

VOL. XXXIX.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

NO.

NO FURTHER OPERATIONS BY BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA.

Foreign Secretary Makes the Announcement in the House of Lords--Britain's Desire to Maintain the Open Door Policy in the East.

London, March 28.—In the House of Lords today, Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, announced that no further military operations by the British troops in China were contemplated for the present. When Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee recently ordered preparations for the recent expedition, the British government instructed General Gaselee to communicate with the home government before participating therein. The compliance of China to the demands of the powers is hardly of such a character as to justify the withdrawal of the allied forces, but the British government hoped to be able, before long, to withdraw or reduce its forces in China. On the broad questions, however, there was a practical unanimity amongst the powers. The allies had agreed they were not at war with China and desired to derive no territorial advantage. From the present events, they also recognized the binding nature of the existing treaties and desired to maintain the open door in commercial and economical questions, while within the spheres where existed preferential rights there should be equality of opportunity for all the powers concerned. The British minister at Peking had been instructed to be moderate in his demands and the government only desired to strengthen the guards sufficiently to insure the safety of the legations. In regard to the question of indemnity now under discussion it had been decided that the claims should be forwarded by the powers in one lot. As to the question of the indemnity should be paid, it was not desired to impose on China any crushing burden. By doing so would be acting contrary to the policy of the British government, which is to respect the existence of China as a power. Both the British and German governments had informed China that it was not desirable, while negotiating with other powers as a whole, that she should enter into a private arrangement involving territorial or financial conditions with any other power. Russia had again asserted that Great Britain that the occupation of the British railroad was only temporary and without prejudice to the interests involved. In regard to the reported Manchurian agreement Lord Lansdowne said he was not in a position to pass final opinion upon the matter.

NEW BRUNSWICKER FOUND GUILTY.

Best, the Sackville Man, Stands in Shadow of Electric Chair for the Murder of Bailey.

Salem, Mass., March 28.—With a smile on his face and a pronounced nasal air, John C. Best heard a jury of 12 Essex county citizens condemn him as guilty of witness murdering, last night. Best, the Sackville man, who had been a victim of the law in the first degree in Massachusetts leads to, but one thing, death, and tonight Best stands in the shadow of the electric chair. The jury debated a little over six hours with a short respite to supper, about an average length for a capital case based on circumstantial evidence, finally agreeing that Best and none other committed the fearful deed of shooting Bailey dead in his tracks, of cutting up his still warm body, of placing the dismembered parts in burlap bags and then trying to hide his crime by sinking the gaudy remains in a pond some distance away. But murder will out, and the mangled remains of the Sackville farmer were recovered piece by piece, to finally confront the author of the deed and bring him to justice. As soon as the verdict was announced Lawyer Sisk, the attorney for Best, notified the court of the usual intention of filing a motion for a new trial, and one month was allowed him to do so. Salem, Mass., March 28.—When the court resumed its sittings this afternoon, Attorney General Knowlton continued his closing argument to the jury from the point where he had left it when court rose for the noon recess. He addressed himself to the question "Who committed that murder? What kind of a man did that job?" It was a cunningly and cool-headed man; a man partly under the influence of liquor. Why? Partly because he didn't like him, partly to get money. Those rifle shots were fired by a man who knew how to handle a rifle. "There was not only the killing. There were the bloody things to be disposed of, and the only thing that will destroy blood is fire." The attorney general maintained that Best sought to obliterate the traces of the crime by that fire before he went down to tell the neighbors that Bailey had disappeared. The human tongue has sometimes been called the unruly member. No man who commits crime can foresee the future. Best knew that Bailey had gone. He knew his body was in the pond and his soul before his Maker. But he went around pretending that he wanted to find out where Bailey was.

British Repulse Boers.

Cape Town, March 28.—The British inflicted a repulse March 20 on the commandoes of General Maland and Commandant Schepers on Sunday's River. The Boers fled, having lost 16 killed.

Big Oil Strike.

Colorado Springs, March 28.—A report reached here today that an immense flow of oil had been struck on the Siltation ranch, south of this city, in a well that has been sunk to a depth of 2,000 feet.

Woman Contributes \$5,000.

Toronto, March 28.—Mrs. George A. Cox, wife of Senator Cox, has donated the \$5,000 required to complete the purchase of the building occupied as the home for incurable children in this city.

The government would not criticize in a carping spirit any arrangement regarding Manchuria which was in the nature of a *modus vivendi*. It was suggested that the versions of the treaty published, were simply trial balloons, on the part of some officials, or pure inventions designed to bring about a misunderstanding. He added: "Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to cooperate with the Russian government in exposing such an unworthy object. If Russia would only, by communicating the whole text of the agreement, enable Great Britain to put an end to this misconception, we should be prepared to co-operate with her.

What militated against any such hopes has been the mystery in which the negotiations have been enveloped throughout. Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, had, however, informed the British ambassador at St. Petersburg (Sir Charles S. Scott), that it was the purpose of Russia to arrange a *modus vivendi* with China with the object of preventing disturbances in the vicinity of the Russian frontier, and she had no intention of seeking that guarantee in any acquisition of territory, or in any actual or virtual protectorate over Manchuria. If the document really fell within the language used by Count Lamsdorff, his majesty's government would certainly not regard the question of indemnity now under discussion it had been decided that the claims should be forwarded by the powers in one lot. As to the question of the indemnity should be paid, it was not desired to impose on China any crushing burden. By doing so would be acting contrary to the policy of the British government, which is to respect the existence of China as a power. Both the British and German governments had informed China that it was not desirable, while negotiating with other powers as a whole, that she should enter into a private arrangement involving territorial or financial conditions with any other power. Russia had again asserted that Great Britain that the occupation of the British railroad was only temporary and without prejudice to the interests involved. In regard to the reported Manchurian agreement Lord Lansdowne said he was not in a position to pass final opinion upon the matter.

Washington, March 28.—The Russian authorities have given definite assurance that the dismissal of the Korean government, was not due in any way to Russian influence.

London, March 28.—The Daily Mail has received the following from Tien Tain, dated yesterday: "Col. MacDonald politely asked the Russians to remove their flags from the British portion of the disputed territory where they surreptitiously placed them after a mutual evacuation had been agreed upon. The Russians flatly declined.

AGUIALDO WAS CAPTURED BY CLEVER STRATAGEM.

Story Reads Like One From a Novel—Forged Signature Deceived Insurgent Chief—General Funston Acted the Part of a Prisoner.

Manila, March 28.—General Fred Funston, who, on March 20 captured General Emilio Aguinaldo, interviewed today by the Associated Press, made the following statement of the capture of the Filipino leader: "The confidential agent of Aguinaldo arrived Feb. 25 at Pantabangan, Northern Luzon, with letters dated Jan. 21, 12 and 14. These were from Emilio Aguinaldo and directed Baldermeo Aguinaldo to take command of the provinces of Central Luzon, supplanting General Alcibarran. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that 400 men be sent him as soon as possible, saying that the bearer of the letters would guide these men to where Aguinaldo was. "General Funston secured the correspondence of Aguinaldo's agent and laid his plans accordingly. Some months previously he had captured the camp of the insurgent general, Lacuna, incidentally obtaining Lacuna's seal, official papers and a quantity of signed correspondence. From this material two letters were constructed, ostensibly from Lacuna to Aguinaldo. "One of these contained information as to the progress of the war. The other asserted that, pursuant to orders received from Baldermeo Aguinaldo, Lacuna was sending the best company to Presidente Emilio Aguinaldo. His plans completed, General Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, selecting 78 Macabebes, all of whom spoke Spanish fluently. Twenty of these were in uniform and the others the dress of Filipino laborers. "With the Macabebes were four ex-insurgent officers, one being a Spaniard and the other three Tagalogs, whom General Funston trusted implicitly. The Macabebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four insurgent officers. "On the night of March 8 the party embarked on the U. S. gunboat Vicksburg. At 2 a. m. March 14 the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran in shore 25 miles south of Casiguran, province of Principe. The party landed and marched to Casiguran. The ex-insurgent officers announced that they were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, and that they had killed a number, capturing 78 Macabebes. They exhibited uniforms and the other Americans as their prisoners. The

insurgent president believed the story. Two of the Lacuna letters, previously constructed, were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Palanan, province of Isabela. General Funston and the others were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night. "On the morning of March 17 the party started on a 20 mile march to Palanan. The party ate small shell fish but was almost starved. Wading swift rivers, climbing precipitous mountains and penetrating dense jungles, they marched seven days and nights and on March 22 had reached a point eight miles from Palanan. They were so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for food. Aguinaldo despatched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated, but not to be allowed to enter the town. "On the morning of March 23 the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officers of Aguinaldo and a detachment of Aguinaldo's bodyguard, which was ordered to take charge of the Americans. "While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aide, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn General Funston and the rest who, with 11 Macabebes were about an hour behind. Having received this warning, General Funston avoided Aguinaldo's detachment and joined the column, avoiding observation. The Tagalogs went about to greet Aguinaldo and the column slowly followed, finally arriving at Palanan. "Aguinaldo's household troops, 50 men in native uniforms of blue and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the new comers. "Suddenly a Spanish officer, noticing that Aguinaldo's aide was watching the Americans suspiciously, exclaimed: 'Now, Macabebes, but their aim was rather ineffective and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire, on hearing the firing Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted: "Stop that foolhardiness. Quit wasting ammunition." "Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalog officers and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of the Kansas regiment at the battle of Calocan,

threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaiming: 'You are a prisoner of the Americans.' Col. Simcoo Villa, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, Major Alambra and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Placido shot Villa in the shoulder. Alambra jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes and then fled, making their escape. "When the firing began General Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent bodyguard led Santiago Barceolina, the insurgent treasurer, surrendered. "When captured Aguinaldo was tremendously excited but he remained under General Funston's assurances that he would be well treated. General Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence. It was discovered that Aguinaldo, Jan. 28, had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for seven months. "Aguinaldo admitted that he had come near being captured before but he asserted that he had never been wounded, adding: 'I should never have been taken except by a stratagem.' He was completely deceived by the forged signature. He feared he might be sent to Guam and he was quite glad to come to Manila. He believed that General Funston saw Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence and has prepossessing manners. "Aguinaldo's parents live on a farm five miles from Coia. "General Funston was at work in the field near the little farm house when told the news. He leaped against the wagon and exclaimed: 'Well, that is certainly gratifying. Mrs. Funston was found at the house. She was nervously excited over the news and looked long at the head of the wagon to see the achievement. Her eyes grew dim and she said: 'I never lost faith in Fred's lucky star before, but I had a feeling this time that he was risking life and everything on a high stake and that the end would be disastrous.'

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS MADE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Not Prepared to Propose Duties on Goods from Other Countries for Canada's Benefit -- No More Terms for Boers.

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons today, the government leader, in response to a question put by Sir Robert Reid (Liberal), announced the government's refusal to permit Messrs. Merriman and Sauer to address the house. Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, respectively, ex-treasurer and ex-commissioner of public works of Cape Colony, asked for permission to address the house with respect to the peace settlement, and especially against the establishment of a crown colony form of government in South Africa. The statement of Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, that the government had printed all it knew about the Botha-Kitchener peace negotiations and that nothing had transpired since, caused by James Bryce (Liberal), to analyze the terms offered. He contrasted General Kitchener's first views with the final letter incorporating Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions, and expressed the hope that the government would re-open the negotiations. Mr. Chamberlain replied that to offer better terms would not be magnanimity, but folly. The government could not afford to show again that it paid better to a rebel than a loyalist. The Cape rebels, as a rule, had been worse than the Boers. Replying to a tentative question put by Sir Charles Howard Vincent (Conservative), suggesting reciprocity towards Canadian products for the preference granted to British goods by Canada, the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, pointed out the difference between the Canadian and British tariffs and suggested that reciprocity would involve the imposition of duties on goods from other countries for the benefit of Canada. He was not prepared to propose this and was certain Canada did not expect it. Great Britain had already shown her appreciation of Canada's preferential treatment by assisting the steamship service between Canada and Japan and by the assistance promised in the case of the Pacific cable.

London, March 28.—Business in the House of Commons today was practically suspended while the citizens gave vent to the enthusiasm they felt over the Kansas soldier's feat.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY OF 55 ON BUDGET DIVISION.

Mr. Fowler, Kings, Makes Inquiries Concerning Enlistments in Baden-Powell Constabulary--- Minister of Militia's Explanation.

RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

Nineteen Students Dead, Result of Riots.

THE BRUTAL COSSACKS.

Revolutionary Amalgamation of the Students and Labor Party Supposed—Students Warn Ministers of Death Sentences Passed Upon Them.

St. Peterburg, March 28.—It was expected last Tuesday in circles possessing the confidence of the government that Lieut. General Dufosse, the prefect of police, would be given a Siberian governor generalship, but the ministerial circular this morning contained the following, which was a severe criticism of Lieut. Dufosse's policy of making arrests after the outbreaks of the students' troubles instead of forestalling them. It is reported that Grand Duke Vladimir is organizing a mediation committee for the purpose of inquiring into the complaints of the students and endeavoring to persuade them to behave.

INVALID CANADIANS.

Twenty-seven Men from Four Regiments Arrived Yesterday at Halifax.

GRAVES OF CANADIANS.

Steps Will Be Taken to Beautify the Resting Places of Canadians Who Fell in Africa.

TO FIGHT AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

Sir Christopher Furness in the Press With Suggestions.

London, March 28.—Sir Christopher Furness, head of the Furness line of steamers and chairman of Irvine's Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, has an article in the daily Mail this morning on how best to meet the American Steel Trust. He enters a strong protest against any form of protective duties, which he declares would be suicidal. He says he believes the growth of trusts will bring a reaction in the United States in favor of free trade and that English manufacturers would devote their attempts to securing a reduction of the excessive railroad freight charges and the heavy royalties on mining and technical education and similar American competition.

MONTFORT AT ANCHOR

Baden-Powell Force is Now Afloat.

EMBARKED THURSDAY.

Fifteen Disappointed Recruits in St. John Who Were Not Permitted to Go Because of Sudden Embarkation on the Transport -- Those Who Were Passed.

Halifax, March 28.—(Special)—The Baden-Powell transport Montfort left her wharf and anchored in the stream at 4.30 p. m. today, in a cold and rainy day. Thousands gathered on and about the wharf to see the ship move off, and the boys were given a rousing send-off. Early this morning orders were issued to the men here that they would breakfast and dine on board ship. Parade was ordered for 10 o'clock. About that hour word was received that the express clerks had expressed parcels of clothing, etc. to their homes. Every man donned a khaki uniform or blue pants, sweater and great coat served out. Civilian clothing being cast aside for three years at least. About 10.30 the men were paraded in the street and by 11 o'clock were on board and ready to be transferred to the ship's side before the train carrying the western men. The eastern men marched without a hand, the R. C. band being not strong enough to play. One owing to so many men taking their discharge recently. The board, of which Lieut. Col. Irving was chairman, inspected the accommodations on the ship, going over her and found everything satisfactory.

STARTLED BY KAISER.

Amazement at His Strong Hints of Possible Rising.

THREE KILLED.

Saratoga, N. Y., March 28.—Two freight trains on the N. & W. railroad Pittsburgh division were wrecked early this morning near Schuylkill. Two engineers and one fireman are reported killed and three others are said to have been seriously hurt.

Seven Men Scalded to Death.

Constantinople, March 28.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that nine men were scalded to death by the bursting of a steam pipe on the Turkish torpedo boat Shabab.

Crushed to Death.

Peterboro, March 28.—J. Beck, machinist, in the employ of the Canadian Electric Traction Company, while running a planer this morning unthinkingly lowered his head, when it caught between two pieces of iron. The man had his brains crushed out.

Crushed to Death.

Ladies' March 28.—J. Beck, machinist, in the employ of the Canadian Electric Traction Company, while running a planer this morning unthinkingly lowered his head, when it caught between two pieces of iron. The man had his brains crushed out.