## CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World In a Condensed and Comprehensive Form Three men were burned to death in a fire at Hot Springs, Ark.

Marshal Blanco has extended a full pardon to all rebels in Cuba.

Steps were taken at a mass meeting of miners held at Marquette, Ill., to continue the coal strike throughout the

A rumor has reached Simla that a native officer and 35 Sikhs belonging to the Kurram column have been intercepted by the tribesmen in a ravine and slaughtered.

Two men met death in Southern Oregon. One was struck and hurled from a trestle by a train on the Southern Pacific, the other was run over by the same train while switching in the yard at Grant's Pass.

A Naples dispatch says Mount Vesuvius is in great activity. A mass of lava is pouring out from the Artio de Cavello crater, which opened in 1895. Two wide streams are flowing down in the direction of Vitrova and Hiano del Inestro.

A terrible famine is raging in the province of Archangel, Russia. Many have already died of starvation. The people wander about reduced almost to skeletons, the heads swollen to the size of baskets. The only means of subsistence is tea.

The chamber of commerce of San Francisco, has sent the following mesage to President McKinley: "In the name of humanity and patriotism, the chamber of commerce of San Francisco respectfully urges upon you the prompt dispatch of the revenue cutter Bear to the Arctic, under command of Captain Healy, with discretionary orders, fully equipped and provisioned, to rescue over 400 men imprisoned by ice near Point Barrow, and with authority to use, if necessary, reindeer, at the government station, to facilitate the land-

The United States supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of the interstate commerce commission against the Alabama Midland and the Georgia Central railways, and others. The case arose out of charges by citizens of Alabama that the companies were disregarding the longand-short-haul clause of the interstate commerce law. The point at issue was Canadian border, and are a daily source between railroads and water transportation, the roads must file lower rates with interestate commerce commmission, and it was decided in the negative by the court.

The anarchists of New York celebrated the 11th anniversary of the conviction of their comrades in Chingo, at a public meeting. There were about 500 anarchists in the audience. Johann Most presided and spoke of the "canaille of capitalism," which he said congratulated itself that the social question had been squelched, and that peace and order prevailed. He wanted to tell the political bandits that "the anarchists were not gathered to mourn or to shed tears, but to sing a song of triumph, for the future was not far off. He called the government a cowboy government, with apologies to cowboys, and tickled his hearers by saying only one bomb was fired in the Haymarket, but it did excellent execution.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows at the close of business October 30, debt, less cash in tressury, amounting to \$1,020,563,901, an increase for the month of \$8,441,188.

A section of scaffolding around the Wabash building in St. Louis, recently partially destroyed by fire, gave way, carrying eight workmen into a mass of debris. Two were fatally injured and four seriously hurt.

During a fire at Hornot's dyeing and scouring establishment in Philadelphia, Pa., a large can of benzine exploded. Thirteen firemen were seriously burned. It is feared some of them may lose their eyesight. The loss by fire was

The Sparta stage was held up by two masked men three miles from Baker City, Or. The highwaymen had a lantern, which frightened the horses, and the coach was capsized. The driver grabbed the mail sack and reached Baker City safely.

Attorney-General Fitzgerald, of California, submitted a motion to the supreme court at Washington, to dismiss or affirm in the case of W. H. T. Durrant. The case involves the proceedings against Durrant for murder. The case was taken under advisement.

The people of Canton turned out in large numbers to welcome President McKinley upon his arrival home. He was escorted to his residence by the Canton troop, where he was waited upon by the Commercial Travelers' Association and a large delegation of workmen from Dueber Heights, most of them from the Dueber watch works.

CANADA AND AMERICA

The Premier and President to Have a Conference.

Washington, Nov. 10 .- The authori-

ties here have been advised that the arrival tomorrow of Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada; Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine in the Laurier cabinet, and other officials of the Dominion, is to have an important bearing, not only on the Behring sea settlement but on all the pending questions which have been soucres of international complication between the United States and Canada, namely, the passage of the alien-labor laws to and from Canada, the North Altantic fisheries question, the presence of many Americans in the Klondike territory belonging to Canada, and in the mining regions of British Columbia, the fisheries trouble along the Great Lakes, the bonding privilege granted Canadian railroads, the controversy over the rights in Fraser river, British Columbia, and in Puget sound, and also the question of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada.

There is direct and definite information that Sir Wilfred comes prepared to take up all these questions, and if possible include them in one general settlement whereby the constant friction they have engendered may be overcome. On some of these subjects he will confer with President McKinley. and on at least one of them, that relating to alien laborers crossing the border, he will suggest such mutual modifications of present restrictions as in his other a deckhand and a third a porter. opinion may be of material advantage to the thousands of Americans now in the Klondike country, and at the same time will be of advantage to Canada along the eastern borders.

The essential features of Sir Wilfred's mission were communicated to the officials, and are given out by persons fully advised of the premier's plans, and it can be said the suggestions that the decks be cleared of existing disputes between Canada and the United States met with the favor of the administration.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and his associates will urge strongly that the laborimmigration question be settled, and on this point will confer with the president. Under the premier's direction the Canadian parliament passed an alien-immigration law last spring, by which contractors of American labor would be debarred from competing in the work on the Crow's Nest pass rail-way, a government undertaking in When Western Canada. On the other hand, it is claimed by the Canadians that 5,000 Americans are in the Klondike territory, belonging to Canada, and that 10,000 American contract laborers are working in the mines of British Columbia. The United States immigrations laws, it is asserted, are administered with harshness along the whether, when there was competition of irritation. Sir Wilfred therefore will suggest that the cause of irritation be removed on both sides, and it is understood that he is prepared to offer a repeal of Canadian restrictions in the Klondike and other regions, if the administration of the American law is made more lenient. :

In this connection the co-operation of the United States is desired in plans of the Canadian authorities to make an easy route to the Klondike. The proposed route is by boat from Fort Wrangel to the Stickeen river, which is in territory belonging to the United States, and up the Stickeen via Teslin lake, to the Yukon river and thence to the gold fields. As the Stickeen river is on American soil, it is desired to overcome any possible controversy, although the treaty of Washington is said to make the navigation of the river free to Canadians and Americans alike. The need of this route under the patrongae of the Dominion is felt by Canadian premier to be imperative, in order that 10,000 Australians can reach the Klondike in the spring. A total of 15,000 colonists are expected to head

In the matter of reciprocity, the general purpose of the negotiations will be to give the United States the benefit of the minimum clause of the present Canadian law in exchange for the 20 per cent reduction allowed under the Dingley law. The desire of Sir Wilfred and his associates will be to confine the arrangement to a few important articles, allowing time to develop its usefulness and extend its scope. On the part of Canada the articles likely to be proposed for reciprocity are coal, lumber and barley. On the part of the United States the articles likely to figure are coal, oil, corn, railroad and electric supplies, machinery of all kinds, agricultural implements, native woods, watches and clocks, cotton and certain forms of iron and steel.

Relief for the Whaling Fleet. Washington, Nov. 10 .- There was a conference at the White House today attended by Secretaries Gage, Long and Alger, Commodore Melville and Commander Dickens, of the navy, and Captain Showalter, commander of the revenue service, to consider means for relief of the American whaling fleet

Bear to the relief of the whalers. Orders have been issued to put the Bear in commission for the voyage, and Captain Showalter says she will be ready to sail as soon as she can be provisioned, which will take but ? short time.

said to be icebound in Behring sea. It

was decided to send the revenue cutter

Nineteen of the Crew Lost Havana says: Weyler has gone, but his purpose to "exterminate the breed" Their Lives.

ONLY TWO MEN WERE SAVED

Story of the Survivors-Worst Storm on the Lakes in Years-Other Vessels Had a Hard Time With the Gale.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 9 .- The following are the names of 16 of the 19 men who lost their lives on the steamer Idaho, which sank during the gale on Saturday morning above Long point, on Lake Erie: Alexander Giles, captain, of Buffalo;

George Gibson, first mate, of Buffalo; William Clancy, chief engineer, of Buffalo; John D. Taylor, steward, of Buffalo; Nelson Skinner, assistant engineer; Louis Gilmer, watchman; Richard McLean, wheelman; Robert Williams, wheelman; A. J. Richards, lookout; Henry Thompson, lookout; Con. ad B. Lankes, fireman; William Gregory, fireman; John Holly, assistant steward; Frederick Miffort, oiler; Edward Smith, deckhand, of Roches-ter, and M. Bell, deckhand. The names of three of the men

drowned are unknown to the steamship company. One was a fireman, an-

The names of the two men saved are Louis Laforce, junior second mate, and William Gill, a deckhand, living at 137 Kent street, Rochester. It is not known at the office of the Western Transit Company where the greater portion of the dead men hailed from.

The Idaho went out of commission three or four years ago, but this summer she was thoroughly overhauled. After her overhauling she was placed at the disposition of the Naval Veterane' Association, and by that organization used as a flagship during the G. A. R. encampment in August. At the close of the encampment she was put into commission again as a freighter. The captain of the ill-fated steamer, Alexander Gillies, was one of the most widely known of lake seamen. He was 41 years old, and knew the lake waters like a book. His brother, Donald Gillies, is captain of the steamer

When the steamer Mariposa arrived in port, about midnight last night, with the news of the wreck, and having on board the two surviving members of the crew, Captain Root had this to say regarding the storm on the lake and the rescue of the two men:

"It was one of the worst gales I ever experienced in all my years on the lakes. We started from Chicago with a load of oats. All the way down the lakes we had a fight with the storm, and I thought once or twice of putting in somewhere until it blew over. I am glad I did not, for if I had, these two men who came down with me, would have joined their mates by this time. It was about 12:30 in the afternoon when I first learned of the wreck. I was on deck when my first mate, My ron Chamberlain, came to me and told me that he had sighted a spar off to the north, and that he thought there was a couple of men clinging to it. He pointed it out to me, and when I got my glasses on it, I could distinguish the men plainly. We were running under a good head of steam at the time, and I put on more and made for the spar. When nearing it I was puzzled how to help the men off, for I could not lower a boat in such a storm. Finally I circled about the spar until I ran alongside, and my men picked the poor fellows off. They had to drag them away from the spar by force, for the men had been there so long that their arms were numb and twisted about the mast and almost frozen fast there. When we got the men on board, we put them in bunks, and gave them warm food and soup, and had them feeling pretty good when we reached

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Major Handy Says It Will Be the Biggest of Its Kind.

New York, Nov. 9 .- Major Handy, who is still in very poor health, said, in the course of a brief interview today: "I succeeded beyond expectation in securing space in the exposition. I was handicapped somewhat by the fact that the American government did not accept the invitation of France for an award of space until a year after the invitation was extended. The European countries were a little quicker with their acceptances, and so when I arrived it was to find the other commissioners there. The United States received altogether 200,000 square feet of space. I feel safe in predicting that the exposition will eclipse anything of

Playwright and Critic Fight a Duel.

the kind in the past."

Paris, Nov. 9 .- A duel was fought in the Garches forest, near this city, between Armand Silvestre, the author of the new play, "Tristine de Leonois," and M. Henri Bauer, the critic. The weapons were swords. M. Silvestre received so severe a wound in the arm that he was unable to continue the

WEYLER'S AWFUL WORK.

"Concentrados" Dying Off By Tens of Thousands in Western Cuba.

New York, Nov. 9 .- A special from of the Cuban patriots is being fulfilled. Staravtion is killing the "concentrados" by tens of thousands. Hunger is doing what Spain's 200,000 soldiers cannot accomplish. The frightful sufferings of those who survive cry out to the mercy of the civilized world, The physicians of Havana are now forbidden to give "starvation" as a cause of death. A correspondent in the town of San

Domingo writes: "A multitude of sick fall and die in the streets here, and lie until, after having served as ignominous spectacles for some hours, they are collected and hauled away in carts used for garbage to the dumping grounds. Most of these bodies are thrown into the fields to be eaten by the birds and dogs."

The"birds" of which this correspondent writes are vultures.

Both the newspapers which supportad Weyler and those who opposed him are now forced to tell the half the truth about the starving "concentrados." Here are some whole truths made undeniable.

Since Weyler's proclamation driving the country people into the towns was issued, half the rural population of Western Cuba has died. Half of those who survive are so weak, so emaciated, that the flickering spark of life in them will surely soon be extinguished. They cannot survive, although Blanco, the governor-general, has ordered that service rations be issued to them, rations such as his soldiers get. The lives of the other half of the survivors Blanco will save.

Photographs of starving children speak louder than any words. These photographs are taken at Guanabacoa within an hour's travel of the palace here. Remember that with natural affection intensified by suffering the parents of these children have given to them every morsel they could scrape together. The mothers of these children deny themselves food, refuse to eat the miserable scraps of meat and bread that they may keep life in their children. The children's legs were like pipestems. One could count their ribs. Their joints, made disproportionately large by emaciation, seemed immense. These are not isolated cases. There are thousands and thousands like them.

The assistant mayor of Havana says that there are 15,000 concentrados, in this city. Ragged, thin and starving, these people are huddled in the public buildings. The hospitals are all full as the graveyards. Certain not more than 90 per cent of the deaths among the concentrados in this city are reported. But from these official figures it is easily learned that the death rate among the children of the concentrados in hospitals and public buildings is 90 per cent; among the adults 50 per cent, and the death rate in the smaller cities and towns is even larger.

The absolute fact is that in Havana the conditions are five times better, more favorable than anywhere else in Cuba. Yet the Spanish officials' reports prove that 1,778 persons died in Havana during the month of September last, and 2,278 during October.

DURRANT TO GET HIS DUE.

The Supreme Court Declines to Intervene to Save Him.

Washington, Nov. 10 .- The United States supreme court today affirmed the decision of the circuit court of California refusing a writ of habeas corpus to William Henry Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Blanche Lamont at San Francisco, in April, 1895.

The case has attracted attention throughout the whole United States, and today's decision permits the law to take its course with the condemned

Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's decision, but made no remarks save to cite a few authorities on which the court based the decision.

The decision of the Durrant case was in response to the motion of Attorney-General Fitzgerald to dismiss the case or affirm the decision of the court below. The chief justice, indulged in no comment whatever, merely remarking that the order of the circuit court was affirmed on the authority of the deci-

sions of the court in previous cases. Attorney-General Fitzgerald present in the court-room when the opinion was rendered, and said it would insure Durrant's hanging.

The News at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Nov. 10 .- The news that the United States supreme courtdecided not to interfere with the execution of Durrant spread quickly over the city today and crowds of interested people read the announcement eagerly from the newspaper bulletin boards. The decision was not unexpected here. District Attorney Barnes, who conducted the sensational trial, the result of which was the conviction of Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont, was much pleased with the decision of the supreme court. It paves the way for the execution of five other murderers who have been sentenced to death, but whose execution has been deferred pending a decision in the Durrant care.

## REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

Farming in Alaska Necessarily Very Limited.

MAIN OCCUPATION IS FISHING

Enough of Certain Crops and Animals Can Be Rasied to Support a Considerable Population.

Washington, Nov. 8 .- Dr. W. H. Evans and Benton Killin, commissioners appointed to investigate the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, have submitted their reports to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The reports agree that while comparatively little agriculture exists there, it is possible that enough of certain crops and animals may be grown to sustain a considerable population, provided proper methods are pursued.

While Director True, of the division of experiment stations, does not regard as feasible the establishment of agricultural experiment stations there he believes that experiments may be carried on in a number of lines with great

The two commissioners spent three months in investigation on the southern coast of Alaska. They report that the cultivated areas in Alaska are confined to small kitchen gardens, in which are grown many of our earlier and hardier vegetables. Stockraising is carried on to a very limited extent. The possible extension of pasturage and gardening are quite considerable.

What agriculture will be in Alaska will be subsidiary to fishing and other industries, according to Mr. Killin's special report. Fishermen will locate on Alaskan lands and make homes. At the present rate, Mr. Killin says, the salmon will soon be destroyed. They are being fished for in the spawning waters to such an extent that they have no opportunity to propogate. The halibut and herring will last forever.

Timber will not go into the market until the yellow fir, or Douglass pine, of the Pacific coast, is exhausted, as it is superior to the Alaskan spruce or hemlock. Alaskans will not feel the want of agriculture, as freight from the coast agricultural districts by sailing vessels is very cheap. It now costs but 30 cents a day to provide food for miners at Turnagain arm, the most remote part of Cook inlet. He says that the agricultural department can do nothing in experiment stations in Alaska, but it can furnish information.

Mr. Killin says that from the country will be drawn sailors for the merchant marine and navy. It can be done, he thinks, by granting to every American citizen who shall establish himself in a home for five years on the public lands and who shall engage in some occupation on his own account for the same period, 20-acre tracts of land, with about 600 feet of water front. The latter will make it possible for

boats to be landed and nets to be drawn. The timber of the 20 acres would build a boat, a house and furnish fuel.

As fast as the timber is taken off the land, small fruits and green vegetables can be grown and grass furnished for the domestic animals. Grasses grow to great perfection. Little was seen of the cultivation of cereals and small truits. Berries abounded, though practically no attention is paid to their cultivation.

As to the country from the southern boundary to Kodiak and Long island, and from the Pacific to the Alaskan mountains, the climate is extremely evel, but not cold. The winters are very long, and the feeding period will be at least seven months. Cereals will not ripen, and the vegetables will not mature.

CONVICT SHOT DEAD

Forfeited His Life in an Attempt to Es cape at Salem.

Salem, Or., Nov. 8 .- Otto Krahn, a convict in the penitentiary here, forfeited his life this evening about 5 o'clock in the desperate attempt to es-

He was employed in breaking pigiron in a shed near the foundry, and shortly before the hour for marching the men back to their cells, adroitly improvised a ladder by nailing several cleats on a pine plank which served as a track for conveying iron pipes to a trench being dug between the prison and the insane asylum on the north. Placing the plank against the north wall of the yard, in plain sight of the wall guard, Jay McCormick, son of J. H. McCormick, of this city, and in defiance of the guards' repeated warns ings, he climbed to the opening and sprang to the ground, fleeing like a deer toward the asylum. As he leaped from the wall, the guard fired low, hoping to check him by wounding him in the legs, but missed. The second shot pierced Krahn's body from the shoulder to the right side, and he fell dead in his tracks 80 feet from the

It was McCormick's first day's service at the penitentiary. This was Krahn's third attempt to escape. He was a German, 25 years old. He was January, 1898, for eight years for assault with intent to commit rape,

POWERLESS TO ACT.

Secretary Alger's Reply to the Klondike Relief Committee.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 9 .- While in this city today to visit his son, who is a Harvard student, Secretary of War Alger was seen in regard to the matter of the request of the merchants of Portland, Or., and the Chamber of Commerce of that city, asking his official assistance in sending supplies to the Klendike, through the co-operation of the war department. Secretary Alger stated that his department is waiting to get a report on the matter from Captain Ray. When last heard from Ray was at Fort Yukon, and was going to Dawson City. The secretary has ordered reindeer to St. Michaels, hoping that there are stores of provisions there. He added:

'We should have a report soon. Until that comes, I cannot do anything, as I will not know the true condition of affairs and cannot tell just what steps it is best to take.

"In the matter of the request of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, I have no authority to act in such a case. Congress is the only body that can place the forces of our departments at their disposal for such a thing. If anything in the way of army transportation, if we had troops there, I could act on my own responsibility. As a citizen, I will do all I can, but officially I can do nothing without the authorization of congress."

CHINESE COALMINERS.

Illinois Operators Will Attempt to Break the Strike.

Chicago, Nov. 9 .- The Times-Herald says: Chinese coalminers are to take the place of Americans in the Northern Illinois district. An attempt will be made to break the strike that exists, and 800 skilled coolies have been picked for the work. They will all bear arms, live in a gattling gun equipped stockade, and be guarded by 100 former Chicago policemen. An agent of the Chinese Six Companies was in Chicago last week and made a contract with the Wilmington Coal Company to deliver the 800 Chinese in the Wilmington-Braidwood districtt. The first consignment of 200 will arrive next Tuesday, and others will be on hand as soon as provision can be made to take care of them. Arrangements for an additional 1,000 Chinese miners have been made, conditional on the success of the first

venture. Elaborate preparations have been completed to take care of the first 800 Chinese and give them ample protec-

CHOIR WOULD NOT SING.

Because the Pastor Advocated the

York, Nov. 9 .- The chorus choir of the People's church, of which Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., is pastor, consisting of about 40 singers, refused to sing today out of sympathy with Professor Agramonte, their leader, because the pastor last Sunday advocated the election of Seth Low for mayor. Protessor Agramonte is a Cuban and a member of the junta here. His son has been in a Spanish prison in Cuba for two years. The Cubans say that Seth Low was opposed to any intervention of this country in Cuban affairs, and has stood against the cause of Cuban liberty since the outbreak of the last

Mr. Dixon, in his sermon today, said that he sympathized with Professor Agramonte, and had advocated voting for Low last Sunday only because he stood the best chance of election against Tammany. He was opposed to Low

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

personally.

Nitroglycerin Magazine Blew Up With Fatal Results.

New Martinsville, W. Va., Nov. 9. -At Pine Fork today William Conn, of Cuba, N. Y., drove to the nitroglycerin magazine with a two horse wagon to get 12 gallons of nitroglycerin to shoot some oil wells over which he has supervision. While he was inside another two-horse wagon with two men in it, who have not been identified, drove up. Before these strangers alighted the magazine blew up with a report heard 10 miles away. The only report heard 10 miles away. thing found that ever was human was a piece of a man's foot. All else, human beings, horses and the wagons, were as if they nad never existed. Where the magazine stood was a deep. yawning cavern. Windows were broken in every dwelling within a radius of half a mile.

Fifteen Thousand Mile Ride.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9. — Charles Campbell and William J. Nixon, of a local organization, today left this city on a tandem for a 15,000-mile ride. They were escorted as far as Wilmington by about 300 local riders. The men ride as the result of a wager that they cannot complete the distance in one year, and on their return show \$1,000, the start to be made without any money, and with the necessary clothing that can be carried in a traveling-case. They are required to visit the leading Southern cities and to be in Indianaposentenced from Multnomah county in lis at the national L. A. W. next year. The men expect to earn the \$1,000 by selling bicycle sundries.