

EUROPEANS IN DANGER; CRUISERS FOR TETUAN.

German Government Empowered to Use Tariff Retaliation.

Measures Aimed at the United States, Whose Authorities are Accused of Sharp Practices Against German Goods—Strong Language in the Reichstag Met by Arguments Against the Adoption of That Plan of Meeting United States Regulations—The Bill to be Pressed.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—A despatch received here from Tetuan, the seaport town of Morocco, where the Kabyle tribesmen have rebelled in consequence of the refusal of the local Governor to liberate certain Kabyles, including the murderer of an Englishman, shows that the situation has grown more serious. A body of armed Tetuanites has been defeated in a fight with the rebels and compelled to retreat to the town. The rebels are encamped at Saimoa, half an hour distant from Tetuan, where all business is suspended. In Morocco the position of the Europeans at Tetuan is considered to be most grave. The newspapers comment on Spain's continued ill-fortune as again evidenced by the fact that the country is without a Cabinet at the time of such an important crisis.

To Guard British Interests. Gibraltar, Nov. 17.—The British cruisers Furious, Pactolus and Prometheus have sailed from here for Tetuan, Morocco.

Germany Ready for Tariff War. Berlin, Nov. 17.—The Reichstag today adopted by 192 to 71 votes the paragraph of the new tariff bill authorizing the Government to retaliate on any country discriminating against German goods. The Agrarians openly affirmed that it was necessary to arm the Government with weapons for reprisals, especially against the United States customs practices. Dr. Bruner, National Liberal, related an instance where he said \$200,000 worth of enamelled goods were ordered in Germany for New York, but the speaker asserted the customs officials "changed the classification at the instance of the American trust, whereupon the New York importer cancelled the order." "It was proven," the speaker continued, "to the customs officials that the in-

voice was in exact accord with the German seller's books, and that instead of the goods being undervalued the books showed that shipments had been made to India at still lower prices." Dr. Bruner further asserted that the customs officials' treatment was dictated by the interests of the home manufacturers. He continued: "It is said that we must not offend the United States, but they will respect us more, and we shall gain more by showing our teeth than by always giving pleasant words."

May Imperil Friendship. Herr Gotha, Radical Liberal, replied that such words were no fitting epilogue to the sentiments expressed by Count Rosadowsky, the Home Secretary, in the presence of the Foreign Secretary, Baron Von Richthofen, at Ambassador White's farewell dinner.

"They make a discord," he continued, among the wishes spoken there for friendly relations with the United States. Why empower the government to do something it does not want to do? Although the present government would not apply the paragraph, a succeeding government might commit such a folly. Retaliatory duties are the weapon of Chauvinism and not of patriotism."

Herr Fischer, Radical, said all the Chambers of Commerce were opposed to a tariff war with the United States. Herr Broemel, Radical, remarked that if Germany adopted retaliatory measures against the United States on account of regulations which applied to the goods of all countries, it would be a serious breach of the existing treaties. The Associated Press is authorized to announce that the Ministry has not decided to drop the tariff bill, as published in London, but is determined to persist until the dissolution of the Reichstag in June.

DOUKHOBORS GOING HOME.

Some Have Already Reached Their Villages—Mr. Pedley's Report.

Windsor, Nov. 17.—Yorkton despatches state that the women and children of the Doukhobors left there to-day for their homes, and no further trouble is expected for the present. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, has returned to the city from Yorkton. When questioned as to where the Doukhobors were at present, Mr. Pedley said: "Some of them have already reached their villages. According to a telegram I received this morning the others are making their way back to their villages as fast as possible."

"What has become of Zebrown, John the Baptist, and the others?" "They are on the way back to their respective homes."

"Do you think that this movement amongst the Doukhobors is now definitely broken up?" "As to that I cannot say; one can never prophesy as to what these fellows are going to do or not to do. All I know is that the pilgrims will all be back in their settlements within a day or so, and I think they will stay there for the winter. Their experience of the last week or so has taught them that there is nothing to be gained by wandering around the country at this time of the year."

MOLINEUX WAS ACQUITTED

End of the Famous Poison Package Case.

WAS A SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

New York, Nov. 17.—This afternoon the jury in the Molineux case returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The accused was discharged, and walked out of the court room with his father, General Molineux, the crowd following them and cheering heartily. Gen. Molineux, when asked for an expression of opinion on the verdict, wrote and signed for all his reporter friends the following: "The struggle is over, the battle done, and might has lost, but right has won."

From the Criminal Court building Molineux went to the city prison for some of his belongings. In making his way to his old cell, and thence to the front entrance, he traversed a considerable portion of both the old and the new prison, and everywhere he went the news of his acquittal preceded him and the prisoners cheered him. He even went through the women's department, where there were many who cheered him. Molineux, accompanied by his father and two of his attorneys, entered a carriage and were driven away, about 3,000 persons, cheering and shouting, surrounding the carriage and greatly delaying its departure. Molineux was charged with sending a package of poison, under the guise of a cure for colds, to a former male friend with whom he had quarrelled, and who gave it to the mistress of his boarding-house, who was suffering from a cold. The woman took a dose of the supposed medicine and died soon afterwards. The case hinged largely on the identification of the handwriting on the package, and the weight of testimony in this regard favored Molineux. A witness from the drug store where the poison was bought also declared that Molineux was not the purchaser.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE.

No Physician Was Called in, Though Patient Had Typhoid.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Miss Louise Hoge, of Evanston, Ill., who has been ill here for almost a month, and who has been under treatment by a Christian Scientist healer, died to-night. Miss Hoge is the daughter of Mr. Holmes Hoge, the assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago. She came here on Oct. 17, intending to act as bridesmaid for her former school chum, Miss Ethel H. Bogart, the daughter of Dr. Samuel A. Bogart. While the wedding preparations were going on, Miss Hoge became ill, and remained at Dr. Bogart's house until her death. No physician of the regular school was called in until a short while before Miss Hoge died, but the patient, a portion of the time of her illness, has been in charge of Mrs. Ellen Brown, Lincolnton, a Christian Science healer, who said to-night that Miss Hoge had suffered from typhoid fever. The parents of Miss Hoge are Christian Scientists, and they gave directions that their daughter should receive medical attention if she desired, but she preferred the Christian Science treatment.

ITALY'S SOMALILAND POLICY.

Fear That Britain Wants to Entice Her Into a Costly Venture.

London, Nov. 17.—The Times' Rome correspondent says that the Italian comments on Premier Balloir's Gaidull speech referring to the Somaliland operations can scarcely be called enthusiastic, but the Tribune, an official organ, expresses satisfaction at what it considers the Premier's homage to Italian straightforwardness. The Tribune confirms the joint action of the British and Italian cruisers off the coast of Somaliland, and an act of friendship toward Britain, but has reserved all ulterior action. The correspondent says that the noisy Ministerial Radicals imagine that Britain is about to entice Italy into a costly and dangerous adventure.

Mr. Preston, said, in answer to an enquiry in London: "We expect next year to place 100,000 emigrants from Western Canada, and we shall probably draw a third of them from the United States, the United Kingdom, and from the rest of Europe."

KAISER A CRACK SHOT.

Clad in Light Green He Shoots Game at Sandringham.

Sandringham, England, Nov. 17.—Emperor William to-day proved his prowess as a crack shot. Clad in a light green hunting suit, he kept three loaders busier than they had ever been in their lives. King Edward, the Prince of Wales, Count Wolf-Meternich, the German Ambassador, and the other members of the shooting party who accompanied the Emperor, are all good shots, but twice as many pheasants fell to Emperor William's gun as to those of the others. The large crowds who had come to witness to-day's drive, which was the biggest one arranged for the royal visit, had an excellent view of the sport, and as birds after birds dropped before the unerring aim of the German Emperor the spectators openly expressed their astonishment and admiration, much to the Emperor's amusement. The day's bag was one of the biggest on record.

SAN JOSE SCALE REMEDIES.

Commissioner's Suggestions for Destruction of Orchard Pest.

The report of the San Jose scale commission with reference to the recent experiments by Inspector Fisher, near Grimsby, has been received by Hon. John Dryden, the Commissioner. The Commissioner, Dr. James Mills, of Guelph, W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, and John Dearness, of London, as briefly intimated some days ago, express great satisfaction at the results achieved by Mr. Fisher. One remedy, the kerosene emulsion, is intended for use in the summer—July, August and September—when the scales are on, and the other, the mixture of lime and sulphur, is intended for winter, in March or April, when the trees are bare. In each case several different trials were made, by varying the proportions of the ingredients. The commissioners, however, found the following to give the best results: For summer, one part of kerosene to six parts of water, and for winter, the mixture of lime and sulphur, in the proportion of one-half pound per gallon of oil. Almost equally good results have been obtained from treatment with an emulsion of crude petroleum. The best mixture found for the winter was 30 pounds of lime, with 25 pounds of sulphur, in water sufficient to make a total of 30 gallons. In concluding their report, the commissioners congratulate the Minister of Agriculture on the success of these experiments, and express the hope that by their continued use from year to year the Province may be rid of the scale in a short time.

KINGSTON LOSES A PLANT.

Locomotive Works to be Removed to Montreal.

LABOR TROUBLES CHIEF CAUSE.

Montreal, Que., Nov. 17.—It is definitely learned that the American Locomotive Company is behind a syndicate which purchased a large tract of land at Longue Point, near this city. S. R. Callaway, of New York, President of the American concern, and his associates, visited the Montreal suburbs a year ago and afterwards went to Kingston. It was then stated that the Kingston Locomotive Works had been purchased, but it was afterwards denied.

It is now developed that the American concern recently completed the purchase and will remove the works to Longue Point, where an enormous plant will be constructed and over 1,500 men employed. Mr. Hartly, when asked if the recent labor trouble had anything to do with the proposed removal of the works, replied: "Last spring the Government arranged to lease the Government steam-locos with the object of going into the business of building large steamers. When the labor trouble occurred all negotiations were dropped, and all thoughts of extending our works in Kingston were dropped."

ALFONSO SEEKS SAGASTA.

Gives Him a Free Hand to Reconstruct Cabinet.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—King Alfonso has entrusted Prime Minister Sagasta with the reconstruction of the cabinet, and gives him a free hand in the matter. It is believed that Gen. Weyler will be retained in the War Office. Senor Sagasta is endeavoring to embody in the new cabinet a more democratic element than that which was found in the previous cabinet. In an interview to-day, General Weyler said: "I am at the disposition of Senor Sagasta; I shall not form an obstacle if any solution can be found."

C.P.R. FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

Believed That Company Has Given Order for Four Vessels.

Montreal Despatches.—Although the high up officials of the C. P. R. will not admit it, it is understood that an agent of the company has been quietly looking over the great ship-building yards in the old country with a view to ascertaining the conditions as to labor-time, prices and the like, and it is stated confidentially by those who are in a position to know that if the company has not actually given an order for four fast steamers for the Atlantic trade it will very shortly do so.

COAL OPERATORS' CASE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

Will Under No Condition Recognize Mine Workers' Federation

Statement of the Operators' Side—Says 80 Per Cent. of the Men Were Opposed to Striking—Difference in Bituminous and Anthracite Mines Dealt With—Wages Said to be as High as in Other Similar Occupations—Olfphant Complains of Men Refusing to Work Over Six Hours and Taking Holidays Whenever They Like.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The reply for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. Co. to President Mitchell's statement to the anthracite coal commission, was made public to-day. It is signed by President W. H. Truesdale. It says the company owns 28 anthracite collieries, and employs 12,000 workmen in this branch. Mr. Truesdale, like Mr. Baer, objects to making the recognition of the union one of the issues to be considered by the commission, saying that in the proposition made by the company for arbitration, one of the express conditions was that the findings of the commission should govern the conditions of employment between it and its employees. He adds, "This company unequivocally asserts that it will under no condition recognize or enter into any agreement with the association known as the United Mine Workers of America or any branch thereof. Nor will it permit said association or its officers to dictate the terms and conditions under which it shall conduct its business."

Referring to the recent strike, Mr. Truesdale says that he is reliably informed that 80 per cent. of its employees were opposed to the strike, but were forced to enter upon it by a majority vote of the mine workers in other fields. Mr. Truesdale follows closely the lines of Mr. Baer's argument as to the dissimilarity between the work in the anthracite mines and that in bituminous mines. He declares that it is impossible to adopt a uniform standard to be paid to the miners for a unit of coal mined at all mines. The declaration is made that the anthracite mines as a rule do not work as many hours a day as do the bituminous mines, and the opinion is advanced that if the wages of the anthracite miners had been less than that of other workmen, they would have found employment elsewhere, which they did not do.

Olfphant's Reply. President Olfphant, of the Delaware & Hudson Company, in his reply declares that the wages paid by his company are just and adequate. He also says that those of his employees who perform contract or piece work, as a matter of their own volition,

THE BOGOTA IN ACTION.

United States Citizens Killed and Wounded.

MANY REBELS ALSO KILLED.

Panama, Nov. 17.—The first casualties among United States citizens as a result of the revolution occurred yesterday. The Colombian fleet captured a boat having on board correspondence showing the whereabouts of two revolutionary schooners loaded with provisions. The Government vessels headed for the place, and on arriving there the Bogota, manned by a United States crew, commanded by Capt. Marmaduke, lowered two boats with armed men, but as the schooners were aground they waited until high tide to attack them. In the meanwhile the revolutionists were discovered in ambush close to the beach, and when the Bogota's boats opened fire on them, killing the ship's armorer, Richard Kane, of Washington, who fought under Admiral Dewey, and wounding Geo. Walker, who was shot through the legs. Senora Clark and Latat, Vasquez were also wounded, but not seriously. The Bogota and Chucuito then opened fire on the enemy, and killed every man in sight. One shot fired at a group of ten rebels who were most actively engaged in shooting at the boats' crews killed every one of them. Fifty rebels were killed. One of the schooners, the Helvetia, loaded with rice, was captured, but the first shot fired at the second schooner set her on fire and she was completely destroyed with her cargo. The body of Kane was buried here with military honors. Gunner J. Cross hailed from Cedar Rapids, Ia. He is only seventeen years of age.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH.

This Bishop to Advise Tenantry to be Patient.

Rome, Nov. 17.—The Pope to-day received Bishop O'Callaghan, of the Cork, Ireland, Diocese. The latter told His Holiness that the Roman Catholics were disappointed with the repressive laws that were being enforced in Ireland. He also reported that the tenantry were in bad condition. The Pope told the Bishop to advise the people to be patient. He expressed the opinion that the cause of the Irish people was a just one, and would ultimately triumph.

work but six hours a day and take numerous holidays without the consent or approval of this respondent, and their earnings by hours of actual work are, therefore, much higher than those in any similar employment. Details are made of all allegations relative to the demand for shorter hours, and it is contended that such a reduction necessarily would increase the price of coal. While admitting that the mine owners sell their coal by the ton, he says that the coal thus sold is a very different article from that taken out of the mine. Hence he argues against the change from the present system of payment to that of paying by the ton. President Olfphant also takes exception to the proposition to arbitrate the question of the recognition of the Miners' Union. This position is taken on the ground that the organization seeks to control the entire fuel supply of the country; that as the union is unincorporated it is incapable of making a binding contract, and that the association has not shown its ability to control its own matters. He says this company has no desire to discriminate against members of the union.

Fowler in Similar Strain. President T. P. Fowler speaks for the Scranton Coal Company and the Elkhill Coal and Iron Company. He says they own ten collieries and employ five thousand men. He asserts that if the average wages earned by the anthracite piece workers is less than that paid to workers in other employment, it is because "they fix their own hours of labor and the amount of their earnings without any regard to the interests or wishes of their employers, and in total disregard to the earnings and welfare of every other class of employees."

He declares that the men in the mines do not work to exceed four or five hours a day. All other charges made by Mr. Mitchell are combated, and on the question of the miners' unions, Mr. Fowler says: "We deny that agreements between employers and employees through workmen's organizations are beneficial and successful in the bituminous coal fields or elsewhere, and assert that any such agreement as a method of regulating production would be and is injurious to the best interests of the public."

The statement made for the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania Companies cover the same ground as the other statements.

CRUSHED BY LOAD OF WOOD.

Collingwood Man Killed Owing to Car Stake Breaking.

Collingwood, Ont., Despatch.—An accident occurred on the railway wharf yesterday which terminated fatally this morning. G. G. Groome was engaged in loosening the stakes on a car of lumber, when it suddenly broke and struck him on the head. Before he could get away, the lumber fell upon him, breaking both his legs, and injuring him internally. He was taken to the hospital, but little could be done for him, and after great suffering he died early this morning. He was about 58 years of age, and leaves a widow and infant, besides the grown-up family of his first marriage. The strike of the French miners is practically over.

WHITE TROOPS STRICKEN.

Cholera Among U. S. Soldiers at Manila.

Manila, Nov. 17.—Cholera made its appearance yesterday morning among the men of a detachment of the 5th Infantry, which is stationed here. Seven men have already died, and a number of others are seriously ill. The detachment in question had been placed on guard along the Marikina River, whence Manila receives its water supply, and it was deemed necessary to protect the water from possible pollution. The cholera developed while the men were on this duty. It was believed that cholera had entirely disappeared from Manila, and its re-appearance had created a general feeling of apprehension.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.

One Year and Nine Months for Murder.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 17.—Miss Nina E. Danforth, the deformed Framingham girl, pleaded guilty here to-day to manslaughter in causing the death of Andrew J. Emery. Miss Danforth shot and killed Emery at his home. She was sentenced to serve a year and nine months in the Cambridge House of Correction. The affair took place at Emery's home in South Framingham, Oct. 17th last. It is alleged that Emery had led the young woman who is a dwarf, to believe that he was in love with her and would marry her, and that she shot him upon learning that he had a wife and children.

The Toronto Board of Health is opposed to the submission of a by-law granting \$50,000 towards the erection of a sanitarium for consumptives.

BURGLARS TERRORIZE A TOWN.

The Marshal Was Shot Down and One Desperado's Head Shot Off.

Elyria, Ohio, Nov. 17.—Marshal Henry Krohm was seriously shot and an unknown burglar had his head blown off in a battle here early to-day. The shooting occurred during a fight with four robbers, who completely terrorized the town, stole horses and pigs, entered several houses and shot recklessly in a wild charge down the main street of the town. J. E. Baird was awakened by burglars in his house. He got up and saw two masked men standing on either side of his bed. Drawn revolvers were pointed at his head, but in spite of this, he jumped from bed and grappled with the intruders. In the darkness they broke away and fled from the house. The burglars then entered the home of Town Marshal Krohm, who opened fire on them. He had fired three times, one of the robbers, who had jumped into a buggy, got out and began firing at the marshal. At the third shot the latter fell with a bullet through his hips.

FINNS ANGRY WITH CZAR.

Repressive Measures Put in Force Arouse Bitterness.

MANY SIGNS OF REBELLION.

Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 17.—The bitter feeling against Russia as a result of the repressive measures enforced by the St. Petersburg Government is beginning to manifest itself. Self-restraint is beginning to yield to a willingness on the part of a portion of the population to tolerate acts of violence. Such acts have hitherto been severely frowned down. Another serious indication is the beginning of closer relations between Finlanders and Russian revolutionists, a consummation devoutly to be wished for by the latter, but hardly to the taste of Interior Minister von Plehwe.

It is believed the altered temper of the people is partly due to the terrible famine in the north, which is worse than any since 1867, when 100,000 people died of disease and starvation. The crops failed in places. The grain, cut green, makes miserable, unhealthy bread. In regions bread is also being baked of bark. Immigration has reached the number of 15,000 persons this year. The resistance of the Finnish officials to such measures as they consider destructive to their country's autonomy remains unshaken by the increased powers conferred recently on the general government and the dismissal of many of their number. Three judges of each of the three appellate Courts were dismissed for pronouncing the military edict illegal. This has not shaken the resolution of the court at Abo, the high-

est in the land under the Senate, as an incident of most recent occurrence proved. A local magistrate received a document connected with the military edict, with instructions from the Governor of Abo to promulgate it. He sent it back to the Governor, with a note expressing his surprise that a Finnish official should command an infraction of the law in the illegal unconstitutional edict. The Governor repeated his previous orders, with the same result. He then laid the matter before the Abo Appellate Court, with a request that the magistrate be proceeded against. The court entrusted the matter to its procurator, who recommended that no action be taken against the magistrate, since the military edict was clearly illegal and void, but advised the prosecution of the Governor for having preferred false charges against the magistrate. The court concurred with this view, but declared that, inasmuch as the Governor probably acted in ignorance of the law rather than through personal malice against the magistrate, they have simply taken against him, provided he did not repeat the offense. The great problem is what to do with the 14,000 young men who refuse compliance with the military law. Their numbers are their strength. It is said the Government would like to proceed against those of the educated classes only, but immigration to a man, gone to Germany, Sweden or England, temporarily or emigrated altogether. Prince Kalanianole, popularly known as "Prince Cupid," was elected Hawaiian delegate to the U. S. Congress. Veterans have decided to open a bureau of information regarding the location of land in New Ontario under the grants from the Ontario Government.