in this city for the general assembly.

On good authority it is learned that it was Mr. Sovereign's most hearty approval that he step down and out. It is likewise with the appreciation and in fact, love of his work in the order that this is done. The same holds good with the other officers who were relieved.

Mr. Sovereign stated to-night that he wished retirement. He wanted rest from the labor which the office entailed upon him.

Henry A. Hicks, the General Master Workman-elect, was seen after the meeting. He said that he did not intend to outline the future policy of the order under his administration for several days yet. He expressed the highest admiration for the work of his predecessor, saying that he thought him one of the greatest exponents of the age of the prime idea represented by the Knights of Labor.

I. D. Chamberlain, the Worthy Foreman-elect, is a newspaper man.

The business transacted at to-day's meeting went through in the most amicable manner possible. There was not the slightest hitch. In the morning session the remainder of the routine business which had been left over was disposed of. The afternoon session was principally taken up with the delivery of Mr. Sovereign's annual address, which was listened to by the delegates with the greatest attention and greeted with applause.

Mr. Sovereign prefaced his address with the statement that the opening of this regular session of the General Assembly presents to the work of the order undiminished membership, whose fortitude and courage the spirit of progress combats greed and avarice and defies the cant and hypocrisy of the age."

The order, he said, was to-day character and stronger in the hearts of the people than it was a year ago.

He recommended that this session confine its deliberations largely to the work of organization.

Mr. Sovereign then took as his theme, the great miners' strike, in which he said the knights had a large membership directly involved. He said in part:

"That great struggle was a test between underpaid, half-starved labor and arrogant, greedy coal barons. It was a stark born of hunger and necessity, and appealed to all the higher impulses of the human mind. It was a struggle of the world, beckoning onward the slaves of the mines. On the other hand, the shotgun policy of the corporations and the despicable court injunctions.

"The armed thugs were more tolerable than the restraining orders of the courts. The injunctions sought to give the air of official sanction and the color of judicial dignity to the vilest expressions of anarchy ever uttered in this country. But anarchy in judicial robes is no more respectable than anarchy in rags. A Judge who will suppress peaceable public assemblage is no less a traitor than Benedict Arnold, and the citizen who will resist such an injunction is no less a patriot than were the signers of the Declaration of Independence or the heroes of Valley Forge."

"And if it ever comes to a contest between constitutional liberty and court injunctions, I would prefer to wrap myself in the flag of my country and tear down the courts in defense of the Constitution, rather than to dishonor the flag and tear down the Constitution in defense of the courts."

"While this great strike was supported by all recognized labor organizations, and was the greatest struggle of the kind ever known in America, to the credit of labor it can be said that there

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was no lawlessness or riot committed by the strikers."

After the annual address the change in officers took place. The old officers were relieved and the new ones elected and installed.

Mr. Sovereign's name was the first mentioned in nomination, but he immediately arose and said he would not accept. No one opposed Mr. Hicks. The other officers were also chosen with as much ease.

The assembly was then declared formally organized.

The regular order of business will be taken up to-morrow.

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