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NO

MAN'S BODY FOUND UNDER A CAR IN I. C. R. YARD MONCTON.

Papers Show Him to Be Harry Weatherbee, Who Worked in Haverhill, Mass.--Robert Dixon, Colored, of St. John, Under Arrest Pending Inquest.

Moncton, April 3--(Special)--A stranger, who, from papers found on him, appears to be Harry Weatherbee, aged about 30, dark-complected, was found dead in the I. C. R. yard here about 9.30 o'clock to-night. A colored man giving the name of Robert Dixon, hailing from St. John, first notified the station officials of the man lying under a car which stood about 20 yards from the depot.

been around the depot two hours with no particular object in view. At first Dixon said he worked as a laborer in St. John but, when asked to name some one for whom he worked, was unable to give names and finally admitted that he worked very little. Another suspicious circumstance in the case is that from the point Dixon says he first saw the dead man under the car, it seemed almost impossible to discern an object. Deceased was dressed in dark clothes, which would make it all the more difficult to see the body lying in the shade under the car at the distance designated by Dixon. Dixon gives his age as 19 and he is a strapping youth for his age. He has the appearance of a youth who has knocked about considerably. He first stated that he had come to Moncton from St. John on the C. P. R. which got here about 8 o'clock, but later said he came upon the morning freight. His statement in this connection is thought to be untrue as he is known to have ridden to Moncton. Dixon was taken into custody and will be held for the inquest, which will be held tomorrow.

FEAR OF THE DEATH-CHAIR MADE JONES TALK, GAVE MORE DETAILS OF THE PLOT TO MURDER MILLIONAIRE RICE --His Remarkable Coolness Maintained.

Gave More Details of the Plot to Murder Millionaire Rice --His Remarkable Coolness Maintained.

New York, April 3--Charles F. Jones, the valet secretary of William Marsh Rice, the rich Texas, resumed the giving of testimony today in the proceedings against Albert T. Patrick, who is charged with causing Rice's death in order to obtain his property by means of a will, deeds and checks, which, it is alleged, were forged. Jones began today by relating that on Monday, the day following Rice's death, four men who represented themselves to be lawyers, called at the estate and asked questions concerning the circumstances surrounding the death. Jones told Patrick he thought these men were detectives. The next morning Jones went to police headquarters, where he was questioned. He found Patrick also at police headquarters. Patrick told Jones he had destroyed the will witnessed in his (Patrick's) office, and a number of bogus letters written on the will matter. The witness related at length the incidents of the day when the body of Rice was cremated. Jones said he was locked up about 11 o'clock in the evening of Oct. 14. Before this he made a statement which was entirely fictitious and which he could not recall. Jones testified today that at

the time he attempted suicide in the tomb, Patrick had agreed to kill himself also. Jones finished his testimony on direct examination. The story of the murder and conspiracy he filled in with a wealth of detail and with the same remarkable exhibition of coolness and nerve. According to the story he and Patrick had drawn up a bogus will and were waiting for old man Rice to die when a mill burned down in Texas. Rice's connections there desired to rebuild it and he spoke of advancing the \$100,000 or \$125,000 required to replace the burned property. Patrick told me to use all my influence," said Jones today, "with Rice not to rebuild the mill, as this would take out all the ready cash from the estate's funds. Patrick insisted on advancing money, and authorized a draft for \$25,000 from one of his correspondents in Texas. Word of the draft arrived in New York Saturday and then Patrick said," testified Jones, "that he would have to do something to get Rice out of the way before the draft was presented." There was one point today at which it was confidently expected Jones would give some sign of emotion. It was even anticipated that he might break down. This was when he was asked about the effort he had made at suicide in the

Tombs, but expectation was again disappointed. He said Patrick suggested that he, Jones, take the blame for the conspiracy and murder of his relative to do so, and then said calmly that Patrick handed him a knife and, at the attempt at suicide, showing no more feeling than on the day before, when he told how he chloroformed his helpless benefactor. But it was in cross-examination that the interest of the day was centered. Robert E. Moore, Patrick's lawyer, felt along the outline of Jones' last story, bringing out in strong relief the contradictions as against the former statements made by the valet and then kept the electric chair in the mind of the man on the witness stand, who answered everything as calmly and quietly as if the thing was merely a perfunctory rehearsal. Then the point of the questioning came out when Jones admitted that he hoped by telling his present story to escape the death penalty for murder. He said he had gathered from his lawyer, Mr. Bartle, who had talked with District Attorney Osborne, that if he did not plead guilty to some measure of consideration would be shown him. This and his conscience, he said, induced him to admit his guilt of murder. Jones was undisturbed by the situation in which he found himself he had no advantage over Patrick, who showed no evidence of being disturbed by the statements made by the witness.

RUSSIA HAS BEEN FOILED IN HER MANCHURIAN SCHEM

China Has Formally Notified the Czar's Government That She Will Not Sign--Attitude of the Powers the Reason --Another Phase.

Peking, April 3--The Chinese government has formally notified Russia that China, owing to the attitude of the powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention. "It is China's desire," says the formal notification, "to keep on friendly terms with all nations. At present she is going through a period which is the most perilous in the empire's history, and it is necessary that she should have the friendship of all." "However much she might be willing to grant any special privilege to one power, when others object, it is impossible, that for the sake of making one nation friendly, she should alienate the sympathies of all others." Li Hung Chang says this letter settles the matter definitely and that Russia was informally notified to the same effect March 29. Prince Ching asserts that every Chinaman except Li Hung Chang was against signing the convention. Washington, April 3--The St. Petersburg despatch to the Associated Press printed this morning has aroused interest in official circles here. For the same reason that prevented the correspondent from giving any authority in the Russian government as a source of the suggestion contained in his despatch, it is not

possible to cite official authority for the comment that has been passed here upon the suggested Russian plea. This, in brief, is that the action of the powers in opposing the Manchurian agreement will make it impossible for Russia to leave Manchuria at all. The comment upon this suggested plea is that Russia is deliberately proposing to commit a greater offense in the permanent seizure of Manchuria, if the powers will not connive at a lesser one, in allowing her to make a secret and private agreement with China. This plea, it is said, would be laughed out of any court of international law, as indiscreet as it is. Russia is displeased to commit a greater offense in the permanent seizure of Manchuria, if the powers will not connive at a lesser one, in allowing her to make a secret and private agreement with China. This plea, it is said, would be laughed out of any court of international law, as indiscreet as it is. Russia is displeased to commit a greater offense in the permanent seizure of Manchuria, if the powers will not connive at a lesser one, in allowing her to make a secret and private agreement with China.

CHINA AND THE POWERS. AGAINST THE CORN KING.

British, German and Japanese Indemnity Claims Not Ready--Death List Reduced. Peking, April 3--So soon as the generals of the powers notify the ministers as to what disposition is desired of articles 8 and 9 of the protocol, everything will be practically concluded, except the indemnities, the only claims not ready being the British, German and Japanese. The Germans say they can be ready in two days and the Japanese assert that they can be ready at a moment's warning. Private claims, however, can be filed until May 14. A majority of the ministers are in favor of making a general claim as soon as the government claims are in, making allowances for a few thousands for possible future claims. Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have sent to the court for approval a list of powers for punishment. The death list has been reduced to four names for degradation and to 91 for loss of office. No objection is anticipated. The names are only prominent in local communities.

MILITIA OF CANADA. Hon. Mr. Borden Tells of Its Strength.

McKINNON INTRODUCED. In Parliament Yesterday Mr. Monk, Acting Leader of the Opposition, Brought Up the Valleyfield Strike --Hon. Mr. Tarte Defended the Strikers--Charges Made. Ottawa, April 3--(Special)--At the opening of the house today, Mr. McKinnon, the Liberal member-elect for East Queens, Prince Edward Island, was introduced by Sir Louis David and Mr. Hughes, of Kings, P. E. I. Replying to Mr. Clarke, the minister of militia stated that there had been no applications and orders as to the granting of the long service decoration and medal to the militia. The regulations had been continued in general orders on March 1 and steps were being taken to have the form printed. In reply to Mr. Lemieux, the minister of militia, stated that the number of battalions of active militia in Canada was: Ontario, 43; Quebec, 30; Nova Scotia, 9; New Brunswick, 4; Manitoba, 2; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, 1. There were 2,298 cavalry, 3,843 artillery, 528 engineers, 29,476 infantry, 140 in army service corps, 344 stretcher bearers, 622 hospital corps. Sixty-nine corps were armed with Lee-Enfield rifles. The remainder were armed with Snider rifles, but these latter used the Lee-Enfield rifle for practice when in camp. The number of rounds of ammunition available at regimental headquarters in Ontario was 164,828; in Quebec, 4,443, 821. Mr. Monk, who was acting leader of opposition, brought up the Valleyfield strike on a motion for correspondence relating to the same. He showed that W. MacKenzie King, deputy minister of labor, had gone to Valleyfield and told the strikers that there was justice in their demands and that their chances of success would be advanced by voting for Mr. Loy, who was the Liberal candidate. Mr. Sutherland said that, as this was a charge against Mr. King, Mr. Monk ought to give his authority. Mr. Monk said that he would do better, and would produce evidence next week. He went on to say that an organization known as Le Libere Union, and later on changed its name to the Workmen's Union was really responsible for the strike. One of the officers in this institution was in the habit of swearing all who wanted employment, to vote for the Liberal candidate. Hon. Mr. Tarte said the city of Valleyfield had grown from 6,000 to 12,000 population since 1876. The Montreal Cotton Mills Company was the largest concern in Canada. The work of erecting an extension to the mills was being prosecuted late in October and working men were standing to the waist in water at their work and received \$1 per day. They asked for more, and he did not hesitate to say that he agreed they were justified, although he did not desire to be understood as advocating strikes. The men working in the mills sympathized with these workmen and went on strike. The majority of the association referred to by Mr. Monk were Conservatives, because the company excluded friends of the government from the mill as far as possible. He was beaten in 1886 by a small majority because the company locked friends of his in the mill on election day and extorted the most shameful pressure on the working men. The recorder and mayor were justified in

FRANCE AND ITALY. Joint Fetes at Toulon Next Week Talked Of.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT. Not a Question of Alliance, But There is Value in the Meeting of President Loubet and the Duke of Genoa --- Russia's Strange Action. Paris, April 3--The Franco-Italian fetes at Toulon next week are now the chief topics of interest in the French press and the subject is much discussed in political and diplomatic circles. Spectacularly, the festivities will be very brilliant, while it is generally conceded that the occasion will rank as one of the most important historic events since the Franco-Russian demonstration at the same place. Although there is no question of an alliance between the two countries, yet the meeting of President Loubet and the Duke of Genoa will be an incident of the first importance. It will officially mark the opening of a new era of good feeling between France and Italy. "France is not seeking an alliance with Italy," said a diplomat who is in close touch with the official relations of the two countries. "The Franco-Italian demonstration at Toulon does not imply that we have no reason to expect the Triple Alliance. On the contrary, we have every reason to expect that she will never be dissolved." The great significance of the coming event lies in the fact that it indicates that the irritation felt by Italy toward France, which was aroused by the French occupation of Tunis and which, ranking in the minds of Italian statesmen, has done so much to injure our mutual relations, is now entirely removed, giving place to a friendly and mutual understanding between France and Italy. "We shall now be able to discuss the questions that are pending between the two countries, notably the political situation in the Mediterranean, with a better disposition on both sides and a brighter prospect of a satisfactory understanding."

BILL FOR ST. LAWRENCE LLOYDS REPORTED IN COMMITTEE.

Lengthy Discussion Over the Desirability of Letting the Company Do Wrecking--Hon. Mr. Tarte in Support of the Bill. Ottawa, April 3--The banking and commerce committee had up for consideration today the question of establishing a Canadian Lloyds. The bill asked for incorporation of the St. Lawrence Lloyds, the applicants including F. H. Clergue, E. V. Douglas and F. S. Lewis, of Philadelphia; Senator Mackay, Senator Dandurand, Hugh A. Allen, D. W. Campbell, Geo. E. Drummond, Robt. Reford and John Torrance, of Montreal. The company asked for power to carry on the business of ocean marine, fire, inland marine and transportation insurance; and also for power to navigate on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice breakers and wreck relief steamers and other appliances for the same object. The company also asks authority for aid in shape of subsidies, grants of money from individuals, corporations or government. The capital stock is fixed at \$5,000,000. Influential shipping interests at Montreal are back of the bill, it being contended that the Canadian shipping business is suffering from excessive marine insurance on the St. Lawrence route. Mr. Geoffroy explained the provisions of the bill. Mr. Leighton McCarthy thought it would not be wise to give the company power to carry on a wrecking business in addition to insurance. Senator Dandurand replied that nothing wrecking company is badly needed on the St. Lawrence. The Elder-Dempster Company had suffered a large loss as an example through one of their vessels hanging on a rock for eight or ten days for want of a wrecking tug to assist it. Mr. Monk objected to the clause giving power to ask for subsidies. If it was such a need for the company it should be able to get along without assistance. Mr. Barker Hamilton, objected to the mixing up of insurance and wrecking companies. Mr. Tarte said the high rates enforced by the English Lloyds had crippled the shipping business on the St. Lawrence. It would be useless to improve the rivers and harbors if these discriminating rates continued to prevail. He had no doubt that reduced rates would improve the shipping business and give a guarantee of reduced rates if the harbors and rivers were improved. Mr. Bickerdike thought the minister of public works unfair in his statement. The companies had assured the government that the rates would fall with improvements. Dr. Russell, Halifax, supported the bill as presented. Senator Cox, in behalf of the Western and British Canadian companies, said the rates would be regulated by the safety of the channel. He opposed giving the company wrecking privileges, and if these special privileges are given one company they should be given to all companies alike by an amendment to the federal insurance act. Mr. Kenny, of Toronto, for the underwriters, quoted statistics showing losses for five years back, the losses on cargoes totalling \$1,736,144. The premiums paid \$800,681. Writing off 20 per cent, or cost of management this left a net premium payment of \$722,944, making a net loss on the business done of more than \$1,000,000. Of this loss \$190,000 was incurred between Montreal and Quebec and the other sea. Mr. Bond, of the Underwriters' Association, made a strong protest against the combination of wrecking and insurance

DEATH OF THE APPLE KING. David Henning's Rise from Poverty to Affluence.

Chicago, Ill., April 3--David Henning, known as "the apple king," is dead at his former home in Battle Creek, Mich., from the rupture of a blood vessel. Mr. Henning was born at Newry, Armagh county, Ireland, November 25, 1821. Coming to America when he was 12 years of age, he learned the cooper's trade in Detroit, and started a shop in Ann Arbor. Finding himself overstocked with unsalable barrels, he filled them with apples, and this venture started him on the road to wealth. He became so extensively engaged in the apple trade that after removing his headquarters to Chicago in 1873, he gained the title of "Henning, the apple king." Mr. Henning controlled the great plant at Leavenworth, Kan.; Springfield, Mo., and Battle Creek and Ann Arbor, Mich.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROAD. Ontario Government Makes Land Grant, with Conditions to Manitoulin and North Shore Line.

Toronto, April 3--(Special)--Premier Ross introduced into the legislature last night a bill to grant two and a half million acres of land, but no cash, to the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, which will connect Ontario with Algona, and will connect with the Georgian Bay, cutting across Manitoulin island. The road, which will be constructed by Clergue at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000, will shorten the route from the Northwest by 80 miles. The arrangement provides that the government shall have control of rates, with power to purchase the road within 10 years. The company also is required to locate 1,000 settlers a year for 10 years on its lands.

CANADIAN HORSES FOR BRITISH ARMY. Looking Into Facilities at Boston for Shipping to South Africa.

Boston, April 3--Dr. Fraser, a special commissioner of the British government, was in this city today making inquiries as to the facilities for shipping from this port a consignment of 900 Canadian horses for the British army in South Africa. Dr. Fraser conferred with the officials of the bureau of animal industry and inspected some of the terminals here. He stated that he was desirous of shipping the horses from the most convenient port. He left here for Portland to look over the facilities there.

SWEEPING VICTORY. Opposition Win Hands Down in Danish Elections.

Copenhagen, April 4--The elections to the Folkething have resulted in a sweeping victory for the opposition and overwhelming defeat for the government. Of the 110 constituencies, 73 were won by the opposition, composed of the Leftists and Reformists, have carried 73, the moderate complete returns have received the Leftists 15, the Social Democrats 14 and the Rightists or Ministerialists 8. The few seats that remain are doubtful or will call for second ballots.

Nordica in Boston.

Boston, April 3--Majam Nordica was given a royal reception at the Grand Opera, this afternoon, upon her first appearance here this year, the opera being Verdi's Aida. She was easily the star of the afternoon and the large audience was carried away with her "Fly from Where" in the third act. The trio, with Constanzi and Salza in the same act, also aroused great enthusiasm. Mme. Louise Homer, a new-comer this year, shared with Nordica in much of the applause, especially in the duet in the second act. In the male part of the cast, Piancon and Campanari were especially popular, although Salza and Journet both sung well.

Deaths from the Plague.

Cape Town, April 3--Several plague corpses have been found in the streets and houses, indicating efforts to conceal contact with the disease. The total number of deaths from the plague is 107, including 22 Europeans. There have been 315 cases of the plague.