

## JAMES C. BLAINE AND THE CANAL.

Andrew Carnegie Tells What His Attitude Was.

WAS FRIENDLY TO BRITAIN.

He Was Tired of Having England Tell What She Expected and Uncle Sam Saying "He Hoped."

New York, Dec. 12.—The Tribune will publish a letter from Andrew Carnegie favoring an isthmian canal, but opposing any treaty with England upon the subject. Says Mr. Carnegie:

"Much has been said about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as if treaties were eternal. It is a common practice to denounce treaties which conditions change. Mr. Blaine held the only true position. While he was in London there was a dinner with some of the leading statesmen of Britain present, among them Mr. Chamberlain. The conversation turned upon Mr. Blaine's agreements with England on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. I shall try to give you the gist of the conversation:

"Mr. Blaine, you have not been friendly to England."

"I don't see why you should say so; I have always been friendly with England."

"You did not show it in the correspondence about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

"Well, when I read the correspondence passing between the two countries I found her majesty was always telling the President what she expected, and the President was telling her that he ventured to hope. When I replied I told her majesty what the President expected."

"Ah, you admit then that you changed the character of the correspondence."

"Not more than conditions had changed," Mr. Blaine replied. "When the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was negotiated we were a small, weak country, and expected to borrow the money to build the canal from you; now we do not ask you for the money, and we have grown greater in population than Great Britain. Gentlemen, the Republic is past the stage of venturing to hope when any other nation tells what it expects. But if her majesty ever ventures to hope we shall feel to be as courteous and venture to hope in return."

"It is unsafe for the United States to allow the slightest participation, or the shadow of foundation for a claim to participate in anything pertaining to this continent; far better no canal than one under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. But there will be a canal, Britain needs only to see that we are in earnest and resolved that it shall be American and nothing else."

PLYMOUTH ROCK DESACRATED.

The Granite Canopy Over It Defaced by Vandals.

Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 12.—The canopy over Plymouth Rock has been defaced by vandals. The act, to all appearances, was deliberately done. This canopy is of granite, 15x15 feet and 3 feet high, being built in the form of four piers with arched openings and surmounted by a granite roof. The square stones on either side of the western entrance are bruised and the angles broken off, while marks of other hammering are plainly on various parts of the base. A reward has been offered by the Pilgrim society for the detection of the vandals. To make perfect repairs on the canopy, the entire structure might have to be rebuilt.

ANTI FOREIGN PLACARDS.

Hongkong Chinese Urged to Rise Against All Foreigners.

Hongkong, Dec. 12.—The city was placarded today with statements inviting the people and the members of the secret societies to unite and rise during the month of January and drive out all the foreigners. Crowds gathered about the placards, but no actual outbreak is reported.

Reports have been received from Canton to the effect that Yung Sun Po, the reformer, has been horribly tortured. Though he was strung up by the thumbs and the toes, he would confess nothing.

A LITTLE FLAG INCIDENT.

British Flag Covered During Washington Anniversary Ceremonies.

New York, Dec. 12.—According to a dispatch from Washington to the Times, shortly before the capital anniversary exercises in the House of Representatives were to begin, Representative Walter Revere of Illinois, saw the British flag dropping over a corner of the executive gallery, the House having been decorated with flags of all nations for the occasion. Mr. Revere hurried to Speaker Henderson and reported the matter, being fearful of comment on the circumstances. Mr. Henderson at once gave orders that a naval signal flag be hung over the British flag, completely hiding it from view. This was done. Shortly after other members of Congress noticed that the House was full of flags representing all the nations of Europe, and that the only nation which was omitted was Great Britain. Word was sent to Speaker Henderson, and he was asked to get a British flag in position. He did the best he could, but the hour had arrived when the ceremonies were to begin, and it was too late.

ASKS FOR ARBITRATION.

Acting Gov. of Colorado Wants Telegraphers' Strike Arbitrated.

Denver, Dec. 13.—Lieut. Gov. Carnoy, who is acting governor in the absence of Gov. Thomas, was written on at the capitol by a committee of telegraphers who desired to discuss at length the existing strike on the Santa Fe railway and to ask the governor to lend his assistance in bringing about an early settlement. After the subject had been carefully gone over, Gov. Carnoy signified his willingness to arbitrate the differences. A telegram was prepared and sent to Chairman Walker, of the board of directors of the Santa Fe, and President Ripley as follows:

"In behalf of the people of the State of Colorado, I beg to express my investigation, the locked-out telegraphers of your railroad are absolved from any complicity in recent outrages upon certain employees who have taken the places of these men in this State. The interests of the people of the State and the patrons of the Santa Fe are materially subserved when the differences existing between the management and the telegraphers submitted to arbitration and settled as speedily as possible. (Signed) "FRANCIS C. ARNEY, Acting Governor of Colo."

President Garman, of the state federation of labor, sent a similar request

to the officers of the Santa Fe. Telegraphers who heard of the action of these two officers were highly pleased and believed that good would result from the movement.

Gov. Carnoy was seen at the St. James hotel. The governor while a member of the state senate introduced the arbitration bill which became a law in Colorado and has since proven eminently satisfactory.

"I have always been in favor of arbitration in settling labor disputes," said the governor, "and I could not hesitate when called upon by the telegraphers today."

I am convinced that the telegraphers had nothing to do with the violence offered non-union employees and the railroad company cannot blame the order of telegraphers for these acts. The telegraphers are eminently a law-abiding class of men, active, alert, energetic, capable, maintaining a high standard of citizenship and worthy of the good will of our best people. As a working man myself my sympathy is with the wage-earner, provided he keeps within the limits of what is right and lawful. I sincerely hope this cause will be fairly arbitrated and the entire trouble quickly settled."

AN OLD TIME MURDER.

The Crime Committed Fourteen Years Ago, Discovered in August.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Peter Austin, the Stormville farmer, who killed his farm hand, Charles Brower, fourteen years ago, and threw the body into an old well on his farm, is on trial here under an indictment for murder in the second degree.

The crime was not discovered until August last, when a new owner of the farm was cleaning out the well and found a skeleton. It was identified and Austin was arrested. He confessed that he killed Brower, but said he did so in self-defense, the other man having assaulted him with a knife, while they were returning to his house from milking cows in the evening July 2, 1886.

At the trial the prosecution combated the claim of self-defense and endeavored to show that Austin killed Brower to gain possession of a sum of money that he was known to carry on his person.

The defense claimed that Brower, although 50 years of age, was desperately in love with Austin's 14-year-old daughter, Miss Edith Briggs, and wanted to marry her, but the parents refused to give their consent.

Brower was very angry at them on that account, and while riding in the wagon with his employer attacked him with a knife, Austin, to defend himself, knocked Brower out of the wagon and in falling he struck the back of his head on a stone and was killed. Through ignorance, Austin disposed of the body, and told no one but his wife, who helped him to keep the secret all these years.

GOLD FROM THE NORTH.

Klondike and Nome Put Out Over \$25,000,000.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—A careful approximation of the total yield of gold from the Klondike and Alaska, including Nome, for the present year has been completed by the Selby Smelting company, acting in conjunction with the statisticians of the San Francisco mint. The amount aggregates \$25,724,223.81 divided as follows:

Klondike \$21,355,329.17; Nome, \$4,368,894.64.

AFTER CHINESE LOOT.

British Troops Go to Hunt After Buried Treasure.

Pekin, Dec. 12.—A few days ago the British troops were notified of the existence of a large amount of treasure twenty miles northwest. Col. Tullock and a hundred men left today to investigate the truth of the report. Col. Tullock requested, however, that fifty extra men be detailed. It is believed that a large amount of gold and valuables were buried at that point by persons connected with the Chinese court during the recent flight. The information regarding the treasure was received from a former court official.

Grader Instantly Killed.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 12.—A grader named J. Hooligan was instantly killed at a Union Pacific grading camp east of Rawlins yesterday by the explosion of dynamite. J. H. Kyned, the contractor and his brother were seriously injured. The explosion was caused by a spark from a drill which struck an unexploded shot.

Died from Narcotics.

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 12.—John H. Hughes, a son of a wealthy banker of Richmond, Mo., died at a hotel in this city today after a few hours' illness, from some narcotic poison. It is believed he accidentally took an overdose of morphine.

Boys Torture a Boy.

San Jose, Cal., Dec. 12.—Alfred Kern, a ten-year-old boy, was caught by three young boys this afternoon as he was on his way home from a kindergarten school, and subjected to a terrible torture with burning matches. His face was burned almost beyond recognition, and his condition is regarded as serious. The police are searching for his assailants, who have thus far succeeded in escaping.

Benjamin R. Crocker Dead.

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 12.—Benjamin R. Crocker, the first purchasing agent of the Central Pacific railroad, is dead at his home in this city. He disposed of his railroad interests several years ago.

Salmon Eggs for New Zealand.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Capt. G. H. Lambson, of the United States fish commission, will sail today on the steamer Sierra with 500,000 live salmon eggs in his charge, which he is taking to New Zealand as a present from the United States government to the New Zealand government. These eggs were collected at the United States salmon station at Battle Creek, Tehama county, California, from the fall run of Sacramento river salmon, between November 10th and November 15th.

High Officers Want to Come Home.

New York, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

If the wishes of high ranking officers in the Philippines are observed, many important changes will occur at the end of the present dry season. Several of the general officers are urging that they be ordered home, and it is expected that when the volunteers are returned, they will accompany them. It is the general belief of well-informed officers that Gen. MacArthur and Gen. A. E. Bates will return to the United States within a few months, and Maj. Gen. Chaffee now in command at Pekin will be ordered to Manila as Gen. MacArthur's successor.

Von Buelow Criticized.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—The agrarians and conservatives strongly dissent from Count von Buelow's speech Monday.

The Kreuzzeitung admits that a reception of Mr. Kruger by Emperor William would not have helped the Boer cause, but asks what harm it could have done to Germany.

The Zentraltage referring to Count von Buelow's allusion to "pop passion in England" and to the "pop passion which causes wars" exclaims: "We have come to a pretty pass! If then comes the day when we Germans fear God, but nothing else in the world."

## VON BUELOW'S EXPLANATION.

Tells Why the Emperor Did Not Receive Kruger.

HE FAILED TO TAKE A HINT

Boer Statesman Was Appraised at Paris and Again at Cologne—Germany's Policy.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—In the reichstag today the imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, referring to the complaints which have arisen on account of Emperor William's refusal to receive Mr. Kruger, went lengthily again into the reasons of the non-reception of Mr. Kruger, covering new ground in a statement which he made as to the relations between Germany and Great Britain. He said that the announcement that Mr. Kruger was coming was made twenty-four at the most forty-eight hours before his leaving for Berlin. Up to that hour it had been assumed that Mr. Kruger would go from Paris to Holland. The chancellor added: "We appraised him courteously and considerately, through the Paris embassy and Dr. Leyds, that the emperor regretted that he was not in a position to receive him. Notwithstanding this Mr. Kruger was told again at Cologne, in the most considerate terms, that the emperor was not able to see him."

The chancellor re-stated the suggestion that the government's suggestion was due to any wish from the English court, or from the emperor to himself (the chancellor). For the emperor only German national considerations were authoritative. If family relations or dynastic considerations influenced the foreign policy he would not remain minister another day.

Continuing, the chancellor said the Anglo-American agreement of 1893 did not contain a provision relating to war between Great Britain and the South African republics. The Anglo-American and German treaties had no secret clauses. When the emperor, in 1896, sent the telegram to Mr. Kruger there was no question of war between the states. It was a matter of a filibustering expedition. The chancellor did not regret the gentleman whereby the emperor gave a correct expression of his right-of-feeling regarding international law. The emperor did not intend to determine German policy forever by that telegram. The chancellor added:

"I cannot do diplomatic business in saying that the reception of that telegram by Germany left no doubt that in the event of a conflict, South Africa would have to rely solely on her own strength."

Baron von Rich Thofen, secretary of state for foreign affairs, referring to the expulsion of Germans from the Transvaal and Orange Free State territories, said: "It has appeared to me that these expulsions in many cases have been unjustifiable as to cause and manner, and contrary to the principles of international law, and an expression of this view has been made in London. On the other hand, the Germans who have been fighting side by side with the Boers, have been met with a happy lot. They have been dismissed without pay and told, 'We did not invite you.'"

Prior to Von Buelow's speech, Dr. Hasse, the Pan-German leader, sharply criticized the failure of the government not to receive Mr. Kruger. Admitting that Germany could not adopt any other position than strict neutrality, he thought the government should avoid the semblance of breaking neutrality in favor of England. He referred to the services done England by a German ship in South African waters, and complained further that the manner of the refusal to see Mr. Kruger had wounded German sentiment. He added that the English thought they could give Germany treatment different to that extended to other nations, claiming that English officers had treated Germans scandalously in South Africa, saying of them, "They are only Germans," whereas they treated Frenchmen and even Greeks well.

Alluding then to Emperor William's recent speech, he asked, "How does this agree with that proud expression, 'Civis Romanus sum?' (I am a Roman citizen)," and he sarcastically contrasted the non-reception of Mr. Kruger with the reception extended to Cecil Rhodes in Berlin.

THE HUNT FOR DEWET.

Knox Has Thus Far Failed to Catch Up With Him.

New York, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Dewet, "the fox," is still afield and running to cover at Reddersburg, with his pursuers close behind. Gen. Dewet instead of following the direct road from Rouxville to Wepener, where he would have been headed off by the column sent to intercept him, has circled around Knox's forces, re-crossed the Calvinet river ahead of them, reached the Smithfield road and doubled back upon his first track. It has been a wonderful fox-hunt, and has not yet ended. Knox's troops have not lost sight of the brush during the long circuit and are riding hard. The persistence with which the British flying column has pursued Dewet's flank and keep up a running fight is better proof of ultimate success than the assumption of sanguine experts that the wary guerrilla will be entrapped at Reddersburg by the column waiting for him. Dewet has the advantage of knowledge every foot of the country, but there will be limits to his powers of endurance if Knox's troops, as is generally believed in military circles, are well supplied with relays of horses, keep up the chase. Several petty affairs are reported briefly by Kitchener, but it is clear that he attaches supreme importance to the capture of Dewet and Steyn as the first real stroke of his campaign. Military men here are commenting upon the fact that Gen. French, the cavalryman on the British side, is not employed against Dewet, but the probable explanation is that his rank excludes him from commanding a small flying column. French was last reported at Johannesburg, but has not been mentioned in the dispatches from the front for several weeks.

ILLINOIS TRUST LAW.

One Part of It Is Declared to Be Unconstitutional.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—By a decision of Judge Tuley, Duane and Waterman of the circuit court today, section 1 of the anti-trust law of Illinois, which defines what constitutes a trust or combination in restraint of trade, is declared unconstitutional. Other sections of the law, and especially those which compel corporations to file affidavits annually with the secretary of state that they are in no way connected with trusts or illegal combinations, and providing for a fine of \$50 in case of refusal to file such affidavit, are sustained by the court.

Cases against over 800 Illinois corporations which have refused to file affidavits with the secretary of state are affected by today's decision of the

## THE DUTY OF MOTHERS. ON OPEN DOORS.

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"I have shown how America has thrown her doors wide open to all those that suffer and are opposed—and who can put up \$50 admission—except the Chinese. We draw the line there."

"And how unselfishly England has wrought for the open door for all in China and how openly and how piously America has stood for that open door in all cases where it was not her own. And how generous England has been and America has been in not urging China to pay fancy rates for extinguished missionaries, like Germany does, but is willing to take produce for them—tea and firecrackers and other things—why, Germany has made things so expensive that China cannot afford German missionaries any more, but has got to wait until she is better fixed financially. And how simply and sorrowfully, and shamelessly England and America stood at Port Arthur weeping, while France and Germany helped hold Japan and Russia robbed her."

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He Defines the Conditions Under Which Farms May Be Burned.

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"As there appears to be some misunderstanding as regards the burning of farms, the commander-in-chief wishes one following to be the lines upon which general officers commanding are to act."

"No farm is to be burned except for an act of treachery, or when our troops are fired on from the premises, or as punishment for the breaking of the telegraph or railway or when used as a base of operations for raids, and then only with the direct consent of the general officer commanding. The mere fact that a burglar is absent on command is no account to be used as a reason for burning houses. All cattle, wagons and foodstuffs are to be removed from all farms. If that is impossible they are to be destroyed, whether the owner is present or not."

Important Theatrical Decision.

New York, Dec. 12.—The appellate division of the supreme court has just handed down an opinion of interest to theatrical managers and actors. It deals with the vexed two weeks notice clause, and holds in substance that if a company closes its season unexpectedly, such a notice is not necessary, even when such a notice is provided for by the terms of the contract. The case was that of Walter W. Newcomer against Charles E. Blaney. Newcomer was musical director with "A Boy Wanted" company. The company's season closed abruptly, and Newcomer brought suit for two weeks' salary and his railroad fare to New York. He received a judgment in his favor in the lower court, and the defendant appealed. The decision had not hitherto been carried up to the higher courts.

Loss of a Fishing Schooner and Crew.

Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 13.—This city of fishermen is again mourning for the loss of several of her hardy sailors, this time for the captain and twelve men of the fishing schooner Sigrid, which has now been absent from this port for nearly ten weeks, which is believed to have foundered in one of the terrific gales which for the past six weeks have been sweeping the north Atlantic. Five of the members of the crew are married, while eighteen children will mourn the loss of fathers. The Sigrid sailed from this port September 14th, and since that time she has not been reported. The vessel was on a hand line fishing voyage to the western banks, and was provisioned for nine weeks. Her captain was Alexander Brazier of Port Hastings.

New York's Official Vote.

New York, Dec. 12.—The state board of canvassers met today and canvassed the state vote. Only four of the sixty-one counties cast a majority vote for Bryan. They were New York, Queens, Richmond and Schenectady. The Prohibition, Social Democratic and Social Labor parties have cast votes enough to go on the next election ticket without a petition.

Following are the totals for President McKinley, \$2,592; Bryan, \$75,838; Woolley, 23,431; Debs, 12,859; Mahoney, 12,622; McKinley's plurality, 142,696.

The plurality of Odell (Rep.) for governor was 111,124.

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# Health

Is there anything more cheerful than a rosy, rollicking boy with the fun just bubbling out of him? That's

the kind of a boy we have put in a stock of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for. We have FOOTBALLS, STRIKING BAGS, BOXING GLOVES, SKATES, SLEDS, EXERCISERS, and a thousand other useful, healthful articles. COME AND LOOK AT THEM.

## The Salt Lake Hardware Co.,

42, 44 and 46 West Second South.

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Is your home insured? Why not make an end of your worries about fire by taking out a policy in the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah. It is a successful Utah institution and will give you safe protection to the amount of \$1,000, for about ONE CENT A DAY. Now is the danger time. "Insure today; tomorrow may be too late." Inquire of Heber J. Grant & Co., General Agents, Nos. 20 to 26 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City.

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