

UNPARALLELED IN DIPLOMACY.

Premier Salisbury Answers the Pleas of the Sultan.

TO OFFSET A SPEECH.

At the Conference of Colonial Agents the Letter From Turkey's Ruler Read.

REPEATS PROMISE OF REFORM.

But There Is Little Comfort for the Porte in the English Statesman's Remarks.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 19.—An incident that is unparalleled in the annals of English diplomacy occurred this evening at the conference of the colonial agents in London. This was the reading of a letter from the Sultan of Turkey to Lord Salisbury, begging him to make a speech that would offset the one delivered on the occasion of the banquet given by the new Lord Mayor of London.

Lord Salisbury referred to the impropriety of reading the letter to the conference, but he took advantage of the occasion simply to grant, so far as he could, the request made by the Sultan. At the outset of his speech the Prime Minister said:

"Allow me to say to you in answer to a very distinguished correspondent, if I may so term him, who has requested me to make a statement in some public speech. My correspondent is no less a person than the Sultan of Turkey. [Loud cheers.] I feel that there is profound impropriety in trusting any diplomatic details on your attention, and I hope you will believe that nothing would have induced me to produce on this occasion the august message I shall read except the distinct command of the person from whom it proceeded."

Lord Salisbury then referred to the speech he delivered at the Guild hall on the occasion of the banquet given by the new Lord Mayor of London on November 9, and added:

"His Majesty has been pleased to send a message to say that he has been very much pained to read the report of that speech and the expression of the opinion that the promised reforms in Turkey would not be executed. His Majesty desires it to be known that he is carrying out those reforms decided upon by him. He is desirous of executing them at the earliest possible moment, and has so repeatedly instructed his Ministers. His Majesty continues: 'The only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubts on my good intentions must be the intrigues of certain persons here or false statements made to cause such an opinion.'"

"After intermediate observations his Majesty says: 'I repeat that I will execute the reforms. I will take the paper containing them, place it before me and see that every article is put in force. This is my earnest determination and I give my word of honor. I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and desire his lordship, having confidence in these declarations, to make another speech by virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and my country. I shall await the result of this message with the greatest anxiety.'"

When the Prime Minister had finished reading the letter he was greeted with loud applause. When quiet had been restored he again appealed to his hearers to acquit him of impropriety for such an unprecedented act as reading such a message at a public meeting, but declared that he could not abstain from reading it without showing discourtesy to the distinguished potentate who had written it. He then said: "As you know, we are part of the concert of Europe, which has resolved, so far as it acts, to act with unanimity. Some persons seem to imagine that we dispose of the decisions of the European powers. That is crediting us with more influence than we possess. Whatever is done must be done with unanimity. I don't admit that responsibility for any decision that the powers make rests entirely or mainly on this country. We and all the powers are in a position common to those who are obliged to act together, namely, that if others don't agree with them they cannot have their own way, but in no wise desire to intimidate by these words that the slightest shade of disagreement has arisen among the powers."

Lord Salisbury expressed deep regret for the apparently irrevocable illness of Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, and said that he had been a most valuable intermediary between the Ottoman and British Governments; but it was not this that had given him a name among the statesmen of Europe.

He was a man who, by combining firmness, justice and conciliation, had brought peace to the Lebanon district, when it was torn with the dissensions of race and creed. He could not help feeling that if men like Rustem Pasha had had charge of the districts in which the recent horrors had occurred, the conscience of Europe would never have been tried nor its sympathies racked by the details of suffering and terror.

"If," he continued, "there were men like Rustem Pasha around the Sultan the problem would not be solved by external action of the advising powers, which is a clumsy device at the best. It would be solved by the natural operation of the counsels of an enlightened minority working through efficient and competent instruments. [Cheers.] I don't see the men who are to replace Rustem Pasha. I cannot enter into the question why there are none such now. Twenty-five years ago there were several such. I exhort you to consider that the terrible Armenian problem is quite as much the want of competent men as it is the want of adequate laws. The mere writing of new

BANDIT BRADY'S FATE.

Sheriff Bogard's Murderer to Spend His Life in Prison.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Eleven Favored the Extreme Penalty, but Yielded to the Twelfth.

SENSATION AT THE CLOSE.

A Yuba City Man in Contempt for Having Urged a Juror to Vote for Hanging.

MARYSVILLE, CAL., Nov. 19.—The Brady case is a thing of the past. By the verdict of the jury, which was out twenty-four hours, Brady will be a ward of the State for the remainder of his life. All day speculation was rife as to the probable verdict. It was

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Varied Are the Opinions in Reference to the Sultan's Letter.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 19.—The Post tomorrow, commenting on the Sultan's letter to Lord Salisbury, will say: "No body who considers Eastern politics with calm, unbiased judgment will fail to be struck by the pathetic dignity and frank earnestness of the Sultan's message."

The Graphic will say: "In writing these many words the Sultan has rendered a signal service to himself, his country and Europe."

The Standard will say: "There is a pathetic sincerity in the Sultan's combined protest and undertaking that cannot fail to win the respectful sympathy of Englishmen, but if Abdul Hamid had an intelligent grasp of the situation he would know that what is needed is a strenuous exercise of individual control. If he had effectively desired to pave the way for reforms to be executed by his Ministers, he would long ago have surrounded himself with a cabinet of wholly different type from that now holding office."

The Daily News in an editorial will scoff at the message of "A cruel, cowardly and fanatical tyrant." It will say that of the word of a professor of lying that he does not lie is not the best of all possible guarantees. While approving Lord Salisbury's language it deeply pities him for being compelled by international courtesy to refer to an inhuman despot in terms of conventional respect.

The Chronicle will say that it regards the Sultan's letter as undignified and childish. It will say that it is surprised that Lord Salisbury is willing to join such procedure. The letter simply means that he is trying to avert the blow by which Europe threatens to sever his dominions.

The Times will say: "The Sultan's unique appeal is a remarkable tribute to the influence Lord Salisbury wields in Europe. It may be doubted, however, whether his Majesty will be greatly pleased with the result. His plan has always been to profit by dissensions and jealousies of the powers."

Lord Salisbury's marked emphasis of the necessity for unanimity is not what the Sultan would like to hear."

The Telegraph will say, "If words could cure the reign of terror, the Sultan's would be received with deep relief and cordial congratulations throughout Europe."

RUSTEM PASHA DEAD.

He Was Expiring During the Progress of Salisbury's Embassy.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 20.—Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, died at 3 o'clock this morning.

IMPRISONMENT AND LASHES.

One Criminal Given a Taste of the Cat-o'-Nine-Tails.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, Nov. 19.—In the criminal court to-day the application of William Farr for a new trial was refused and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Farr was found guilty last week of attempted murder of his wife and family by firing his residence in order that he might be free to marry another woman, with whom he had been criminally intimate.

J. Hewitt, another prisoner, convicted of assault on a young girl, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and fifteen lashes of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

CRUDE NAPHTHA BURNED.

The Fire Caused by an Explosion in a Big Tank.

WHITING, IND., Nov. 19.—Thirty thousand barrels of crude naphtha were burned at the Standard Oil Company's works in a fire caused by an explosion of the accumulated gases in the big tank. The explosion occurred at 10:15 o'clock last night, and up to this morning three of the men seen near the tanks a few minutes before the tops blew off have not been found.

Three pumps were attached to the tank at midnight and every inch of hose owned by the company was put into play. In this way the fire was confined to one tank and the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of oil was averted. As it is, the loss will reach nearly \$50,000.

At 4 o'clock this morning the flames could be seen as far away as Hammond and the fire seemed to be growing fiercer every minute. The firemen ceased their efforts to check the flames and will let the tank burn itself out.

The Fortune of a Mechanic.

AMESBURY, MASS., Nov. 19.—John Ryan, a mechanic who died here Friday, was supposed to be in only fair circumstances. A trunk in his room was opened yesterday and securities, mortgages and bankbooks were found, showing that his aggregate wealth was \$12,000. He was 58 years old and a native of Ireland. He had no wife or children living. Four sisters, however, survive him, one being Mrs. Robert Barrett of this town. Another is in Ireland, another in California, and one resides in Haverhill.

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BANDIT JACK BRADY, DOOMED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR THE KILLING OF SHERIFF BOGARD.

predicted the jurors would disagree; it was believed by many and hoped by a very few that one or two would succeed in bringing about such a result; and as it turns out, eleven men who favored the death penalty were swayed by one man to his idea of a just punishment for the murder of Sheriff Bogard. This juror is supposed to be Sam C. Traynor, a real estate man of this city.

Up to midnight last night, when Judge Davis decided to lock the jury up, crowds hung around the courthouse in expectation of a verdict, and the same crowd was again on hand at 9:30 o'clock this morning when court convened to hear another case. Still there was no stir at the door of the jury-room. Noon came and it was the same. In the afternoon the District Attorney began to look serious and the lawyers for the defense complacent.

It was 5:05 o'clock this afternoon when it was announced by the Deputy Sheriff that the jury had decided upon a verdict. The Judge and lawyers were at once notified and crowds, to whom the word had been passed, flocked to the courthouse. Judge Davis asked the jury if it had agreed upon a verdict, and Foreman Jones handed up a slip with a brief sentence. It stated that the twelve men who weighed the evidence had found Jack Brady guilty as charged, with the penalty fixed at imprisonment. This was handed by the court to the clerk, who read it aloud. The jury was polled and each man gave a firm "yes" to the usual question. The court thanked the jury and said the verdict was a just one and the agony was over.

If Brady was surprised at the verdict he did not manifest it outwardly. Seemingly, he was the calmest man in the room. His attorney, Mr. Carlin, asked the court to extend the period of sentence to two weeks, but the Judge refused and fixed upon Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., as the time.

Judge Davis had a joker in reserve for those who were anxious for sensations, as he ordered the District Attorney to cite C. Weeman of Yuba City to appear before him on Saturday next and answer to contempt proceedings for having approached Juror Ogden last Thursday and said, "Hurry up and hang him."

HOW BOGARD WAS KILLED.

The Crime for Which Brady Must Spend His Life in Prison.

The Oregon express train, known on the railroad timetable as 15, was held up by two masked men just after leaving Wheatland, early in the morning of March 30 last. That the plans of the robbers did not meet with success throughout was due to the pluck and nerve of John Bogard, the Sheriff of Tehama County, who gave his life in a manly effort to thwart them. Added to the boldness, the fact that the two highwaymen rode to the scene of the robbery on bicycles gave the affair widespread notoriety. The story of the hold-up, the killing of one of the robbers and the death of Sheriff Bogard is best told in the account given by Engineer Bowser of 15 immediately after the tragedy.

"It was when we were about half a mile this side of Wheatland," said Mr. Bowser, "that someone punched me quite forcibly in the ribs, and I turned around to see that it was a masked man—a tall fellow, armed with two pistols, which he held unobtrusively close to me. Behind my fireman I noticed another man, a shorter one,

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BUSINESS MEN DINED.

Annual Banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

CARLISLE ON CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury Discoursured on His Pet Subject.

REDEMPTION OF THE NOTES.

If the Policy Is Continued the Interest-Bearing Debt Will Be Greatly Increased.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Chamber of Commerce held its one hundred and twenty-seventh banquet to-night at Delmonico's. The banquet-hall was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Alexander E. Orr, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, and around him were seated, besides the speaker of the evening, Hon. Carl Schurz, Rear Admiral Henry

Erben, Mayor Strong, Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Hon. Judson Harmon, General Thomas H. Ruger, Commander Montgomery Sicard, James H. Conible, William H. Webb, Calvin S. Brice, General Horace Porter, J. Edward Simmons, John Jacob Astor and James G. Cannon. The meeting was called to order by President Orr, who introduced the Hon. J. G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, who spoke on "Our Currency Question."

Mr. Carlisle said in part: "Two years ago I said to you that the disposition and ability of the Government to maintain its own credit at the highest standard and to preserve the integrity of all the forms of currency in circulation among the people could not be reasonably doubted, and ought not to be the subject of further controversy. While scarcely any one now seriously doubts either the disposition or the ability of the executive branch of the Government to accomplish these objects, all who have given any attention to the subject must realize that in the existing state of our legislation the task is both difficult and expensive. Since that declaration was made here interest-bearing bonds to the amount of \$162,315,400 have been issued to procure gold for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes and the obligations of the Government on account of the notes still remain the same as at the beginning. The notes are redeemed, but they are unpaid, and if our legislation is not changed, no matter how often they may be presented and redeemed hereafter, they will remain unpaid. If this policy of redemption and reissue is continued, the interest-bearing debt will be greatly increased, while the non-interest-bearing debt will not be in the least diminished. The disadvantages of such a system are so obvious that it is hardly necessary to enumerate them. The Government has undertaken to keep an unlimited amount of circulating notes equal in value to gold coin, and at the same time it has no legal authority to compel anybody to give it gold in exchange for the notes or to pay gold on any demand due to it."

"Although the amount of United States notes is fixed at \$346,681,000, and the amount of treasury notes outstanding is a little over \$140,000,000, yet the total amount that may be presented for redemption is unlimited, because there is no restriction as to the number of times the same note may be returned to the treasury and exchanged for gold. The fundamental vice in our currency system is the legal-tender note, redeemable in coin by the Government and redeemable under the law. This threatens the stability of the whole volume of our currency and has caused immense losses by fluctuations, of which it is impossible to keep the public aware. It was never contemplated that the Government should convert itself into a bank of issue. The Treasury Department is simply a public agency for the management of the financial affairs of the Government."

"The circulation of legal tender United States notes and treasury notes has a tendency to drive out of use and out of the country the very coin in which the Government is compelled to redeem them, and it has expelled millions of dollars from our borders. No other Government in the world is required to supply gold from its treasury to discharge the private obligations of its citizens, and no Government ought to be required to do so. The fact that the Government is required to borrow money is an injury to its credit and the credit of its people, but the injury resulting from this cause is insignificant in comparison with the ruin that would follow an abandonment of the reserve while the notes are outstanding, for all our currency would thus be reduced to the silver standard."

"The theories that Government can create money by placing its stamp upon paper; that a legislative enactment can make 50 cents equal to 100 cents; that artificially inflated prices, paid in a depreciated currency, are better for the people than natural prices paid in a sound currency, and various other vagaries, are all directly attributable to the long continued use of legal tender. The proposition that a promise is as absurd as the proposition that a promise to deliver a horse is a horse. The agitation for the free coinage of legal tender silver at a ratio which would put only 50 cents' worth of bullion in a silver dollar is predicated upon the same vicious principle. The United States note was a forced loan from the people to the Government, which the Government promises to repay in dollars, but the free coinage of legal tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or at any other ratio not corresponding with the commercial value of the two metals, would be a forced loan from the people to the owners of silver mines and silver bullion without a promise of repayment by anybody. One loan was forced for the benefit of the Government, in a time of war, but the proposition of the advocates of free coinage is to force another

WRECKED A FAST MAIL TRAIN.

Fiendish Work Done on the New York Central Road.

ROBBERY THE MOTIVE.

Five Young Men Pulled Spikes From the Rails and Caused the Disaster.

THE ENGINEER WAS KILLED.

Eleven Other Persons, Principally Attaches of the Train, Were Badly Injured.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The deliberate wrecking of the fast mail train No. 6, east-bound, on the New York Central road, was accomplished about three miles west of this city at 4:20 o'clock this morning.

The wreckers had broken open the company's toolhouse near by and obtained a wrench and crowbar, with which all the spikes and fishplates from two opposite rails on the southerly track had been removed. The two released rails were left in their places on the track.

As the train, comprising four mailcars and three sleepers, came along, at the rate of about forty miles an hour, the locomotive, the track, bounded over the ties and fell sideways into the ditch twelve feet deep on the south side of the engine. The first two mailcars shot over the engine, one landing fully seventy-five feet from the point where the engine left the track. The second and third mailcars came together in a V shape and the wreck of the engine lay in the open space between them.

Under the third mailcar, pinned in the trucks and stone dead, was found Engineer Hager. The fourth mailcar was toppled part way over. The first two sleepers were partly turned over and the last one remained on the trucks. Strange to say, the two loose rails had not been thrown from the roadbed, the last car remaining upon them. There were about fifty passengers in the three sleepers and not one of them was hurt. The passengers were taken east on another train shortly after the accident.

The killed and wounded in the smashup are: Killed—Nathan N. Hager, engineer. Injured: Billy or "Bobby," last name unknown, from Syracuse, a tramp, died after being removed from the wreck; E. Rardon, mail clerk, head and body cut and bruised; J. E. Lavaine, New York, mail clerk, upper arm bruised and sprained and face cut; H. D. Robinson, Syracuse, mail clerk, ankle sprained; F. N. Paddock, Syracuse, mail clerk, arm cut; C. W. Sackett, Herkimer, mail clerk, arm cut and bruised; H. J. McCarthy, Buffalo, porter mailcar, head cut and bruised; R. B. Peck, Sprague, mail clerk, head cut and bruised; Conductor C. R. Reynolds, Albany, injured in the chest; John E. Macy, tramp, Syracuse, foot smashed and amputated, he is at the Home Hospital; C. Wagener, Albany, fireman, head cut.

The tools which with the spikes were pulled were on the track after the wreck. One week ago last Sunday night a fishplate was loosened where this morning's accident occurred. Several trains passed over the place in safety. The matter was discovered by the track-walker the following morning and a watch was kept there each night until last night.

Three young fellows, aged 18 to 19 years, have been arrested for wrecking the train. They are J. Watson Hildreth of New York, Fred Bristol and Herbert Plato of Rome. Hildreth has made a confession implicating the other two and still another named Hibbard, who has not been apprehended. Their object was robbery.

SLEW FOURTEEN OFFICERS.

An Uprising of Troops in Colombia and the Theft of Treasure.

During a Subsequent Battle With Pursuers Nearly Two Hundred Men Were Killed.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, Nov. 19.—Two hundred soldiers guarding a convoy going to General Reys' headquarters in the department of Cauca to pay off the troops, when within ten miles of their destination, rose Saturday midnight, killed fourteen officers, seized over \$150,000 in cash and made toward the frontier. Reys, fearing such an attempt, as many lawless refugees from Venezuela and Ecuador were in that section, had sent a force to strengthen the escort, which arrived after the murders and robbery. A fight ensued, in which the relief party was defeated after over three hours' fighting, in which the loss of both sides was nearly 200. The fugitives with the treasure are now known to be across the frontier.

SIX SUSPECTS CAUGHT.

Further Details of the Great Northern Hold-Up.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 19.—Six men suspected of having been connected with the attempted hold-up of the Great Northern train, near St. Cloud last night, are in jail at St. Cloud. The robbers got no booty whatever, but they stopped the train and attempted to shoot part of the crew and passengers, and if convicted, will be sent to prison for from ten to twenty years.

There is some doubt as to the number of robbers. The engineer claims to have seen five. The fireman puts the number at four, while the express man saw only the two who came into his car. The conductor saw three, and other accounts put the number as high as ten. The robbers were evidently green hands, or they would have sized up the cars better than they did.

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Monograms, stamped addresses and devices (on note-paper) are beautiful when well done, vulgar when badly done. 227 Post street H S CROCKER Co 215 Bush street