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THE ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES

WEATHER--Fresh to strong S. W. winds, mild tomorrow.

VOL. I. NO. 21 — ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1904. — ONE CENT.

CONDEMNED IN THE WEST.

Hugh John MacDonald Writes a Powerful Denunciation of the G. T. P. Scheme---A St. John Liberal's Plain Statement---Emmerson, a Disappointment as he Failed to Answer Criticisms of the Administration.

This morning a Times reporter had a casual conversation with a well known member of a city business firm who has always been recognized as an active liberal worker. The political question naturally came up, and after some phases had been discussed, the reporter ventured the query "what do you think of the G. T. P. scheme?'-

"Well," replied the gentleman in question," I understand that I have been read out of the liberal ranks on account of an expression of opinion which I gave recently in reference to this matter. Every British born subject has the right of his opinion and free expression, and while I am in the flesh I will exercise that prerogative. I have always been an active supporter of the liberal party, and in my line of business I have performed contract work. I gave a dollar's worth for every dollar I received, and am under no obligation to any party or any person. I have given expression of my feelings anent this G. T. P. scheme, and I am prepared to back them up. The project is one that should receive the emphatic condemnation of every right thinking voter throughout the Dominion. Everyone is no doubt conversant with the defective features of the bill, and I have considered the matter so carefully that I have come to the conclusion that I must record my vote against it. The liberal party in St. John is sore over the defection, and depletion in its ranks on this vital question, but on principle I am compelled to take the stand, I do, and as others have already done.

Last Night's Meeting.

An old time liberal who attended the public meeting in the Opera House last evening, in conversation with a Times reporter today, said he was astonished at some of the remarks made by Hon. Mr. Emmerson. Among his statements was the following:—

"There are some people, who can have no text, unless they take it from Mr. Blair."

"This is certainly amusing, "said the gentleman in question" coming from the source it does! It might not be inopportune at this juncture to ask Mr. Emmerson where he received his political training? Who was to him, during his early political life, the shining star in the political firmament? Who appointed him commissioner of public works for the province of New Brunswick? Who made him premier of New Brunswick? Or taking it as a sum total, who was the primary factor that prepared him for the position which he occupies today? These questions hardly require an answer. Every one throughout the length and breadth of Canada, knows that Blair was the man who did it.

"Again, Emmerson at the meeting last night stated:—

'While it is said that Mr. Blair's argument has remained unanswered I challenge Mr. Blair or any other man to answer my arguments in favor of it. They say he is coming here. Well, let him come.'

"This is certainly the height of presumption. Blair backed up his attitude on the floors of parliament, in one of the ablest and most argumentative speeches ever delivered. He subsequently proved that he was a man of his convictions by retiring from one of the most important portfolios in the gift of any government. He was then appointed chairman of the railway commission, for which Laurier said none was so qualified, but recognizing the unwise action of the government anent the proposed G. T. P. scheme, he discarded this latter emolument and declares himself as opposed to the project.

"What was Emmerson's stand? Although repeatedly called for on the floors of parliament to declare his position, he kept aloof, and only delivered his speech in the dying hours of the session.

"And that speech! Even his own political friends were astounded by its weakness and lack of argument.

"Who was it that stood up on the public platform in Moncton, and said that if elected to parliament, he would go to Ottawa and 'hold up' the hands of Hon. A. G. Blair and his I. C. R. policy. The gentleman was none other than Hon. H. R. Emmerson, who, today, according to his public utterances is of the opinion that Mr. Blair is now a political nonentity."

A Strong Letter From Hugh John.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 25.—(Special) —The News will this evening publish the following appeal to electors of Canada.

Winnipeg, Oct 25-"This is one of the campaigns in which I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion as to issues which divide the parties. I have always been an advocate of government ownership of railways, and having the utmost confidence in Mr. Borden, I know he will carry out every pledge that he has made, and will make what with me has been up to the present time an ideal an accomplished fact.

"I consider it of the very first importance to the people of this western wheat growing section of the dominion, to have a line owned, controlled, and operated by the dominion government, running from here to the Atlantic coast, because in no other way can rates be properly controlled.

"You may bring in the G. P. R., or Great Northern, or the Northern Pacific may again enter our limits, but we will find in future as in the past that all that be accomplished by their introduction is that those shipping wheat to the east, or bringing freight to the west, will receive more civility than they did when monopoly existed; but rates will remain exactly the same, just as when the Northern Pacific was introduced at very heavy expense into Manitoba. The first thing they did was to conclude an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific, that rates were to be no lower than those charged by that road.

"With a government owned and controlled railway the state of affairs would be totally different, as all that could be asked or expected of that railway would be to meet its liabilities and be operated at, as low a rate as consistent with the expense of construction and operation.

"I think that the contract made with the G. T. P. is the most unjustifiable that has ever been entered into by Canadian government, as it sacrifices every interest of the people to those of the corporation with which they are contracting. If we have to pay nine-tenths as it is generally put, but ten elevenths as is the real fact, I think Mr. Borden's suggestion that we pay the additional fraction and own the railway, must commend itself to every reasonable thinking elector."

"There are besides so many circumstances connected with the contract which bear a suspicious fate that I do not think I am justified in saying that Mr. Borden was right in stating that the question before the people is whether we should have a railway owned government or government owned railway.

"I would simply say in conclusion that it is an extraordinary thing that every man of ability who has worked with them has left them recently. Mr. Blair has gone. The auditor general, appointed not by the conservative party but as honest a man as ever stood in shoe leather has departed or resigned because he found they would not give him power to protect the public treasury against grafters who had attached themselves, like barnacles to the government, Lord Dundonald the most illustrious and most efficient major general Canada has ever had was forced to resign, or rather was dismissed as a lacquey because he protested against the introduction of politics into the militia. I feel strongly on the latter account because the Premier of the Dominion stigmatized him as a foreigner. I feel strongly for this reason that if being Scotchman and Highlander by birth means being a foerigner my father was a foreigner, though I think it will be acknowledged he did something to advance the interests of Canada; and, as according to the interpretation of international law given by a British jurist, the son of a British subject is a British subject, no matter where born, I fear that I as the son of a Scotchman, may be a foreigner myself.

"HUGH JOHN MACDONALD.

Aren't They Lucky.

"They are already returning. The election is on, and Mr. Emmerson needs votes in Westmorland" remarked a daily observer at the I. C. R. station to a Times representative, referring to returning exodians who have for sometime been living in the States.

"Mr. Emmerson at Moncton stated in effect that he was sorry he could not supply the demand for vacant positions. He is, however, doing marvellously well.

Moncton Astonished at Borden's Reception.

Moncton, Oct. 25:—(Special.)—The conservative demonstration here last night is the talk of the town today, Conservatives and liberals alike were astounded at the magnitude of the reception extended to the conservative leader and H. A. Powell. The meeting was admittedly the largest ever held in this city, as it was also the most enthusiastic. The liberals held a smoker at their club rooms, in the hope of keeping many away, but this was no use. The demonstration was taken to mean a popular uprising against the G. T. P. and the liberals are so depressed in

(Continued on page 8.)

THE STRIKE IS SETTLED.

The Machinists of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Gain Their Point.

Sydney, Oct. 25:—(Special.)—The difficulty between the machinists of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and management, with respect to the substitution of unskilled labor for experienced machinists in the shops of the company, has been settled, the management conceding the request of the men. Hereafter unskilled labor in the machine shops will be employed for helpers only. The men who have been out since last Friday went to work this morning.

WAS REJECTED BY GALLOWS.

Three Separate Attempts Made to Hang John Lee but They Were Unsuccessful.

London, Oct. 24.—Dramatic as anything in fiction, is the story of John Lee, whom men condemned to die, but who is soon to walk the earth in freedom—Providence itself, having apparently intervened in his behalf. Lee is the convicted murderer to hang whom three attempts were made at Exeter, all of them, however, proving abortive, because on each occasion the drop mysteriously refused to work. This was in 1885, and soon afterward the man's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Now, as the result of good conduct, he is about to be released, and there is abundant excuse for recalling and bringing up to date his almost incredible story.

A dispute over wages was alleged to have precipitated the crime of which he was convicted. As he was but 20 years old when a woman named Keyts at Babbacombe hired him for a manservant, he received rather small pay and almost from the time he entered her employ he seemed to have been dissatisfied. When his employer was murdered, the prosecution submitted that he had taken her by surprise in the night and killed her with a hatchet, and after mutilating the body and setting fire to the house raised an alarm of burglars to divert suspicion from himself.

A striking feature of the trial was the prisoner's bearing and expressed confidence in his Maker.

The judge remarked on his calmness, saying that he did not show that he was innocent. "Please, my lord,' replied Lee, "the reason I am so calm is because I trusted to my Lord, and my Lord knows I am innocent."

The evidence, almost wholly circumstantial though it was, brought a verdict of murder, first degree, from the jury, and three weeks later the day of execution arrived.

In the half light of an early February morning, Lee was led out into the yard of Exeter jail On the way thither from his cell, he repeated responses to the burial service read by a chaplain walking beside him, and from the scaffold he declared his innocence in the same manner which had made him so remarkable a figure in his trial. Within a minute the executor had Lee ready, and stepping back, pulled the lever. The drop did not respond. Then, while Lee prayed loudly with no signs of fear, the executor and wardens tried again and again to spring the drop, but to no response. It was said afterwards that a pure white dove circled about the jail yard while this was taking place, settling on the scaffold for a moment just as the men were giving up.

After nearly ten minutes of fruitless effort Lee was removed to a shed in the yard and the scaffold mechanism tested. It worked perfectly, the hinged part of the platform folding into the pit below at the slightest pull of the lever. After pounding about beneath the floor, and satisfying themselves that everything was ready, the wardens put the condemned man back upon the rope and adjusted the noose, but for some mysterious reason, they could not budge the trap.

Once more the wretched man stood by listening to workmen hammer and saw, examine and stamp about until by repeated successful trials they assured themselves that nothing could interfere with the next attempt. Crying, "Oh, God, help me," Lee stood over the hinged platform a third time. Another failure, after witnessing which the governor or the prison ordered Lee to his cell, remarking that the execution would not take place that day. Back behind the bars once more, Lee fell upon his knees, thanking God for what he called a miracle.

Three days later, Lee, writing to a sister who had believed in his innocense from the first, said: "I have been dead to this world three times, I believe what has happened was a miracle. I had a dream on Sunday night that the scaffold was not ready, and that they had to make another one."

Another, who faithfully stood by Lee from the first day of his imprisonment was his sweetheart, who vowed never to marry should her lover be put to death. At this writing it is not known certainly if this girl is still alive.

Lee, who is now 40, will come from confinement in good health, except for the nervous attacks from which he has suffered ever since the third attempt to hang him. At Portland prison he is known as "the man they could not hand," and is quite a hero among his fellow convicts.

MARSHAL OYAMA

Reports Japanese Loss at Shakhe River 15,879 Men.

NO FIGHTING.

The Armies are Still Face to Face, but are Not in Contact---The Weather is Cold---The Japs are in no Hurry to Talk About Peace.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25:—A despatch has been received from General Kuropatkin announcing that there was no fighting yesterday between the opposing armies.

Pendleton, Oregon, Oct. 25.— An exodus of Japanese from this city in response to an order from the Japanese government has commenced. The order was received about a month ago and directed all Japanese to return to Japan at once. There are more than 200 Japanese in Pendleton, a majority of whom, it is said will obey the order.

Honolulu, Oct. 25:—9 p m.—a large number of Japanese army reserve men residing here have received notification by cable from the military authorities in Japan calling them home for army service. It is believed that to or three hundred will try to secure passage on the next steamer leaving here for the Orient.

General Oku's Headquarters, Sunday, Oct. 23; via Fusan, Oct. 25:—It is reported unofficially that the right army buried 3,500 Russian dead, the central army 1,500 and the left army about 5,000.

The armies average 600 yards apart and at places only fifty yards separate them. The men are constantly in the trenches and by placing their caps on their bayonets draw scores of bullets from their opponents.

The Russian artillery is searching the Japanese lines. Skirmishes are almost continuous.

General Oku's Headquarters, Sunday, Oct. 23—5.30 p. m.—via Fusan, Oct. 25.—The official report of losses, Oct. 10 to Oct. 22 are as follows: Killed, officers 46, men 823. Wounded officers 58, men 340. The first indications of winter are appearing. At night the thermometer shows several degrees below freezing point. Heavy clothing and overcoats have been issued to the men who apparently are not affected. Elaborate preparations are being made to provide for the comfort of the troops during the winter months.

Tokio, Oct. 25: 7. p. m.:—Field Marshal Oyama reports that the Japanese total casualties were 15,879 officers and men at the battle of Shakhe River.

Rome, Oct. 25:—The Syampa today publishes an interview with the Japanese minister here who is quoted as saying that before the Japanese can discuss the end of the war or the conquest of Manchuria their troops must reach Harbin which is far away considering the exhaustion of the troops. Still Japan is ready for peace as she is feeling the horrors of the butchery and catastrophes of war. But the peace conditions which she would demand today would be quite different from those which would have satisfied her ten months ago.

Che Foo, Oct. 25:—6, 30 p. m.—A junk which arrived here today from Antung, on the Yalu river reports that eight Japanese warehouses containing rations, clothing, ammunition, and prizes secured at the battle of the Yalu, were burned recently Incendiarism is suspected. Two Japanese officers who were responsible for the care of the buildings committed suicide.

BASEBALL MEN MEETING TODAY.

New York, Oct. 25.—Owners of base ball clubs and representatives from every prominent baseball league in the United States, with the exception of the two major organizations, assembled at the Victoria Hotel today, where the annual convention of the National Associatian of professional baseball leagues was called to order by President P. T. Powers. The board of arbitration held a session yesterday which lasted until nearly midnight, and the hearing of claims and disputes was resumed early today.

An application for membership was received from the tri-state league, which includes Wilmington, Del., Harrisburg and York, Pa. Denver, Colo. will probably be selected as the place in which the annual meeting will be held next year.

MRS. GILBERT AS GRANNY.

New York, Oct. 24.—With the audience on its feet cheering Mrs. Gilbert and singing as one chorus "Auld Lang Syne," the curtain went down at the Lyceum theatre tonight on the first performance of "Granny" the new play written for Mrs. Gilbert by Clyde Fitch. In every act the play was frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. The ovation accorded Mrs. Gilbert upon her first entrance was almost overwhelming and the venerable old lady was so affected that it was several minutes before she recovered sufficiently to go on with her lines.

HANDSOME BEQUESTS.

Religious and Charitable Purposes get $7,500 from Estate of Windsor Junction Lady.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 25.—(Special) —The will of the late Mrs. Mary Wiggins, of Windsor Junction has been made public here. She leaves $7,500 for religious and charitable objects. The bequests include $2,000 each to the Board of Home Missions, of the Anglican church, Nova Scotia; Widows and Orphans Fund of same; Clergy Superannuation Fund of same; $500 to Infants' Home, $500 to Halifax School for Blind, and $500 to British Book and Tract Society.

The estate valued at about $70,000.

After paying legacies to neices, amounting to $9,580, the income and balance goes to her daughter, Alice Tremain, wife of Hadley B. Tremain, barrister.

CONJUGAL FELICITY.

No Cases at the October Term of the Divorce Court.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 25—(Special)—Judge Gregory opened the October term of the divorce court this morning. For the first time in several years there were no cases on the docket. Court was adjourned until Saturday, when judgment will be delivered in Quinn vs Quinn, a Queens county case.

Charles Manford, the four-year-old son of David L. Crowe, died this morning from meningitis.

EX-POLICE OFFICER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Discharged from Police Force he Fell Among Thieves.

Hamilton, Oct. 25:—(Special.)—Thos Merritt, an ex-policeman, with William H. Reid, is under arrest on a charge of shop breaking. Merritt was a member of the police force until Saturday, last when he was discharged because he fell asleep when detailed to watch for coal thieves.

It is alleged that Merritt and Reid are complicated in a robbery at Frank B. Wright's shop.

A $20,000 FIRE IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25:—(Special.)—A $20,000 fire occurred in the departmental store of F. A. Maber Co. here last night. Much groceries and dry goods were destroyed. Tenants residing over the store had some difficulty in escaping and several sensational incidents occurred in getting out the children and sick people. The weather was bitterly cold. The insurance was $14,000 on the building and $14,000 on the stock.

TO INQUIRE INTO HERRING FISHERY.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—(Special)—John M. Cowie, the Scottish fish expert, left today for British Columbia, to enquire into the herring industry on the Pacific coast. For the past three years herring has been plentiful on the coast of Vancouver Island. So far there has been no herring fishing on the Pacific coast. Mr. Cowie goes to report on the industry. In Nova Scotia he raised the price from $2.50 to $13.00, a barrel.

WHO SHOT HIM?

New York, Oct. 24.—Marvin J. Lee, a barber, was shot late tonight in the head at his home in East 35th street, and died shortly after in Bellevue hospital.

Following the shooting Mrs. Lee was arrested. According to a detective Mrs. Lee at first said that while writing a letter her husband accused her of writing to another man. This led to a quarrel, she said, and then in a fit of anger Lee shot himself. The detective says that later Mrs. Lee said there had been a quarrel and that her husband ended his life in a fit of despondency.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Oct. 25: — Eastern States and Northern N. Y.—Fair tonight except rain in interior, colder in interior: Wednesday partly cloudy;

Maritime—Moderate variable winds and fair Wednesday fresh to strong southwesterly winds, milder and scattered showers.

Forecasts—Moderate, variable winds, and fair. Wednesday, fresh to strong southwesterly winds, milder with scattered showers.

Synopsis.—The disturbance mentioned yesterday is now passing to the St. Lawrence Valley but is dispersing and is unlikely to greatly affect the seaboard. Winds are moderate southwesterly along the American coast.

Local Weather Report at Noon. Oct. 25th.

Highest temperature during past 24 hours	50
Lowest temperature during past 24 hours	36
Temperature at noon	50
Humidity at noon	64

Barometer reading at noon sea level and 32 deg fah 30.33 ins.
Wind at noon. Direction S. W.
Velocity 28 miles per hour.
Fine.

D. L. HUTCHINSON, Director.

CHEERED THE KING.

British Government Takes Prompt Action and Demands an Apology and Reparation from Russia ---Caustic Comments on the Wanton Destruction of the British Fishing Craft in the North Sea.

London, Oct. 25.—That King Edward correctly interpreted the feeling of the nation in publicly stigmatizing the affair as "unwarrantable", was evidenced by the reception given him this morning when he started for the race meeting at Newmarket. A big crowd awaited His Majesty, both at Buckingham Palace and at the railroad station, and the heartiness of the cheering and the vigorous waving of hats and handkerchiefs, with occasional shouts of "Good Old Teddy" from the ultra enthusists, made a remarkable demonstration and afforded the king evident pleasure.

The Russian ambassador, Count Benckendorff, called at the foreign office this morning and had an interview with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne.

In view of the popular demonstrations last night against the Russian ambassador, special precautions were adopted by the police to guard him against any unpleasantness, but any proved unnecessary.

Henry White, the secretary of the American embassy, also visited the foreign office this morning.

Queen Alexandra has sent a letter to the Mayor of Hull, enclosing a donation of $500, for distribution among the disabled men and the widows and orphans of the killed, expressing sympathy and asking to be informed as to the progress of the injured.

London, Oct. 25.—In the note dispatched to St. Petersburg yesterday, the British government put forward certain definite demands in language which it is understood leaves little opening for any suggestion of a compromise. These comprise apologies for the action of the Russian squadron in firing on the British fishing fleet in the North Sea Saturday morning and full compensation for the sufferers. It is further insisted that a searching inquiry shall be instituted with all dispatch and under conditions which will insure that appropriate action shall follow the result of the investigation. In other words that the responsibility shall be fixed and punishment meted out to the offenders whoever they may be.

Japanese Comment.

Tokio, Oct. 25.—10 a. m.—The details of the sinking of the British traveler Crane, in the North Sea by the Russian second Pacific squadron, are not known in Tokio and popular and official judgment is awaiting fuller knowledge. The only information received came in a few brief telegrams conflicting between attack and accident. The Ji Ji is the only news paper commenting on the incident. It first discusses and then dismisses it as "absurd even for Russia, which has shown want of wisdom and discretion several times."

The suggestion is made that the crews of the squadron desire a pretext for their recall from the hazardous Oriental cruise, or that Russia desires to save her face by involving Great Britain. Then the paper proceeds: "The most likely explanation of the outrageous action of the squadron is found in the fact that some days ago, after the rumor that Japanese vessels laden with explosives had been reported in the Danish Strait, the Danish authorities sent an escort with the Russian squadron to prevent any violation of Danish neutrality. We know nothing of the supposed dispatch of our ships to that quarter, but it is likely that Russian ships apprehending attack by the Japanese, out of excessive fear, mistook the travelers for Japanese vessels sinking mines and attacked them without making any inquiry."

Awaiting News.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The press as a whole is significantly silent regarding the North Sea tragedy. The papers generally publish without comment foreign telegrams concerning the sinking of the trawlers, indicating a desire not to embarass the government or complicate an already extremely delicate situation by any expression of opinion before all the facts on both sides shall have been ascertained.

One exception, however, is the Novoe Vremya, which says that one of minor powers, before the sailing of the second Pacific squadron categorically informed Russia of an impending attack on the vessels. The paper begs that judgment may be suspended pending the receipt of Vice-admiral Rojestvensky's report, but declares that full justice will be done by Russia.

A Scathing Criticism.

New York, Oct 25.—A London despatch to the Herald quotes Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, who vacated the China command of the British navy this year and who has been director of naval intelligence at the admiralty, as saying of the North Sea incident.

"My opinion is that a fleet so plainly out of hand as this Russian fleet has shown itself to be is a serious danger to neutral merchant ships, peacefully engages in their lawful trade. From the circumstances as reported it looks as if searchlights were used, not to make certain of the character of the fishing vessels, but for the same purpose as in night firing practice, namely to assist the aim of the men firing the guns. It is difficult to excuse the act on the plea of panic. A couple of shots might be excusable on the ground of terror but not more. I used to know Admiral Rotjvensky as an attache and always regarded him as a cool-headed and able officer, who showed no sign of being unfriendly to this country, but it seems to me that the responsibility rests in the first place on the admiral in command of the Russian fleet. As regards the ship that actually fired into those helpless fishing boats, it is to be said that the captain of the gun, or the junior officer of quarters might have lost his head or misunderstood an order, and this might form some small excuse for one or two shots or for firing continuing for a moderate number of seconds. Nothing, however, but a most discreditable state of affairs can possibly explain, and nothing at all can excuse more prolonged firing.

"Further, among seamen of all nations and classes it is an accepted maxim of conduct that where there has been an accident or disaster the survivors shall do their best to succor the sufferers and inform the sufferers' friends. So far as I know there is no trace of either having been done."

England Means Business

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25 1.35 p. m. —Ambassador Hardinge during the night received instructions from his government on the subject of the North Sea incident and will present them during the day, probably after Foreign Minister Lamsdorff sees the Emperor this afternoon.

Captain Calthorpe, the British naval attache, in full uniform, accompanied by the embassy chasseur, wearing his full uniform with hunting knife and plumed hat with the British colors, drove in state to-day to the admiralty, where the attache formally notified the minister of marine that there were other British fleets on the Spanish coast. This formal warning probably indicates the temper of the British instructions, which, there is reason to believe are couched in a vigorous and somewhat peremptory tone. Up to noon the admiralty announced that it was not prepared to offer an explanation of the trawler incident, saying Vice-admiral Rojestvensky's report has not yet reached the admiralty, where it was explained that it was not Rojestvensky's portion of the squadron which stopped at Cherbourg. It is pointed out that Rojestvensky's message will probably be filed at Vigo, Spain, which presumably is the first stopping point of his squadron.

London, Oct. 25.—Henry White visited the foreign office this morning, but his visit was purely personal. He went to invite Lord Lansdowne to lunch, but did not see him.

The foreign office up to two o'clock this afternoon had not received any word from Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg.

The foreign office disclaims having made representations to Washington on the subject of the North Sea incident.

Premier Balfour went to the admiralty during the day, armed with many papers and had a conference with Lord Selborne, the first lord of the admiralty. Subsequently Mr. Balfour lunched with the foreign secretary at Lansdowne House.

London, Oct. 25.—In his interview with Lord Lansdowne, Ambassador Benchendorff expressed in the most earnest and unreserved fashion his personal regret at the attack on the trawlers.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 25.—Five colliers from the Island of Teneriffe arrived here during the night and four others have reached Arosa, to await the Russian squadron, which is expected to divide, half of it coaling here and the other half at Arosa (a small island in Arosa Bay about 25 miles north of Vigo). The Spanish warship Estramadura and Rio De La Plata, are on their way to see that neutrality is observed.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 25.—It is understood that orders have been received by the local authorities not to permit the Russian vessels to coal in port.

The Russian consul general at Barcelona has arrived here to arrange for revictualling the squadron.

Brest, France, Oct. 25.—Three Russian torpedo boats with a collier passed Ushant (27 miles west by north of Brest) this morning, traveling westward.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The vigilant watch kept at the northern and western ports of France, has failed to sight the Russian squadron.

BESIEGED BY KEBYLES.

New York, Oct. 25.—A cablegram from Tangier dated Oct. 24, to the Herald says: Larache, is now besieged by the Sahel Kaebyles. The European residents fearing an assault, have appealed to the foreign legations for auxilary forces.

Larache, or more properly Elarich, is a fortified seaport town of Morocco near the mouth of a river, flowing into the Atlantic, 45 miles from Tangier, with a population of about 4,000. It has a castle and a dockyard, but the port only receives small vessels trading in cork and wood.