# New-York Tribune.

VOL. LVII....No. 18,624. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.


## SPAIN'S FRIENDLY ANSWER.

THE GOOD OFFICES OF THIS GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED.

A PROMISE TO CORRECT ABUSES IN CUBA—PRESIDENT M'KINLEY FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY THE REPLY TO MINISTER WOODFORD'S NOTE.

Washington, Nov. 10.—It is said on good authority that Premier Sagasta's reply to Minister Woodford's note, the full text of which was read at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, is eminently satisfactory to this Government. In it the Spanish Ministry pledges itself to correct the abuses of power in Cuba which were the subject of so much complaint during the Weyler administration, and gives assurance of its friendly feeling toward the American people.

It accepts the good offices of the United States in its efforts to restore peace in Cuba, and in a perfectly respectful and friendly spirit asks this Government, so far as possible, to restrain the sympathizers with the insurgents in the United States from giving material aid to the enemies of Spain in Cuba. The reply intimates that except for the assistance that has been given by filibusters from the United States peace would have been restored long ago.

The reply, it is said, does not contain a sentence that could give offence or be construed as an expression of an unfriendly purpose or feeling against the Government of the United States. On the contrary, the note is said to be distinctly conciliatory in tone, although insisting on the right and duty of Spain to put down an armed insurrection within its own territory.

It is evident that the reply has made a favorable impression on President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet, and it is not unlikely that one of the features of the President's forthcoming Message to Congress will be a discussion of the Cuban question from which it will appear that there is nothing in the situation to justify present interference on the part of the United Staes.

### AMERICA'S REPLY TO SPAIN.

GREAT AND COSTLY EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO STOP FILIBUSTERING.

Madrid, Nov. 10.—It is asserted here that the reply of the American Government to the last Spanish communication declares that the United States has made the greatest efforts to stop filibustering, and has employed many officials and expended large sums of money to that end.

The Cabinet Council to-day decided to empower Marshal Blanco, Governor-General of Cuba, and General Primo de Rivera, Governor-General of the Philippines, to grant amnesties.

A proposal to build two ironclads was also approved.

It is officially announced that there is no truth in the report, emanating from insurgent sources, that the insurgents have captured the towns of Holquin and Mayari, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

It is said here that the return of General Sanguily to Cuba is due to the insurgents threatening to deprive him of his rank unless he reappears in Cuba.

London, Nov. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Standard," describing the institutions to be established in Cuba under the new autonomous régime, says:

"The lower house will consist of sixty members, all elected on the basis of universal suffrage. The upper house will be virtually a council of administration, as Señor Canovas proposed, but with extensive attributes. Half its members will be elected by popular suffrage and half will sit by right of the offices they hold.

"Great reserve is maintained as to the intentions of the Government in the settlement of the Cuban debt; but it is believed that the debt contracted for the present war will be considered national, the bulk of the burden to fall upon Spanish taxpayers and Spanish budgets."

### THE VIEWS OF SENOR CANALEJAS.

HE SAYS THERE IS NO THOUGHT IN MADRID OF GOING TO WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Señor José Canalejas, one of the foremost public men of Spain, Editor of "El Heraldo," of Madrid, former Minister of Justice, and closely identified with Premier Sagasta and the new Liberal régime in Spain, arrived in Washington to-day accompanied by Captain Vaga and Alexander Saint Aubin, of Madrid. While the visit is unofficial, much interest attaches to it among public men, owing to Señor Canalejas's intimate knowledge of recent conditions in the Spanish capital, and also for the facility it affords for conference between him and Señor de Lôme, the Spanish Minister.

The latter called on Señor Canalejas soon after his arrival, and the two were together much of the day, being joined later by Calderon Carlisle, counsel for the legation, and the numerous staff of the Minister.

Señor Canalejas accorded to a representative of the Associated Press a brief interview. Having recently arrived in this country, he expressed himself as little acquainted with conditions here, but as to those in Madrid he spoke freely. "The feeling there is one of expectancy," he said. "But there is little or no feeling that a serious crisis will present itself between the United States and Spain, and there is no thought in well-informed circles that extreme measures or a resort to war will result. On the contrary, the action of the Spanish Government has given every hope of a continuance of the most friendly relations with the United States and of a satisfactory conclusion of the Cuban conflict. A complete change of policy has resulted from the accession of the Liberal Ministry, and the aggressive policy executed by General Weyler is now succeeded by the more conciliatory methods of that peaceful soldier, General Blanco. He has just landed in Cuba, and there is little opportunity thus far to judge of the mild and beneficial policy he is charged with executing, but we in Madrid, who know his high character and the desires of those who send him, feel assured that good results will come from his mission.

"As to the autonomy which Spain now offers to Cuba, it is autonomy of the genuine kind, and it is tendered in the sincerest good faith, believing that it affords the surest guarantee of restoring peace to Cuba and giving prosperity to the island. In all internal affairs the autonomy now offered will give the Cuban people entire freedom in shaping their own affairs. With such a policy in view, and with General Blanco to put it into execution, there is every assurance that Spain will do all in her power to restore peace and prosperity in Cuba. Moreover, we look with confidence for the success of that policy. We are naturally desirous that our friends in the United States should recognize the complete change of policy which has occurred, and should co-operate with us in having it bring the beneficial results we look for."

### DE LOME AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

A CONFERENCE WITH ASSISTANT SECRETARY DAY IN REGARD TO FILIBUSTERING.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Señor de Lôme called at the State Department to-day and had a short conference with Assistant Secretary Day, presumably with reference to filibustering operations. It is the practice of the Spanish Legation to inform the State Department instantly of the intention of any party of filibusters to depart for Cuba, as the information comes through its agent.

### BLANCO'S POLICY IN CUBA.

HELPING THE RECONCENTRADOS—GRINDING OF CANE PERMITTED.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Señor de Lôme, the Spanish Minister, has received the following cable message from Governor-General Blanco of Cuba:

Reconcentrados—Extensive zones of cultivation have been organized, daily rations are provided by the State, work is furnished; they will be well treated, and can be employed by the planters; they have free transportation, and are protected in every way; provincial protective committees have been formed, and have already entered upon their functions; they will continue being organized in the remaining provinces, with the object of procuring the necessary relief funds. Subscriptions have been set on foot to relieve first necessities; everything that is humanly possible is being done.

Grinding—An edict is published to-day not only granting permission to grind sugar, but advising that this be done, and offering the necessary military and civil protection. Not a moment is lost in attending to all immediate needs which form the object of my personal attention. It is impossible to do more than I have done in the time that has elapsed. BLANCO.

### GENERAL LEE SAILS FOR HAVANA.

A LUNCHEON IN HIS HONOR—MAJOR WALTER B. BARKER, CONSUL AT SAGUA LA GRANDE, ON THE SAME STEAMER.

United States Consul-General at Havana General Fitzhugh Lee sailed for his post yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Seguranca. He was not accompanied by his son, not caring to take the latter as his private secretary, as formerly, because, he said, he is uncertain of his tenure of office.

Before sailing he was entertained at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, where R. A. C. Smith was his host. There were also at table Henry P. Booth, president, and Alfred G. Smith, secretary, of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company; ex-Consul-General Williams and several other personal friends of General Lee. Mr. Booth, Mr. Smith and Mr. Williams accompanied him in the carriage to the Ward Line pier, at Wall-st. There the General talked with his friends till just before 3 o'clock, the hour of sailing, when he boarded the steamer. All that he had to say for publication was that he was going "to resume business at the old stand," where he would continue "to look after the interests of American citizens."

A travelling companion of General Lee on the voyage is United States Consul Major Walter B. Barker, who is returning to his post at Sagua la Grande. As in the case of General Lee, Major Barker was first appointed by President Cleveland, and has been continued in office as a mark of the esteem in which his services for this Government are held by President McKinley. Major Barker returned to this country only about three weeks ago.

### AN OVATION AWAITS WEYLER.

DEMONSTRATION FOR THE RETURNING GENERAL WHEN HE REACHES CORUNNA.

Madrid, Nov. 10.—According to a dispatch from Corunna, the port at which the steamer Montserrat, with Lieutenant-General Weyler, will dock, a flotilla of steamers will meet General Weyler off the port, and he will be received with music and other incidents of an elaborate ovation. A luncheon will be tendered him immediately on landing, and in the evening there will be fireworks. The Socialists are said to be planning a counter-demonstration.

Havana (via Key West, Fla.), Nov. 10.—Marshal Blanco has removed from his command the local military commander at Gibara, Province of Santiago de Cuba, for allowing a demonstration in honor of Lieutenant-General Weyler when he went on shore there a few days ago from the steamer Montserrat, which had put into Gibara owing to a mishap to her machinery. It appears that General Weyler and the members of his staff accepted the demonstration, and that the principal streets of the town were decorated.

### *WIDESPREAD CONSPIRACY IN BRAZIL.*

THE ATTACK ON DR. MORAES AND THE KILLING OF BITTENCOURT GREW OUT OF IT.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 10.—The authorities are now convinced that the attack on President Moraes and the killing of General Bittencourt, the late Minister of War, last Friday afternoon was the result of a widespread conspiracy.

The Government's proclamation declaring the Federal District of Nichtheroy in a state of siege has been ratified by Congress, which has passed a bill confirming it.

A serious revolt has broken out in the city prison. The troops are now engaged in suppressing it.

### *DISORDER RENEWED IN THE REICHSRATH.*

SITTING OF LOWER HOUSE OF THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT AGAIN SUSPENDED.

Vienna, Nov. 10.—On the resumption of the sitting of the Lower House to-day there was a renewal of the disturbances and conflicts which have marked the recent sessions of the Reichsrath, and the disorders finally reached such a pitch that the sitting was again suspended.

### *THE TROUBLES OF AUSTRIA.*

YOUNG KOSSUTH INTERPELLATES THE GOVERNMENT—A STUDENT DEMONSTRATION.

Budapest, Nov. 10.—In the lower house of the Diet to-day Francis Kossuth characterized the action of the Austrian Minister of Finance, in threatening a suspension of the Constitution in the event of the Austro-Hungarian Compromise bill being defeated, as being contrary to the terms of the Hungarian Constitution. Thereupon Kossuth called upon the Government to make a definite announcement of its position in the matter and addressed an interpellation to Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, relative to the attitude the Hungarian Government would adopt in the event of Austria suspending the Constitution as threatened.

Vienna, Nov. 10.—A large band of German students made a demonstration to-day in the main hall of the University and in front of the Reichsrath, singing German national airs. Eventually, however, they dispersed by the advice of Herr Wolff, the German Deputy.

### *LIBERAL GAINS IN LIVERPOOL.*

MR. REA, THEIR CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT, DEFEATED BY ONLY 54 VOTES.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.—An election was held to-day in the Exchange Division of Liverpool for a successor in the House of Commons to J. C. Bigham, Q. C., recently elevated to the judicial bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Sir Lewis William Cave. Owing to an error in the first count of the ballots the result was declared by the returning officer as a Liberal majority of 47, with 2,706 votes for Russell Rea, the Liberal candidate, and 2,659 for Charles McArthur, the Conservative candidate. But the Conservatives asked for a second count, and this showed a Conservative victory, with a majority of 54. The result of the polling was as follows: Charles McArthur, Conservative, 2,711; Russell Rea, Liberal, 2,657; conservative majority, 54.

The constituency is one which it required hard fighting on the Unionist side to defend. In 1886 there was a narrow Gladstonian majority, and at the by-election early in the following year George J. Goschen (now First Lord of the Admiralty), who was then seeking a seat in order to appear in Parliament as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was beaten by Mr. Neville, Q. C., by seven votes. In 1892 Mr. Neville so far bettered his position that he defeated Mr. Bigham, a Liberal-Unionist, who had the support of the Conservatives, by 66 votes, but Mr. Neville declined to stand again in 1895, and at the general election of that year Mr. Bigham, who stood as the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist candidate, had a majority of 254 over his opponent, W. B. Bowring, Liberal. At that election the total poll was 5,514 votes; in to-day's election the poll was 5,368 votes.

### *DISMISSED BY THE SULTAN.*

GALIB BEY'S UNHAPPY PLIGHT FOUND NO SYMPATHY AT THE YILDIZ KIOSK.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the Frankfort "Zeitung" from Constantinople says that Galib Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, who left his post without leave because his salary had been unpaid for nine months and because he was harassed by creditors, was dismissed by the Sultan on arriving at Constantinople, despite a personal appeal. General A. Tewfik Pacha, Turkish Minister to Servia, has been appointed his provisional successor.

### *STRANGE WORDS FROM A MAN OF PEACE.*

Paris, Nov. 10.—The "Matin," referring to the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury at the Guildhall banquet last night, says:

"Lord Salisbury's caustic reference to the Niger negotiations sounds strange from the lips of a champion of peace."

### *WALBRODT BEATS JANOWSKI AGAIN.*

Berlin, Nov. 10.—In the fourth game to-day of the chess match between Janowski and Walbrodt, the former resigned after thirty-five moves. The score in this series, which began on November 3, is two games won by Walbrodt and two games drawn.

### *APOLOGY STOPPED THE DUEL.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE DUC DE CIRELLA QUARREL AT MONTE CARLO.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The "Soir" said to day that Sir Robert Peel would fight a duel to-morrow with Duc de C——, as a result of a dispute at Monte Carlo. Swords had been decided upon as the weapons to be used in the encounter. Both men, the paper added, were in Paris in conference with their seconds.

The "Liberté" said the adversary of Sir Robert Peel is Duc Clement de Cirella.

The Duke, who considered himself insulted by certain letters from Sir Robert Peel, came specially from Geneva and sent his seconds, including the famous French amateur swordsman, M. Thomeguex, to call upon Peel. M. Thomeguex recently had a so-called duel with swords with an Italian amateur, Signor Casella, which arose out of a dispute as to the starched shirt which the Count of Turin wore during his recent duel with Prince Henry of Orleans.

The representatives of Sir Robert Peel met the Duke's seconds this evening at the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire, a well-known club in the Rue Volney, and explained that Sir Robert had since learned that remarks he had attributed to the Duke had never been used, and that he therefore regretted his letters, which were based upon misstatements, and tendered a full apology. The Duke's seconds thereupon declared the matter ended.

It is understood that the quarrel at Monte Carlo between Sir Robert and the Duke was the outcome of an argument over the justification of the imprisonment of ex-Captain Dreyfus, of the French Army, who was alleged to have sold important military secrets to a foreign government and who, upon conviction by court-martial, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Sir Robert Peel is a grandson of the famous Prime Minister of England who died in 1850. The young man succeeded to the title, as fourth baronet, on May 9, 1895, on the death of his father, who was a former Lord of the Admiralty, Chief Secretary for Ireland, etc. Young Sir Robert was born in 1867, and has already made himself talked of on two continents. In Europe he is said to have caused the split between Frederick Gebhard and Mrs. Langtry, with whom he visited Monte Carlo, where the actress was reported to have won large sums of money. Young Peel has twice visited the United States. On the first occasion a confidence man named McDermott swindled him out of a large sum of money, and during the second visit of the young man to America he renewed an acquaintance formed with Miss Kittie Sanford, of Bridgeport, Conn., granddaughter of Henry Sanford, president of the Adams Express Company. They had arranged to be married, but when Mr. Sanford heard of it he ended the matter by denouncing young Peel.

Sir Robert Peel is reported to have an income of over £23,000 ($115,000) per annum. He is understood to have lost, during his father's life, considerable money at Monte Carlo.

### *FIGHTING IN THE INDIAN MOUNTAINS.*

A BRITISH FORCE UNDER GENERAL WESTMACOTT SUFFERS HEAVILY IN A RETREAT.

Simla, Nov. 10.—Official dispatches received here to-day from the British camp in the Maidan Valley tell of a "reconnoissance" in force by the British which turned out to be quite a boomerang engagement.

The movement was commanded by Brigadier-General Westmacott, and the British force engaged consisted of the Dorsetshire Regiment, the Northamptonshire Regiment, a regiment of Sikhs and two batteries of artillery. This column moved yesterday to Saran-Sar, and reached the summit of the mountain with little resistance. There the troops found a hastily evacuated camp, and soon after retired upon the main body. This movement, however, was attended by serious losses to the British. The insurgent tribesmen followed after the column in strong force, swarming from behind the rocks, showing wonderful audacity, and keeping up a heavy fire at short range upon the British troops. Only the admirable disposition made by General Westmacott of his troops saved the rear guard. The General personally held the men together, and saw all the wounded taken away before he retired himself.

On the way back to camp the transportation of the wounded was greatly hampered by the fact that the troops had to retire over fearfully broken country, surrounded on all sides by swarms of the enemy's skirmishers. The route was intersected every hundred yards or so by deep ravines, and it was while the troops were engaged in passing through this ground that the tribesmen rushed upon them, fearlessly making their way up the ravines to close quarters. The Northamptonshire Regiment suffered the most, their casualties being mainly incurred while saving their wounded.

All the wounded reached camp at about dark, and it is still hoped that a missing officer and twelve men will reach camp safely.

The loss of the British was about fifty men. Of this number the Northamptonshire Regiment lost Lieutenant Waddell and four men killed, and Lieutenant MacIntire, of this regiment, and twelve men are missing. The Northamptonshires also had Lieutenant Trent and thirty men wounded.

The Dorsetshire Regiment had Lieutenant Ingram, Lieutenant Mercer and six men wounded.

The Sikhs lost two men killed and had six men wounded.

### *FATALLY INJURED AT FOOTBALL.*

WILLIAM J. KEATING DIES FROM THE HURTS RECEIVED IN A GAME.

Pittsburg, Nov. 10.—William J. Keating, twenty-one years of age, living with his parents in North Homestead, died last night from the result of an injury received in a football game at Swissvale ten days ago. He was injured while playing half-back, and had been ill ever since. His death came rather unexpectedly, and the case is being investigated by the Coroner.

### *DIED FROM EATING TOADSTOOLS*

COLONEL ACHILLES DE VECCHI WAS FATALLY POISONED.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Colonel Achilles de Vecchi who, with Dr. D. J. Kelly, was poisoned yesterday by eating toadstools which he bought for mushrooms, died to-night. He had been unconscious for more than twenty-four hours, and unable to recognize his daughter, Mrs. St. John Cordery, who had been summoned from New-York. Dr. Kelly is believed to be out of danger.

### *STEAMER IN TOW GOES ADRIFT.*

Father Point, Quebec, Nov. 10.—The Allan Line steamer Norwegian, from Glasgow for Montreal, passed inward at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Captain McNeil reports that he had the steamship Maylands, of Hartlepool, in tow from November 1 until November 4, when he lost her in a heavy gale and violent squall in 52:22 north and 44:12 west, and could not find her again. The Norwegian had towed her 254 miles toward St. John's, N. F.

### *A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST FINED $50.*

Kansas City, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Amanda J. Baird, the Christian Science healer, was fined $50 in the police court to-day for failing to report to the Board of Health a case of diphtheria she was treating. Mrs. Baird immediately signed a bond, appealing the case to the Criminal Court. G. H. Kinney, the father of Mae E. Kinney, who died under Mrs. Baird's treatment, signed the bond. The parents of the dead child were among the first to shake hands with Mrs. Baird after the conviction.

### *IS AN ANCHOR LINE STEAMER ASHORE?*

London, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Kildonan, Arran Island, says that an Anchor Line steamer is reported ashore at Carrickcranle, on the south end of the island.

It was said at the pier of the Anchor Line last night that no word had been received about a steamer of the line being ashore. An employe of the company told a reporter that none of the vessels of the line were near Carrickcranle, and that the stranded ship must be of another line.

### *WAGES ADVANCED FOR IRONWORKERS.*

Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The blast furnace operators of the Mahoning Valley have agreed upon an advance of 10 per cent in wages to their employes. The advance is to go into effect December 1. At least three thousand men will be benefited.

## SEAL EXPERTS IN SESSION.

THE SECOND CONFERENCE BEGINS IN WASHINGTON.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA PRESENT—OTHER PURPOSES OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S MISSION TO BE TAKEN UP WHEN THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION IS SETTLED.

Washington, Nov. 10.—In accordance with the arrangement made this morning, the sealing experts representing the United States, England and Canada assembled at the State Department about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. They were Messrs. Jordan, Thompson and Macoun. In addition, John W. Foster and Mr. Hamlin were in attendance for the United States, and Sir Louis Davies for Canada. Sir Julian Pauncefote sent a note, excusing himself from coming on account of illness. The meeting lasted for about an hour, and presumably the proceedings were mainly preliminary, and designed to outline a plan of procedure. Mr. Hamlin was elected chairman. It was officially announced that the proceedings were secret, in the sense that nothing could be given out for publication before the end of the deliberations. Another meeting will be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The treaty which was negotiated last week between the United States and Japan and Russia for the further protection of the seals was not referred to in to-day's meeting, although its general provisions are known to the British delegates. The feature of the treaty is said to be the short time it is to continue in force, the limit being one year.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies and the other Canadian officials were busy to-day arranging for the sealing meeting. The Canadian Premier received callers in a democratic fashion at his apartments in the Shoreham, but said that it would be manifestly premature at this stage of the matter for him to discuss the outlook on the Behring Sea question or any other subject which concerns the United States and Canada. He and Sir Louis desired to confer with the seal experts of the United States and Great Britain before indicating any course of action.

He made it clear, also, that they would give their exclusive attention to this subject until some conclusion was reached, and that other questions, such as reciprocity, immigration, etc., would not be discussed until the first purpose of the visit was acomplished. It was said that the official purpose was to consider the Behring Sea matter, and that future circumstances would develop how far other questions should be opened to consideration. When the subjects of reciprocity and immigration were suggested to Sir Wilfrid, he diplomatically said that for the present the Behring Sea matter was the only one to which he and his associates were giving their attention.

John W. Foster called on the Premier early in the day, and later Sir Wilfrid and Sir Louis Davies called on the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pancefote, who accompanied them in a call on Secretary Sherman. Professor Jordan, the United States seal expert, called on Professor Thompson, the British expert, and Professor Macoun, the expert of Canada, and it was arranged to have the meeting of experts at the State Department at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

An understanding has been reached that the experts will conduct the meeting, but that the others present will be free to ask questions and exchange views incidental to the exchange of expert testimony. This gives the meeting the more important aspect of a conference among diplomatic officials, although nominally Lord Salisbury's original condition that it was to be only a "meeting of experts" is being rigidly adhered to in all the formalities of the gathering. State Department officials, as well as those of Canada, say that no definite line of settlement has yet presented itself, and that the character of the settlement will depend on the exchange of views between the experts. Much doubt prevails as to how far the treaty concluded last Saturday between the United States and Russia and Japan, relative to the suspension of sealing, will have a bearing on the meeting.

President McKinley to-day received Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Blue Room at the White House. Secretary Sherman introduced Sir Wilfrid, who was accompanied by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambasador; Sir Louis Davies and Professor Thompson. The visit was entirely formal.

### MUST NOT COERCE CANADA.

SPEECH BY SIR CHARLES TUPPER AT A BANQUET IN VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 10.—The citizens of Vancouver last night entertained Sir Charles Tupper with a non-political banquet. In replying to a toast he said that if the Americans kept up their policy of hostile tariffs the Dominion Government would have the undivided support of the Conservatives in protecting Canadian rights. The Canadian Government should show the United States that, though they were big and powerful, they could not coerce Canada.

Sir Charles also said that the Provinicial and Dominion Government should construct a good sleigh road into the Yukon until a railway could be built.

### *TAKEN WITHOUT A REQUISITION.*

COMPLICATIONS MAY ARISE IN THE CASE OF A MAN SEIZED IN THIS STATE BY VERMONT OFFICERS.

Albany, Nov. 10.—H. E. Jacobi, a stonecutter employed on the Capitol, was arrested on Monday by detectives from Vermont, on the ground that he had violated the Excise law of that State. He was taken from this State without requisition, and complications may follow.

Judge Joyce, pardon clerk of the Governor, said to-night: "This is not an uncommon thing, if it be true, for Vermont officials to do. The punishment in Vermont for violations of the Excise law is so frightfully excessive that Governors of various States naturally hesitate in giving up a man, unless the crime is a very serious one. Knowing this, they send officers with instructions to get men without extradition if possible. The matter is worthy of interference, and if it is found that this man was taken without his free will, the District-Attorney of Albany should bring action for felony against the men who took him. This department will give assistance, and I am sure the Governor of Vermont will honor any requisition."

District-Attorney Burlingame said to-night that if charges were preferred by Jacobi or his friends, he would follow them up. Jacobi has been here for a year, and the crime alleged must have been committed prior to that time.

### *FAIR WILL A HARVEST FOR LAWYERS.*

SIXTEEN MORE CONTESTS TO BE FILED, ONE FOR AN ALLEGED GRANDCHILD.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—Within a few days sixteen more contests are to be filed in the Superior Court against the trust will of James G. Fair. This will is dated September 21, 1894, and the original was stolen from the County Clerk's office and never recovered. There is certain to be a suit brought by the three children—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair and Charles L. Fair, Mrs. Nettie Craven probably will file a second and a third may be begun in the name of an alleged grandchild of the deceased millionaire. The contests will be begun on the grounds that ex-Senator Fair was incompetent or insane at the time he made the trust will and that he was acting under undue influence and duress.

Mrs. Craven's suit probably will be brought by her as the widow of the ex-Senator. Judge Slack's decision places her in such a position that she much fight the trust will if she expects to get anything at all. The contest will be upon the same general grounds as that of three children. It is stated that the contest of the heirs will be brought to obtain relief in case Judge Slack is reversed by the Supreme Court in his ruling destroying the trust clause in the will.

### *EARTHQUAKE OR EXPLOSION IN DANBURY?*

Danbury, Conn., Nov. 10.—This city was shaken last night by what was at first thought to be an explosion, but it is now believed to have been an earthquake shock. The disturbance was noticed at 9:45.

### *HE SHOT TO SAVE HIS FATHER.*

VIOLENT DEATH OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY JONES OF NEVADA AT THE HANDS OF A YOUNG BOY.

Carson, Nev., Nov. 10.—The entire State was startled and shocked at the murder late yesterday afternoon of Charles A. Jones, United States District-Attorney, by Julian Guinan, the sixteen-year-old son of a well-known local physician.

The statement of the youth, who is now in jail, is to the effect that immediately prior to the shooting he had observed his sister talking to Jones, with whom his father had forbidden association, when he saw Dr. Guinan approaching. Believing trouble to be inevitable when the two men should meet, the boy procured a Winchester rifle and stationed himself at a window for the purpose, as he says, of protecting his father.

Upon encountering Jones, Dr. Guinan said: "This is the last time I shall ever warn you against keeping company with my daughter." Jones jeered at the doctor in comment upon his warning, and slipped his hand into his right pocket. Julian states that, having often heard his father threaten to kill Jones, and having been informed that the District-Attorney always carried a revolver, which he believed from Jones's motion was about to be drawn, the boy fired at Jones in anticipation of an attack upon his father. Jones fell forward dead, the bullet from the rifle having entered above his right eye and passed out at the back of his neck.

Miss Guinan, seeing Jones fall, threw herself upon him and embraced the dead body.

When the Coroner took charge of the body Jones's hand was still in his pocket, but no weapon was found.

Jones was about thirty-three years old, was married and left a widow and a child at his home in Reno, whence he came this morning on official business.

### *A CATHOLIC PRIEST MURDERED.*

THE REV. HENRY J. M'PAKE FOUND DEAD IN AN AREAWAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The Rev. Henry J. McPake, curate of the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation at Tenth and Dickinson sts., was found murdered in the rear of St. Paul's Academy, Ninth and Christian sts., six blocks from his church, among piles of ashes and dirt in an areaway, this morning. The body was found by the janitress, who came to start the fires. Thinking the body was that of a drunken man, she ran out and informed a policeman. The sisters of the convent connected with the academy were informed, and Father Trainor, of St. Philip's, Father Smith, of the same church, and Father Donovan, of St. Paul's who were also told, made an investigation.

It was found that the priest's skull was fractured, the nose was broken, and there were other bruises on the forehead.

The police are convinced that the priest was murdered, and the fact that his watch and purse, which he had last night, are missing lends strength to this theory. There is not the slightest clew to the murderer. Father McPake left his church about 9 o'clock last night to visit his father, who lives in the opposite end of the town. He did not reach there, and it is not known what brought him to St. Paul's Academy. He was about thirty years old, of handsome presence, and a total abstainer. As the areaway where he was found is inclosed on every side, it is thought that his assailant, after robbing and beating him down, dragged or threw the body over the fence, to make it appear that he had stumbled and fallen.

### *THEY PREFER AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.*

THE BALDWIN WORKS GET ORDERS FOR FIFTY-SIX ENGINES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works have within the last few days booked orders for fifty-six locomotives. The orders include twenty-two for the Government railway of Finland, the first order of any magnitude ever placed in America from that country. Another order is for twenty-four heavy broad-gauge locomotives for the Government of Brazil, while the third is from the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for ten locomotives. All these orders call for the completion and delivery of the locomotives by January 1, 1898.

### *MORALES A PASSENGER ON THE ALBION.*

THE GUATEMALAN BITTER AGAINST HIS FELLOW-INSURGENT FUENTES.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 10.—The steamer Albion, which has arrived here from Mexican ports, had as a passenger from San Benito to Salina Cruz Prospero Morales, the leader of the recent revolt in Guatemala. Morales talked freely among the other passengers about the situation in Guatemala. He was bitter against Fuentes.

"If the traitor Fuentes had not been on Mexican territory," said Morales, "my soldiers would have shot him down like a dog. He smuggled himself aboard a Pacific Mail steamer for San Francisco. If he returns to the country he has betrayed the soil will be stained for the last time with his blood. It is no time to parley with traitors. I think he realizes this, and will not return."

The Albion's passengers say that the Guatemalan carried a large amount of gold with him, and patronized the poker game liberally during the day he was with them on the steamer. Morales was accompanied by Colonel Lima and by one other officer of the revolutionary army. Morales tried to charter the Albion before her arrival at San Benito to carry 2,000 Guatemalan soldiers, now at Tapachula, down the coast to Acajutla, to attack Barrios's army from the south. The steamship company declined the proposition.

### *AN EX-STATE TREASURER MISSING.*

SUPPOSED TO HAVE JOINED THE COLONY OF FUGITIVES IN CANADA.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 10.—Ex-State Treasurer Booker is among the missing. Some time ago Booker was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for making a fraudulent report to the Controller of the Currency on the condition of the Grand Forks National Bank, of which he was president. When his case was called in the United States Court Booker failed to respond, and his bonds were declared forfeited. Officers have been unable to find him, and the supposition is that he now is in Canada. The Grand Forks National Bank failed two years ago. Booker was at one time reported to be worth $1,000,000.

### *POISONED BY A DISCHARGED DOMESTIC.*

SIX PERSONS MADE ILL IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN.—ALL LIKELY TO RECOVER.

New-Canaan, Conn., Nov. 10.—This village is excited to-night over an apparent attempt at wholesale poisoning, on account of a supposed grievance, by a discharged domestic. "Rough on rats" was used, and six persons are seriously ill, but the attending physician expresses the belief that there will be no fatalities. The sufferers are members of the family of Stephen Hoyt and his son Edwin, who conducted one of the largest nurseries in the State. They are Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hoyt, Miss Fannie Hoyt and a three-year-old child of Edwin Hoyt.

Both families, who are members of one household, were taken ill this morning after breakfast, and when medical aid was called in and the various articles that had been served for breakfast were ascertained, suspicion was directed to the oatmeal. An analysis revealed that it contained considerable poison. In the mean time the domestic had completed her duties, as well as her service, at the house, and started for New-York about 11 a. m., and all traces of her are lost. She is a woman of middle age, and was engaged at an intelligence office in New-York. She had been working for the Hoyt family only three weeks, and after receiving a week's notice had appeared sulky.

### *TO FIGHT THE SUGAR TRUST.*

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—"The Chronicle" says: "Plans have been perfected and assurance given that everything will be in readiness for fighting the Sugar Trust on January 1, when the five-year contract of the Hawaiian planters at the Western Sugar Refinery will expire. It will continue to handle that portion of the crop, say from 40,000 to 50,000 tons, which Claus Spreckels can control. Of the remaining 225,000 tons, 150,000 tons will be placed on the market by the California Beet Sugar and Refining Company, in which Welch & Co., George W. McNear and their friends are the principal elements. Ninety thousand tons will be sent to New-York, where it has already been sold to refineries independent of the Trust. The remaining 60,000 tons will be refined at the California Beet Sugar and Refinery Company's works, at Crockett, on the Straits of Carquinez."


The "North Shore Limited" is the most popular morning train for Chicago. Leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 every morning. Arrives Chicago, via Michigan Central, 9:00 next morning.—Advt.


## MRS. NACK TELLS HER TALE

AND MARTIN THORN LISTENS AND STILL SMILES.

ONLY ONCE DOES THE WOMAN'S VOICE BREAK AS SHE SULLENLY DESCRIBES IN THE QUEENS COUNTY COURT THE BUTCHERY OF HER PARAMOUR—THE DEED WAS PLANNED BY THORN, SHE SAYS, AND SHE WAS FRIGHTENED INTO CARRYING OUT HIS ORDERS—THE MURDERER'S CASE NOW ALMOST HOPELESS.

Mrs. Augusta Nack, who is jointly indicted with Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe, took the witness stand yesterday morning, before Justice Smith and the jury empanelled for the case, and detailed fully the circumstances under which the murder of Guldensuppe took place. That Mrs. Nack would turn State's evidence was unexpected until late on Tuesday night, when it was learned that she had made a full confession, acting under the advice of her lawyer, Emanuel M. Friend. The woman's evidence was full and comprehensive, and cross-examination by William F. Howe, counsel for Thorn, failed to shake her testimony in any important particular. If the statements she made are not disproved by counsel for the defence it seems certain that they will send Martin Thorn to the electric chair.

Just what inducements were offered to get the confession from the woman is not known. Mr. Friend would say nothing on the point when approached on the subject, and District-Attorney Youngs was equally reticent. When Mr. Howe in cross-examination asked the woman what promises were made to her on condition that she should repeat her confession upon the stand, Mrs. Nack said that no promises were made to her and that she did what she did solely from a desire to ease her conscience.

THE STORY COMPLETE.

Mrs. Nack's testimony covered the entire ground of the case from the time she first met Thorn, in June, 1896, down to a few days after the murder had been committed. Mrs. Nack told how Thorn and Guldensuppe had quarrelled, how Guldensuppe had beaten Thorn, and how Thorn had tried to get her to leave Guldensuppe, and had threatened both her and the dead man. Then she proceeded to detail how, acting under fear of her life from Thorn, she had obeyed his orders to lure Guldensuppe to the house in Woodside, how she stayed outside and heard a shot. Then, she said, Thorn came and told her that Guldensuppe was dead, and sent her home with orders to return. When she came back, the woman said, the body had been cut up. She helped to tie up one of the parcels containing a part of it. Then she and Thorn left the house and crossed a ferry in a team she had brought. Mrs. Nack declared that Thorn told her he dropped two parcels into the river, and that they drove to the woods near Highbridge and threw another parcel over a bank. She saw Thorn only once after that, she said, before they were both arrested.

The woman was on the stand about four hours. The other witnesses of the day were mostly men who knew Guldensuppe and who had identified the parts of the body. The owner of the house at Woodside testified to renting the house to Thorn under the name of F. Braun, and said that Thorn introduced Mrs. Nack as Mrs. Braun. He identified Thorn and Mrs. Nack in court.

A CROWD OF THE MORBIDLY CURIOUS.

The news that Mrs. Nack had turned State's evidence called a big crowd of the morbidly curious to the Queens County Courthouse. Most of them were unable to gain admittance to the courtroom. Nobody was admitted to the floor except those who had business, and the two small galleries were soon so full that all entrance to them was stopped by the court attendants. Among the spectators were a number of women, who had abundant cause, before the day was over, to wish themselves well out of it, whether they did so or not. The lawyers in the case, District-Attorney Youngs, District-Attorney Olcott, Assistant District-Attorneys Rosalsky and Davidson and Surrogate Weller, for the prosecution, and William F. Howe and Joseph Moss, for the defence, were early on hand. Justice Smith entered a few minutes before 10 o'clock. The jury followed, and an instant later came Thorn,