

SENATOR HALE STANDS PAT TO FIGHT REVISION. Tariff Question Settled by the Election, He Says.

FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU. Washington, Nov. 28.—Senator Hale, of Maine, to-day declared himself as immovably in favor of the "stand pat" policy, and against revision of the tariff.

"I do not propose to let this be done," he said, "except in the face of all the opposition to it which I can help to muster. The election was remarkable in the extent of the Republican triumph, and as is not unusual in such cases, triumphs, and as is not unusual in such cases, some question has arisen whether the party shall enjoy the fruits of its victory. It is no rare thing, after a political battle has been won, to find the weak sisters coming in and urging the successful party to lower its colors, and in whole or in part give up what it has won."

"The lessons of the election are plain enough to read. Both the Republican party and the President were in high favor with the people. The President's individuality was a strong element in increasing Republican majorities everywhere. He helped the ticket in every State, and thousands of Democrats voted for him who have not before been, and never will be, Republicans. As for the poor gentleman at Esopus who was not in it at all, he was a good judge and is a good lawyer, but he never succeeded in arousing any interest with the American people."

"But beyond all this the Republican position and the issues which the party maintained not only commanded popular support, but those issues were advanced and upheld in just as bold and courageous fashion as were the words and acts of the President. The position of the party on three great issues—the protective tariff, the currency and the handling of overgrown, dictatorial and oppressive trusts—was simply impregnable. Every attack by the Democrats on these positions touching any one of these great issues met with disgraceful defeat, and, when the American people awoke on the morning after election and knew its results, they had a right to expect and to assume that the policy of the party on these three great questions had been settled and would be so considered during the next four years of administration."

FINDS HIS MOTHER SLAIN. KILLED WITH IRON BOLT. Young Son Discovers Crime—Flat Was Robbed of Jewelry and Money.

With her skull crushed, Mrs. Margaret Keeler was found dead in her home, a four-room flat, on the second floor of No. 82 East One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st., yesterday. The police say she was murdered for robbery. They say they have a strong suspicion as to who the murderer was, and hope to make an arrest soon. The murderer is a man, they assert. The weapon used was an iron bolt fifteen inches long, such as is used in bridge or girder construction. Mrs. Keeler was thirty-six years old.

The woman was murdered in the kitchen, and had resisted desperately. The murderer then dragged her body into the bedroom and threw it on the bed. From the kitchen, through the parlor-dining room adjoining, and into the bedroom, was a trail of blood. The murderer, having accomplished his work, wiped the iron bludgeon on the kitchen tablecloth and escaped. The doors were locked, and it is not known how he got away. Missing from the flat were jewelry worth \$400 and \$200 in cash. The jewelry, which included diamonds, Mrs. Keeler usually wore.

The Keeler family consisted of John, the father, employed as a delivery man by a department store company; the wife, and the two children, James, twelve years old, and Marie, nine years old. The father got up as usual yesterday, and after breakfast, went to work. The children had breakfast and were sent away to school.

The children came home at noon. Marie rang the bell, but got no response. She was still knocking when "Jimmy," the brother, arrived. Together they rapped on the doors for some time, and finally they decided that their mother had gone downtown shopping. Mrs. Peter Munday, the landlady, gave them a hurried luncheon, and they went back to school.

After school the children again tried vainly to get in. Finally "Jimmy" climbed up the fire escape, telling Marie to wait. He found his mother's body, and made frantic efforts to arouse her. Then he ran screaming into the hall and down the stairs.

"My mamma! My mamma!" he screamed. "Somebody's killed my mamma!" Police came at once. They drove everybody out of the house except the tenants, and then made a minute examination of the flat.

They learned that a man had called on Mrs. Keeler at least twice before, and on each occasion had received something to eat. The fact that the table was set when the murder was done at once served to link the visitor of former occasions with the crime.



GENERAL STOESEL. The gallant defender of Port Arthur.

BANDITS CAUSED WRECK. CRIME IN NORTHWEST. Demand on Canadian Roads for \$100,000 Had Been Refused.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] St. Paul, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to "The St. Paul Dispatch" from Winnipeg says that it has just been disclosed there that three months ago a band of desperadoes demanded of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railroads \$100,000, threatening to wreck their trains if the money was refused. Detectives were employed by dozens, but they could not get a clew to the blackmailers. Finally an ultimatum was delivered to the railroad officials, which they ignored.

Then began a series of attacks upon the trains. The first of these took place on September 1, when the train carrying Lord Minto, the late Governor General of Canada, and his party, who were making their farewell tour of the Dominion, was wrecked at Sintuluta by running into an open switch, and into a freight that was standing on the siding waiting for it to pass. Five persons were killed outright, and many others were injured. On September 11 the Canadian Pacific Railroad's transcontinental train was held up by two armed men at Mission Junction, B. C., and booty to the value of several thousand dollars was taken. This was the first train holdup in the history of the Canadian railroads.

Innumerable attempts on trains, all of which have been kept secret by the railway authorities, have been made, but the watch has been so sharp that most of these have been frustrated. For weeks, when the disasters were most frequent, every bridge on the western lines was watched, the railroad companies fearing that they would be blown up.

Robbers make maniac. They strip victim and throw him into icy ditch. After being held up, robbed of his money and clothes and left for dead on the frozen highway, Andrew Taylor, a farmhand, of Sound Beach, Conn., is now a raving maniac in the Rye lockup as a result of his experience. When Taylor was found early yesterday morning he was nearly dead, and had to be assisted to Police Headquarters. After thawing out he attacked a tramp who was being sheltered for the night and nearly killed him. Drs. Wolf and Bassett, who examined Taylor, pronounced him insane, and to-day County Judge Platt, at White Plains, will commit him to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, at Poughkeepsie.

Taylor said he was walking from Rye to Sound Beach, and when in a lonesome section along the New-York and Stamford Railway, near the Port Chester powerhouse, he was held up by three men, who knocked him down with a club and took \$60 he had in his pockets and then stripped him of a new suit and shirt he wore. After kicking him in the chest and stomach, they cast him into a ditch which was partly filled with icy water. He had enough strength left to crawl out of the ditch, or he said he would have drowned.

CHURCH FOR MR. WAGNER. WANAMAKER PROPOSES IT. Pastor Speaks at Union League Club and Bowery Mission.

Charles Wagner, the author of "The Simple Life," probably spent his most strenuous night in America between the time that he sat down at dinner at the Union League Club, Thirty-ninth-st. and Fifth-ave., and the address which he delivered to the drift of the Bowery at the Bowery Mission, No. 55 Bowery, after midnight. He was received most enthusiastically at the Fifth-ave. club, but the Bowery men got to his heart.

John Wanamaker, who had visited Mr. Wagner in Paris, was the principal speaker at the Union League Club dinner, which was given by Robert C. Ogden. He asked that a committee of ten or more be organized to provide Mr. Wagner with a suitable church in Paris. He had visited Mr. Wagner in his own domain, and knew the difficulties under which he labored. While no definite action was taken, it was evident from the expressed sentiments of the clubmen that something would be done. Mr. Wanamaker declared that Mr. Wagner was the only man who had ever gone to Philadelphia and won the hearts of the orthodox Friends. He said that Levi P. Morton, whose family had lately been members of the Wagner congregation, would be glad to be a member of the committee.

"He has ploughed the ground," said Mr. Wanamaker, "he has sown the seed, and he has taught America a great lesson. We cannot do too much for him."

Then resolutions were introduced covering the sentiments expressed by Mr. Wanamaker, and those about the board affixed their signatures. Mr. Wagner told of his struggles in Paris in behalf of "the simple life," and of his efforts to better mankind.

The Bowery Mission had been crowded from early in the evening in expectation of the arrival of Mr. Wagner. It was a typical Bowery crowd. "I like more to read the faces of men," Mr. Wagner told them, "than anything in the world, even more than to read good books. Some of your faces are dark and some are light. If I could only sit down with you and have you tell me your story. How you came here, your yesterday, your to-day and your possible to-morrow. I am here as your friend. I am of the people; I come from the people; I understand the people and I understand you boys. Some of you have come here out of darkness, but you have come into light. Yes, you have come into more than light; you have come into love. No man is forgotten here, whether he is hungry or thirsty. Would that I could press the hand of each one of you—would that I could press the hand of each other, and we have to love each other."

A TREATY WITH RUSSIA. Mr. Hay's Arbitration Proposal Promptly Accepted.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—Russia has accepted the invitation of the United States to conclude an arbitration treaty on the lines of the American-French treaty.

The American proposal was submitted to Russia in the form of a note from Secretary Hay, which was presented to the Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, by the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Eddy, on November 27. This afternoon Count Lamsdorff replied accepting in principle in behalf of the imperial government the text of the treaty, but indicating that Russia would propose some slight modifications. These are expected to be drafted in a few days.

Although it was known that the American government was desirous of negotiating arbitration treaties with all the principal powers, the fact that Russia had already been directly approached did not leak out until Count Lamsdorff had accepted the offer.

The understanding is expected to have a splendid effect on Russo-American relations.

ERLANGER OUTLINES BILL. In General, It Would Eliminate Arrests in Civil Cases.

Sheriff Erlanger yesterday outlined to a Tribune reporter the text of the bill which he will introduce at the next session of the New-York Legislature. Heretofore there has been some doubt as to just what bill the Sheriff intended to introduce. Yesterday he said:

"The bill will be a general one to abolish all laws providing for personal arrest in civil cases or execution against the body, after judgment. In general, the scheme of abolition is not intended to include contempt cases or actions in the so-called journeyman or wage earner cases. That law is just. It protects domestics and journeymen who have furnished material and wages up to \$50. This journeyman law is a recent act of the legislature, and I think it is just. It prevents an unscrupulous employer from taking an unjust advantage."

"I am always in favor of abridging the right to arrest in civil action and proceedings. The laws on this matter have been greatly abused. In fraud cases, for instance, let them proceed against the fraudulent one criminally and punish him if guilty. No man should be arrested for debt, and I am willing, if necessary, to go before the legislature in advocacy of a bill which will change the existing law."

FOUR DAYS OF FIGHTING. OYAMA RENEWS ATTACK. Effort to Turn Russian Left—General Stoessel's Defence.

Field Marshal Oyama's effort to turn the Russian left under Rennenkampf, some seventy miles east of Moukden, was resumed yesterday morning. The Russian leaders reported a Japanese repulse, but added that the action continued. Correspondents at Moukden minimize the importance of the engagement.

The absence of news from Port Arthur indicates that the Japanese general assault has not yet been successful. The Russian War Office received word from Che-Foo that the attack had been repulsed, with enormous Japanese losses.

FIGHTING NEAR DA PASS. Snowstorm Covers a Japanese Flanking Movement.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from General Kuropatkin reports that the night of November 27 passed quietly at Tsinkhetchen, but that the Japanese resumed the offensive at 7 o'clock this morning on the Russian left flank. General Sukharoff to-day telegraphs as follows:

"The Japanese attack on Tsinkhetchen was checked by our artillery fire, and the fighting ceased at 6 o'clock in the evening of November 27. At no point did the enemy advance nearer than within six hundred paces of our positions. In the midst of the battle a blinding snowstorm caused a suspension of hostilities, and when the weather cleared at 3 o'clock in the afternoon a turning movement against our right flank was observed."

The Russian commander in chief, under yesterday's date, sent word that the Japanese offensive movement which began on November 24 on the front of the left flank was of an indecisive character up to 4 p. m. November 26, and was checked by the Russian fire. Although the fighting had then lasted three days, the Russian troops were in excellent spirits.

With the Russian forces at Shing-King, Nov. 28.—The attack by the Japanese on General Rennenkampf's position on November 24 resulted in three days' fighting at Tsinkhetchen, near Da Pass.

Though the Japanese have been repulsed, the fighting continues. The Japanese have succeeded in placing several big siege guns in position, with which they will be able seriously to harass the Russians.

SAVANNAH LINE. New ships; large decks; no dust; no crowded berths; delightful trip South.—Adv.

DEWEY'S 8 YEAR AND 12 YEAR SHERRY. A fine appetizer, better and safer than cocktails. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. Through cars without change to Toronto, Chicago and St. Louis. Modern equipment. Dining cars & A. in cars. Lowest fares. Particulars 868 and 1,234 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

AFTER LEHIGH COAL COMPANY. New-Haven Official Predicts Road Will Get Powerful Interest.

FAST TRAIN TO CLEVELAND. Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave New York 4:35 P. M. daily; arrive Cleveland 7:35 A. M. next morning. Through Pullman drawing room sleeping car.—Adv.

ROJESTVENSKY AT SWAKOPMUND. Division Coaling Off German Port—Warships Seen from Prowle Point.

Cape Town, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to "The Argus" says that Admiral Rojestvensky's division was repulsed with enormous loss.