

MORE WORK FOR COMMISSIONERS.

Alaskan Tribunal Has Not Finished.

A Stretch of 148 Miles to be Settled.

Senator Turner Says Award Was Just.

Washington, Nov. 9.—An important fact in connection with the recent deliberations of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal appeared to-day, when it became known that a stretch of territory 140 miles in length, and of uncertain width, is still in dispute, and is likely to remain for some time. The significance of this was not appreciated by the President or State men until within the last two or three days, owing to an error in the transmission of the summary of the tribunal's award as cabled from London.

A close reading of this summary made it appear that the members of the tribunal were unable to determine, on account of the lack of data, the exact course the boundary should take along the short distance between Kate's Needle and Devil's Paw, mountain peaks belonging to the main range between British Columbia and Alaska. Even this did not attract general attention. It now appears that the territory still in dispute stretches north and south over the 1.0 miles between Kate's Needle and Devil's Paw.

Uncovered territory. As it happened, the territory in question is a region of the wildest character, absolutely destitute of valuable resources, so far as known, and covered by perpetual ice and snow. Neither this nor the fact that it is a remote possibility that future developments will make it a cause for regret that the question of sovereignty over the whole region was not settled. The part of the line in question constitutes nearly a quarter of the whole boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions. Devil's Paw is a prominent mountain peak, and the territory is miles southeast of Skagway. Kate's Needle is a peak 140 miles due south of Devil's Paw.

The members of the tribunal were unable to determine precisely what course the line should take between these monster peaks, for the charts showing the international provisional survey of 1895 failed to give any data as to the summit of the mountain, and, therefore, requiring ratification by the United States. It is believed that at least one member of the British side of the tribunal in London would have been willing to settle the 140-mile strip by drawing a straight line between Kate's Needle and Devil's Paw, but the American commissioners were unwilling to do so in the absence of reliable data, for fear of giving away territory which ought to be retained for the United States.

Not a Compromise. Former Senator George Turner, of Washington, one of the American commissioners, arrived in Washington to-day, and went to the White House to pay his respects to the President. In regard to the London award Senator Turner said: "It was a just and an honorable verdict, one that accords with the rights of both countries. As to the Portland Canal, that is a matter commented on a great deal, and not yet understood. I prefer not to talk much on the subject because of my position as a member of the tribunal. However, you may quote me thus far, the result attained on the Portland Canal, particularly that portion which divides the four islands between the two territories, has been treated by the Canadian press as if it were a compromise. That view is not correct. The result was attained by strictly judicial processes. When better understood it will be seen to be well founded in law."

ONE WIRE FOR BOTH.

A Telegraph and Telephone Experiment on the C. P. R. Montreal, Nov. 9.—The despatching of trains by telephone and telegraph all over the Canadian Pacific system is one of the possibilities of the future, if the experiment at present being tried by the company proves successful. The experiment is utilizing telegraph wires for both telegraphic and telephonic services. At present the system is working between Montreal and Ottawa, there being one wire in the Canadian Pacific office in Ottawa, one in the office of Superintendent Osborne, of the eastern division, at the Windsor street depot, and one at the office of Mr. Kent, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph Company. These instruments were installed two days ago, an American patented device being used to make the necessary connections. The telephone instrument is larger than in general use, as it holds a telegraphic instrument as well. The wire used for the connection with Ottawa is technically known as No. 9 wire, of the ordinary kind, and runs from Montreal to Toronto.

There is little vibration on the wire, in spite of the fact of its double use, and the telephonic attachment does not interfere in the least with its use for telegraphic purposes. Mr. Kent said that this was the first time the plan had been tried in Canada, and if it proved a success it would probably be adopted all over the system.

50,000 CROSSED BORDER.

Domestic Immigration Commission's Estimate of Influx.

Montreal, Nov. 9.—In regard to the tide of immigration to this country during the past season it is to be noted that vast numbers reached the Northwest from the Western States who were not Americans. The common impression was that these people were Americans, who were coming in here to Americanize our institutions. Mr. W. D. Scott, the Dominion Immigration Commissioner, who was at the C. P. R. office to-day, dispels this idea. These people were for the most part composed of Swedes and Germans, who convinced of the superiority of the Northwest, determined to try it for themselves. There were fifty thousand, Mr. Scott stated, who came across the border this season. As for the tide of immigration from Europe, it could be stated that in round numbers it amounted to 50,000 more than was shown by a similar duration of season last year.

Mr. Scott is confident that next season will witness a great influx, now that Canada has come so prominently to the front, and that the inducements to farmers are so much better than any other country in the world can offer.

EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA

Government's Efforts to Get Farm Hands.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—The Canadian Government has decided to renew for ten years the four per cent. loan of \$2,500,000, which expired on the first of November. This loan had run for twenty years. The interest will be three and a half per cent. for the new decade. Nearly all of the loan has been paid.

There has been an immigration into Canada, of 121,115 souls during the last ten months, up to the end of October. Of these 47,541 were from the Old Country; 39,046 from the States and 34,528 from various countries of Europe. In October alone the movement of settlers into Canada numbered 7,392. The department is laying out, however, for even more vigorous canvases next season in the British Isles, and getting out special literature to assist in a new work in France and Belgium, whence it is expected to draw a considerable number of the most desirable class for farm work in Canada.

At the dairy conference in progress here, Prof. Dean, of Guelph, urged this morning that none but pure air be employed in the ventilation of dairy premises, the introduction of which average farm dairy make this process useless.

Dr. Connell, of Kingston, scored the dairymen for not giving more attention to sanitation, and declared that sixty per cent. of the factories in Eastern Ontario were unsanitary in their condition, faulty drainage, bad flooring, bad water, bad whies tanks. All these defects should be remedied. Water from shallow wells often proved the source of contagion.

IN THE FAR NORTH.

Mounted Police Establish a Post to Watch U. S. Whalers.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—A report has been received from Superintendent Constantine, who took a party of Mounted Police down the Mackenzie River, and has established a police post at Fort MacPherson, in the delta of the Mackenzie, on the Arctic coast. This is the most northerly white settlement within the British Empire, and will be rather a lonely life for the sergeant and four constables who have been left there. Good shacks have been erected for them, and everything done to make them comfortable. The primary object in establishing the post at this point is to assert Canadian authority in the Mackenzie delta, to prevent lawlessness and the debauching of Eskimo and Indians by American whalers.

For many years United States whalers have been frequenting the Arctic seas, and have made Canadian territory, namely, Herschel Island, their winter quarters. On the news being received by them that the police were coming they have moved some 300 miles further east, in the direction of Cape Bathurst. It is felt that eventually the Canadian Government will have to place a gunboat on those waters, if law and order are not to be maintained.

DRAMATIC FINISH.

Newspaperman Blows Out His Brains on Day Set for His Wedding.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—"Tell Lily she will find my dead body in the bathroom and notify Worthington that he need not send a cab, as there will be no wedding to-night." Having written the above on a piece of paper and placed it under the front door of his newly-furnished house to-day William Warner, aged 45 years, a newspaper man of Chester, went to the bathroom and blew out his brains with a revolver. Warner was to have been married to Miss Lilian Robertson, of this city, to-night. The reason for the suicide is not definitely known, but Warner is said to have a wife in England, which country he left seventeen years ago. After his arrival in Chester he married a young woman who died about three years ago. All preparations had been made for the wedding at Miss Robertson's home. Her brother went to Chester this afternoon to accompany his prospective brother-in-law to this city, but shortly before the time fixed for the arrival at the home of the bride, a telephone message was delivered to him that Warner had committed suicide. She was overcome with grief. The guests were arriving when the news was received.

George McLeod Spotswood, M. E., a well-known Canadian mining expert, died on Oct. 23, in San Francisco, where he had gone to regain health. He was born in Kingston.

COLORADO MINERS TO STRIKE.

A Supposed Dead Man Stops His Own Wake.

Denver, Col., Nov. 9.—Governor Peabody and Commissioner of Labor Montgomery have practically given up hope of being able to avert a general strike of coal miners in district 15, which includes Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Mr. Montgomery, speaking of the situation, said: "If the miners persist in calling a strike unless a conference is arranged by Nov. 9th, then I am afraid there will be a strike. We have tried in every way to bring about a conference, and have failed."

It is understood that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the Victor Fuel Company, which employ the greater portion of the men who will be affected by a strike, have unequivocally refused to treat with any persons except their own employees direct.

Notices have been posted at several of the mines, ordering the men to quit work on Nov. 9th. They are signed by John Mitchell, National President.

Another man's Corpse.

New York, Nov. 9.—While a body supposed to be his lay in a finely upholstered casket bearing his name and about which were gathered his friends preparing for a wake, John Siebert, president of the Paddy's Market Pedlars' Association, walked into his boarding house last night.

About the coffin were his landlady, Mrs. Josephine Baker, and several of the boarders. The face of the dead bore a marked resemblance to Siebert. He stood for a moment as he entered the room before he was discovered. The man who saw him first uttered a shriek and staggered to his feet.

Mrs. Baker looked at Siebert, who smiled and then she threw her hands into the air and with a scream fainted away.

There was wild excitement for two minutes, all present except Siebert being confused. There was a ghost in the room. Above the apparition, Siebert, left alone in his part of the room, shouted and made himself heard.

"I'm not dead," he cried. "It's my alive, I'm alive, all right. Don't be scared. I won't hurt you."

It was some seconds, however, before Siebert convinced all that he was with them in the flesh. Mrs. Baker was revived and rushed out of hysterics, and there was a general handshaking, exchange of congratulations and explanations.

On Monday night a man fell into the river off the dock at the foot of Fifty-fourth street. The man was dead when brought to the shore.

Mrs. Baker, who saw the body, was positive it was that of Siebert, who had boarded in her house for many years. She summoned friends of Siebert. They identified the body and sent it to an undertaker's shop after the coroner's permission was obtained.

A fine coffin was purchased and the body was taken care of and removed to Mrs. Baker's house, where a preliminary wake was held Monday night. The principal wake was to be held last night, however, but Siebert broke it up.

The police were asked to take charge of the dead man.

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A local manufacturer of nails, who expressed himself as very much alarmed at the outlook. He feared the effects of the export business which would be done to this country by the recently formed United States Stove and Range Export Company, a concern that was organized with a view to finding markets all over the world, in place of all. What it would mean to this country when the large organization began the flooding of the Dominion with its iron and steel products no person could anticipate.

A company that could sell the manufactured article at a lower price than the crude material cost was bound to be a menace to the Canadian manufacturers.

Such Fears Groundless. Many great American industrial concerns have given hostages for good behavior to Canada. One of the sources of undue competition in former periods of extreme depression in the agricultural implement trade was the International Harvester Company, the huge amalgamated implement trust, which today is building one of the greatest factories in Canada in the city of Hamilton. That it will prefer to operate this factory, and so compete with the Canadian manufacturers on the most advantageous terms, rather than cut profits to a minimum by making implements across the border and forcing them in over tariff walls, seems a reasonable conclusion. The International Harvester Company is not the only great American concern in this position. Branch plants in very many industries have been established in Canada by large American companies, and it is scarcely probable that a cut-throat competition, regardless of the value of the article involved, which was the feature of recent industrial panics, will be repeated.

WHERE APPLES ARE SCARCE.

Around Sparta Fruit Growers Have Not the Yield of Last Year.

St. Thomas, Nov. 9.—Apple growers in the Sparta district report a fourth year in which the amount of fruit suitable for shipment in comparison with last year. One farmer packed but 14 barrels, where last year he shipped over 40. The Greenings, while fairly plentiful and apparently of good quality, are in many cases on close examination, found to have a small worm hole of decay close to the stem. The farmers of that section have not experienced a scarcity of barrels, although the Dexter cooper shop has been rusted for some time filling orders.

The potato crop has been largely a failure. Some fine, large, apparently sound potatoes are all decayed inside, and a kick will smash them like a bad egg, the odor of which is also somewhat resemble.

It is not thought, however, by the farmers that apples will be noticeably scarce or higher in price this winter on the local markets. As usual the choicest of the fruit has been exported.

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From the Housewives' Union and Urges Arbitration.

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"I am done," said Parks. "Nothing can save me from Sing Sing. If I did get a new trial I would be convicted as regularly as I came up before a jury. I am not ashamed of my labor career. I thought I was right and followed my best judgment."

Stoves From United States.

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COMING U. S. DEPRESSION.

Will It Injuriouly Affect Trade in Canada?

Pointed Out That It Likely Will Not.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—The Globe says that the fears that a period of financial depression, from whatever cause, is approaching in the United States, have turned the thoughts of many Canadians to the possible effect of such a misfortune on Canadian industrial, commercial and financial conditions. The Globe has collected the opinions of many business men in industrial centres in Canada on this point. All unite in admitting the great amount of business being done at present, and the large number of orders to be filled. Many are extending their plants, and the only complaint is the scarcity of labor to carry on their necessary operations. There is nothing in our business to indicate any misfortune, and the building of the new trans-continental railway and the continued rapid development of the Northwest are pointed to as factors that will make for good times for many years to come. Some of the Canadian manufacturers, however, express a dread, which they have already voiced, that Canada would be made a dumping ground for American products at slaughter prices in case depression decreased their home consumption.

Canadian agriculture, which is the backbone of the country, is in a position of security such as never before. A long-continued depression in the United States would undoubtedly affect the lumbering industry of Canada, but it must be remembered as an offset to this that the home demand for lumber in recent years has been an exceedingly active one, and that in railway construction work alone within the next five years enormous quantities of lumber must be used in Canada.

Steel Products at Hamilton.

Hamilton, Nov. 9.—While there is a generally hopeful feeling in this city with regard to the future, and no immediate prospect of the industrial depression that is settling down on the United States affecting Hamilton, the manufacturers of steel and iron goods say there is every indication of trouble coming. They fear that the manufacturers of other lines, and the great hopefulness of men in mercantile and other businesses. Talk of probable hard times in Canada has not been taken seriously by the countrymen. With the metal manufacturers and dealers it is different. They foresee this city, as well as other cities and towns in Canada being made a dumping ground for United States manufactures. One of the local manufacturers, who makes steel products, said to-day that he could already see something of the result of the depression across the line. The big manufacturers in the United States had already begun the dumping process, and goods were being sent into the Dominion, and sold here at a very low figure, a figure which the local manufacturers could not touch with profit. What the effect would be when this sort of thing got going on a large scale, and in the various lines of metal manufactures, as would surely be the case, he hesitated to suggest, but he feared it would be very serious.

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"I do not care now what the union does. It seems to me, though, that the only way out of it for them is to sign the arbitration plan."

"I have but one regret, and that for my wife. She is a noble and good woman, and at no time during my difficulties has her fidelity to me ever lessened."

PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

Official Definition of the Objects of Peace and Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The following is the official definition of the significance of the meeting of the Emperor and the Kaiser, related in the North German Gazette to-night:

"To-day a meeting of their Majesties the German Emperor and the Emperor of Russia occurs at Wiesbaden. The meeting is another agreeable confirmation of the close and friendly relations between the two monarchs, and reveals that the entire activity of their Majesties is a living pledge that the political significance of their present meeting, as well as if the exchange of ideas between Count Lamorini and the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bismarck, is directed toward preserving the peace of our continent from rupture, and toward counteracting any developments tending towards interrupting peace."

POINTS TO UNION OF CROWNS

Swedish Prince's Engagement Draws Danish Royalty Nearer.

Stockholm, Nov. 9.—Prince Gustav Adolphus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, is about to become engaged to Princess Cecile Augustine Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, sister of Grand Duke Frederick Francis, and also of Princess Alexandrine Augustina, Denmark's future Crown Princess. Princess Cecile is 17 years old, and through her mother, Grand Duchess Alexandra, is related to the Russian Imperial family.

By this engagement the future Kings of Denmark and Sweden and Norway will ultimately become brothers-in-law, while the policy of peace and union between the two crowns in one person, inaugurated by the Swedish Princess Louise's marriage with the Danish Crown Prince will be continued.

DAIRY EXPERTS.

Conference of Those Men Held To-day at Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The second annual conference of the dairy experts took place here to-day in the Railway Committee-room of the House of Commons.

Mr. A. Ruddick, chief of the Dominion dairy division, was elected chairman, and Prof. Dean, of the Guelph College, vice-chairman. Two papers are to be read to-day, one by Prof. Dean, on "How to secure the co-operation of dairy farmers," and the other by Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, Montreal, on "The trade from an exporter's standpoint." Besides representatives from Quebec and Ontario there were Harvey Mitchell, Sussex; L. C. D. Aigle, Moncton, and J. F. Tiller, Woodstock, N. B.

CANADA TO KNOW FIRST.

Mr. Clergue's Statement Respecting the Soo Works.

London, Nov. 9.—Mr. F. H. Clergue, the well-known promoter of the Soo Industries, and Senator Dandurand, of Montreal, are stopping at the Grand Hotel, London. They were surrounded to-day by callers. When interviewed Senator Dandurand said he could not speak at present of the object of their visit, which is reported to be negotiations with the Vickers-Maxim and other English firms for the sale of the Soo plants. Mr. Clergue, coming forward, remarked: "There need be no fear for the future of the Soo industries. Plenty of money has been subscribed, and when a definite arrangement is made Canada shall have the first benefit of the Soo works."

Mr. Clergue will visit Germany and France. He laughed at the varied American reports regarding the works.

SYMPOSIUM ON KISSING.

Aldermanic Champion of the Habit Flooded With Letters.

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 9.—Edward Connell, the alderman whose championship of public kissing started his fellow members of the City Council, though it was the means of preventing the placing of a ban on "spooning," has received hundreds of letters, both commendatory and denunciatory.

Two were from founding homes—one in Milwaukee and one in Chicago. They did not express either approval or disapproval, but merely asked him in the support of the homes. A Milwaukee girl wrote:

"I am glad to see a man who will stand up for what he believes is right. I have been there myself, and in church as well as school steps. In lieu of a better place, these will do."

WOULD KILL GREEKS.

Cruel Mutilation of Children for Beggary Enrages Muscovites.

Odessa, Nov. 9.—Revolted discoveries have been made here concerning the practices of a Greek organization which has engaged in the business of importing Greek children, mutilating them and sending them out to beg. Children have been lured in hundreds to north, central and east Russia by promises of remunerative occupation. The tongues, eyes, faces, arms and legs of the victims have been mutilated, and in this condition they have been compelled to seek alms on the pretext that they were sufferers from Turkish barbarities in Macedonia.

Printed circulars have been found on some of these children giving details of their cases. The police have made a number of arrests, and the public agitation is so great that soldiers are required to guard the prisoners.

INDEPENDENCE OF PANAMA.

Revolution Decided on Some Time Ago.

The Rebels Acted in a Most Deliberate Way.

Provisional Cabinet Formed by the Revolutionists.

Panama, Colombia, Nov. 9.—The revolution which occurred here yesterday, and which resulted in the proclamation of the independence of the Isthmus of Panama, was not unexpected. Since Sunday last all kinds of rumors had been in circulation, but it was not until Tuesday night that the hour so long looked forward to by the inhabitants of Panama had arrived. For two days previously groups of people had been gathering about the town discussing the situation, which caused alarm upon the part of the authorities, for the houses of Dr. Manuel Amador, Jose Arango, and Frederico Boyd and other leaders of the popular movement were watched by the police. But the revolutionists fearlessly went in and out of their residences, issued their orders, and their plans were carried out. It was at first arranged that the revolution should take place at 2 a.m. on Wednesday, but when a telegram was received from Colon announcing that Gen. Tovar, with a detachment of 300 troops, had arrived there from Savannah, the revolutionists became discouraged, and it seemed likely that the movement would lapse, but the more determined leaders called on Dr. Amador, and urged taking immediate action, while others advised postponing the uprising. Dr. Amador was full of enthusiasm, and would not listen to any proposal to postpone the enterprise until later than Tuesday morning.

This was the situation throughout the afternoon of Tuesday, when all the revolutionists were anxiously awaiting for orders from Dr. Amador. Gen. Tovar and Gen. Amaya, who arrived here with the former from Colon, the Governor of Panama and others were aware of the situation, and they went to the headquarters of the battalion of Colombia in garrison here, believing they could prevail on the soldiers not to take part in the movement.

The revolutionists finally decided upon 5 p.m. as the hour to proclaim the independence of the Isthmus, but a change occurred in their plans, and word was sent to Santa Ana, where over 2,000 men had congregated, for the revolutionists to disperse until 7 p.m.; but they were already marching towards Plaza Chiriqui, cheering enthusiastically for the independence of the Isthmus.

General and Staff Arrested.

Thereupon a signal was given to Gen. Huertas, of the revolutionary forces, who, in the name of the Republic of Panama, arrested Gen. Tovar and his staff and escorted them to police headquarters amidst wild cheering for the new republic, for Dr. Amador, and for the other leaders of the revolution.

The flag of the Republic of Panama was then formally hoisted. It consists of four squares. The first upper square to the left is blue, the first lower square to the left is white, with a blue star in its centre, the second upper square in white with a red star in its centre, and the second lower square red.

The cause of the revolution may be briefly summed up as being the result of the action of Congress of Colombia at Bogota in rejecting the Hay-Herran Canal Treaty, the Panamanians are almost a man in favor of the construction of the canal by the United States, and it had repeatedly been prophesied before and after the meeting of Congress that Panama would secede if the treaty was rejected, and would probably come to terms with the United States or the building of the great isthmian waterway.

Provisional Cabinet.

The revolutionary Junta is composed of Jose Augustin Arango, Frederico Boyd, and Tomas Ariza, who have charge of the Government.

Dr. Amador late last night offered to allow Gen. Tovar to return with his troops now at Colon, disarmed, to Cartagena, but Tovar refused.

Began Bombardment.

While Dr. Amador was in conference yesterday with