"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION

For New York and Its Vicinity:

Fair; much colder; northwesterly winds.

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HAWAII IN ARMS

She Will Resist Any Attempt to Restore the Ex-Queen.

SIXTEEN CANNON AT THE CASTLE.

Sandbag Barricades Around the Government House.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Honolulu on Fire Over the News from the States.

Blount Accused of Inciting the Royalists to Revolt—The Attorney-General Says the Executive Council Has Determined to Resist Attack from Whatever Source—Troops Spend Several Days Fortifying the Government House—A Thousand Citizens, in Mass Meeting, Resolve to Support the Government in Resisting Attack—Much Excitement, but Citizens Feel that the American People Are With Them—Willis is Not Talking Nowadays—The Government Will Make Any Attempt at Restoration an Act of War on Our Part—The Queen Doesn't Want the Throne Unless Our Bayonets Surround It—Annexation Feeling Stronger Than Ever—A Meeting of the Ministry Opened with Prayer—Americans Send a Protest to Willis—The Court Clerk who Lied to Blount.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 12.—The Australian steamer Arawa arrived at Victoria at 8 A. M. to-day. Queen Liliuokalani has not been restored and there has been no trouble yet in Honolulu. The Arawa left Honolulu on Monday, Dec. 4, and was a little over seven days making the run.

On the unanimous and urgent demand of the American citizens, the Provisional Government has decided to resist to the utmost extremity any attempt to overthrow it by the United States forces without authority from Congress. Leading citizens generally will be foremost in the defence.

Indignation is at white heat. The feeling is that there shall be no surrender to a rotten Kanaka despotism or its Washington abettors. Twelve hundred volunteer riflemen are ready at call with Maxim and Gatling batteries.

It is reported at Honolulu that President Cleveland has made arrangements with England by which the war ship Champion's marines are to land and protect the Queen after the United States forces have seated her on the throne, and that the United States and Great Britain contemplate a joint protectorate like that of Samoa.

There is general alarm in Honolulu. Minister Willis is pledged to the Government to take no action before the return of the Alameda on Dec. 21. His instructions are still concealed.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

The annexationists held a mass meeting on Saturday, Nov. 25, and adopted resolutions appealing to Congress for justice, notwithstanding the attitude of President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham, and Mr. Blount.

For four days preceding the sailing of the Arawa the troops of the Provisional Government were busy fortifying and barricading the Government House. The work was being done with sand bags principally. As the Arawa sailed from the harbor troops could be seen busily engaged in heaping up the breastworks.

AN ABOUSED PEOPLE.

There were 1,000 people at the mass meeting just referred to. The call invited citizens favorable to annexation to be present. F. M. Hatch, Vice-President of the Provisional Government and President of the Annexation Club, presided and made the opening speech.

He appealed to Congress against the Executive, and held that Secretary Gresham does not know international law. He asserted that the Provisional Government had never submitted its right to exist to the United States, and was, therefore, not bound by the policy of President Cleveland.

W. R. Castle, one of the annexation Commissioners to Washington, said Hawaii was surely tending toward the goal of union with its mother country across the water. "Can Secretary Gresham stop the onward progress of Hawaii?" he asked. He said that President Cleveland and Mr. Gresham were trying to execute justice and do what is right, but the enemies of annexation had stuffed their ears with lies. The speaker asserted that the people of the United States were against the President's Hawaiian policy. The President of the United States was not authorized to begin war.

THEY WILL FIGHT IF NECESSARY.

Mr. Castle accused Commissioner Blount of twice inviting the supporters of the Queen to revolt against the Provisional Government. He asserted that the people of the country had established a Provisional Government and intended to support it. Mr. Castle concluded by moving the following resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically passed:

"*Resolved*, That we have read with surprise and regret the recommendation of the Secretary of State of the United States to the President to restore the monarchy lately existing in Hawaii.

"*Resolved*, That we condemn the assumption of the Secretary that the right of the Provisional Government to exist was terminated by his refusal to resubmit to the Senate the treaty of union pending between the two countries; and also his assumption that the Provisional Government at that very time submitted the question of its continued existence to the arbitrament of the President, or of any other power.

"*Resolved*, That we will support to the best of our ability the Provisional Government to resist any attack upon it which may be made contrary to the usage of nations."

A number of other foremost citizens made speeches. Z. S. Spalding made a long speech, in which he said he was an annexationist in 1893. He disputed Claus Spreckels's assertion that depression had resulted there from the rule of the Provisional Government. As a planter he was willing to take his chances of prosperity under the Stars and Stripes.

VIEWS OF CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD.

A. F. Judd, Chief Justice, said that for twenty years he had attended but one political meeting before this, and that was when he took a back seat at the demonstration against Morenco, held in old Bethel in 1871. He was a Hawaiian by birth, but an American in blood, and was proud of his ancestry, dating back to 1634, when the first Judd came from England and settled in America. He loved Hawaii, to which his father had devoted his life. Had the Queen taken the advice of the Justices of the Supreme Court she would not be where she was now. He was loyal to the monarchy, and supported the autonomy of the country until the afternoon of Jan. 14, when the events in the palace converted him and made him feel it was impossible that that state of things should last longer. The Constitution the Queen tried to promulgate would have destroyed the independence of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice said Mr. Blount had talked with him in Honolulu, but had never asked him if the revolution had been accomplished by the aid of Minister Stevens and the troops of the Boston. He believed that the Government, having lasted a year, had a right to exist. They should all hang together or hang separately.

W. G. Smith, editor of the *Star*, appealed to the revolutionary spirit of "76," referred to the "infamies" of Gresham, and advocated compelling Cleveland to submit to the will of the Hawaiian people by resisting any attempt of the American troops to restore the former Queen to the throne.

P. C. Jones said Cleveland should have gone a step further by ordering that all members of the Council of the Provisional Government should be shot on the day of the restoration. Everybody should stick to the Provisional Government. He referred to the story that Cleveland won his first election to the Presidency by three "R's," Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion, and he hoped he would be impeached now for three "R's," "Restoration of Rotten Royalty."

FORTIFICATIONS AT THE CASTLE.

Dr. Victor J. Caprin, coffee planter, formerly of Port Townsend, arrived here on the Arawa for a short trip. Speaking about the fortifying of the Castle, or the Government House, he said it was simply to make any attempt at restoration an act of war. He said there was only one topic to-day in Honolulu. The Castle had been barricaded for the most part during the latter days of the week preceding the sailing of the Arawa. Access to the building was not denied to any one. Dr. Caprin was of the opinion that the annexation feeling was stronger to-day than at any time before.

WILLIS IS DISCREETLY SILENT.

Minister Willis has said nothing since the *Star* interview. It is generally understood that a number of companies of men stand ready to respond to a call of arms at any time. Their organization is not known publicly, and neither is their strength, but they are believed to include all of the ultra annexationists.

The Provisional Government, says Dr. Caprin, continues to administer affairs to the general satisfaction of all intelligent citizens.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* of Nov. 24 says: "The American League is now an established fact. It has a charter from the Government. There has been a great deal of talk lately as to its methods and objects. Although a secret society, there is nothing in its methods or objects to be kept from the public. One of the prominent members of the League said yesterday:

"'We are not at all anxious to keep any of the proceedings of the League away from our friends. We think that the time has come now when its objects and the names of its officers should be made public.

"'The American League of Honolulu, as our society is named, is a secret organization, with a charter from the Government. Its objects, as we told them in our address to Minister Willis some days ago, are to bear true allegiance to the United States, and, as far as possible, to advance the interests of our native country; to aid and protect the members of the organization, to assist in all honorable ways our members in obtaining employment, and to advocate the just cause of our members and others owing allegiance to the United States of America. The League has adopted, for the better protection of its members, a simple ritual and a password. Eligibility to membership is based on citizenship of the United States, and the applicants for such membership are required to pass through the hands of an investigating committee whose duty it is to inquire into the qualifications of all candidates, including their habits and character.

"'The League is, of course, very strongly in favor of annexation, and will bend all efforts to accomplish that end. We hold regular meetings on every Monday and Friday evenings, and such special meetings between as our business calls for. The officers of the League are:

"'President, L. B. Murray; First Vice-President, W. P. O'Brien; Second Vice-President, A. W. Clark; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Severn.'"

MEETING OF THE MINISTRY.

A meeting of the Ministry and the Advisory Council of the Government was held on the afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 34. President Dole opened with prayer. There were present Ministers Dole, King, Damon, and Smith, and Councillors Waterhouse, Allen, Emmeluth, Bolte, Morgan, Brown, Suhr, Nott, Wilder, Mendonce, and Ena. Minister of Finance Damon made a statement in regard to the political situation, and read by permission a letter which he had written to a gentleman in San Francisco on the subject. He seems to think there are potentialities for good in Blount after all. Here is the letter:

"If you will lift the veil a little and look on the other side of Mr. Blount's mission and the influence that he has power to use in the future, it may be just as well that I gave him all the attention and confidence that I did, and, knowing what I do, I certainly do not regret it. There is a good deal of humbug in this world, and Mr. Blount satisfied it to the full extent by working up the idea that Mr. Stevens was an hour too soon in recognizing the Provisional Government. Columns of newspaper articles have been written on it, with the result that the American public are satisfied that he was not an hour too soon. That is what the public want to know.

STATISTICIAN MR. BLOUNT.

"Now for the other side. To my certan knowledge he collected more solid information on the subject of titles and tenure, even as far back and as deep as the intricacies of the Mahele award. Following up the subject, he brought to light the fact of the actual amount of land awarded to the people as compared with the amount awarded the chiefs. No detail was omitted. Then he took up the subject of races and their ability to appreciate the franchise. Following this he studied the health problem, visiting the hospital personally. Education, too, he has not omitted, Christianizing influences of all creeds receiving careful consideration.

"Then coming to more material interests, at his request careful and exhaustive statistics were prepared as to the ownership of property, individually and collectively, who paid taxes, and by nationalities; the probable effect of Chinese and Japanese immigration; our labor laws, and other important subjects too numerous to mention to-day.

"Will any sensible man say that they will have no bearing on our future relations with the United States? I have not lost faith in the man, and it is not wise to look on one side only of the man or of movements of so much importance to American and Hawaii.

WILLIS'S DECLARATION.

"You mention that if Mr. Gresham's letter and instructions are followed out we shall be in trouble or perplexity. Did it ever occur to you that Mr. Willis may have had instructions to deliver or withhold his letters of credence to Mr. Dole, as he might find the circumstances warranted? Events have shown that he did delay in delivery. When he did the act was final, as shown by his subsequent remark:

"'My relations with the Provisional Government are unchanged.'

"American diplomats abroad have never yet carried the title of perfidy so far as my reading of American diplomacy goes. Mr. Willis proved this when the ex-Queen applied to him for protection by referring her to the Provisional Government, and like a gentleman offering his services as a private citizen to secure her the required aid, and the ex-Queen is now under the protection of this Government.

"You will perhaps ask the question, 'Why dwell so long on these matters?' and I can only reply that it is to strengthen the calm judgment that the Hawaiian question is not being treated lightly either here or in Washington. I know you will ask one more question, and that is, 'What about Gresham's letters?' All it would be safe for me to say is that the American public have answered it, and President Cleveland reserves his opinion. The Provisional Government has come to stay, and in the mean time is a very interested observer of President Cleveland's opinion and the action of Congress."

Speaking to the meeting of Ministers and the members of the Council, he said:

"I look upon this whole movement, which was inaugurated not only in January last, but which dates many years back, as one which brings us into the closest relations with the United States. It is a national matter. It is not a matter to be confined to a particular party or to a particular faction. It is a question that affects every man, woman, and child in the islands. It even goes farther than that, and perhaps one of the reasons why the United States has been slow to act is because it is such a new departure in their foreign policy. But I think in all their relations with this country they have shown discretion. They have shown a kindly feeling. They have shown sentiment in every way that it can be evinced toward us. Whatever the present situation may be with the heads of the Government at Washington, we have no right to say that we know their explicit views now until we have heard from them definitely.

"I feel that when the American public have taken the interest that they have in us, no act injurious to us will be allowed. We are safe in the hands of the American republic to-day. American is written from Bird Island to the extreme limit of Hawaii; you cannot touch a spot on Hawaii that is not American. It is American in sentiment. It is American in progress. It is American in everything. You cannot drive it away. There is no man living that can down American sentiment in this country; and while I am Hawaiian I feel to-day that I shall some day have the right, because my father and mother were Americans, to vote as an American citizen, and not simply because I am of the Hawaiian Islands, and we are a part of that great American republic.

ATTACKS WILL BE RESISTED.

The Attorney-General said that the Executive Council was determined to resist any attacks upon the Government from whatever source.

James Walker Butcher of the Sydney *Evening News* was a passenger on the Arawa, on his way to San Francisco. He is of the opinion that the Hawaiian Government is simply living back waiting for the United States Government to go on record. Great dependence is placed by the annexationists on the popular feeling in the United States. It seemed, as well, to be a clearly defined plan of the Provisional Government to force the United States into committing an act of war in an attempt at restoration.

The castle is barricaded or fortified and sixteen cannon are mounted in front of it.

The officers of the Arawa are not disposed to speak at length of the situation. Capt. Stewart said Honolulu was peaceable enough, although there seemed to be great excitement.

H. M. S. Champion reached Honolulu on Nov. 22, and her coming gave rise to the rumor that the United States and Great Britain had combined and would establish a joint protectorate over Hawaii similar to that in Samoa. Editorially, on Nov. 23, the *Commercial Advertiser* said:

THE EX-QUEEN WANTS OUR BAYONETS.

"The *Star* gives publicity to a rumor that has been current for several days that the ex-Queen has expressed herself as unwilling to be restored to the throne unless she can be assured of the armed protection of the United States. An eminent royalist is the authority for its correctness. Considering the strong feeling against the ex-Queen that is daily gaining ground among Hawaiians, as well as among foreigners, it would be suicidal for her to accept the proffered restoration, even with the guarantee of armed protection from any source whatever."

President Dole said on Nov. 29 that the Government had received two bona fide offers of armed assistance from the coast. One was for service at Honolulu, in defence of the Provisional Government, of 1,000 men, and the other for 4,000 men.

"While we do not need this aid," said the President, "the fact that it has been tendered us shows what the feeling is in the United States."

A PROTEST FROM AMERICANS.

A petition signed by the leading Americans of Honolulu was presented to Minister Willis on Saturday, Dec. 2. After setting forth that the petitioners are citizens of the United States, and have done nothing whereby to forfeit or waive their full legal and constitutional rights as such citizens, and that they have made their residence and home and have acquired property in these islands, under the Constitutions of 1852, 1865, and 1887, and reciting the events which led up to the revolution of January last, the petition narrates that "a treaty of annexation was negotiated with the Provisional Government by and in behalf of the United States, and that no public notice has been given to the undersigned of any intention on the part of the United States Government to break off diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government, or to do any acts of war or hostility to the said Government; and that no such acts of war or hostility can be done without endangering the lives and property of the signers." The petition continues:

"And the undersigned hereby solemnly and respectfully protest to your Excellency and to Grover Cleveland, President of the United States; to Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State; to Hilary H. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, and to Rear Admiral John Irwin, commanding the United States forces now in Hawaiian waters, and to all concerned, that any such war or hostility, attempted or announced in the time of profound peace now existing between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, or without any full, formal, and timely announcement thereof, will and would cause all concerned in authority in the same to be held responsible for all the consequences that may ensue therefrom, not only before Almighty God and in the forum of conscience, but by all sanctioned rules and observances of civilized nations in their dealings with each other; and would be in violation of the rights of the undersigned, secured and belonging to them as citizens of the United States of America."

THE MAN WHO LIED TO BLOUNT.

F. W. Wundenburg, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Honolulu, whose scalp the annexationists have been after on account of statements he made to Mr. Blount, was suspended on Nov. 30, when Mr. Blount's report reached the islands. The annexationists are wild with indignation at Wundenburg on account of his statements. The Attorney-General addressed the following statement to the Justices of the Supreme Court:

"In the matter of the alleged misconduct in office of F. W. Wundenburg, a clerk in the Circuit Court of the first circuit, the undersigned, William O. Smith, Attorney-General, upon his official oath avers, informs, and gives your Honors to understand that F. W. Wundenburg of Honolulu while a deputy clerk of the judiciary department and clerk as aforesaid, and after having taken an official oath to support and bear true allegiance to the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, was in his said office as clerk guilty of misconduct in making certain malicious, untrue, and misleading statements to James H. Blount, special commissioner of the United States of America in Honolulu, on or about the 29th day of April, 1893, designed and intended to show that the said Provisional Government was established in pursuance of some improper understanding, arrangement and conspiracy between certain persons in Honolulu on the one hand, and his Excellency, John L. Stevens, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States.

"And that he has also made in Honolulu, at various times in the eight months past, divers statements and remarks to the same effect as to said James H. Blount; and also during said eight months in said Honolulu he has, in the hearing and presence of divers persons, used defamatory and calumniating language concerning the said Provisional Government, intended and designed to disparage and bring into contempt the said Government and its principal officers. Wherefore the said Attorney-General prays that the said F. W. Wundenburg be served with a copy of the foregoing, and that he be cited to appear before your Honors at a time to be set and show cause, if any, why he should not be removed from office."

Chief Justice Judd ordered a citation issued, summoning Wundenburg to show cause on the following Monday why he should not be removed from office. The examination occurred after the Arawa sailed.

The Oceanic Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The steamer Oceanic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu, is passing in at 9:30 o'clock to-night.

INFORMATION FOR REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Gresham Sends Them Some of Blount's Correspondence with the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Gresham to-day sent to the members of the House individually the correspondence between the President and Commissioner Blount from the time of his appointment until July 31. This is a portion of the information called for in the resolution passed by the Senate last Wednesday, and to which the President has not yet replied. This correspondence is also the same that was placed in the hands of certain Senators a few weeks ago and marked "Confidential," so that the Administration could have a loophole of escape when charged with having furnished the documents to the few newspapers that are supporting the Administration's Hawaiian policy. It was an extraordinary thing for Secretary Gresham to give the correspondence to the Senators, while withholding it from the Senate during the extra session, and it is still more remarkable that he should now place the documents in the hands of Representatives while neglecting to send it to the Senate on demand. The Secretary's action to-day is understood to mean that he will send to the Senate to-morrow at least a portion of the documents demanded; otherwise he will be more than ever open to the charge of treating Congress as a body, and particularly the Senate, with supreme contempt.

There was no discussion of the Hawaiian question in the Senate to-day, as Senator Hoar's resolution was allowed to go over pending a debate on the coming federal elections bill. The House committee on Foreign Affairs, however, had the subject under consideration, and took favorable action upon Representative Hitt's resolution calling for all the information in possession of the Administration on the present aspect of the Hawaiian controversy. This resolution will be called up in the House on Thursday, when a lively debate is likely to follow.

The friends of the Administration in the House will in the mean time advise the President to send in at once the information desired by the Senate and the House, especially that relating to the instructions given to Minister Willis, so that the debate can be participated in by friends of the Administration with a full knowledge of all the facts in the case.

The Administration is hopeful that some Democrats of ability and prominence will come forward as defenders of its Hawaiian policy, but it is not yet known just who will volunteer. In the Senate the Administration has been lamentably weak, and it is a matter of great surprise that only three Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber have been found willing to stand by the President, Cleveland and Secretary Gresham. Indeed, Senators Gray and Vilas are apparently bearing the brunt of the battle alone.

Senator Mills opened the debate, it is true, with a formal speech, but since then has held his peace, leaving Mr. Gray and Mr. Vilas to resent as best they could the persistent and pointed attacks of Senators Hoar, Sherman, and other Republicans. It is a very unusual thing for Democratic Senators to sit silent in their seats while the Democratic Administration is being attacked, but in the present controversy the leaders of the Democrats in the Senate evidently see the handwriting on the wall, and prefer to hold aloof and let the Administration get out of its dilemma in any way it can.

It is probable that the pending resolution of Mr. Hoar demanding to know by what legal authority Commissioner Blount acted as a diplomatic representative without having been nominated to the Senate, will be referred to-morrow to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where the Administration Senators hope it will be unacted upon until President Cleveland shall have replied to the first resolution and until he can receive more definite news from Honolulu than is now in his possession. The Republican Senators are willing to have the resolution follow this course because they are in no hurry to force the fighting. They can talk just as well on one question as another, and they are sure that President Cleveland will be compelled sooner or later to tell Congress all he knows about the Hawaiian affair and to admit that he has made a mistake.

The House Wants Information Too.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day ordered a favorable report on the resolutions introduced by Mr. Hitt of Illinois, calling on the President for the correspondence in the Hawaiian matter, including the instructions given Minister Willis. The original resolutions were amended so as to have the data called for include the correspondence between Minister Stevens and the former Administration. The Republican members sought to have the report made to be considered by the House immediately, but they were overruled by a party vote, and it was ordered that it be presented for consideration in the House Thursday.

Bourke Cockran Runs Away With.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Bourke Cockran is having hard luck to his efforts to ride his big sorrel horse that has four white feet. Yesterday the animal threw his rider, who when he fell cut his nose and bruised other portions of his anatomy.

To-day Mr. Cockran rode the same horse out to the Zoological Park, and while walking him through Rock Creek the sorrel horse became frightened at the sight of a big polar bear circling about in his enclosure near by, and dashed up the hill at a run-away gait, with his astonished and frightened rider clinging to his mane. The animal was brought to a standstill after a long run, and Mr. Cockran was still in the saddle unhurt.

The Body of Gladstone's Valet Found.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The body of Zadock Outram, Mr. Gladstone's valet for twenty years, who mysteriously disappeared at the beginning of December, was found floating in the Thames near London Bridge to-day. It was taken to the Tower Hill mortuary, where an inquest will be held. It is surmised that Outram committed suicide. He left Mr. Gladstone's Downing street residence on the night of Nov. 30, ostensibly to meet the young woman to whom he was engaged to be married. He did not meet her, and was not afterward seen by any of his acquaintances. It is conjectured that on that night or soon after he threw himself into the river.

MANHATTAN'S BIG SURPRISE.

THERE'S A COMMISSION THAT CAN LET IT ROOF NINTH AVENUE.

Created in 1867, and Its Powers were Increased in 1875—It Has Authorized the New Switches and Sidings that the City Sought to Enjoin as a Third Track—Judge Ingraham Thinks the Authority Good.

The elevated railroad people broke a piece of news to the city yesterday by announcing that they are going to run 24-ton engines on Ninth avenue, instead of the 5-ton and 18-ton engines now in use, and make up trains of five cars. The announcement was made in Judge Ingraham's court in the hearing of an application made by the city for an injunction against the building of a third track in Ninth avenue, between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth streets, until the city's consent had been secured. The road denied that it was intended to build anything more than sidings and switches, and this it had obtained authority to do from Commissioners appointed by the Governor. This was more news.

A map twenty feet long was extended before the Court, and many books and musty-looking documents were on the counsel table. The map had been prepared by the railroad to show where the "sidings and switches" were to go. David J. Dean, Assistant Corporation Counsel, told of the work going forward between the two tracks on Ninth avenue. The elevated road is operated on that avenue now, he said, under the charter obtained by the West Side and Yonkers Rapid Transit Company in 1867, which gave a franchise for two tracks. The "blacksmith shop on wheels," as he put it, which the road has been using, led to the discovery that the third track was under way. Mr. Dean quoted an alleged interview with Russell Sage, in which Mr. Sage was reported to have said that they were building a third track. Mr. Davies said the report was probably due in part to the deafness of Mr. Sage, as Mr. Sage denied having made such a statement.

Mr. Davies declared that they intend to run on Ninth avenue locomotives of twenty-four tons, with five-car trains instead of three or four. The increase of heavier trains will require heavier girders. While these are being put in trains will have to run on sidings. He said that "switching" had already been built from Twelfth to Seventeenth street, and they now proposed to continue the "sidings and switches" to Twenty-sixth street.

Mr. Davies thereupon presented the brand-new document which was the second surprise. It was signed on Monday by Winslow S. Pierce, Sutherland Tenney, and Maughan Carter, as Commissioners, and purported to empower the road to build switches and sidings from Seventeenth to Twenty-sixth streets. Messrs. Pierce and Tenney are lawyers and Mr. Carter is a dignified in a Columbus avenue. It was said that Tenney had been appointed by the Governor in 1890, and the other two Commissioners within a few days. Mr. Dean said he had received no information about the appointment of these men until Mr. Davies made the announcement.

The act of 1867, said Mr. Davies, had given the Governor power to name a Commission empowered to give authority to construct sidings and switches. The first Commissioners were Freeman J. Fithian, Jacob Freer, and James Matthews, all of whom, it was said, were dead or had resigned. The legality of the Commission had been ratified, he declared, by an act of 1875. The present Commission had been appointed under the old act of 1867 to fill the vacancies.

"But you have gone on building this track," said Mr. Dean, "without the alleged authority which you now exhibit. I desire time to reply to this new document."

Mr. Dean then argued that the Commission of 1867 was wiped out by the Rapid Transit act of 1891. He said that any way the Commission, if legal, could not authorize a third track under the guise of switches. He said that the defendants did not intend to stop at Twenty-sixth street. Mr. Davies reiterated that they did not intend to build more than the "switches and sidings."

"There is no objection, then," said Mr. Dean, inquisitively, "to an injunction against the construction of such a track above Twenty-sixth street?"

Mr. Davies said there was much objection. He did not want to bind the road, and he did not know what the directors might subsequently decide to do.

Justice Ingraham said it looked as if they were trying to get up to Fifty-ninth street. Mr. Dean said that he did not object to extra facilities for the road, but the road must pay for them.

Mr. Davies said that under the present law the road is paying five per cent. of its earnings to the city. He hoped in the Court of Appeals to get a reversal of the decision by which they are making such payment. At present, however, they were paying for their facilities in full measure.

The Judge reserved decision, saying it looked as if the Commissioners had the right to say what switches and sidings should be built. He did not believe the general law repealed the special one without expressing such repeal.

Mr. Dean said late in the afternoon that he had been unable to find out at his office anything about the time when any new Commissioners were appointed. He said the only question in the case was as to whether the general law of 1891 had repealed the act appointing the Commissioners.

According to Commissioner Winslow S. Pierce, the impression is erroneous that any of the members of the Commission have been very recently appointed. He says he was appointed in 1891, and that the others have been in place for some time. "I don't know just how long," he said, "but at the time of a meeting called about six months ago they were both in office."

That was the only meeting ever called since Mr. Pierce was appointed until the one on Monday, and no business was done at it. The meeting on Monday was called at the request of the elevated railroad people, and was held at the Commission's room, at 1 Broadway. There were present on behalf of the railroad company, Mr. Davies, Col. Hain, chief engineer Waterhouse, and one other person belonging to the engineering department of the Manhattan. Mr. Pierce says Mr. Davies made application on behalf of the railroad company for the approval of plans for strengthening the structure of the road and for the laying of a siding in the centre of the road from Seventeenth street to Twenty-sixth street on Ninth avenue. The purpose of this siding, as constantly referred to, was to enable the company to make the necessary changes in the longitudinal girders on one side of the structure without interrupting travel. Nothing was said as to its being a permanent track, nor was any stipulation made or talked of as to its not remaining after the changes were made.

"The powers of our Commission are very limited," Mr. Pierce said. "We can approve of plans presented to us for the construction of a road already authorized, and have power to pass upon the location of station steps, sidings, and such matters, but of course we could not authorize the construction of any new route."

"Then, as you understand it," was asked, "if this new track is viewed as a siding you had power to authorize it, but if it is considered as a third track you did not?"

"I think we had power to authorize it," he replied.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Gov. Flower did not appoint Pierce. He appointed Carter Maughan to succeed Jacob Sharp on the New York Elevated Railway Commission which was created by the Laws of 1867, when the system was known as the "West Side and Yonkers" Railroad. Governors from 1867 down have appointed successors to those of the Commission that died or resigned, so that the Commission has been continued down to the present day. It now consists of Winslow S. Pierce, Sutherland Tenney, and Carter Maughan. By the Laws of 1875, the old West Side and Yonkers patent railroad rights went to the New York Elevated Railroad and the old Commission continued. Its powers were enlarged by the act of 1875, which is contained in chapter 565. The Elevated, with the consent of this old Commission of 1867, can build three tracks or thirty on Ninth avenue. It is chapter 565, Laws of 1875, that gives the Elevated, through the Commission, the power to do what it likes.

A Burglar in the Nictheroy's Crew.

During the voyage of the Brazilian dynamite cruiser Nictheroy from this port to the West Indies, one of the crew was discovered to be an expert burglar. Upon investigation he was found to possess a complete kit of burglar's tools. He had forced his way into the staterooms of several of the officers and helped himself to whatever valuables he could find. Mr. Charles H. Flint said last night that he knew none of the details, except that the burglar had been put ashore at St. Thomas.

Dr. de Kraft Hernia Institute, 20 West 30th st., New York, will mail to any address free of charge, their pamphlet on the Radical and Quick Cure of Rupture without operation. Established 21 years.—Ad.

LYNCHING OF FOUR NEGROES.

They Had Tried to Enter a Widow's House—She Shot and Wounded One.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 12.—News of a quadruple lynching has just reached here from Selma, Ala. Four negro tramps were strung up to the same limb and their bodies were riddled with bullets near there Sunday. Late Saturday night the four negroes went to the house of Widow W. C. Jones, six or eight miles from Selma. They rang the bell, and the widow, after a few minutes, opened the door. They inquired of her if her husband was at home. She saw that something was wrong and tried to close the door. One of the men threw himself in the way, while the others started to enter.

The woman seized a gun, which was near at hand, and fired into the crowd. One of the negroes was wounded, although not seriously. The four marauders then retreated. Mrs. Jones gave the alarm, and a posse of citizens was quickly organized and pursuit commenced.

The wounded negro was tracked by his blood, which had spilled along the road, and was caught a short distance from the Jones house. The others had deserted him. In revenge he told where they had gone. They were all captured just before daylight.

A hemp rope had been provided, and just as the sun had reached the horizon the signal gun was fired, and the four negroes were in a moment dangling by their necks between earth and sky.

The hangings occurred only a mile or two from where the two negroes were lynched last week for the murder of young Smith. The names of none of the negroes who were hanged are known. The story is brought here by a member of the Alabama Legislature who is just from Dallas county.

BARRONI NEARLY CANDIED.

A Fellow Workman Thrust Him into a Caldron of Boiling Syrup.

Joseph Barroni, an Italian candy maker who lives at 5 Mulberry street and works at 54 Barclay street, had the hottest bath of his life on Saturday, when he was thrown into a twenty-five-gallon caldron of hot syrup by his fellow workman, George Diamion. Barroni is a small man, and he has been on bad terms with Diamion, who is a big, strapping fellow.

On Saturday they had some words, and Barroni struck at Diamion. Thereupon Diamion picked Barroni up and thrust him head first into the boiling syrup. Several workmen rushed up, and, grabbing Barroni by the feet, plucked him out. He was unconscious and terribly burned about the head and body. When he appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday against Diamion he was swathed in bandages. His eyes alone were visible, and they seemed badly burned.

Justice Meade held Diamion for the Grand Jury.

AGAIN IDENTIFIED AS MOORE.

Howard's Handwriting Also Shows Him to Be Ross and Leger.

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 12.—Evidence in the Howard case was continued this morning by more of the defendant's dupes, who identified him as Moore of London and Ross and Leger of New York. The London detectives are here, and one of them has identified Howard as Moore. Besides these witnesses, a woman has just arrived from New York who will identify him as Joseph Leger. It is said that she travelled with Howard several months as Mrs. Leger. Howard's wife sits close beside him during the trial, and when he is confronted by the woman from New York a scene may be expected.

The evidence to-day went principally to identify Howard as William Lord Moore of London. Superintendent Ferrell of the London police brought with him the papers left in the London office by Moore, and they have been identified by experts as being in the handwriting of Howard.

The session of to-night is being consumed by expert testimony on the handwriting of the Moore, Ross and Leger letters, and they all identify it as that of Howard.

TWO TOWNS INUNDATED.

The North Palouse River Overflows and Does $75,000 Damage.

COLFAX, Wash., Dec. 12.—The North Palouse River overflowed its banks and flooded the north end of Colfax on Sunday night. At 10 o'clock word was received from Palouse that the dam there had been washed out. By 3 A. M. the water here had risen ten feet, overflowing the flat in the north end, and taking out a heavy wagon bridge and boom by which 1,000,000 feet of logs were held. The water invaded the houses, the residents of which had to be taken out in boats. The town of Elberton, fourteen miles above here, was completely inundated.

The high water is now falling, owing to the cold wave that set in last night, and present indications are that there will be no further damage from the flood. The streets of Colfax and Elberton are strewn with wreckage. The Union Pacific has a force of men at work repairing the track that has been carried away and trains will be running on time to-night. It is estimated that the damage caused by the flood will foot up to $75,000. Reports of loss of life have not been confirmed.

SIX TRUSTEES RESIGN.

The Troubles of the Linden Avenue M. E. Church in Jersey City.

The dissensions in the Linden Avenue M. E. Church of Jersey City have culminated in the resignation of six of the nine trustees. They are Joseph Justice, Francis Kyte, Jacob McIntyre, Benjamin L. Stowe, Jacob Hahn, and W. H. Armstrong. The three who have concluded to stay and see the trouble out are Louis McIntyre, Jacob Burge, and Charles R. Burger. A special meeting is to be held this evening to elect six new trustees, and a sharp fight is expected between the friends of the Ladies' Aid Society on one side and of the Helping Hand Society on the other.

Efforts were made yesterday to ascertain definitely why the six trustees resigned, but they were not very successful. Trustee Jacob Burge, one of the holdovers, said he knew why his colleagues resigned, but he did not propose to tell. Miss B. L. Stowe, of the Helping Hand Society, said the trustees had probably resigned because they were weary. Mrs. J. W. Lewis, President of the Ladies' Aid Society, said she did not know why the trustees resigned.

COLONEL AND MRS. BULLITT ARE OUT.

He Has Left Her at Her Lawyer's Request, and She Seeks Divorce.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12.—Col. Cuthbert Bullit, the octogenarian beau, whose marriage to the beautiful widow of Gen. Ransom caused so much surprise here last winter, has left his wife and will spend the winter in St. Louis and New Orleans. Mrs. Bullitt announced last night that he had gone at the request of her lawyers, and that she would seek a divorce. She charges him with cruelty, and says he used to express every wish in the household. Col. Bullitt has been rambling during the last two years in reminiscences of society here and in New Orleans. Both he and his wife have been great entertainers, and are known in the best society all over the south.

Actor Stedman Lost and Found.

Manager Frank McKee and Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, were puzzled all day yesterday to know what had become of William H. Stedman, an actor, who had been engaged for Mr. Hoyt's new play and who had promised to take part in rehearsal on Monday.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night Stedman was found wandering aimlessly about at Thirty-first street and Fourth avenue. His watch chain dangled from his waistcoat, and he looked as if dazed. He had no money. He was able to give his name at the West Thirtieth street station, where he was locked up.

Suicide of a Bank Teller.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 12.—Alfred Bruman, receiving teller of the Rochester Savings Bank, shot himself, dying instantly, this morning. Grip had made him temporarily insane.

High Quality of Cattleya La Mite

Makes it effective in small doses.—Ad.

EVIDENCES OF A MURDER.

MRS. JACKSON'S BODY FOUND IN THE RUINS OF HER HOUSE.

Seen Through Flames Lying on a Bed, With a Pitchfork Across It—She Lived Alone in a Farmhouse—A Peddler Arrested.

BONKONKOMA, L. I., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Georgiana Jackson, 65 years old, a widow, lived alone at Farmingville, about four miles north of here. Last night, at 6 o'clock, her house was discovered on fire, and later her charred remains were found in the cellar, just below where her bedroom had been. Elmer Edwards, a spectacle peddler, seen in that neighborhood last evening, is under suspicion, and has been taken into custody. A hearing was held before Coroner E. S. Moore of Bay Shore at the house of Squire Charles W. Hawkins this afternoon, and was adjourned until Friday. The Coroner issued a certificate of death, and the remains were taken away for burial.

Mrs. Jackson was last seen alive on Saturday by Theodore Terry, a neighbor, who lives a quarter of a mile distant. Ernest Geroix and his son Charles were the first to arrive at the fire. The building was then completely enveloped in flames.

After the siding had been burned off they saw the body of Mrs. Jackson lying in bed with a pitchfork across it. They say the fire originated in the east part of the house, while Mrs. Jackson lived in the west part.

The spectacle peddler, a large, thick-set man, with sandy beard, who says he lives in Brooklyn, told the Squire at the examination to-day that he passed the house last night about 5:30