New-York Tribune.

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STILL MORE DISORDER.

ANOTHER VAIN ATTEMPT TO DO BUSINESS IN THE REICHSRATH.

PRESIDENT ABRAHAMOVICS PELTED WITH PAPER BALLS—HERR WOLFF AGAIN EJECTED—REICHSRATH MAY BE DISSOLVED.—RIOTERS SHOT DOWN BY SOLDIERS.

Vienna, Nov. 27.—The bear-garden scenes in the Lower House of the Reichsrath were continued to-day. When the President of the House, Dr. Abrahamovics, appeared, there was a chorus of "Shame upon you!" from the Left, accompanied by a deafening noise of whistles and the slamming of desk-lids. Many of the members of the Left gathered in front of the President's platform, shouting and blowing toy trumpets and flutes, while the President was ringing his bell for order. This scene lasted about a quarter of an hour, during which the President quietly remained seated. Then he suspended the sitting.

As President Abrahamovics was leaving the House, a number of the Left party pelted him with paper balls. Thereupon the President returned and stood unmoved, as the House was filled with the noise caused by trumpet-blowing, hand-clapping upon the part of the Rightists and other disturbances. After waiting ten minutes and the uproar continuing, the President left the platform. During his absence the noise was not abated, and Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader and one of the suspended members of the House, who entered about that time, was forcibly ejected by the police, to which he offered a violent resistance. According to one account, Dr. Wolff had to be gagged, and was afterward bundled into a cab and taken to a police station. At about 10:40 p. m. the Vice-President appeared and declared the sitting closed, adding that the date of the next session would be communicated to the members of the House by letter.

Of the fifty-one persons arrested during the street demonstrations here yesterday, thirteen have been sent before the Provincial Tribunal, charged with causing an illegal assemblage and with holding up the authorities to contempt. One was charged with public violence, ten were denounced to the Public Prosecutor for trespassing, five will be tried for interfering with official acts, fifteen have been fined and one person has been acquitted. The cases of the rest have not been decided.

Later in the day Dr. Wolff was bailed. His case will be referred to the Provincial Court, before which body he will be charged with public violence.

URGED TO END THE DISORDER.

A delegation of the Opposition leaders of all sections waited upon Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, before to-day's session of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, and urged him to put an end to the imbroglio. Count Badeni told the leaders that there would be no sitting of the House on Monday if to-day's session was quiet. Dr. Lueger, the Anti-Semite Burgomaster of Vienna, also visited the Premier and represented to him the dangerous state of the temper of the populace, pointing out that the people were becoming more and more excited, and that something must be done if most serious trouble was to be avoided.

After to-day's session, the majority's Parliamentary Committee met and resolved to defer planning its course until the Government communicated its intentions to the House.

A crowd of students, during the afternoon, assembled on the Reichsstrasse and indulged in demonstrations until they were dispersed by the police.

Throughout the evening the police were obliged repeatedly to disperse the political crowds which gathered in the Ringstrasse, between the Parliament houses and the University buildings. In front of the former a crowd numbering two thousand, principally composed of students, assembled and hooted and groaned at the police, finally attacking the officers with stones. Eventually the police were ordered to clear the streets, which they did with drawn swords.

BULLETS AND BAYONETS DISPERSE A MOB.

At Gratz, the capital of Styria, a band of students and other young men started to parade the streets, but were prevented by the police from carrying out their intention and compelled to disperse. Later in the evening a riotous crowd of workmen assembled in the business quarter of the town and began to break windows and commit other excesses. Four companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were summoned to the scene of the disturbances. Upon their arrival the infantry were assailed with a shower of stones and were compelled to fire upon the mob, killing one and wounding five of the rioters. Of the injured four are suffering from bayonet thrusts. Several police officers were also hurt. The disorder continued until shortly before midnight, when the streets were cleared and a military patrol of the town was established.

Later reports from Gratz say that two civilians were killed and two others seriously wounded in the encounter between the soldiers and the mob, in which the infantry charged the mob with fixed bayonets.

The "Reichswehr" to-day declares that yesterday's uproar in the Lower House of the Reichsrath had no connection with the campaign against the language ordinances, but was due to the action of the International Social Democracy, "which considers the time has arrived to complete its destructive work against the State and Empire." Continuing, the "Reichswehr" says that in view of this fact the State will not and cannot yield.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—Dispatches which have been received here to-day from members of the Austrian Reichsrath say Emperor Francis Joseph intends to demand the resignation of Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, to dissolve the Reichsrath and to order new elections.

A private dispatch received here from Vienna says that Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), while being forcibly ejected from the Lower House yesterday, was struck severely by a Czech Delegate.

Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here to-day and conferred with Count Badeni, the Premier, and Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The "Neue Freie Presse" says it learns that the Cabinet has decided to prolong the adjournment of the House, which should have ended on Tuesday next.

SUIT AGAINST THE PLASTER TRUST.

MELVIN B. CHURCH DEMANDS $1,000,000 DAMAGES.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 27.—Melvin B. Church to-day began a $1,000,000 damage suit against the Santy-Kalsomine Company, otherwise known as the Plaster Trust. Mr. Church several years ago turned over his wall-tinting patents and plaster properties to the trust for operation. Recently he began suit for $250,000, alleging that the trust had not accounted to him properly, and had withheld profits. His suit to-day is based, the bill avers, on discoveries of further irregularities.

DETERMINED TO HANG DURRANT.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—Acting Attorney-General Carter has received word from Attorney-General Fitzgerald to the effect that, after the present legal quibble has been decided, he will advise Warden Hale to carry out the execution of Theodore Durrant, regardless of any new legal proceeding that may be instituted by Durrant's attorney. Durrant will be resentenced as soon as the controversy now pending is settled, after which the Attorney-General of the State believes no legal step can accomplish further delay in the proposed execution of Durrant.

THE CONCORD BACK FROM ALASKA.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The gunboat Concord has arrived from Alaska, via Victoria, B. C. She will go to the Mare Island Navy Yard for an overhauling, after which she will be sent to China to take the place of the Yorktown on that station.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands on October 6 was the cause of one of the worst disasters reported from the Southern Ocean in many years. Thousands of lives were lost, including many Europeans, and the damage to property was something appalling. Telegraphic advices concerning the calamity have been meagre.

The difficulty of getting news from the islands is great at any time, and, owing to the remoteness of some of the provinces visited by the typhoon, full details of the storm did not reach Hong Kong until November 1. The steamer Gaelic, from the Orient to-day, brought letters and papers which contain accounts of the ravages of the tidal wave and the winds. Several towns were swept or blown away. Fully four hundred Europeans were drowned, and it is estimated that six thousand natives perished.

The typhoon struck the islands at the Bay of Santa Paula, in the province of Samar. It devastated the entire southern portion of the island, and cut off communication with the rest of the world for two days. On the 12th the hurricane reached Leyte and struck Tacloban with great fury. In less than half an hour the town was a mass of ruins. The natives were panic-stricken, and tried to make their way to clear ground.

Four hundred of them were buried beneath the débris of wrecked buildings, and 126 bodies of Europeans were recovered from the ruins when the native authorities instituted a search for the dead.

Reports from the southern coast were that a score of small trading vessels and two Sydney traders were blown ashore, and the crews drowned. The sea at Samoa swept inland nearly a mile, destroying property valued at several million dollars, and causing a great number of deaths among the natives.

WOMEN ROBBED IN THE STREETS.

A BOLD HIGHWAYMAN CAUSING TERROR IN A FASHIONABLE PART OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 27 (Special).—Women living in the fashionable section of this city, bounded by Mount Royal-ave., Lanvale, John and Cathedral sts., are in a state of terror over a number of bold and brutal assaults committed lately by a well-dressed highwayman, whom the police are unable to catch. Nearly every evening last week one or more women were attacked at twilight near their homes by this daring rogue. He is always dressed in the height of fashion and assumes such a genteel air that he is mistaken for a gentleman until he seizes his victim, wrests from her some article of value and then disappears. This evening detectives in citizens' dress were assigned to patrol the section in which the robberies have been committed. Several women have had their pocketbooks, card-cases, breast-pins or watches torn from them. The police have tried to keep the matter quiet until they captured the robber.

Miss Lydia Reynolds has been confined to her room several days from the effects of nervous shock and injuries inflicted by the highwayman. She had been at a tea, and had not ordered her carriage, as the distance to her home was only a few blocks. It was about 6 o'clock and the street lamps were lighted, but there were only a few people in the streets in that section. She noticed a fashionably dressed young man pass her, glance back at her, then slow up until she had passed him. Just as she crossed an alley, he leaped up behind her, seized her by the throat and prevented her from making an outcry. Miss Reynolds is both plucky and strong, and she fought her assailant. He tried to tear her diamond rings from her fingers. Still holding her by the throat with one hand, the ruffian beat her in the face and breast with his other fist until she was insensible, then he seized her cardcase and gloves and escaped. A postman found the young woman and assisted her to her home.

ADVICE FROM GOVERNOR BRADY.

CONSIDER THE DARK SIDE WELL, HE SAYS, BEFORE STARTING FOR ALASKA.

Kokomo, Ind., Nov. 27.—Governor John G. Brady of Alaska has written a letter of advice to the Editor of "The Union Dispatch," of this place, that he wishes all interested to read and profit by. The letter, under date of November 7, from Sitka, is of great interest. He says:

"Before determining to come to Alaska to seek for gold, consider well the dark side. The country is mountainous, immense glaciers fill many of the valleys, most of the streams have swift currents, and a large part of the surface is covered with moss, which thaws out little more than a foot in summer. In winter everything becomes solid, and prospecting must be done with fire. Scrape off the moss, and start a fire; when the fire dies out scrape out the thawed earth, repeating the operation indefinitely. The country affords no food. The means of transportation are few and costly. Remember that the mosquito comes to full development in northern latitudes.

"A man needs experience to be successful in mining. My advice to the man who has made up his mind to come to Alaska is to bring a year's supply, and if he is not experienced in mining to work for wages the first year. He is then in school, and will receive wages enough to save a good sum beyond expenses. When the next strike is reported he will be able to buy his outfit and secure a claim for himself. It is not worth while to try this venture unless you can give it from three to five years. It is best for men to come in small parties—not over four together. Parties coming in the spring should arrive in Juneau with nothing but cash and buy their outfits there. The stores are now well supplied, and everything necessary can be bought there cheaper than to bring it. The Cabinet of Canada is threatening to drive the Americans from British territory. A large force of mounted police is on the way here. The Canadians have been exacting tribute in all manner of ways that will add to the Government revenue."

KETCHAM'S WILL FILED.

AN ESTATE WORTH $265,000 LEFT ENTIRELY TO THE CHICAGO WIDOW.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—The will of the well-known clubman John B. Ketcham was filed in the Probate Court this afternoon. The document disposes of an estate of $265,000 to the sole legatee, Mrs. Minnie Wallace Walkup Ketcham, whom he married secretly at Milwaukee shortly after a divorce from his Toledo wife. Before the Milwaukee ceremony Mrs. Ketcham was the widow of the ex-Mayor of Emporia, Kan., for whose alleged poisoning she was some years ago tried and acquitted, after a sensational trial.

The document was brought into court by D. C. Hansen, attorney for Mrs. Minnie W. W. Ketcham. The latter accompanied her attorney, and gave the necessary evidence to prove the death of Mr. Ketcham and place the case in court for hearing on the admission of the will to probate. According to the petition brought into court by Mrs. Ketcham, the estate left by her husband is worth $265,000, of which $200,000 is in personal property and the remainder in realty.

Ketcham's signature shows signs of physical weakness on his part, being very shaky. The witnesses to the will are "Joe" Keller, the Ketcham butler, and Sena Torrey, of No. 1,200 Fifteenth-st. The heirs of Mr. Ketcham, given by the widow in proving heirship and also in the petition for letters, are five in number: Rachael Ketcham, the mother; Valentine H. and George H. Ketcham, brothers, and Mrs. Mary E. Nearing, a sister, all of Toledo, Ohio, and the widow, living at No. 3,421 Indiana-ave., Chicago.

The will leaves everything to his widow, and appoints her sole executrix without any except her own individual bond. The instrument is carefully drawn, and contains rather unusual legal words for the better understanding of the testator's intentions.

HIS RIGHT TO WORK UPHELD.

AN APPRENTICE'S CASE AGAINST AGENTS OF A HOSTILE TRADES-UNION.

Boston, Nov. 27.—Patrick Cummings, of Boston, and John A. Ainsworth, of Chelsea, charged with conspiracy and intimidation to prevent W. P. McCombre from continuing in the employ of the Robinson Brewing Company, of Roxbury, were found guilty on the second charge in the Municipal Court of Roxbury to-day and fined $50 each. They appealed, and were held for the Superior Criminal Court in the sum of $200 each. The defendants, as a committee of a trades-union, demanded the discharge of McCombre, an apprentice, who was being taught a trade without the union's consent. When the foreman refused to discharge McCombre the union men struck. Then McCombre was dismissed, and he brought suit.

AUGUSTA AND AIKEN.

Pennsylvania and Southern Limited leaves New-York 4:25 p. m. daily, reaching Aiken following afternoon 3:55, Augusta 4:15. Dining and Sleeping Car Service. New-York Office, 271 Broadway.—Advt.

HAWAII AND JAPAN.

NO PROGRESS TOWARD A SETTLEMENT OF THEIR CONTROVERSY.

IT IS SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES DESIRES HAWAII TO PAY THE INDEMNITY DEMANDED—SENATOR PETTIGREW AGAINST ANNEXATION.

Honolulu, Nov. 20, via San Francisco, Nov. 27.—Advices received to-day from Japan state that no progress has been made in the negotiations about the emigrant affair, owing to the fact that Hawaii sticks invariably to the policy of procrastination, in the hope, it is said, of transferring the responsibility of paying the compensation to the United States, but not affecting the proposed annexation. At this juncture another difficulty has sprung up. A certain emigrant company in Honolulu has unlawfully appropriated the deposit money of the emigrants, and Minister Shimamura attempted to bring the matter before the tribunal. The company, greatly astonished at the attitude of the Minister, threatened to disclose all the weak points of Japan in the negotiations at issue should the Minister insist on carrying out his plan to the bitter end. Under these circumstances, the trouble is at present in a state of suspense.

ALLEGED ADVICE TO HAWAII.

While matters stand in this way in Hawaii, the relations of Japan with the United States have become more friendly, and the latter is inclined to advise the Hawaiian Government to pay the indemnity at once to Japan if it really desires the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Before long, it is said, instructions will be dispatched to that effect to Minister Sewall at this place. In fact, the Hawaiian Government may be induced to accept the proposal of the United States and pay the damages, as a heavy expense will be incurred in leaving the dispute to arbitration. Should this turn out to be a fact, the Hawaiian affair will be settled earlier than expected.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and ex-Senator Dubois, of Idaho, sailed for San Francisco to-day. Both men are practically against annexation. It is a change of front on the part of Dubois. When he was a member of the Senate, L. A. Thurston, who was then Hawaiian Minister at Washington, remarked and repeated frequently that Senator Dubois was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the annexation proposal.

In a recent speech before a meeting of Hawaiians at Hilo, Senator Pettigrew said: "We came to your island for the purpose of asking what the people who live in this country thought about the question of annexation of the islands, and also to see what we could learn about the desirability of annexing these islands, if we found the people wanted them annexed, on the part of the United States. I have supposed that many of your people were in favor of annexation, because it has been so reported by and talked of by many, and I have failed to find a native Hawaiian who is not opposed to annexation to the United States, and in favor of your own Government. I shall tell what I have seen and what I have heard in the Senate when the question comes up. I should do that even if I were opposed to what you want done, but I am not opposed to it."

Four native Hawaiians start for Washington to-night to work against annexation. Robert Wilcox, who was to be one of the party, has decided not to go. He says he considers the trip a waste of time.

NOTHING KNOWN OF IT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The officials here know nothing of any intention on the part of the Government to advise Hawaii to pay immediately to Japan, without waiting for arbitration, the sum of money claimed by Japan on account of the turning back from Honolulu of Japanese laborers last spring. On the contrary, the State Department, it is said, has carefully refrained from interfering, by suggestion or otherwise, between Japan and Hawaii in the settlement of the matter at issue, and there is no reason now to expect a change of course. It is not understood that the naming by Japan of the sum of $200,000 as the indemnity binds Hawaii to pay that much. It is merely a maximum limitation which the rules of arbitrations require to be placed on a claim wherever possible.

Touching the theory that the settlement of the claim is being purposely delayed by Hawaii in order to throw it on the United States after annexation shall have been accomplished, it is said that nothing could be gained by such a course, since the pending annexation treaty provides in terms that the United States shall not assume a liability exceeding $4,000,000 on account of annexation, and it is understood that there are already outstanding obligations to nearly that amount.

NOT CREDITED BY MINISTER HATCH.

When the Honolulu dispatch concerning the progress of the negotiations between Hawaii and Japan was shown to him to-night Minister Hatch, of the former country, said that he had no advices confirming any part of it. He added that when he left Hawaii recently the indications were favorable to the settlement of the dispute by arbitration, "and," he continued, "instead of Hawaii's seeking to postpone the adjustment of the claim until after the question of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States is settled, the opposite is true. Hawaii is anxious to present a clean slate to the United States, but she cannot, of course, allow her concern in that direction to lure her into making concessions regarding Japanese immigration in case the annexation treaty should fail.

Mr. Hatch added that he had no knowledge of any purpose on the part of the United States to interfere in the Hawaiian-Japanese dispute, and he expressed the opinion that he would be in possession of that information if such a course had been decided on. "Until annexation is accomplished," he said, "Hawaii must pursue her course as an independent nation, and it is not probable that the United States would advise the Hawaiian Government to adopt a policy looking to the surrender of her right to regulate immigration, a right which the Government of this country is constantly exercising."

TO PUSH THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

CHAIRMAN DAVIS WILL MOVE FOR RATIFICATION AS SOON AS CONGRESS MEETS.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 27.—Senator C. K. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, said to-day that immediately on the convening of Congress he would move for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. He is confident that it will be ratified, although he has made no canvass among the Senators to learn their views. Mr. Davis believes that the majority of the people of the islands favor annexation, and he is enthusiastic over the great importance of such a possession to this country. He characterizes as absurd the statements of certain American newspapers which oppose annexation on the ground that only 5 per cent of the people of Hawaii desire it and that such a movement would be a perpetuation of the crime of this Government in deposing Liliuokalani.

STEEL BARGES FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—A meeting of the joint committees appointed by the Merchants' Exchange and the Business Men's League, to formulate plans for the establishment of a line of steel barges between this city and the Gulf, was held here last night. All members of the committee were present, and a general discussion of the project resulted in steps being taken which practically insure the navigation of the Mississippi River the year round. The sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Henry Langenburg, S. M. Kennard, Murray Carleton, I. H. Lichberger and Henry S. Potter, was appointed to draw up detailed plans for the organization of a company and the operation of the barge line. This committee is instructed to meet next Monday afternoon and outline plans to be submitted to a general meeting of the committee to be called some day next week, when the plans will be adopted and steps toward organization will be taken.

FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND F. C. & P. offer double daily trains and superb service. Limited leaves New York 4:25 p. m. FAST MAIL 12:10 a. m. EXCURSION TICKETS on sale. New York Offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Advt.

CANADA'S REFUSAL POSITIVE

SEALING NEGOTIATIONS APPARENTLY IN A DEADLOCK.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAYS IT IS POWERLESS TO STOP PELAGIC SEALING—ALTERNATIVE PROPOSITION FROM OTTAWA ALREADY REJECTED BY THE WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 27.—The reply of the Canadian Government to the proposition of the United States that the Canadians should stop killing seals for a year beginning January 1 indicates that it is not possible to comply with the proposal, as every British subject has a right to engage in pelagic sealing unless prohibited by imperial decree, which can only be issued by authority of the Imperial Parliament, and Parliament will not meet until February. The Canadian reply suggests that the proposed joint commission be appointed and meet at once, when, on conclusion of negotiations on the half-dozen questions at issue, including the sealing controversy, the necessary legislation could be secured from the British Parliament and the suspension of pelagic sealing go into effect in the spring.

It is authoritatively announced here that the United States first proposed to pay the Canadian Government a lump sum of money to extinguish pelagic sealing, a proposition which Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused.

Although Sir Wilfrid Laurier said to-day that no information is to be given out in regard to the Canadian Government's reply to Mr. Foster in respect to the questions at issue between both Governments, there is no doubt that the substance of the document which left here for Washington to-day was clearly outlined in the Associated Press dispatch of Thursday last. Some of the Government newspapers publish similar statements to-day.

A GOVERNMENT PAPER'S COMMENT.

One of these to-night, discussing the refusal of the Dominion to stop pelagic sealing until such time as all the questions are discussed together, says:

The Imperial Parliament will not meet until February, so that up to the month of March it is not possible to comply with the proposals of the United States, even if it were considered advisable, Congress does not meet until March (!), and as the ratification of those questions which were to be settled by a Joint Commission after the order had been given to suspend pelagic sealing cannot take place until after March, there is no reason why the proposed Joint Commission should not be appointed at once, and meet, say within a month, and conclude the consideration of the half-dozen questions to be submitted, such as a free exchange of certain commercial products, the exemption of Canada from the operation of the alien labor law, the joint action as to the protection of the lake fisheries and the revision of the regulations respecting seals.

If the Joint Commission cannot agree upon these questions, that is an end to the matter for the present, and pelagic sealing could go on as usual. If the statesmen on both sides come to an agreement and a treaty is declared and approved by the President and his Cabinet, it must then be ratified by the Senate. If the Senate rejects the treaty, then that, too, ends the matter for the present, and there will be no necessity for the discontinuance of the sealing industry for the remainder of the season. If, however, the Commission agrees on the various questions to be taken up and the Senate ratifies the treaty, then the necessary legislation can be procured from the British Parliament without delay, and the suspension of pelagic sealing go into effect in the spring, or before the fleet enters Behring Sea, which is not until August 1.

It is true that this would leave the coast catch to be taken in the mean time, but as this only amounts to some six thousand skins it is a mere bagatelle. If, as a result of the sittings of the Joint Commission, pelagic sealing were put an end to completely, the compensation to which the sealers would be entitled would, of course, be paid by the United States and be calculated on a number of years, and the national advantages which might accrue to Canada as a whole on other counts would be the equivalent for the concessions to the United States for the suppression of pelagic sealing.

A SPEECH BY SIR LOUIS DAVIES.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 27.—Sir Louis Davies, at a meeting of Liberals here last night, referred to his recent visit to Washington to attend the seal conference. The seal experts, he said, settled the question of fact in such a way that hereafter it cannot be opened up. "We know exactly where we are," he said. "We know that the seal herd has diminished in an extraordinary degree in late years, but we know that pelagic sealing has diminished more than the herd and by a far greater percentage. We know, too, as a declaration of the experts of both countries, that there is no immediate danger of the extinction of the herd, and that the kind of pelagic sealing practised by Canadian fishermen does not imperil or threaten the existence of the herd, and we know further that as a commercial venture it does not pay either country. That is about the sum and substance of the case."

Continuing, Sir Louis said: "It was pointed out to the Americans that Canada had taken her stand in reference to her tariff, had proclaimed and given effect to a preferential trade arrangement, and that the representatives could not enter into any agreement which should directly or indirectly prejudice the principle of preference. They were told that the right to catch seals, being a national right, vindicated by the great Paris Tribunal as a legitimate industry on the part of British subjects, could not be disposed of for a mere money consideration; that Canada did not sell national rights for money, but that her representatives were willing that it should be treated as one of a number of those large questions, and put, as it were, in the hodge-podge in the settlement. If the United States could see their way clear to admit our lumber, to make coal reciprocally free on both sides, to make fish, salt and fresh, free, and such articles as barley, eggs, potatoes and other things of that kind, an arrangement might be come to which would be mutually profitable and satisfactory to both countries. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not surrendered one iota of Canadian rights or Canadian privileges."

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The State Department declined to say anything to-day respecting the answer of the Canadian Government on the seal question further than that no communication on the subject had been received from either the British Embassy or from Ottawa. The published report of the conference which took place between Mr. Foster and the British and Canadian representatives on November 16 shows that the proposition now reported from Ottawa as having been formulated by the Canadian Government was made at that time and definitely declined by Mr. Foster. It was then distinctly stated that the Government of the United States could not consent to make the seal question dependent on the complex question of reciprocity, revision of tariff or other matters, unless there should be a suspension of the slaughter of the seals while the negotiations and resulting legislation were pending. It is not likely that the President will reverse the decision of the Government on a renewal of the proposal.

MIGHTY FLEET FOR GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT'S NAVAL BILL PROVIDES FOR SIXTY-NINE NEW VESSELS.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—A semi-official forecast of the Government's Naval bill was issued this evening. It endeavors to make it appear that the scheme gives scope to the Reichstag's judgment. The measure provides for a total fleet of nineteen seagoing ironclads, eight coast-defence ironclads and forty-two cruisers—an increase of five seagoing ironclads and nine cruisers.

The additional expense involved is 165,000,000 marks, the amount to cover seven years, when the warships are to be completed, the Reichstag to decide yearly the number of vessels to be begun and the amount of the naval budget. This increases the present budget from 118,000,000 marks to 130,000,000 marks, but the forecast declares that the additional expense will not cause the levying of any special taxes.

MARTIN GUITARS

and Mandolins, Fairbanks Banjos, Strings, etc. KRELL, 174 Fifth-ave., Bet. 22d and 23d Sts.—Advt.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN TAKEN ILL.

SEIZED WITH VERTIGO IN HIS OFFICE AND TAKEN HOME—BETTER LAST NIGHT.

John C. Sheehan, the leader of Tammany Hall, was overcome with vertigo in his office, at No. 258 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sheehan had just returned from luncheon when he complained of being dizzy and having a dulness of vision. Dr. Hills was sent for and came at once. He said that Mr. Sheehan was suffering from an acute attack of vertigo. He was taken in a cab to his home, No. 464 West Twenty-third-st., and at once went to bed. At the house it was said late in the evening that Mr. Sheehan had come home a pretty sick man, but had recovered rapidly and was resting quietly.

Mr. Sheehan's attack is said to be the result of hard work through the campaign. He has been repeatedly warned that he should take a vacation, but he has refused to do so. Now, as soon as he is able to be around, within a day or so, he will go away for a rest. Mrs. Sheehan saw all callers yesterday and said in reply to inquiries:

"Mr. Sheehan was taken ill at his office. He is unstrung as a result of the wear and tear of the election, and has not been entirely well for a long time. Dr. Arthur T. Hills, who attended my husband, said that his illness was due to overwork and indigestion. I do not regard Mr. Sheehan's illness as at all serious. It is simply temporary."

Dr. James M. Ludden, of No. 243 West One-hundred-and-twentieth-st., the family physician, was with Mr. Sheehan last night. He said that the illness was in no way serious and that Mr. Sheehan would be out within a day or so.

RELICS OF ROYALTY AT AUCTION.

SPIRITED BIDDING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS SEIZED IN THE PALACE AT HONOLULU.

Honolulu, Nov. 20 (Special).—There was a big crowd at the auction sale of relics of royalty which were seized by the Dole Government when Queen "Lil" was evicted from the palace. The goods consisted largely of battered silverware and crockery, but the royalists and others bid against each other so eagerly that, with the aid of curio-hunters, they ran the prices up to fancy figures, and netted the Government the neat sum of $10,000.

Theodore H. Davies, the prospective father-in-law of Princess Kaiulani, was a heavy buyer. Among other things he wanted two silver candlesticks, paying the fancy price of $800 for the pair, and a centre-table piece to match them at $525. The bidding was lively on these pieces. Mr. Davies also purchased a battered and dilapidated silver table service, paying at the rate of $22 50 a dish for dishes that were scarcely worth 50 cents. The green set of dishes presented to the monarchy by the French Government, and stamped with the royal monogram, readily brought from $6 to $10 each. Soup plates went at the uniform figure of $7 each. A blue-bordered set, much the worse for wear, brought a good price, and silver-plated knives, forks and spoons went at from $1 to $2 50 each. Plate covers of plated ware brought from $4 to $7 each; decanters from $5 to $10, and wine-glasses from $1 to $2 50 each.

Many prominent people were present during the sale, and the bidding was often spirited. Many articles were bid in by speculators.

MEMORIAL TO PHILLIPS BROOKS.

A BUILDING TO COST $250,000 TO BE ERECTED AT HARVARD.

Boston, Nov. 27 (Special).—The project of erecting a building at Harvard University in memory of Phillips Brooks has now assumed definite shape and only the execution of the plans remains. The University authorities have granted a site for the building in line with Holworthy and parallel to Holden Chapel. Thus far $50,000 has been appropriated for its erection. The total cost will be $250,000. It is the intention of the committee in charge to build it four stories high, and of brick with stone trimmings. The upper story is to be a hall, with a capacity for seating 250 persons. The lower stories will be divided into reception-rooms and apartments for the meetings of the different religious societies. The object of the undertaking is to make this memorial the centre not merely of religious but of general hospitable influences.

The committee which has the memorial in charge is made up as follows: Robert Treat Paine, '59, chairman; Professor Francis G. Peabody, '69; Edwin H. Abbott, '55; Professor George H. Palmer, '64; the Rev. George A. Gordon, '81, and the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, of Trinity Church, Boston.

THREE PEOPLE IN A FIRE.

WALTER L. SESSIONS AND TWO OTHERS SUFFOCATED IN JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 27.—A fire in the Atlantic Block, in First-st., this city, at 4 o'clock this morning resulted in the death of three persons, Walter L. Sessions, of Panama; August W. Jordan, address unknown, but believed to be connected in some capacity with the New-York Central Railroad, and Sadie Voss, of Buffalo. The building was not badly damaged, the fire having been confined to the two rooms occupied by the victims. It is thought from the appearance of the bodies that death came from suffocation and that the bodies were burned after death.

The burns on the bodies were not deep, but the faces in each case were blackened and blistered almost beyond recognition. Identity, however, was assured by papers found in the pockets of the men. The girl, Sadie Voss, of Buffalo, or Sadie Renney, as she was known among her friends, is said to be well connected and to come from a respectable family.

Mr. Sessions was a son of the late Walter L. Sessions, who represented this district in Congress many years, and was one of the New-York World's Fair Commissioners. Young Mr. Sessions was also connected with the Commission in a clerical capacity. He was a member of the Republican County Committee of this county and was announced as a candidate for Assembly before the convention to be held next summer. He had considerable property in West Virginia and was a practising attorney of this county.

A jury has been impanelled to inquire into the fatality.

YACHT STRIKES A FERRYBOAT.

THE BOWSPRIT CRASHES INTO THE WOMEN'S CABIN IN MIDSTREAM IN THE NORTH RIVER.

The Pennsylvania ferryboat Chicago, of the Cortlandt-st. line, and the yacht Albatross, one of the fastest of the fleet of the New-Jersey Yacht Club, came into collision shortly after 9 o'clock last night about midstream in the North River.

Captain D. Deutsch and a party of his friends were on board the yacht, on their way from Hoboken to enjoy a fishing trip outside Sandy Hook. A stiff breeze was blowing from the northeast, and as the sloop was abreast of Dey-st. the ferryboat, which left Jersey City at 8:45 o'clock, on her way to this city, loomed up in her path. The exact cause of the collision could not be learned last night, but the bowsprit of the yacht crashed into the side of the women's cabin of the ferryboat and broke off.

Captain E. Ashforth of the ferryboat rang for the engineer to stop the boat, and his crew threw a line overboard to those on the Albatross. The yacht was towed to this city by the Chicago. There were about fifty passengers on the ferryboat, but the little excitement was all over before they were aware of what had happened.

Captain Deutsch later secured a tug, which towed the disabled yacht to Fourth-st., Hoboken. Nobody was hurt.

EX-CAPTAIN TANNER SENT TO PRISON.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Samuel F. Tanner, late captain of Company C, 16th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, who was recently indicted for embezzling the company's funds, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. Tanner had embezzled the rent checks due to the County Commissioners, and also the company's funds, the amount aggregating $540.

BUFFALO'S NEW GAS COMPANY.

Albany, Nov. 27.—The Buffalo City Gas Company, which was incorporated a few days ago with a capital stock of $7,000,000, certified to the Secretary of State to-day that it lawfully owns all of the stock of the Citizens' Gas Company, of Buffalo.

Amateur Photographers may have their films developed and printed by Rockwood, 1,440 Broadway.—Advt.

TALKING OF THE CURRENCY.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN FORECASTS OF M'KINLEY'S REFORM PROPOSALS.

CLEVELAND'S "ENDLESS CHAIN" IN ENGLISH EYES—THE PROGRESSIVE VICTORY IN LONDON—SPEECHES OF THE POLITICAL LEADERS—REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS—THE LABOR TROUBLES—SOCIETY IN AND OUT OF LONDON—ART AND THE DRAMA.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Nov. 27.—The dispatches from Washington containing forecasts of President McKinley's intention of recommending strongly a simple measure of currency reform have attracted much attention in financial circles here. I have never yet talked with an English banker who has not said that the first step to be taken by America in the direction of financial reform is to repeal the existing law which compels the Treasury to reissue notes when redeemed. The approved practice of the Bank of England has been to cancel notes when redeemed, and it has been followed by the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany. All the financial experts of Europe have accepted this as the elementary idea of each and every sound and stable currency system. The compulsory reissue of the greenbacks as fast as they are redeemed has been regarded throughout Europe as a fatal defect of the American system. A knowledge of the facts is not confined to bankers, for Mr. Cleveland's metaphor of the "endless chain" has commanded widespread attention, and is quoted constantly by the press whenever questions of American finance are discussed.

Whatever may be the public judgment in America on the expediency of cancelling notes when redeemed, or providing that they shall only be reissued against deposits of gold equal in amount, it cannot be disputed that the result of these proposed changes would be to restore confidence to a large degree throughout Europe in American methods of finance. No other legislative act would have so marked an effect on European opinion on American currency questions. It would be understood at once as an effective safeguard against emergencies similar to the one which imperilled the Resumption act during Mr. Cleveland's Administration. The English bimetallists have been as emphatic as the monometallists in declaring that the repeal of the law providing for the reissue of notes after redemption is necessary. They perceive clearly that whether there be a single monetary standard or a double standard the resumption policy requires the withdrawal and cancellation of the notes redeemed.

The adoption of President McKinley's reputed proposals will not be regarded by sincere bimetallists here as affecting the real question of standards. Sir William Harcourt, in his speech at Kirkcaldy yesterday defined Bryan's silver monometallism, rather than any rational scheme of bimetallism, when he said that it implied the payment of debts on the principle that a shilling was half a crown. As the most fanatical monometallist in England, he cannot be trusted to supply monetary definitions, but his treatment of the pledges of Mr. Balfour in the debate in Parliament on bimetallism was logical and effective. He properly described those pledges as definite and conclusive, and as fully justifying the United States and France in accepting the invitation and making their proposals in good faith through the Wolcott Commission. This was a more candid method of discussing the subject than "The Times's" characteristic denunciation of the American proposals as amusing, impertinent and impudent, since it implied that the First Lord of the Treasury had given a pledge to foreign nations which could not be redeemed and was repudiated.

Sir William Harcourt neglected, however, to lay stress on the remarkable speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the same debate, or to admit that Parliament, by passing a resolution by virtually a unanimous vote, accepted the full responsibility for the pledges which France and the United States acted upon in good faith. Mr. Balfour cannot justly be made the single scapegoat for the sins of Parliament.

The London School Board elections have been carried by the Progressive party. The Moderate leader, Mr. Diggle, has been defeated after fifteen years' service, and the party which has controlled the Board Schools since Forster's act was passed is rent asunder. The system of cumulative voting, originally designed for the protection of minorities, but operating frequently to place them in power, has not produced this effect this time, since the Progressives have a clear majority in the new Board, as well as in the aggregate vote, but it has enabled the moderate faction of clerical extremists to wreak vengeance on the Diggleites. What was at the outset an experimental fad has become the engine of a