

MR. CARLISLE REPRIES

He Defends His Reciprocity Resolution Against Criticism. Sir John Thompson Does Not Exactly Comprehend Its Benefits.

Republican Party Whips Flying All Over the Country. Senator Ingalls Post-Hastes on to Washington to Aid His Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Carlisle said today with reference to recently published criticisms of Sir John Thompson, Canadian minister of justice, on his reciprocity resolution: "I think he misapprehends its scope and purpose in one respect. The resolution introduced by me does not contemplate the appointment of a diplomatic commission in any proper sense of the term. It will be simply an advisory body and its sole function will be to inquire to what extent, and in what manner the question of reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion of Canada can be adjusted, and the trade relations between the two countries can be improved by reciprocity legislation—not by treaty, for it is well known that the treaty-making power does not belong to the Dominion. The commission can settle nothing final, but after a full investigation in matters in dispute and of the trade relations of the two countries, it can make recommendations to both, which they can adopt or reject as they see fit. The Dominion of Canada has power to legislate concerning its own internal affairs. It can impose or repeal duties upon imported goods; it can permit fish caught by American fishermen to be transported in bond or otherwise through its territory; it can allow American fishing vessels full commercial privileges in its ports; and it can by legislation and by executive regulations do all the things which will promote friendly relations and enlarge the trade between the two countries. This is what the resolution contemplates, and it cannot be successfully opposed upon the ground that the government of the Dominion has not the power to do everything that ought to be done in order to make a complete and satisfactory settlement. Those matters, such as the fishing and commercial privileges, which are left for treaty-making power, can be left for treaty-making power, but as good situations in respect to matters now, and perhaps in a better situation, because I am inclined to think that an independent investigation of the matter toward the establishment of closer relations with us will stimulate the imperial government to greater exertions in favor of an adjustment. I want to say, however, that even if my resolution goes too far, the Canadian parliament knows the extent of its own power in these premises, and if it accepts our invitation, it can confine the authority of its own commission within proper limits, and in favor of doing all that can be done, and do not think that a want of power, or supposed want of power, on the whole, is a subject for good excuse for doing nothing."

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A Sailor's Plait. HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 3.—The evidence of Lorenzo King in his charge of brutality against the officers of the British ship Selkirk has been taken at the hospital where King is under treatment. He states that the captain knocked him down with a blow because he was unable to take his turn at the wheel, and that officer assaulted him on several other occasions because he did not perform his duties as quickly as the captain thought he should. The first time the captain beat him with a pin and hurt him so severely that he was unable to walk and had to crawl around on his hands and knees. He also refused food and made to suffer intensely from hunger as well as from his injuries.

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PROF. KOCH EXCITED

Growing Restive Over Continued Criticism of His Discovery. Daily Increase in the Quantity of Lymph Sent to Hospitals. Warlike Emin Prevents a Speculator from Trading in Africa. Russia About to Establish Diplomatic Relations With Mexico.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Prof. Koch's first step on returning here yesterday was to seek a conference with Dr. Gossler, minister of medical affairs, etc., on the agitation of the medical societies against the continued secrecy regarding the nature of the lymph and the present method of its distribution. Prof. Koch is in ill-humor over the increasing severity of the professional criticisms here and abroad, or he would disclose the mode of manufacturing the lymph. It is understood that he asked Dr. Von Gossler to call him from his pledge to surrender to the state his rights in the discovery. Dr. Von Gossler was opposed to publishing the composition of the remedy until foreign governments were communicated with as to the precautions necessary to secure the production of the genuine lymph. When the landtag resumes its sittings an official declaration will be made regarding the nature of the lymph, and the government to retain any advantage through the production of the lymph, and expressing its readiness to communicate the process of manufacturing the lymph through other governments which are able to guarantee against the abuse of the patent.

Such Will Be Employed to Defeat the Force Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—An informal conference between Democratic leaders was held at Senator Gorman's residence this afternoon to consider a general plan of action upon the political questions pending in congress, and it is understood that it was agreed to use all legitimate parliamentary means to defeat the federal election bill and the proposed Republican closure scheme. It was impossible, however, to obtain positive information as to the details of the plan action said to have been determined upon.

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ORIENTAL BLUNDERS.

The Sick Man of the East Plays a Jap Captain a Scoury Trick. The Later Rescues Turkish Sailors and Receives Turkish Abuse. The Imperial Yacht, However, Follows Up With Profuse Apologies. Account of the Loss by Shipwreck of Admiral Osman Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.—An international incident which has caused some ridiculous and considerable indignation occurred in these waters during the past day or so. A Japanese iron-clad frigate, having on board the survivors of the Ertrougl (the Turkish ironclad which was captured by the Chinese seas during the typhoon), arrived off the forts and batteries guarding the entrance of the Dardanelles. When the Japanese war vessel's name and mission were communicated to the Turkish officers at the entrance of the straits, these officials claimed that they had no authority to admit the ironclad passage through the Dardanelles. The Turks also suggested that the survivors of the Ertrougl disaster should be landed from the Japanese vessel by groups of the Turkish officials, thereby intimating that while obliged for the favor done to Turkey in bringing the unfortunate Turkish sailors back to their native land, the sooner the Japanese war vessel was removed from the straits, the better pleased would the Turkish officers be.

The Jap Is Angry. This treatment so enraged the commander of the Japanese frigate that he ordered his anchor hoisted, and soon after the vessel was seen to be firmly resolved to take the resented Turks back to the place he had brought them from. While the Japanese officers had been parleying with the Turkish officials, the latter, it seems, had been vigorously "working the wires" communicating with the Japanese authorities at Constantinople. Then there was a furious row between the palace authorities and the naval authorities, and still fiercer one between the Japanese and the Turkish officials. When the air had become clear about Constantinople and the Dardanelles, steam was hurriedly got up upon the fastest vessel available at Constantinople—the imperial yacht. The vessel, after crowding on all the steam she could muster, set out to sea, managed to overtake the Japanese frigate off the port of Smyrna, where she was expecting to coal. The Turkish frigate, however, did not follow, and the Turks began a series of profuse apologies for the rudeness of the Turkish officers on duty at the entrance of the Dardanelles, explaining that international regulations forbid any foreign ironclads from entering the straits, and that the Japanese vessel was sent out to the straits for the imperial yacht, and everybody felt more comfortable. The news of the loss of Ertrougl was received by the Japanese at Higo, Japan, it being then announced that 500 of her crew of 584 officers and sailors perished when she foundered. Among those who were drowned upon this occasion was Osman Pasha, who was at that time confounding his last family affairs with the Japanese. Osman Ali Pasha, one of the few Turkish generals who entered the army as a private soldier, who was slain on board the unfortunate Ertrougl. The Turkish frigate was

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