THE PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA

FLIMSY EXCUSES FOR DELAY.

THE LAST HAWAIIAN "TRUMP CARD" FAILS TO WIN A TRICK.

THAT ALLEGED DISPATCH FROM MR. BLAINE WHICH IS SAID TO HAVE DISAPPEARED ONLY A PRETEXT TO POSTPONE THE INEVITABLE COLLAPSE OF THE RESTORATION PROGRAMME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 15.—It is announced now that the President's message on the Hawaiian question, and the accompanying correspondence asked for in Mr. Hoar's resolution, will not be sent to the Senate before Monday or Tuesday. So far no creditable excuse has been given for the delays of the last two weeks, which have so sorely tried the patience of Congress and the country. The pretence is put forward indirectly that the State Department has been unable to unearth a supposed reply of Mr. Blaine to a letter of Minister Stevens dated March 8, 1892, and published this morning with some flourish as sustaining certain contentions of the President and Secretary Gresham as to the character of the revolution which occurred some ten months later. This letter has been jubilantly referred to by supporters of the Administration as a "trump card" of the Secretary, played from a hand which he has not yet exposed to his political critics.

But the Stevens letter, in the general judgment, will be found to have little value in bolstering up the "restoration" scheme which the Administration seems now at once so eager and so helpless to disavow. The letter is not even new, moreover, and was included in the Hawaiian correspondence sent to the Senate by President Harrison with the Annexation treaty in February of this year. The insinuation is made, indeed, in some quarters that the Department is genuinely occupied in hunting for an answer from Mr. Blaine which has presumably vanished, and that Mr. Gresham feels disinclined to furnish the full correspondence until the supposed "missing link" is discovered. But this excuse for delay is as flimsy and transparent as it is characteristic of the peculiar methods of the present Secretary. The date of Mr. Stevens's letter shows how violent such an assumption would be. It was written on the 8th of March, 1892, and could hardly have been received at the Department before the last of the month. At that time the approaching National Convention was occupying the minds of both Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison, and there was nothing urgent in the communication which required an immediate answer. A little more than two months later Mr. Blaine retired from the Cabinet. It is entirely probable, therefore, that Mr. Blaine never answered this letter at all, and the insinuation that his reply has been abstracted is wholly baseless and without warrant.

The fact is that the Administration is so hard pressed on its Hawaiian policy that it is now grasping at any and every chance of postponing a reckoning and of lessening or disavowing its own extraordinary responsibility in the management of the Hawaiian question. Mr. Vest, speaking on behalf of the great majority of the Democrats in Congress, has already thrown overboard the whole programme of "restoration as a moral duty," and the President is now confronted with the dilemma of reconciling the directly conflicting views of his party in Congress and his Secretary of State on the merits of "righting the wrongs" of Liliuokalani. How the President is going to defend the beautiful scheme of poetic justice outlined by his sympathetic assistant and yet retain the support of the Democratic party in Congress, who care absolutely nothing about restoring the ex-Queen to "her own," is a puzzling problem even for those who have seen the President "straddle" the many political platforms of his party. No wonder he delays to make public his struggles to repudiate the monarchical restoration programme which he complacently instructed Minister Willis to carry out in secret last October. It may be that the Administration wishes that the original Willis instructions had gone the way of the mythical Blaine letter, now apparently occupying the thoughts of the State Department. It is safe to say that if the Willis instructions could have been lost, whether or not the Blaine letter could be found, the message which the President is laboring over would undoubtedly have gone to the Senate fully a week ago.

AN APPEAL FROM HAWAIIANS.

A PROTEST AGAINST RESTORATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN LEAGUE OF HONOLULU.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 15.—A. Feek, a Seattle contractor, arrived at his home last night from Honolulu. Mr. Feek was made the bearer of an address to the people of the United States from the American League of Honolulu. The address is dated December 4, and is as follows:

"To the People of the United States:

"We, like you, believe in good government, and having, in co-operation with others, freed ourselves from the reign of corrupt rule and established a Government of the best classes of society, we protest most emphatically against the reported assumption of President Cleveland that the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands should cease to exist because the proposition for union with the United States of America had failed to meet his approval.

"We insist that the present Government of Hawaii has the same right to exist that the United States had after their successful revolution in 1776. In fact, the corruption and misgovernment that brought about the revolution of January last were so flagrant as to be unbearable. The late Queen had planned not only to continue her corrupt rule, but to set aside the constitution of the Kingdom, and had attempted illegally to promulgate a new one, disfranchising many of the most intelligent citizens, and by her high-handed outrages had destroyed the last hope of improvement over the corrupt and illegal aggression of executive power, so that no alternative was left but to depose her and establish an honest and capable Government. This has been successfully done, not by citizens of the United States, but the movement was carried to a successful issue by people born and raised on the islands and others who had lived for many years here, and were citizens of the country and loyal to its best interests, and only organized for the overthrow of the old system after all hope of redress for many wrongs done by the late Queen and her partisans had ceased to exist.

"We are ready to acknowledge that we, loving liberty and good government honestly administered, should have approved the deposition of the late Queen, and the organization of the Provisional Government, and do now give to the said Provisional Government our earnest and hearty support.

In conclusion, the people of Honolulu demand that the citizens of the United States withhold their judgment until a fair and impartial investigation has been given to the entire matter, an investigation which they earnestly court.

"If, after this, the American people do not desire to annex the islands, there is but one thing remaining to fill out the measure of the hope of Hawaii, and that is, to be left entirely alone."

A STATEMENT FROM MR. STEVENS.

HE THINKS MR. BLAINE MADE NO REPLY TO HIS DISPATCH OF MARCH 8, 1892.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 15 (Special).—The following statement was made to-day by John L. Stevens, ex-Minister to Hawaii: "Regarding the dispatch to Secretary Blaine, signed by me, and published this morning, it is proper to say that no answer was ever received by me, and probably none was ever written. Doubtless Mr. Blaine thought that the standing instructions and usages of the Legation of which I then had charge, especially Secretary Bayard's dispatch to Minister Merrill, of July 12, 1887, were sufficient for my guidance, thus throwing on the American representatives at Honolulu the responsibility of dealing with facts and emergencies as to which they could judge more accurately than the Washington officials. All official dispatches received by me during my residence in Honolulu are duly numbered and on file in the Legation at Honolulu."

MR. THURSTON SAILS FOR HONOLULU.

DISPATCHES FOR WILLIS SENT ON THE ALAMEDA—THE ALLEGED HAWAIIAN APPEAL DISCREDITED.

San Francisco, Dec. 15 (Special).—The steamer Alameda sailed this afternoon for Honolulu. Letters and dispatches for Minister Willis were taken, but they were put on board early with no rush or secrecy. The steamer was delayed forty-five minutes for late mail. Minister L. A. Thurston, H. N. Castle and W. N. Armstrong, of the Provisional Government; ex-United States Consul H. W. Severance, ex-Hawaiian Minister J. Mott Smith, S. G. Wilder, son of the Provisional Government's Consul at this port, and Robert Lewers, a well-known merchant, were the principal passengers.

Little credence is placed in the account of an appeal by the American League of Honolulu to the people of the United States, which Feek, the Seattle contractor, claims to have brought over. Prominent Hawaiians here declare that if such an appeal had been prepared it would have been intrusted to some one who would take it direct to Washington.

It is expected that news to December 9 will be brought by the steamer Australia, which will reach here early to-morrow morning.

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SOME HAWAIIAN HISTORY.

ACCOUNTS OF FORMER ATTEMPTS AT REVOLUTION.

STORIES OF THE TWO WILCOX INSURRECTIONS TOLD BY PROFESSOR ALEXANDER AND MINISTER MERRILL.

Washington, Dec. 15.—It is learned at the State Department that a careful search for any official answer to Minister Stevens's important dispatch of March 8, 1892, has been unsuccessful. Not even a record of the filing of any answer is at hand, and the inference is that Mr. Blaine did not send a reply, perhaps for the reason that a hypothetical case was presented, and it has been the custom of the State Department not to pass upon questions based upon supposition. There is some doubt whether Mr. Stevens when writing his letter to Mr. Blaine had in mind any idea of the revolution of January last. It is said that he really referred to what is known as the second Wilcox Revolution, which was frustrated in embryo by Mr. Thurston and the men who now are prominent supporters of the Provisional Government.

The history of that movement, which has just been compiled by ex-Surveyor-General Alexander, of Hawaii, is as follows:

"In the spring of 1892 a secret league was formed, headed by V. W. Ashford, R. W. Wilcox, J. E. Bush and others, for the purpose, as they expressed it, 'of promoting justice and equal rights in the political government of Hawaii.' Their objects included the removal of all property qualifications for voters, the abolition of the monarchy, and ultimate union with the United States. These measures were then advocated in a newspaper published by J. E. Bush, who has since become a Royalist. It is said that the league numbered over 300 members, mostly natives and half-whites.

"There is good evidence that at the same time the Queen's party were preparing a despotic constitution, similar to that of Kamehameha V, except that it gave the sovereign the power of dismissal and appointment of Justices of the Supreme Court. At first they endeavored to form an alliance with the Equal Rights League, both parties being opposed, for different reasons, to the reform constitution of 1887. Their overtures, however, having been finally rejected, the marshal proceeded to arrest the principal members of the league under charges of treason and conspiracy. The result of the trials was that all were finally discharged, but the weakness of the League was exposed, and its leaders lost much of their prestige."

Among many other interesting papers relating to Hawaiian affairs which have not been included in the published volumes of State Department correspondence annually issued is Minister George W. Merrill's account of the Wilcox revolution of 1889. Mr. Merrill writes as follows, under date of Honolulu, August 1, 1889:

"About 6 a. m. (July 30, 1889) a message from the King informed me that an armed party, led by Mr. Wilcox, was in possession of the palace grounds, and soon thereafter it was learned that the insurgents were in charge of the building containing the Government offices. As soon as possible I had communication with Commander Woodward, of the Adams, and at once all necessary preparations were made to land a force, if found necessary for the protection of the people and property it touched."

Mr. Merrill relates in detail how the British, Portuguese and French commissioners came to the United States Legation and informed him that they had determined "to occupy the top of the building with sharpshooters, for the purpose of preventing the use of the cannon which were known to be in the possession of the insurgents inside the walls inclosing the palace grounds. At this juncture, as the report of small arms and cannon came from the palace grounds and immediate vicinity quite rapidly, I at once requested Captain Woodward, of the Adams (the same vessel now in Honolulu), to send to the Legation a body of marines, which request he promptly complied with."

Mr. Merrill adds that, after the affair was over, "the members of the Cabinet and many prominent residents expressed much commendation of the prompt landing of the men."

Professor Alexander, who furnished to Commissioner Blount a political history of Hawaii up to the time of the revolution of 1887, has written a continuation of the sketch, bringing it down to the revolution of last January. In it he states that the last three and a half years of Kalakaua's reign teemed with intrigues and conspiracies to restore autocratic rule. The first of these was headed by R. W. Wilcox, C. B. Wilson and S. Nowlien, who, it is said, demanded the King's abdication in favor of Liliuokalani. They were not prosecuted, but Wilcox left the islands, and remained a year in California. Returning in 1889, he formed a rifle club, and began to prepare for another revolution. The meeting of the league was held in a house belonging to Liliuokalani. At the subsequent trial it was proved by the defence that the King had come to an understanding with the conspirators, and Wilcox successfully pleaded this before the native jury, by whom he was acquitted. This revolution of 1889 was not a bloodless affair, as seven of Wilcox's followers were killed and about a dozen wounded. Professor Alexander says:

"It was afterward known that 10,000 rounds of ammunition were loaned from the Adams to the Government forces. At the request of the United States Minister, Mr. Merrill, a body of marines was landed, and marched up to the Legation, where they remained during the day."

A project of a new commercial treaty with the United States, Professor Alexander says, was drawn up in the fall of 1889 by the Ministry, in conjunction with H. A. P. Carter. It provided for free trade between the two countries, the perpetual cession of Pearl Harbor to the United States, and a guarantee of the independence of the islands by that Power. Under the advice of Mr. Ashford, the Canadian member of the Cabinet, King Kalakaua refused to sign the draft of the treaty. The publication of the treaty, a copy of which was secretly furnished by the King to a native paper, caused the cry to be raised that the Ministry was "selling out the country to the United States."

Professor Alexander devotes considerable space to the proceedings of the Legislature of 1890, the death of Kalakaua, the accession of Liliuokalani, the conspiracy of Wilcox, Ashford and Bush in 1892, and the proceedings of the legislative session of the same year, in which the Lottery and Opium bills were passed, and the attempted promulgation of a new Constitution by the Queen. Upon the latter point he says:

"The pains taken by the Queen to destroy all known copies of her proposed Constitution show how much she dreaded the effect of its publication; but its main points are well known. Its success would have realized her dream of re-establishing a barbaric despotism in the islands, and it was to have been followed by a clean sweep of the officers. An unfortunate feature of the case is that the lower class of natives, from race prejudice, would prefer such a despotism to a civilized government, controlled by white men."

GENERAL SICKLES'S TWO SALARIES.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Second Controller Mansur, of the Treasury, has begun the consideration of the case of General Daniel E. Sickles, member of Congress from New-York. General Sickles draws two salaries—one as member of Congress from the XIth District of New-York, and one as major-general on the retired list of the United States Army. The questions involved are important, including the eligibility of General Sickles to a seat in the House of Representatives, and inferentially approving or disapproving the action of a co-ordinate branch of the Government by a subordinate officer. The pay of a member of Congress is $5,000 a year, and that of a major-general on the retired list $5,625 a year for life. It is asserted that if General Sickles is compelled to make a choice, he will resign from Congress rather than give up the honor he so dearly prizes.

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STATEHOOD FOR ARIZONA.

THE BILL ADMITTING THE TERRITORY PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

CLAIMS OF NEW-MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA DISCUSSED—THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM AGAIN—URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL REPORTED.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The principal business transacted by the House to-day was the passage of the bill admitting Arizona to Statehood. The McGarrahan bill was called up in the morning hour by Mr. Pendleton (Dem., W. Va.) and consideration was postponed by filibustering. The bill for the admission of New-Mexico was favorably reported in Committee of the Whole, but it is probable that some amendments will be made when it is taken up for final action to-morrow. The early part of the discussion was slow and no one seemed anxious to speak, but later the debate drifted into a consideration of the claims of Oklahoma to Statehood and became interesting.

In the morning hour Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of reciprocity treaties entered into with foreign countries under the McKinley Tariff law. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, showing that that official had been on a housekeeping investigating tour. He complained of the filthy condition of the House kitchen, and asked for an investigation of the culinary department. The letter was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with orders to investigate the matter.

A stir and a ripple of surprised amusement went through the House a few days ago when it was found that a public document relative to the opening of the Cherokee Strip contained a map on the margin of which was a bold advertisement in large type of a Western railroad. Above all is a strong appeal to patronize the "best road in the world" and the "favorite World's Fair route."

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio), chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, stated that he would not have paid any attention to the matter, but a local paper in his city had insinuated that the map had been obtained from the railroad company by the energetic clerk of the Committee on Military Affairs, and that he would probably obtain a free ride over the road in consideration of his services. Mr. Outhwaite stated that the map had been purchased for the use of the War Department.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) offered a resolution that Saturday, January 20, 1894, be set aside for the purpose of delivering eulogies on the late Leland Stanford, a Senator from California, and it was adopted.

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Urgent Deficiency bill, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

After the expiration of the consideration morning hour, the House took up the bill for the admission of Arizona, and went into Committee of the Whole for its consideration.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) objected formally to the bill itself, but his speech was almost entirely made up of a reply to the "bitter personal attack" made on him and on Massachusetts by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, when the bill for the admission of Utah was up a few days ago.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) opposed the bill on the general grounds that Arizona was too thinly populated and the growth too small to warrant her admission.

Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.), in a humorous and forceful speech, replied to the allegations of Mr. Hepburn, depicting the wonderful fertility of the Territory.

Mr. Everett (Dem., Mass.) followed in opposition to the bill, basing his objection on the lack of population.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill was amended in several particulars and reported back to the House.

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 185 to 63.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

SENATORS FRYE AND MORGAN SPEAK IN FAVOR OF ITS CONSTRUCTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Washington, Dec. 15.—To consider the Nicaragua Canal and the duties of the Government toward it" was the subject which called out a full meeting of the House Commerce Committee this morning. Senators Frye and Morgan were the speakers. They have made an exhaustive study of the matter, and appeared at the meeting at the request of the committee.

Senator Frye insisted at the beginning that the most troublesome difficulty which usually attends great enterprises of this character was obviated in the present case. All the other canal projects had been abandoned, and people generally believed this route to be the more feasible. He argued that the Government could build the Nicaragua Canal for $75,000,000; that the bonds would sell readily, while bearing an interest of only 4 per cent, and that interest and repairs would not exceed $5,500,000 a year. Government control would permit a lowering of rates to $1 a ton, and a profit would result at that figure. It would cost the company $200,000,000 to build the canal, and bonds could not be floated for less than 6 per cent. The annual expense to the company would be $12,000,000 for interest, and $2,000,000 additional for repairs. They would be compelled to charge a toll of $3.50 a ton, and that price would exclude all commerce of the coarser grades, such as lumber and cereals, which would not be the case if the Government guaranteed the bonds.

Senator Morgan followed Mr. Frye. He said it was important now to decide whether this canal should be built by private subscription from all over the world, or whether the United States should at once begin to exercise a supervisory power and guarantee the money to complete it. Both he and Senator Frye, he explained, regretted the failure of the Senate in 1885 to ratify the Frelinghuysen treaty with Nicaragua. By the terms of that treaty the United States would have secured a strip of land twelve miles wide, connecting both oceans, which would have been invaluable. Incidentally, the Senator threw a side light on the executive session of the Senate, at which this matter was considered. He stated that the treaty lacked only one vote of the necessary two-thirds vote, which would have secured its ratification. The only thing which stood in the way of a practically unanimous adoption of the treaty was the bugaboo of an infringement of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

At the conclusion of Senator Morgan's remarks Mr. Storer, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, providing the appointment of three Senators and six Representatives to proceed as soon as possible to make a personal inspection of the route from Greytown to the Pacific, to learn the actual condition of the work and of the material and political affairs in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so far as they may refer to the construction of the canal. The resolution will be reported to the House to-morrow.

Eleven members of the committee were present at to-day's session, and one of the number stated that, so far as he knew, the committee unanimously favored Government control of the work.

NOT WHAT SILVER MEN WANT.

THE SOP THROWN TO THEM BY MR. VOORHEES SEEMS TO BE UNPALATABLE.

Washington, Dec. 15 (Special).—The bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Voorhees providing for the coinage of the seigniorage in the Treasury and the purchase after that shall have been coined of $2,000,000 worth of silver a month, the retirement of small notes and $2 50 and $5 gold pieces, etc., does not appear to strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the men who made the fight for silver during the late extra session. Mr. Dubois, who was the active lieutenant of Mr. Teller, thinks the bill cannot pass, and says that it will not afford the relief the people have a right to expect.

"The bill is not what the silver men want," said Mr. Dubois, "and it is not what the true friends of silver would propose. Senators appear to forget that the fight is a contest between gold monometallists and those who are for the coinage of silver. We are not in this fight to secure the purchase of silver bullion. We, of course, opposed the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law because we wanted it retained on the statutes until we got something better. This bill offers the silver men absolutely nothing. It will not receive the votes of the men who voted against repeal of the Sherman law, and I do not think it will have the support of the Republican Senators who voted with the Democrats to repeal the Sherman law. If the Sherman law was a makeshift, so is this. The bill will never be heard from, and I very much doubt if it is even reported from the committee."

THE URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill. The measure is intended to provide for further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1894, and carries an appropriation of $1,861,896, as follows: Freight on bullion and coin between mints and assay offices, $5,000; contingent expenses 1893 and 1894, $99,701; collecting customs, $500,000; transportation of silver coin, $40,000; fuel, light and water for public buildings, $40,000; compensation in lieu of moieties, $20,000; quarantine service, $40,000; Fish Commission Building, $7,150; Pension Office, expenses of special examiners, $200,000; land offices, contingent expenses, $25,000; general land office, special agents, $45,000; general land office, inspectors, $4,000; XIth census, $356,500; Department of Justice, $21,723; public printing and binding, $203,000; House of Representatives, $44,571. The estimate submitted for the deficiency in the Pension Office was $300,000 for the expenses of special examiners.

A STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions and mineral oils from the United States during the month of November, 1893, and during the eleven months ended November 30, 1893, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Breadstuffs.		
November	$11,130,192	$18,255,030
Eleven months ended November 30	171,655,202	126,268,669
Provisions.		
November	11,356,238	13,955,412
Eleven months ended November 30	141,952,764	165,908,394
Mineral oils.		
November	3,666,150	3,910,550
Eleven months ender November 30	37,401,968	38,644,624

The exports of cotton from the United States during the month of November, 1893, amounted to 479,721,078 pounds, valued at $38,775,868, and in November, 1892, 459,397,094 pounds, valued at $38,441,827.

W. CARSON KANE SUES FOR DIVORCE.

HIS WIFE WAS MISS GERALDINE SCOTT HOYT, AND THEY WERE MARRIED JUST A YEAR AGO.

W. Carson Kane, well known in social and club circles in this city, has begun suit in the Superior Court for absolute divorce from his wife, Geraldine Kane, who, until a year ago yesterday, was Miss Geraldine Scott Hoyt. The co-respondent is Livingstone Boyd, who is understood to be a very young Englishman.

Howe & Hummel are attorneys for Mr. Kane. They have tried for some time to serve the summons in the suit upon Mrs. Kane, without success. Ira A. Miller, an employe of the law office, called at the Hotel Savoy several times with the papers. That was the last place at which Mrs. Kane was known to be in this city. Both the day and night clerks told Miller that Mrs. Kane was abroad, and that she had left the hôtel six months ago. On Miller's affidavit reciting these facts, Judge McAdam yesterday granted an order that the service of summons be made upon Mrs. Kane by publication. Mrs. Kane's address is given in the papers as the Hotel Terminus, Paris. Mr. Kane, according to the papers, is in London.

The complaint says that W. Carson Kane and Geraldine Scott Hoyt were married in the Church of the Holy Communion, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, on December 15, 1892. They have no children. Mr. Kane charges that on May 22, 1893, at the Hotel Castiglione, Paris, his wife was guilty of misconduct with Livingstone Boyd, and that at other times and places unknown to Mr. Kane she had conducted herself improperly with other men.

Both Mr. Kane and his wife belong to well-known families.

MR. HARRIS JUSTLY INDIGNANT.

HIS BROTHER AND HIS SISTER-IN-LAW MADE INNOCENT VICTIMS OF NEWSPAPER "ENTERPRISE."

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 15.—The Gould-Nicolaus affair, and the reported sailing of the woman and "Al" Ruhman on the steamer Normannia, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Harris, caused the publication in "The Springfield Union" of the following letter:

Becket, Mass.

Editor of "The Springfield Union," Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir: I was very much surprised to read in last evening's paper the article under the heading "Zella has sailed away." My brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Harris, of Chicago, were to have sailed last Tuesday on the Normannia, and I have received no word to the contrary. Mr. Harris is of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., one of the largest banking houses in Chicago, and is irreproachable in character. M. E. HARRIS.

Mr. Harris said last night: "I was much surprised and chagrined to see the name of my brother mixed up in such an affair, and it seems to me entirely needless. He is well-known through his connections in New-York, and information could have been obtained concerning him of them; but if all other sources had failed, the steamer authorities could easily have proved that my brother and his wife were what they purported to be on the steamer's register."

ONLY COMMON SENSE.

This is what is shown when one selects only useful articles for Christmas gifts, in such times as these. Among the best places to get them are Cowperthwait's general house furnishing stores, Nos. 193 to 205 Park Row, near Chatham Square.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

A COLD WAVE ON THE WAY.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The storm in Northeast Colorado has moved rapidly to Lake Michigan, increasing markedly in intensity. An area of high pressure has remained nearly stationary over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a second off the South Atlantic Coast; a third has developed rapidly in the plateau region, a rise in pressure of .78 of an inch being reported from Salt Lake City. Rain or snow has fallen from the Missouri and middle Mississippi valleys to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has fallen in the Missouri and middle Mississippi valleys, and has generally risen elsewhere.

The weather will clear in the middle and upper Mississippi valleys and lake region. The temperature will fall east of the Mississippi River, except on the immediate Atlantic coast and in the Southeast, and will rise in the extreme Northwest.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, snow, turning to rain; winds becoming south, increasing; warmer.

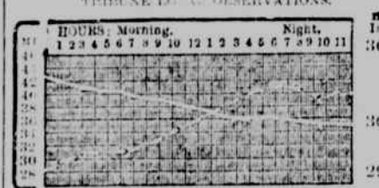
For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Eastern New-York, rain; clearing in afternoon; slightly warmer; winds becoming south.

For New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, showers in the early morning, clearing during the day; much colder Sunday morning; wind, becoming northwesterly.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, showers in the early morning; clearing Saturday afternoon or night; colder Sunday morning; winds becoming northwesterly.

For Western New-York, showers; warmer in the eastern portion; colder Sunday morning; southerly gales becoming westerly.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



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, Dec. 16, 1 a. m.—Rapidly increasing warmth yesterday brought fog and occasional light rain. The temperature ranged between 28 and 41 degrees, the average (36⅝) being 13⅞ higher than on Thursday and 4 lower than on the corresponding day last year. To-day the rain conditions will probably continue till afternoon, when the weather will probably clear.

About six months ago my little son, aged three, was very much troubled with a breaking out on his scalp and behind his ear. The places effected were about as large as a silver dollar, the flesh seemed raw and covered with little blisters. The child suffered considerably, and was naturally very fretful. I tried several remedies without obtaining any beneficial results, in fact the eruptions seemed to be spreading and new places breaking out. I concluded to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and bought a box of CUTICURA, a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I washed the effected parts with the CUTICURA SOAP, taking care not to irritate the flesh, and applied CUTICURA. I noticed a change for the better in the appearance of the eruptions in twenty-four hours. I continued the treatment morning and night, and in two weeks the eruptions entirely disappeared, leaving the skin smooth and the scalp clean, in fact a perfect cure, as I have not seen any indications of any eruption or breaking out since. I gave the child only a few doses of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I consider your CUTICURA REMEDIES very valuable, and expect to keep a small supply constantly on hand. I believe CUTICURA would be excellent for applying to insect bites, which are very annoying in this country. C. A. ARMSTRONG, Swift Island, N. C.

CUTICURA REMEDIES cleanse the system by external and internal medication of every eruption, impurity and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

READING STOCKHOLDERS PROTEST.

A COMMITTEE CRITICISES PRESIDENT HARRIS AND ASKS VOTES FOR I. L. RICE.

An appeal for proxies to be used against the management of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at the coming annual election has just been issued by Richard B. Hartshorne, at No. 18 Wall-st., Henry T. Carey, at No. 42 New-st., and Jacob Scholle, at No. 33 Broad-st., a committee of independent security-holders. The circular says that Joseph S. Harris, the president, when chosen last May, not only ratified all acts on account of which A. A. McLeod was retired, but went so far in that direction as even to call for severe criticism from Mr. McLeod himself. Under Mr. McLeod's "notorious mismanagement," the circular says, Reading earned $3,100,000 above its fixed charges. Mr. Harris, on June 26, 1893, testified that in the current year he could not earn the fixed charges by $800,000. He defaulted on the general mortgage interest July 1, but nevertheless paid the unearned dividend on the Lehigh Valley stock. The Lehigh Valley lease cost the Reading over $2,100,000. The committee says:

"Mr. Harris persisted in his disastrous coal purchases from the Lehigh Valley itself and from the individual operators on its line until the Reading's stock of unsold coal became so great that it could not raise the money to pay for any more. When the last possible dollar had been extracted from the Reading treasury, the Lehigh Valley, finding nothing more in sight, abruptly broke the lease. But evidently the Lehigh Valley was not to suffer in its competitive traffic by reason of this severance, for Mr. Voorhees, vice-president of the Reading, was appointed general manager of the Lehigh Valley, and is now acting in the dual capacity of general manager of both companies, although they compete for the same business largely in the same territory, a thing unprecedented in the history of railroad management."

The circular appeals for support for Isaac L. Rice to succeed Mr. Harris, declaring that with a sound management the property can be placed on a solvent basis out of the assets which it already possesses.

RECEIVERS ANSWER MR. RICE.

DENIAL OF HIS CHARGES AGAINST THE READING MANAGEMENT—LEGAL LIABILITIES PLEADED IN THE PRINCE AND ERVIN SETTLEMENTS.

The answer of Joseph S. Harris, Edward M. Paxson and John Lowber Welsh, receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, to the petition of Isaac L. Rice for their removal, was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The receivers say that Mr. Rice was appointed foreign representative of the company in June, 1892, at a salary of $25,000 a year, and since his resignation the receivers have not found it necessary to appoint any successor in London. They declare that they gave him full access to all the books and records of the company, and that he copied various papers and accounts to use as a basis for newspaper attacks upon the management.

In replying to the charges concerning the settlements with F. H. Prince & Co., of Boston, and Ervin & Co., of Philadelphia, the answer of the receivers is that the settlements were made to protect securities of the Reading held by them from sacrifice. The allowance of a 5 per cent commission to Prince & Co. is defended on the ground that the firm claimed a distinct contract, and the allowance was confined to the actual expense of carrying the loan of the company. The receivers say that the final debit balance on May 10, 1893, was $598,636 41, and for this amount Prince & Co. still retain $350,000 collateral trust bonds as collateral security, having received nothing from the receivers except $100,000 for the purpose of taking up $150,000 collateral trust bonds. The settlements with both firms were approved by legal advice to the receivers.

The receivers say that no basis of agreement has yet been reached with the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad bondholders since the control of the property was relinquished. They defend the plan of reorganization published last summer, and say that Mr. Rice approved it until he found he was not to be one of the voting trustees. The lease of the Lehigh Valley road is defended at length, in spite of the deficiency of $1,412,419 60 in the first year, and the receivers claim that they had ground for hope that the future traffic would prove profitable. The loss on the lease in the first four months of the receivership was $125,675, and if there had been the improvement in business later in the year which had invariably occurred in previous years there would have been a considerable surplus over the reduced rental. The loss of $253,772, making $379,447 for the first five months of the receivership, made it necessary that the lease should be surrendered. The purchase of coal from the Lehigh Valley is defended as having been part of the contract the receivers had to carry out. The charge of discrimination in favor of Lehigh Valley is declared to be absolutely false. The answer concludes with a defence of the policy of the receivers in the conduct of the general business of the Reading Company. The receivers pray that the petition of Mr. Rice be dismissed with costs.

UNION PACIFIC DISSOLUTION.

ALL CONNECTIONS SEVERED BETWEEN THE DENVER AND GULF AND THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Omaha, Dec. 15 (Special).—Notwithstanding rumors, counter-rumors and positive denials by interested parties, it is now known that the dissolution of the great Union Pacific system is assured. When a request was made last week for separate receivers for the Denver and Gulf, the Southern branch of the overland, officials declared it would be a mere nominal change, and that the company would continue to be operated as a whole as before the receivership was declared; but to-day orders were issued for a transfer of all property and a complete severance of all connections between the Union Pacific and Denver and Gulf. This leaves about a dozen separate corporations in the makeup of the Union Pacific, and the probabilities are that all these will be diverted to other lines or their connections soon, leaving the Union Pacific with no feeders, and a bare line to Ogden, Utah.

TO PLACE A COMPANY ON A SOUND BASIS.

Isaac N. Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., chairman; Gustave E. Kissel, of Kessler & Co.; Charles Edward Bretherton, Carl Jaeger, of the Frankfort Committee of Bondholders; George E. Bartol, of George E. Bartol Company, Limited; Nicholas Thouron, of N. Thouron & Co., and Samuel G. DeCoursey, president of the company, at the request of the Board of Directors of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the New-York and Frankfort Committee of its second mortgage bondholders, have been constituted a committee for the reconstruction of the company, under a plan which, it is believed, will protect all interests and place the affairs of the company on a sound financial basis. Under this plan the second mortgage bonds, with all unpaid coupons and debentures, and convertible and inconvertible scrip, must be deposited with the Continental Trust Company of the City of New-York, or with the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, by March 1, 1894, to entitle the holders to share in the benefits of the Continental Trust Company bondholders. To share which benefits, must within the same time, deposit their certificates on stock, indorsed in blank, for transfer with the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia. The trust company will issue transferrible trust certificates for the certificates of stock deposited. Deposits can also be made in Frankfort-on-the-Main and Amsterdam. The plan will become effective upon a deposit of a majority of the second mortgage bonds.

NO MORE LIGHT FROM MR. REINHART.

Owing to the press of business on his hands after his long absence in Europe, J. W. Reinhart, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, declined to see reporters yesterday. No further details as to the object of his mission abroad, which Mr. Reinhart declares was successful, could be obtained. The only additional quotations from him were given by "The Wall Street Journal," whose representative saw him at Quarantine Thursday evening. To the inquiry as to whether his mission had been "to sell a collateral trust loan to pay off Atchison's floating debt," Mr. Reinhart replied: "No."

When asked "Was it to renew some maturing loans in which the 'B' bonds were collateral?" Mr. Reinhart is quoted as saying: "That is a direct question. I will answer it direct. No." Regarding the rumor that Hope & Co. had refused to extend further credit to the Atchison, Mr. Reinhart said: "That arose under a mistaken idea of the relation which Hope & Co. bear to us. They are simply our representatives in Amsterdam."

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