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NO. 52.

EIGHT KILLED, TWENTY-NINE HURT, AND OTHERS MISSING.

Terrible Boiler Explosion--Building Wrecked, Burying Men and Girls--Police and Firemen Quarrel as to Whose Is Duty to Search.

Chicago, March 11.--By the explosion of the boiler in the Foreman Laundry, 458 West Madison street, this morning, eight people were instantly killed, 29 were injured and several are missing. The cause of the explosion has not been determined with accuracy...

HARD THINGS SAID OF GENERAL COLVILLE.

War Secretary Severely Criticized Him in British Parliament --- The King's Civil List --- Committee Relative to "No Popery" Oath.

London, March 11.--In the House of Commons today Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, in moving the appointment of a select committee to consider the new civil list, conveyed a hint that an increase in the civil list might be expected. He said that while the government's proposals would be based on the late Queen Victoria's civil list, it must be remembered that King Edward had a queen consort and that he was not only King of a world-wide empire...

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

China Must Sign Early or Russia Threatens Action.

London, March 11.--The Times in its second edition today publishes a despatch from Shanghai, dated March 11, saying: "It is reported upon trustworthy authority that Russia has notified China that unless the Manchurian convention is signed at an early date named, she (Russia) will withdraw the convention and substitute harsher terms in its place. Li Hung Chang declares he is powerless to resist and has appealed to the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Japan to intervene in China's behalf."

THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

Minister Not Successful in United States Negotiations.

Ottawa, March 11.--The minister of agriculture has just stated that his mission to Washington was not successful in having the tuberculin test of animals going into the United States removed. The United States secretary of agriculture adheres to his policy but has consented to take the certificates of departmental officers at Ottawa for the purpose of facilitating the work. The minister has therefore decided to appoint a few more departmental officers to do this testing free of charge for export as well as for freeing of Canadian herds of tuberculosis. The minister has also decided to send an officer to England to have the cattle tested there instead of on this side.

THE REPLY OF GREAT BRITAIN ON THE HAY-PAUNCELOTT TREATY.

Text Withheld But Tone Is Known--Will Not Have Abrogation of Clayton-Bulwer Treaty--The Way Left Open For Negotiations.

Washington, March 11.--The answer of the British government to the Hay-Pauncelott treaty, made to the senate, was received today by the British ambassador and communicated to Secretary Hay. The British answer is a dignified but complete rejection of the senate amendments and it leaves upon the United States government the responsibility for any further action that may be deemed expedient. Washington, March 11.--No opportunity offered this afternoon for the conference between the president and Secretary Hay respecting the British answer, therefore, it cannot yet be said what action, if any, will be taken by our government. It is stated that there is no hurry, even in the event that it shall be decided to invite Great Britain to join in fresh negotiations as to an isthmian canal, congress not being in session to consider a treaty now foreseen by the officials of the state department. The treaty was signed prior to the opening of the 59th congress and was submitted to the senate in Dec. 1890. It at once encountered opposition in that body, but after considerable delay, was ratified after several amendments had been adopted. The chief issue was made on what is known as the Davis amendment. While in terms this did not give the United States a right to appropriate the right of this country to adopt such measures in regard to the canal as were deemed necessary for the proper maintenance of American authority. After extended debate in executive session, this and two other amendments to the treaty were approved. The two other amendments abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and struck out the provision that the United States should not be bound to express their approval of the canal. As the amendments created conditions which the British government had not concurred in when the original treaty was made, it was necessary to present the instrument in its amended form. It is understood that one moving consideration in the minds of the British statesmen who considered the answer to be made was their determination to affect not only Great Britain and her interests in the canal, but all the maritime nations of Europe and of the world at large, as the complete neutralizing of the canal under the terms of the treaty would have the effect of conferring the same rights and usage to Germany, France and other nations that were enjoyed by Great Britain. It was rather in the character of trustee for the maritime nations that the amended treaty was considered; furthermore, an important consideration was the effect of the new instrument in completely wiping out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the rights which Great Britain claimed under that document. Some of the British statesmen held that there should be a quid pro quo, if British claims under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were surrendered, it also was held that Great Britain had certain vested rights in Central America which had given place to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so that if the treaty was to be succeeded by something less substantial, then the old vested rights of Great Britain were obliterated without any adequate return. At the same time the understanding here is that the sentiment of British officials was to avoid a breach or issue with the United States and if possible to arrange a common basis of agreement. In some British quarters it was held that too much friction already had been caused by the canal issue, since the United States was willing to invest the hundreds of millions of dollars required for the canal's construction and then admit to the commerce of Great Britain and the world at large. It was but just to give the American government a certain degree of authority over the canal, particularly where its military necessities required such authority. In this spirit and with these conflicting considerations, the matter has been pending before the British cabinet since the result of the formal answer communicated by Lord Pauncelott. The effect of the British answer cannot be to restore the life of the Hay-Pauncelott treaty so far as non-apparatus. That document had a distinct limitation within which it could be ratified and no doubt seems to exist among officials that the period expired when the senate advised the British government to do so. Therefore, the answer is chiefly important, as making clear the attitude of the British government alongside the attitude of the American government. With the two positions thus clearly defined, it remains to be seen whether the United States government will carry on such further negotiations as may reconcile differences and bring about a common ground of action.

1,000 MORE MEN.

Col. Steele Will Take Out This Many More FOR CONSTABULARY.

Now In Ottawa and Will Talk Subject Over With Governor General Today--Has Accepted Division Command in Baden-Powell's Police.

Ottawa, March 11.--Col. Steele is to leave for the work done in connection with the despatch of the South African police. Col. Steele said that he had accepted command of one division in South Africa of Baden-Powell's police force at a salary of \$5,000 and \$2,000 for expenses. He did not intend to go with the first detachment. He was going to raise 1,000 more men in Canada for South Africa and would remain for a couple of months. Tomorrow he is going to meet the governor general and talk over the matter. Major Merritt, of Toronto, was here today seeing the minister of militia about raising 1,000 regulars for South Africa. It is understood that the minister of militia told him that whatever men were raised for service abroad it would require to be done under the auspices of the government.

CREW ON SHORT RATIONS.

Terrific Weather Encountered by Schooner Hattie Dunn--A Three-master Ashore.

Boston, March 11.--The three-masted schooner Hattie Dunn, Captain Thornedyke, from Brunswick, Jan. 24, for New York, arrived in Salem harbor this morning. The vessel had made the weather the first six days of the passage at which time he was just south of Barnegat and within about three days' sail of his destination. Here a terrific northwesterly gale was experienced for three weeks and without abatement. The vessel first drove the vessel far to the eastward until, when it nearly demolished, she was within 60 miles of Cape Sable. Her foremast and boom were broken, masts split and several other sails torn. Notwithstanding the rough weather the vessel did not spring a leak and her decked crew remained intact. Two weeks ago the crew was put on short rations as the provisions were becoming low. When she finally reached Salem this morning her supply was about exhausted. The men suffered somewhat from cold when the vessel was driven to the northwest and they were pulled her off before the wind changes. If the wind increases from the southwest, she may have to go ashore, otherwise there is a good prospect to save her.

PUT BACK TO EASTPORT.

International Steamer Left But Had to Return Because of Storm.

Halifax Matters.

Halifax, March 11.--(Special)--A heavy east wind and sleet storm continued through the night. Many electric wires down made it extremely dangerous for pedestrians. The Wanderers were defeated by a score of 8 to 3 by the Montreal hockey team tonight. The visitors were not at all surprised at the result. The team of Montreal A. A.'s hockey team beat Sir Henry McCallum, retiring governor of Newfoundland, arrived here this evening from St. John's on his way to London and Newfoundland. He is accompanied by Lady McCallum and family.

VICTIM OF NOVA SCOTIA SHOOTING. DIED MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Wm. Emack, Shot in the Shubenacadie Family Feud--Participants Tell Their Stories--The Affair Causes Sensation.

Shubenacadie, N. S., March 11.--(Special)--David Emack, one of the victims of Sunday's shooting affray, died from his wounds at 2:30 this afternoon. The shooting is the one theme of conversation all over town. Such a wild scene has never before been witnessed hereabouts. Five men, all armed, fought like demons, and it was not until three dropped from wounds, one of them mortally injured, did hostilities cease. The row grew out of a family feud and only finds its equal in the MacCoy-Hatfield feud in Kentucky some years ago, the members of whose families fought every time they met and shot to kill on sight. That is exactly what occurred yesterday. The men met with set determination to put an end to the trouble. For months past there has been bad blood between the Lantz family and Sam Noble's household. Their houses are on the same side of the road, almost within stone's throw of each other. They are neighbors and the occupants of each can see the other family. The whole cause of the trouble originated over a load of stone which one of the Lantz boys was removing from the roadside near Noble's property. Noble protested against the stone being taken, and as a result trouble followed. The Lantz boys resented the claims made by Noble and ever since the trouble has been getting worse, until yesterday at noon the climax was reached. Emack and Ettinger gave a reporter his story of the affair when requested. He said that the trouble had been brewing ever since last summer when Lantz attempted to remove some stone from Noble's property. "By the way," he says, "Mr. Noble adopted me and I tried to protect his interests. We have had, Emack and myself, several fights on various occasions with the Lantz boys. Yesterday afternoon about 12:15 o'clock I and Emack started out on the road for a walk. We had only gone a few paces when we met Hardy, Ettinger and Archibald Lantz coming from church. I or Emack did not speak a word, neither did the Lantz boys. We were all walking towards each other. When we got within five yards of the Lantz boys they pulled their revolvers out and blazed away at us. The first shot, I think, was from the youngest boy. It struck Emack in the stomach and he fell to the ground, but quickly recovered himself. Then I drew my revolver and commenced firing. The unfortunate man was alive when first discovered, but died on his way to the hospital. The discovery of the body was made by the police and it has been necessary to remove to the hospital the entire family of a gentleman. The Malapriests are taking sides with the authorities and it is now hoped that religious trouble will be averted. The removal of several thousand fans from the city to the Kaffir location will begin tomorrow. London, March 12.--The Times has received the following from Bloemfontein: "Boers who have surrendered here say that Mr. Steyn in a recent speech at Philippolis, admitted that there was no chance of regaining the country."

BLEED TO DEATH.

Michael Keenan Found With Hand Cut Off.

MURDER OR SUICIDE? Police Believed Murder Theory, But Statement Made That Keenan Had Been Seen Early in the Day With a Hatchet--Mind Was Unbalanced.

Boston, March 11.--Michael J. Keenan, 36, a blacksmith, was found bleeding to death this afternoon, four miles from his home in Jamaica Plain, in a field on the outskirts of Brookline. His left hand was almost completely severed, and his life blood was welling out from the artery. The unfortunate man was alive when first discovered, but died on his way to the hospital. The discovery of the body was made by the police and it has been necessary to remove to the hospital the entire family of a gentleman. The Malapriests are taking sides with the authorities and it is now hoped that religious trouble will be averted. The removal of several thousand fans from the city to the Kaffir location will begin tomorrow. London, March 12.--The Times has received the following from Bloemfontein: "Boers who have surrendered here say that Mr. Steyn in a recent speech at Philippolis, admitted that there was no chance of regaining the country."

P. E. I. WANTS BONUS FOR BEET SUGAR.

Will Ask Dominion for a Cent a Pound--The Island Prohibition Law Pronounced Valid.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 11.--(Special)--The board of trade have appointed a committee to draft a resolution to present to the dominion government asking for a bonus of one cent a pound on beet sugar manufactured in P. E. I. and the bonus to run for three years to enable the industry to get a fair start. Copies of the memorial have been sent to each member of the cabinet. While in Ottawa Premier Farquharson submitted the question of the validity of the prohibition law passed at the last session of the legislature to the minister of justice, who gave it as his opinion that, notwithstanding the Manitoba act had been found invalid, that the Island act was good law and quite within the power of the legislature to enact.

Another Combine.

Birmingham, Ala., March 11.--Runners of the consolidation of the largest industrial corporations in the south are current in this city. The combined capital and bonded debt of three companies is \$30,000,000, divided as follows: Penn. Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, \$23,000,000; Sloss, Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, \$20,000,000; Republic Iron & Steel Company, \$30,000,000.

Wages Increased.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 11.--Private advices to Pittsburgh announce the posting of notices by the Bewind-White Coal Mining Company at Winbar, Osceola Mills, Ohio, and other points in the central Pennsylvania mining fields as follows: "The average advance of 20 per cent. in wages given our employees April 1, 1900, will be continued until April 1, 1902." "Bewind-White Coal Mining Co."