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MARSHAL WILSON'S STORY

HE TELLS TERRIBLE TALES ABOUT EX-MINISTER STEVENS'S CONDUCT.

THE LATTER ACTUALLY ADVISED THE QUEEN TO LIVE UP TO THE CONSTITUTION—NAIVE ADMISSION OF THE MARSHAL THAT HE HIMSELF WAS UNKIND TO HIS SOVEREIGN.

Washington, Nov. 26.—C. B. Wilson, Queen Liliuokalani's marshal and chief of police, gave Commissioner Blount his version of the affair of January 16, last, and it is embodied in the correspondence to be laid before Congress. Mr. Wilson writes with a "flowing pen." He pays his respects to Minister Stevens at the outset as follows:

"Troublous indeed were the scenes at the opening of her (Liliuokalani's) reign, and now she has met trouble from without, as well as from within. His Excellency, John L. Stevens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had by virtue of his office an official audience of the bereaved and mourning sovereign in the palace on the day following the burial of the body of the late King, on which occasion he addressed Her Majesty as follows."

Then he quotes from Mr. Stevens's address to the Queen on that occasion, urging upon her to make her reign a strictly constitutional one, and adds:

IT WAS A SHOCKING SIGHT.

"Picture to yourself the time and scene. An elderly editor of an obscure country journal, accidentally pitchforked into the position of the National representative of one of the greatest nations on earth—and a Republic at that—lecturing a monarch born and educated to the purple, a woman in the hour of the deepest bereavement, in the style and with the ideas that he would have used to a Sunday-school class of little children or possibly to a benighted heathen from the depths of barbarism.

"From this time forward he showed by every means in his power at every opportunity the determination to make himself obnoxious to the Queen and her Government by his high-handed and dictatorial actions and speeches, both to herself personally and every one in her Government that he had to deal with officially."

Here follow a number of specifications. As to the Queen's action in attempting to promulgate a constitution, Marshal Wilson says:

OPPOSING A MONARCH, AND SHE A LADY.

"My first knowledge that Her Majesty had any idea of promulgating a constitution was about the 8th of January last, when we had some conversation on the subject, in which I objected to its suitability and feasibility at the time, although I knew that she thoroughly believed that she was doing her duty in the matter as a Queen toward her people, her race and her country, and that she was right in thus acting toward her people, who had come to her as a last resort, having failed to get their desires after trying every other means. To find me, whom she considered would acquiesce to her every behest, opposing her was a severe strain for a monarch, especially as she knew that I myself was in sympathy with the general idea of amending the constitution by having a new one. To be met with opposition when one expects acquiescence and obedience is a severe strain to any one, but more especially to a monarch, who is also a lady, accustomed, therefore, to have her slightest wishes regarded as law.

"As nothing further was said until the 13th, I considered that the matter had dropped, but on that day, in talking over the matter of the new Cabinet, which was to be appointed in the presence of her Majesty, the matter was brought up again; I again urged the objections which I felt to the step, and, as I thought, successfully. On the 14th of January I saw Her Majesty and Minister S. Parker, and, after hearing the state of affairs, I said:

WILSON MAKES A PROPOSITION.

"'I'll make this proposition, as you have here only a native copy of the constitution; have you an English version?'

"She replied: 'Yes.'

"'Then send for it,' I said, 'and send for the rest of the Cabinet, and let them look it over, and if they find there is nothing radically wrong in it, you then sign and we will stand by its results; but if it is not right, you follow the advice of your Ministers.'

"To this proposition both Her Majesty and Mr. Parker agreed, and Mr. Parker sent for the other Ministers, who returned to the palace. The English version of the constitution was sent for and brought in by a messenger.

"The proposition was laid before the Cabinet by myself, which they accepted, and began to inspect the proposed constitution. Just then I received a message that I was required immediately at the police station. On my arrival there I was informed that Messrs. Thurston and W. O. Smith, of the missionary party, were organizing and enlisting men to overthrow the Queen and her Government. After making inquiry I found that they alleged they were organizing simply to support the Ministry in opposing the Queen in the event of her promulgating a new constitution, in defiance of the Ministry, by force of arms."

Marshal Wilson states that as he regarded this as a legitimate purpose, he did not interfere with it. Afterward discovering their real purport, he says:

RINGLEADERS NOT ARRESTED.

"I made a proposition to swear out warrants for the arrest of the ringleaders of the plot at once. The Attorney-General objected to the proposition, giving the following reasons, stating that he had been called upon by Minister Colburn and Mr. L. A. Thurston early that morning, at about 6 or 6:30 o'clock, who made a proposition to him showing a course of procedure fully prepared, which, if carried out, would cause the overthrow of the Queen and her Government and the establishment of a Provisional Government in its place; that Thurston had then stated to Minister Colburn and himself that the American Minister, Mr. Stevens, would support such a move with the United States troops from the United States steamer Boston; and that he had also showed them a form or draft of a letter or request to be sent to Minister Stevens requesting him to land the troops from the Boston to assist Ministers Colburn and Peterson, under the guise of maintaining order and protecting life and property, if they (Peterson and Colburn) would consent to sign it as Attorney-General and Minister of the Interior."

Mr. Wilson narrates in detail the subsequent events up to the time of the two mass-meetings on Monday, January 16, and says:

"The meetings seemed to have been safety valves for letting loose whatever excess of feeling there may have been in the popular mind, for by 4 p. m. it seemed as if the dissatisfaction was all over, as there was scarcely any one to be seen on the streets. It was like a calm after the storm. About 4:30 p. m. I got information that the Boston's men were ordered to land. At 11:30 p. m. a special officer reported to me that the conspirators were then recruiting at Klemme's lodging-house, on Fort-st., and that Mr. J. H. Fisher and J. B. Castle were there.

"I again proposed to Mr. Peterson to proclaim martial law in the morning and get out warrants for the arrest of the conspirators, and showed him a proclamation to that purpose ready prepared for the signatures of the Queen and the Governor of the Island Oahu. I also proposed placing an armed force in the Government building, but he thought that it was of no use to send armed men there, as it was a bad building to defend, especially if Minister Stevens insisted on continuing to support the conspirators. We could not afford to fight the United States of America. It was better to let the matter rest until the morning and see what might develop."

THE MARSHAL WANTED TO FIGHT.

Next morning the Provisional Government was proclaimed. Wilson called for volunteers and had 224 men under arms and more volunteers coming than he could find guns for. Continuing, Mr. Wilson says: "About 4 p. m. a committee from the Provisional Government met Her Majesty's Cabinet and made a proposition for the settlement of the crisis. After the committee meeting, Mr. S. M. Damon, on behalf of the rebels, made demand on me to surrender, which I refused to do. He said that Her Majesty's Cabinet were willing that I should do so on the the following terms, which he proposed, viz: That the Queen be deposed under protest and remain in her palace with her guards until the affair was settled by decision of the United States Government. I stated to Mr. Damon and Mr. MacFarlane, who accompanied him, that if Her Majesty and the Ministers were satisfied with these terms I would surrender, but only on the written order of the whole Cabinet, approved by Her Majesty; and that unless I received such order in writing I would fight first, and would commence operations at once and order Captain Nowlien, who was awaiting orders, to open fire at once from our artillery on the Government building, and that the Boston's men must keep out of harm's way or suffer the consequences. They then left me to meet the Cabinet again, and said they would let me know later. About 5:30 or 6 p. m. Messrs. Peterson and MacFarlane returned and handed me the following written order from the Cabinet and Queen:

"'C. B. Wilson, Esq., Marshal of the Kingdom.

"'You are hereby authorized to surrender to the so-called Provisional Government this day established, headed by S. B. Dole, Esq., the police station and Oahu prison, and Government property in your possession or under your control.

"'Dated at Honolulu this 17th day of January, A. D. 1893.'

"However, I did not make up my mind to give in finally until about 7 p. m. About 6 p. m. martial law was proclaimed by the Provisional Government. About 6:30 p. m., or later, the Cabinet returned to the station-house in company with Messrs. E. C. MacFarlane, P. Neumann, A. Rosa and others, and we had a council over the situation, as I was not yet quite satisfied what was the best course to pursue. On the advice of the Cabinet and the above-mentioned gentlemen I gave way and surrendered under the terms of the Queen's protest."

FIRST DEPARTMENT REPORT.

IT IS THAT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

MR. MORTON TELLS HOW HE HAS CUT DOWN EXPENSES—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ECONOMY—WORK OF THE VARIOUS BUREAUS.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report just submitted to the President, regrets the vague character of the department organization, which he says "offers opulent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism," but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the Federal Government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture. He devotes considerable space to a review of what he regards as an anomalous partnership between the Government of the United States and the governments of the respective States, for the conduct and encouragement of State agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of State experiment stations, he says: "This appropriation is unlike any other public moneys legislated out of the Treasury of the United States because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control or audit its itemized expenditure." He suggests that the stations should be entirely divorced from the department and the sum appropriated charged directly to them, or that the Secretary should have some power to direct and restrain their disbursements so as to insure a legitimate expenditure of the same.

In reference to expenditures the Secretary states that his strenuous endeavor, in view of a depleted public treasury and of the imperative demands of taxpayers for economy in the administration of the Government, has been to "rationally reduce expenditures by the elimination from the pay-rolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department." He gives the number of employes when he took charge as 2,497 and states that there are now on the pay-rolls only 1,994, a reduction of 503; and of the 1,994 he says that eleven are on duty in the office of the Civil Service Commission, to which they were assigned by request of the commission. He complains of the gross inequality in the compensation of department employes, which has added to the difficulty of retrenchment. He has, however, during the first quarter of the fiscal year, reduced expenditures in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year by over $56,000. He presents a table giving the appropriations for the current fiscal year and his estimates for next year, showing a net saving in his estimates over the appropriations for the current year of $369,656 94.

Among the heads of divisions changes under his administration have been exceedingly few, and in these cases the vacancies have generally been filled by the promotion of experienced assistants and in recognition of long, faithful and competent service to the Government.

The distribution of seed at the public expense is reviewed at length and its growth traced from the year 1839, when Commissioner of Patents Ellsworth obtained an appropriation of $1,000 for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare varieties of seed and for other purposes. He shows a considerable saving to have been effected in the purchase and the distribution of the seed this year.

The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry is reviewed in considerable detail, each one of its principal features being briefly considered. The result of the Texas fever regulations is pronounced to be highly satisfactory; but to increase their efficiency it is suggested that a penalty should attach for violation of the department regulations by railroad companies transporting infected cattle. The total number of import animals inspected the last year was 463,389, the total number of export cattle inspected, 611,542. A further reduction has been effected by vessel inspection in the percentage of cattle lost at sea, the ratio being for the last year less than one-half of 1 per cent. The law at present does not provide for the inspection of horses imported into the country, and an amendment in this respect is suggested. As regards meat inspection the microscopical inspection has been greatly reduced, the intention being to confine it rigidly to products intended for direct export to countries exacting the same. The miscroscopical inspection costs the country 6½ per cent of the value of the meat sold to countries demanding that inspection. Careful comparison of meat exports for 1893 with 1892 shows that microscopic inspection has not increased our foreign sales, and the Secretary thinks it does not pay.

The work of the other divisions is reviewed in detail, but briefly and without extended argument. The question of forestry comes in for some special attention, and urgent recommendations are made for more thorough and extended effort on its behalf. The completion of experiments in sorghum sugar is announced, on the ground that a stage has been reached when "individual enterprise can and should take advantage of what the Department has accomplished." On the advice of Professor Wiley, some further experiments with sugar beets and with sugar cane in Florida are recommended.

Investigations of the chemical character of different typical soils of the United States are pronounced to be desirable, and recommendation is made for a small appropriation. A special appropriation is also recommended in furtherance of the work of collating information regarding the nutritive value of goods for man, such appropriation being "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food."

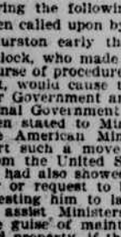
Promiscuous free distribution of publications is condemned and the suggestion made that after supplying certain copies free to libraries and educational institutions a moderate price should be charged for the remaining copies.

Of the Weather Bureau it is stated that the work has been carried on with improved efficiency and economy, a reduction in cost of maintenance of nearly 10 per cent being effected and estimates for the fiscal year being correspondingly reduced. A reorganization of the Bureau has been partially effected, designed to modify expenses and magnify the value of the service to agriculture, commerce and the people at large. The attention of the force has been fixed more strongly than ever before upon the work of forecasting as a primary duty of the Bureau to the public.

The vast importance of the work of the Division of Statistics is forcibly presented. "That the work of this division be efficiently performed and the information it gathers promptly diffused," says the Secretary, "is of profound importance and vital concern to the farmers of the United States, who represent nearly one-half of our population."

Reviewing with some detail our agricultural exports and their destination, an earnest plea is made for the diversification of agricultural exports and the widening of foreign markets therefor. Reference to the immense aggregate of imports of agricultural products suggests the inquiry, Ought not a large proportion of these to be produced upon our own soil, in proximity to our own markets, where this immense demand exists? And the reply is in the affirmative. "Hides, fruits, nuts and wines," says the Secretary, "could all be produced in this country," so with a considerable share of the fibres, tobacco and sugar. Our farmers would be benefited by a large number of subsidiary crops, the overproduction of certain staples avoided, the variety of our agricultural supplies in foreign markets increased, and the markets themselves multiplied.

Concluding his report, Secretary Morton says "that there are in the United States more than 6,000,000 farms, upon which dwell more than 30,000,000 people, who furnish more than 74 per cent of the value of exports of this country. The Department is therefore, he argues, intended to be charged with responsibility and duties touching interests intimately affecting the life, property and happiness of the whole people." Promises of improved service by the Department in the future, and recommendations of useful innovations relating to the work in detail, are withheld, in view of the indefinite character of the duties, forces and possibilities of the Department.



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INTERNAL REVENUE FIGURES.

RECEIPTS SHOW A FALLING OFF FOR THE FIRST TIME IN YEARS.

STILL LARGER DECREASE LOOKED FOR NEXT YEAR—SUGAR PRODUCTION AND THE BOUNTY.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The annual report of Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, makes no recommendations. The bulky volume of over 200 pages, not including tables, is made up entirely of statistical information. No mention is made of income tax, or increase in the rate of taxation on distilled spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, or any other products coming under the scope of the Internal Revenue laws. Assuming that rates of taxation will remain the same the Commissioner estimates the probable revenue for next year at $150,000,000. This is $15,000,000 less than last year's estimate, and $11,000,000 less than the actual yield last year, which was $161,000,000. There has been a decrease of $5,519,000 in the first three months of this fiscal year.

For a number of years past the receipts from internal revenue have run along on a continuous upward sliding scale, notwithstanding that during the period noted several reductions in rates and remissions of taxation have been enacted. The receipts were $116,000,000 in 1886; $118,000,000 in 1887; $124,000,000 in 1888; $130,000,000 in 1889; $142,000,000 in 1890; $146,000,000 in 1891; $153,000,000 in 1892, and $161,000,000 in 1893.

The chief collections have been from distilled spirits, and next to that malt liquors and tobacco. The banner collection districts, in the order of amount collected, were, last year, as follows: Peoria, Vth Illinois, $18,438,000; Louisville, Vth Kentucky, $11,825,000; Cincinnati, 1st Ohio, $10,290,000; Chicago, 1st Illinois, $10,194,000; St. Louis, 1st Missouri, $8,474,000; New-York City, IIId New-York, $6,439,000; Brooklyn, 1st New-York, $5,732,000; Springfield, VIIIth Illinois, $5,106,000; Newark, Vth New-Jersey, $4,286,000; Philadelphia, 1st Pennsylvania, $4,138,000; Omaha, Nebraska, $3,817,000; Terre Haute, VIIth Indiana, $3,715,000; Milwaukee, 1st Wisconsin, $3,627,000; Baltimore, Maryland, $3,627,000; Covington, VIth Kentucky, $3,493,000; Lexington, VIIth Kentucky, $3,488,000; Lawrenceburg, VIth Indiana, $2,744,000; Rochester, XXVIIIth New-York, $2,620,000; St. Paul, Minnesota, $2,610,000; Boston, IIId Massachusetts, $2,563,000; Pittsburg, XXIIId Pennsylvania, $2,548,000; Lancaster, IXth Pennsylvania, $2,532,000; Detroit, 1st Michigan, $2,151,000; Petersburg, IId Virginia, $1,864,000; San Francisco, 1st California, $1,793,000; Asheville, VIth North Carolina, $1,448,000; Nashville, VIth Tennessee, $1,148,000.

There has been a decrease of over $90,000 in the amount collected for chewing and smoking tobacco, which is attributed to the operation of the new law permitting the sale of tobacco "in hand" by farmers and retail dealers. In cigars, cigarettes and snuffs there has been an increase of receipts. Nearly 4,500,000 more gallons of whiskey have been withdrawn from bond during the year than last year. Most of it was Bourbon whiskey, and the reason for its withdrawal was that the bonded period had expired and efforts to obtain an extension failed. In regard to sugar production, the commissioner says:

"The operation of the law in relation to the bounty on sugar has had the effect, so far as cane sugar is concerned, to increase the production and lessen the number of sugar factories or licensed producers. In the district of Louisiana, where cane sugar is principally made, there were during the first season in which the law was in operation—that of 1891-92—697 producers licensed to manufacture sugar, and the product of that period aggregated 257,875,557 pounds. The number of producers licensed during the season of 1892-93 was 618, and the amount of sugar produced aggregated 445,857,840 pounds, an increase of 87,982,283 pounds, notwithstanding a reduction of over 11 per cent in the number of licensed producers.

"It is estimated that $2,000,000 has been invested in Louisiana in improved machinery for making sugar since the beginning of the present year, the full effect of which will not be seen and appreciated until the conclusion of the coming season. These changes in the machinery of sugar factories result in a more economical manufacture of sugar and indicate a gradual departure from the primitive and more wasteful methods formerly in use.

"The production of beet sugar in the States of California and Nebraska and the Territory of Utah showed an increase of 150,000,000 pounds. Sorghum sugar decreased on account of the ravages of 'chinch bugs.' The production of maple sugar had increased."

A YEAR OF FLUCTUATIONS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNITED STATES TREASURER MORGAN.

GOLD RESERVE REDUCED TO ITS LOWEST FIGURES—HEAVIEST EXPORTS EVER KNOWN—VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The Treasurer of the United States has submitted to Secretary Carlisle the annual report on the operations and conditions of the Treasury.

The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year were $385,819,628 78, an increase of $30,881,834 54 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were $383,477,554 49, an increase of $38,454,623 91. There was therefore a decrease of $7,572,779 37 in the surplus revenues, reducing them to $2,341,674 29. Including the public debt, the total receipts were $732,871,214 78, and the total expenditures, $773,007,998 99.

The business of the Treasury has been conducted through the main office at Washington, nine sub-Treasuries, five mints, five assay offices, and about 160 National banks, designated to act as United States depositaries. Each of these institutions held part of the public funds, which amounted, on June 30, 1892, to $786,351,895 71, and on June 30, 1893, to $746,538,655 58. After setting apart these sums of gold, silver and United States notes, which were held for the redemption of certificates of deposit and Treasury notes, there was left a reserve, or general fund of $187,012,740 71 in 1892, and $166,167,391 58 in 1893. These amounts, however, included certain sums of certificates of deposit, bonds and coupons, which were unavailable for any other purpose than the settlement of the Treasurer's account, and which, if cancelled, would have left an actual available working balance of $165,945,486 60 and $156,395,696 84 on the two dates respectively. By September 30, this balance had been diminished to $149,250,268 72, owing, of course, to the deficiency in the revenues.

At the end of September, 1888, the Treasury held $352,551,306 of gold, the largest amount ever reported. The largest amount of free gold ever held was $218,818,253, in March of the same year. The lowest points touched since then were $160,765,584 of total holdings, and $81,551,385 of free gold, on October 19, 1893. In April last, for the first time since the gold reserve reached the sum of $100,000,000, it fell below that figure, and on the 14th of that month the issue of gold certificates was suspended, as required by law. The loss of gold was caused partly by deficiencies in the revenues, but chiefly by the presentation of legal-tender notes for redemption in the coin.

In seven months, beginning with last December, upward of $81,000,000 was drawn out of the Treasury in redemption of notes, and the gold reserve was reduced, during the same period, by $29,000,000. During the next three months, with light redemptions and a deficiency of $19,000,000 in the revenues, the Treasury lost $15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only $2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the country or brought into it in any like period, being upward of $108,000,000, and it is noted that $102,000,000 of it was drawn out of the Treasury by the presentation of legal-tender notes. Most of the gold exported in former years was supplied by the Treasury in exchange for gold certificates, and it is the first time that any considerable sums of notes have been presented for the metal.

With the exception of an increase of $45,500,000 in the amount of Treasury notes issued, in the purchase of silver bullion, and a decrease of $80,000,000 in the combined volume of gold certificates and currency certificates, there has been no important change in the public debt.

According to the revised estimates, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30 was $2,223,547,977, or nearly $51,600,000 less than at the same time last year. This contraction took place notwithstanding the addition of $45,500,000 to the stock of silver and an increase of $6,000,000 in the outstanding bank notes, and was caused, of course, by the exports of gold. In July, however, there began a heavy return movement of the metal, supported by a rapid expansion of the bank note circulation. By the end of September the stock of gold was restored to what it was when the exports began. The total increase of the effective stock of money in the three months was no less than $95,000,000, bringing it up to a figure much above the highest ever before reached.

The Treasurer remarks that this sudden contraction and expansion within the space of eleven months affords a striking illustration of the degree of flexibility possessed by the currency.

The revised figures for the amount of money in circulation—that is, outside of the Treasury—on June 30 place it at $1,596,846,829, or about $6,000,000 less than it was a year before. During the four months ending with October there was an increase of $125,000,000, a record altogether without parallel in the history of the country. The aggregate of money in the hands of the people and the average per capita were thus brought to a higher figure than had ever before been reached.

The redemptions of United States paper currency have been unusually heavy, amounting to $377,000,000 in the fifteen months ending with October.

During the past two fiscal years there was recoined nearly one-fifth part of the whole estimated stock of subsidiary silver, an improvement that is expected to increase the popularity and usefulness of this part of the currency. Contrary to expectation, the Columbian souvenir coins have not proved popular. Some of them were never taken out of the Treasury, and others have been returned for redemption. An arrangement has been in contemplation under which the half-dollars in the Treasury will be recoined at the expense of the management of the Exposition. It has not yet been decided what disposition is to be made of the quarter-dollars of this coinage not disposed of.

Although the nominal amount of counterfeit coins and paper currency presented at the Treasury was greater than in the previous year, the increase was less, proportionately, than the increase of the amount of money handled.

Considerable additions were made to the bonds held in trust for National banks and for the Pacific Railroad sinking funds.

On account of the disturbed financial condition of the country there have been some unusual incidents in the redemption of National bank notes. The first occurred in July and August, when the amounts received were less than they had ever been before since the establishment of the redemption agency at the Treasury. In September the receipts increased as rapidly as they had fallen off, and in October they were the heaviest in many months.

The Treasurer ends by urging that the vaults and safes in his office be put in better condition, in accordance with the recommendations made in the report of the commission appointed to investigate the present methods of this kind of construction.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN STORY DENIED.

THE GUATEMALAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON SAYS THERE IS NO MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO UNITE THE FIVE REPUBLICS.

A statement was printed yesterday which asserted that a scheme is on foot in Central America for reviving the union of its five Republics—Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica—under the presidency of Barrios. How the union was to be effected was given in prolific detail. Antonio Logo Arriaga, Minister to the United States at Washington from the Republic of Guatemala, who was at the Victoria Hotel last evening, said that there was no foundation for this assertion.

"There have been no conferences," he said, "looking to the return to the union of the five republics, as has been reported. Some years ago a movement to restore the single government which formerly existed over the whole of Central America was projected and carried forward in frequent conferences at the old Capitol Building in San Jose. The inadequate means of communication between the various countries of Central America hindered the movement, and it stopped. Since then there has been no resumption of negotiations that I have heard of. Ultimately the project of consolidation may be carried into effect, but not in the immediate future."

Mr. Arriaga, speaking of Guatemalan affairs, said that they had been misunderstood in this country. "The President of the Republic," he said, "has not declared himself a dictator nor attempted to do so. The country is at peace and the constitution is in full force. What did occur was this: We suffered, as did the United States, through the enormous depreciation in the value of silver. The Government was unable to meet its foreign obligations in gold. The President, in the interim of Congress, declared that 25 per cent of customs duties should be paid in gold, and that the interest on the National debt should also be paid in gold. The constitutional body which represents the Guatemalan Congress when not in session—a body which does not exist in the United States—thought that the President had exceeded his powers under the Constitution, and issued a call for an extra session of Congress. The minority party, however, realized that the President had not exceeded his constitutional powers, and that his purpose was a patriotic one. The result is that the scheme did not materialize, and Congress will not meet unless called by the President himself."

DR. RYLANCE ON THE PAPACY.

At St. Mark's Church the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance spoke on the "Primacy of the Pope." Those who came to hear a discourse on Romanism were disappointed, for the sermon was simply an argument strongly fortified with Biblical quotations to prove that the text on which the Romish Church builds its claim to superiority when correctly interpreted divests Peter of the Vicarship, which he never assumed, and which his friends never thought him entitled to.

"Pagan Rome had much to do with the exaltation of the Romish Church to the supremacy," said Dr. Rylance. "The world had become accustomed to receive Imperial edicts from the city on the Tiber, and even when Constantine removed the seat of empire from Rome to the Bosphorus, the people looked to Rome for guidance. As every great land had a head, so should the kingdom of God have a head, thought the people; and man was so easily reconciled to regarding the Bishop of Rome as that head."

GOOD WORK FOR CHARITY.

The Young Ladies' Charitable Society gave its second annual entertainment last night at the Central Assembly Rooms, Sixty-seventh-st. and Third-ave. It was a success and more than $1,000 was raised for the relief fund of the society. The society meets on the second and fourth Sundays of each month at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, where cases of distress and destitution are investigated and relieved.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WARMER WEATHER AND RAIN COMING.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The area of high pressure extends over the Atlantic Coast districts, the barometer being highest in New-England. The barometer has fallen throughout the central valleys and the lake regions and to the north of Montana, and it has risen slightly at Rocky Mountain stations. The cloudiness increased, with heavy rains in the Mississippi Valley, light rains in the Missouri Valley, and light snows in the upper lake region. A depression of moderate energy is central in the West Gulf States, and a trough of low pressure extends northward over Minnesota. It is warmer, except in New-England and the Missouri Valley.

The indications are that general rains will prevail in the central valleys to-morrow, and will extend eastward over the Atlantic Coast States during the afternoon or night, with rising temperature on the Atlantic Coast.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, fair Monday, followed by rain or snow by Tuesday morning; slight rise in temperature; winds shifting to east.

For Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, fair in the morning, rain or snow during the night; slightly warmer; east winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair in the morning, threatening weather and rain during the evening or night; warmer; east winds.

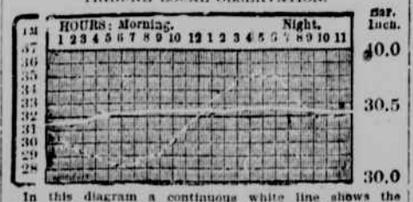
For North Carolina, fair, followed by rain during the afternoon or night; slightly warmer; east winds.

For South Carolina, threatening weather and light rains; east winds; warmer in northern portions.

For West Virginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, increasing cloudiness with rain or snow; easterly winds, increasing in force; slightly warmer in the northern portion.

For Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, threatening weather and rain; southeasterly winds, becoming variable.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATION.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Nov. 27, 1 a. m.—Clear, cold weather prevailed yesterday. The temperature ranged between 28 and 35 degrees, the average (31½) being 1¼ lower than on Saturday and ¾ lower than on the corresponding day last year.

To-day the weather will probably be fair till evening, when rain or possibly snow may be expected.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative; and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle on hand.

"It will all come out in the wash," if you use **Pearline.**

Good Style Does Not Always Come High.

This is especially true of our offering this week. 200 Single and Double Breasted Men's Sack suits (early season's price $18, $16.50 and $15), at

$12.50 a suit.

These were made by us for our regular high-class trade, are strictly all-wool and of the latest style.

Gans & Co. *Clothiers and Furnishers,* 279, 281 and 283 Broadway, Bet. Chambers and Reade Sts.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

MONSIGNOR SATOLLI HERE.

HE TAKES PART IN THE DEDICATION OF A WILLIAMSBURG CHURCH.

AN ATTACK OF RHEUMATISM PREVENTS HIS CONFIRMING A CLASS OF CHILDREN—HE MAKES AN ADDRESS IN LATIN.

The handsome marble church of St. Cecilia, at Herbert and North Henry sts., Williamsburg, was dedicated yesterday morning by Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, in the presence of a large congregation and more than eighty priests. The pontifical solemn high mass which followed was celebrated by Monsignor Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate. Long before the hour named for the beginning of the ceremonies the church was filled with the members of the parish. A few minutes before 11 o'clock Bishop McDonnell entered the church, preceded by fifty priests. He was followed by Monsignor Satolli, accompanied by a dozen of the oldest clergy in the diocese. On reaching the sanctuary Bishop McDonnell took his place on the Gospel side of the altar, while Monsignor Satolli sat on the Epistle side, facing the Bishop. Among the clergymen present were Bishop Hennessey, of Wichita, Kan.; Vicar-General Farley, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Shahan, professor of history in the Catholic University at Washington; Vicar-General J. P. McNamara, the Rev. Messrs. Thomas O'Donohue, Sylvester Malone, Martin Carroll, John M. Kiely, Michael Walsh, E. Kingman, Michael Dennison, Francis Wall, James McCusker, James Corrigan, Thomas McLoughlin, Peter Saponara, William Murpuy, James F. Duffy, James Donahue, William Donovan, Jules Fallon, P. M. Fitzgerald and Michael Killahy.

Bishop McDonnell at once proceeded with the dedicatory ceremonies, assisted by Vicar-General McNamara. Fathers Martin Carroll, of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, and John M. Kiely, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, served as deacon and sub-deacon. The musical programme was under the direction of Professor Louis.

At the end of the dedication ceremonies Monsignor Satolli celebrated the mass. A dinner followed the ceremonies at the rectory, covers being laid for eighty. After the dinner Monsignor Satolli made a long address, speaking in Latin. Pontifical vespers were chanted in the evening by Bishop Hennessey.

It was expected that Monsignor Satolli would confirm a class of children at the Italian Catholic Church of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, in South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and attend a reception at the rooms of the Circulo Christofero Colombo, at No. 22 President-st., but he did not appear. Bishop McDonnell conducted the confirmation, and explained that rheumatism prevented the attendance of the Apostolic Delegate, but that he would take the first opportunity to visit the church. There was much disappointment at the reception, over which the Rev. Pasquale De Nisco, pastor of the church, presided. Speeches were made by Bishop McDonnell, ex-Postmaster Van Cott and others.

TO PAY FOR THE DELEGATE'S HOME.

A COLLECTION TO BE TAKEN UP IN ALL THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE NEXT SUNDAY.

Catholics in the Archdiocese of New-York will on Sunday, December 3, contribute their part toward the purchase of the residence of the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, which is to be the official home of Archbishop Satolli. Yesterday, at the request of Archbishop Corrigan, a circular was read in all the churches of the diocese directing that a general collection be taken up next Sunday for the purpose mentioned. The circular is as follows:

You are, no doubt, aware that the Apostolic Delegation at Washington has recently taken possession of the residence that has been offered to the Holy See by the Catholics of the United States. It now becomes necessary to meet the obligations contracted by this purchase, and in order to provide the quota to be furnished by New-York I hereby direct that a general collection be made in all the churches of the Diocese on Sunday, December 3. As there is reason to believe that the collection will produce a sum considerably larger than our proportion of the expense, I propose to offer the surplus to His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., for the various works of charity and zeal which he has lately undertaken as the common father of the faithful. In an Encyclical letter recently sent to the bishops of the world the Sovereign Pontiff expresses the hope that all good Catholics will co-operate with him in his efforts to spread the faith in the Orient, particularly by the establishment of schools and seminaries, in which the rising generation and a native clergy may be educated and religion established on a firm and lasting basis.

Furthermore, as the annual collection for the support of the mission and the suppression of slavery in Africa falls due in a short time, I commend this object also to your zeal, so that the collection ordered for the first Sunday in Advent may include all three purposes—namely, the residence of the Apostolic Delegation in Washington, the propagation of the faith in the East and the suppression of the slave trade in Africa.

It is not without some diffidence that an appeal is made for extraneous purposes at this time, when there are so many objects of charity at home, but this special collection is made once for all, and may be considered as a crowning tribute to Our Holy Father's Golden Jubilee.

I trust, therefore, that the faithful of the Diocese will display their accustomed generosity, in view of the special circumstances that call it forth.

THE POLICE INSIST THAT HE HAS RABIES.

When the police have once diagnosed a fractured skull as alcoholism, or a bullet wound in the back of the neck as cerebral apoplexy, or paris green poisoning as "fits," they will cling to their belief in the face of the whole College of Physicians and Surgeons. The calm inflexibility with which the sergeant enthroned behind the desk will jot down "drunk and incapable" in his blotter, when the subject is bleeding at the mouth, cannot well be pictured in words. Frederick Lee, twenty-eight years old, who lives at No. 226 East Seventieth-st., and had been painting Third-ave. red on Wednesday night, awoke on Thursday morning with a thirst and howled for water. That he wanted water was proof positive to the police of hydrophobia, and they sent him to Bellvue Hospital.

The doctors said "d. t.," and inside of twenty-four hours he was discharged. Late last night Lee turned up in the same precinct (the eighteenth) frothing at the mouth and yelling for water at the top of his lungs. Again he was taken into the station. "Give me water," he yelled. "I'm burning up for a drink."

"Take him to the hospital," said the sergeant; "he's got hydrophobia."

"D. T.," said the ambulance surgeon.

"Hydrophobia," said the sergeant. "We'll make it 'rabies and d. t.,' anyhow," said the surgeon, and in this character Lee figures on the police slips.

With the unprecedented success of the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract, it was naturally to be expected that imitations would soon follow. JOHANN HOFF accepts this as the best compliment which could be paid to him, as only persons and things of sterling value are copied by the third and fourth rate aspirants to fame and dist