the Stars and Stripes would have taken up a position in front of the building, so that in order to gain possession of the building the American marines would have been compelled to fire on their own countrymen and their own flag.

For several months the local annexation press has been paying considerable attention to the fact that members of the royalist party were in possession of definite information regarding the policy of the Cleveland Administration toward Hawaii in advance of its publication in the United States. It is contended that some of these reports have been traced very near to the American consulate, and the fact that Harry Colburn, cousin of John F. Colburn, late Minister of the Interior in the ex-Queen's Cabinet, has made application to Consul Mills for a place in his office, gives strong color to the report that there has been an understanding between the adherents of royalty and the American Consul.

Since departure of the Corwin, carrying Minister Willis's demand on the Provisional Government and President Dole's reply, several communications have passed between the Government and Minister Willis. The nature of these documents the Government refuses to disclose, but their purport has been ascertained. Within the last three days the Provisional Government sent a letter to Willis, in which it accuses the Minister of menacing the Provisional Government by his threat to land the American forces and restore the ex-Queen to the throne. Willis replied, declaring this unjust, and asking for specifications. This resulted in the Government sending a long letter, in which minute details of the charge of menace are given. The document goes on to say that the Minister's action caused serious inconvenience, bred great ill feeling, paralyzed business, and led to insecurity and great mental strain throughout the islands. Up to the present writing Minister Willis has not replied to this letter. There is a hidden purpose in the Provisional Government's securing a full and definite official reply regarding Willis's threatened action, as such a letter will set at rest all doubt as to whose authority he was acting under. These letters will be sent to the United States Senate as part of the Provisional Government's case, and will materially strengthen it. It is hardly probable that these official documents will find their way into print, at least not before they have been laid before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate. Their publication would cause a big sensation in the United States, as they would place Minister Willis in a still worse light before the people of both countries.

Minister Willis is extremely unpopular here, and this unpopularity has been aggravated by his insults to newspaper men who have called upon him courteously for information bearing upon the situation. Ever since he gave out an authorized interview and afterward attempted to disavow it he has had a great horror of newspaper men.

According to a local paper, an amusing story of what might have happened had the American troops landed, according to the wishes of our "great and good friend," has just leaked out. A few days ago a sailor of the Philadelphia was asked whether the crew of that ship had made preparations to land, if called upon by Minister Willis to do so.

He said yes, but the understanding was that if called upon to shoot at the Government forces they were to fire over their heads. The Hawaiian troops were to do the same, and then the United States marines were to run. The sailor expressed himself as confident that this programme would have been carried out.

C. W. Ashford, a leading attorney and royalist, sails on the Monowai. It is reported that he will go to Washington and give testimony before the Senate investigating committee. The belief is general that Parker and Peterson, who left by the last steamer, are bound on a similar errand, and events that have happened since the departure of that vessel prove that E. C. Macfarland, who accompanied Parker and Peterson, will also visit Washington in the ex-Queen's interest.

A prominent business man in Honolulu told your correspondent to-day that Spreckels's influence and money and Theodore Davies's British gold would be used to influence Congress to sustain Cleveland's policy toward the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii. Theodore Davies, who is the guardian of the Princess Kaiulani, furnished the necessary cash to defray the expenses of these emissaries to Washington.

By the United Press.

It is privately learned that a new Constitution is all ready to be promulgated at the proper time. Its form is like those of the States of the Union, with President and Vice-President, and upper and lower Houses of the Legislature. For voters for the lower House the chief qualification is the ability to read and write the English language, which will exclude many of the Japanese. In this House the native and half white vote will greatly predominate. For the upper House will be required in voters a considerable educational and property qualification, sufficient to secure a predominance of intelligent white citizens who will also have a free choice of Executive. Certain special powers will be conferred upon the Executive and the upper House, acting in concert, which will enable them when well agreed to prevent the obstruction of necessary legislation by the lower House.

Under this Constitution the native element will possess all the share in legislation which it has ever done, while the royal and executive power will practically be transferred to the control of the more intelligent and capable white population. The Government will not proclaim this Constitution until after learning from Minister Thurston that there is no present prospect of any form of political union with the United States. There is no doubt whatever but that such a Constitution will be heartily approved by the rank and file of the supporters of the Provisional Government, who will gladly forego, if necessary, some voting privileges in order to secure the results of the revolution for which they have for years faced so much danger together. To make the right of suffrage unlimited would be simply to throw away all they have worked for. No Constitution in Hawaii has ever been submitted to a vote of the people, but simply proclaimed by the executive authority, which precedent is likely to be followed in the next similar case.

In an interview with Kaiulani's guardian, T. H. Davies, he said it was difficult to foretell the future of Hawaii. The Provisional Government, he said, could not possibly go on. It is simply the rule of the mob, answerable only to popular clamor. His desire was for peaceable compromise between the Queen and Dole, on which suitable arbitrators should have adjusted a new Constitution, reducing the royal power like that of Victoria. But he was made aware that the Provisional Government would listen to no proposition of that kind.

The coming 17th of January is the first anniversary of the abolition of the Hawaiian monarchy, and the Provisional Government has ordered that the day be observed as a holiday. Planters opposed this, however, as interfering with their labor in the busy season. In any case it will be generally observed by the friends of the Provisional Government, and most of the stores will be closed. The military quartered in the Judiciary building are preparing it for illumination by Japanese lanterns and other devices.

The planters have asked the Government for permission to introduce a limited number of Chinese laborers. The Council voted yesterday to grant their request. The reasons given for the planters are that further shipments from Japan are likely to be postponed until certain questions are settled between the two Governments, and that the Japanese alone on large estates are likely to become exacting and quarrelsome. During this year and 1895 about 9,000 labor contracts will expire and their places need to be filled.

During the last week the available cash balance in the Treasury has increased from $227,-695.54 to $278,879.18. This increase was mainly due to receipts of taxes of $91,000; from the sales of bonds $5,000—the first bonds sold since the Government took office; and

Walter G. Smith of the *Star* continues to be earnestly pushed by the Annexation Club to fill the next vacancy in the Advisory Council. His opponents have secured a vote of the directors of the *Star* Company disapproving of his candidacy as likely to interfere with his editorial usefulness.

The Annexation Club is a representative body, supporting the Government, and its recommendation will carry great weight. Mr. Smith is personally popular.

J. B. Atherton is put forward by the sugar interests, who feel themselves too little represented in the Council. Should the new Constitution soon be proclaimed, Mr. Smith may prefer to run for the new Senate.

The matter of removal from office of known royalists is still a live issue. Attorney-General Smith, who has always expressed to the Advisory Council the views of the Executive body on removals from office, said this morning:

"We have quite a quantity of evidence touching many cases. Nothing has yet been finally decided upon. It is expected there will be some developments during the week. The cause of the recent delay has been the illness of President Dole. According to a correspondent in Hamakua, some officeholders of that district have lately been holding a feast in honor of the anticipated return of Liliuokalani to the throne. This feast, it is alleged, was held by these loyal servants of the Provisional Government supposed that restoration was in actual progress of accomplishment. These facts have been brought to the notice of the authorities, and they will probably be investigated at once.

THE QUEEN'S FRIENDS DISPLEASED.

Unfavorable Royalist Comment on Her Revengeful Spirit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Hastings, the Hawaiian Chargé d'Affaires, has received his mail, brought by the China. Honolulu papers as late as Jan. 6 were received. They indicate that the intense excitement which had prevailed for many months was rapidly subsiding. The news which Mr. Thurston brought to the Provisional Government had a very mollifying influence, and from that time on the Provisional Government had been daily growing in strength and popular favor. While the Royalists seemed to still cling to the hope that something might yet be done to restore them to power, that hope did not seem to be shared by the leaders. One significant convert to the annexationist cause was Prince A. K. Kunikea, who, under date of Dec. 27, wrote to the Hawaiian *Star*, the annexation organ, as follows:

"Permit me, as the last representative of the Kamehameha line, to say that the course of your paper is in the best interests of the Hawaiian people and that I am with you heart and soul for annexation. My name will be added to the roll of the Annexation Club at once, and in case of trouble I will join your forces with a rifle."

That there were serious differences among the native supporters of the Queen was shown by the fact that the *Hawaii Hoonihua*, the Royalist organ, printed an editorial, on Dec. 28, in the course of which it said: "That the Queen should have hesitated in accepting the conditions of President Cleveland when he offered to restore her Government has been a painful surprise to her supporters. A spirit of revenge has never been dominating among her true friends. Her advisers, whoever they may be, deserve no thanks for their foolish advice."

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

Two Points that Mr. Stevens Will Make—Prof. Olsson's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—John L. Stevens of Maine, ex-Minister to Hawaii, is here, in good health, and will appear before the Senate investigating committee to-morrow. His testimony will be given in secret. It is very possible that extraordinary efforts may be made to prevent the public at present from knowing what the sworn testimony of Mr. Stevens is. It may not be without interest, therefore, to know what Mr. Stevens has to say before he enters the committee room and is compelled to assume an obligation of secrecy. Mr. Stevens, in speaking to a friend today, made two points which have not been specially called to public attention either by himself, or in any of the testimony which has been given. These points go to show: First, that the deposed Queen Liliuokalani did not think or assume that Minister Stevens, by the use of the marines, had caused her overthrow; second, that Minister Stevens did not assume to give any orders, as Paramount Commissioner Blount did, to the naval officer in charge of the war vessels and of the marines, but, on the contrary, he requested that officer to do certain things, and did not assume to give commands.

Mr. Stevens to-day said that in proof of his claim that the Queen was not overthrown by the United States forces at his request or by his direction, the Queen sent to him, twenty-two hours after the marines had been landed and after she had been deposed, and entreated him to have the United States naval forces used in her behalf. Mr. Stevens is of opinion that this request of the Queen, twenty-two hours after the troops had been landed and after she herself was out of power, is a sufficient indication that the Queen was then of the opinion that the marines had been landed at his request for the protection of American interests alone, and not either to overthrow her Government or to establish an opposition Government, and that if he had been instrumental in overthrowing the Queen by the use of the United States forces, and had established a rival Government by the aid of those forces, she would not have sent to him the request that he should use the power of the United States in her interest.

Mr. Stevens says, moreover, that he gave no order to Commander Wiltse or to any other naval officer to land the troops. It is his opinion, as a diplomatic officer of thirty years' experience, that even a regular accredited Minister of the United States has no authority to give a command to a naval officer; that all he can do is to make a request of him, and that it is for the commanding naval officer himself to determine whether, under his commission, his oath, the Constitution and the laws of his country and the regulations of the Navy Department, he shall comply with that request. The naval officer, Mr. Stevens said, is subject to court martial, and can lose his life place and career by the order of a court martial if he shall violate the law and the regulations, no matter at whose instance he may have followed them, and that if he does an unlawful act, cannot even plead in justification the command or request from any civil officer of the Government, even if he has a commission in the diplomatic or consular service of the United States. Much less can a naval officer justify an illegal act on his part if it should be committed in accordance with the command from a civilian who holds no office in the diplomatic or consular service, and who is no more authorized to give an order to a naval officer in the name of the President of the United States than a messenger boy would be.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning resumed the investigation of Hawaiian affairs. The principal witness was Prof. William S. Olsson of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Olsson was for fifteen years, from August, 1878, to July, 1893, the principal of a manual training school on the island of Oahu, on which the city of Honolulu is situated, and witnessed the overthrow of the Queen. He was born in Portland, Me.

In response to a question as to what was the character of the Queen for political integrity and personal character, the witness said emphatically that it was as high as it could be. After the Queen came to the throne, Prof. Olsson said, she very soon sought to recover the absolute power that Kalakaua had surrendered in giving the Constitution of 1887. To accomplish the abrogation of the old Constitution and the promulgation of the new one which she had prepared, she entered into an arrangement with members of the Legislature favorable to certain schemes then before that body—one of them the chartering of the Louisiana lottery—by which she was to sign those bills, and they, in turn, were to vote out her Ministry and permit her to appoint a new Ministry that would assist her in promulgating the new Constitution.

Prof. Olsson then detailed the workings of this plan, the feature of the new Constitution which disfranchised all but native Hawaiians, and the final failure of the Queen to secure the consent of her Ministry, two of whom fled after refusing her demands and appealed to the citizens to support them against the Queen in her demands. As soon as the Queen learned that a public mass meeting had been called on Monday afternoon, Jan. 16, she was thoroughly frightened, and promised her Cabinet that if they would stand with her against the citizens she would do nothing unconstitutional. Acting accordingly, then, the men and the Queen signed a manifesto to that effect, and had it scattered through the city for the purpose of destroying the effect of the approaching mass meeting. But the citizens put no faith in the Queen's promises and had no confidence in the men who had signed the paper. Marshal Wilson, in charge of the police forces, a man by common fame known in Honolulu as the Queen's paramour for years, commanded the people not to attend this mass meeting. This, however, did not deter the people, who gathered in the largest mass meeting ever held in Honolulu. The citizens confirmed the appointment of the Committee of Safety and authorized them to proceed to the securing of a permanent and good Government. From Saturday afternoon, when the Queen attempted to promulgate her new Constitution, to the time when the Commissioner of Commerce landed on Monday afternoon—about two days and a half—Honolulu was in an incipient state of anarchy. During that time the Queen had threatened her Ministry with violence; they had fled from her presence for their lives; they had appealed to the people to rise against the Queen, and Marshal Wilson had literally transformed the police station into an arsenal, with 500 stand of arms and Gatling guns, had armed the police, and gathered a motley crowd of men, whom he had recruited from the streets of the city. At the request of many American citizens, who feared incendiarism and possibly mob violence in the city's state of excitement, Minister Stevens landed troops from the Boston for the express purpose, as announced in his letter to Capt. Wiltse, to protect the United States Legation, the United States Consulate, and the rights and property of American citizens.

On Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, continued Prof. Olsson, the Committee on Public Safety walked to the Government building and read a proclamation abrogating the monarchy and establishing the Provisional Government. Immediately citizens rallied to the support of the new Government from every direction, because frequent occasions during the previous years had made it necessary for them to hold themselves prepared for just such emergencies, and many of them had been members of volunteer companies. These American citizens were voters and partook of the political life there. They were also Hawaiians, with the exception that they could not hold office. The United States Government had frequently landed troops in the past, and standing orders had been given by the Government of the United States to protect this class of persons. He did not think that the landing of the troops had the slightest influence one way or the other on the revolution. Marshal Wilson intrenched the masses in the police station before the troops were landed. There was no substantial difference in the location of the United States troops in this case and in the case of the landing in 1887, except that in Minister Merrill's time they were in plain sight and in the other they were under cover.

In regard to the comparative forces of the contending factions, Prof. Olsson said that the Queen had seventy men in the barracks and probably 200 men, without organization or drill or any unifying principle, at the police station. Against this were pitted the masses of the people to the number of 1,300, who on the previous day had met in mass meeting. There were 100 picked men, who had been under fire on previous occasions and were good marksmen, who were obliged to be at the Government building as soon after 2 o'clock as they could get there. Two companies of these men reached the building before the reading of the proclamation was finished.

When asked if he thought the Queen would have been deposed if the United States troops had not landed, Prof. Olsson said he so believed, although it might not have been done so easily. Under such conditions Marshal Wilson would have retained possession of the police station, which would have been besieged, and the conflict would have been with every advantage on the side of the citizens until he would have been obliged to surrender.

Concerning the character of the people who make up the population of the island of Oahu and the other Islands, Prof. Olsson said the great majority of them could read and write. A small proportion held land now, but less than in former years. As to their fitness for citizenship, he said they were a people who were easily led, and thus were the victims of demagogueism. They were a people with strong family relations, as shown in their conduct toward and their indifference to leprosy. He did not think the native population could maintain a Government by themselves, as but few among them were equipped for such duties. Of the best schools, he said, many of them, he thought, went into the Honolulu iron works and others followed the trade of the carpenter or kindred trades. If left to themselves the witness believed this people would either go back to barbarism or have an absolute government. Many of the best Hawaiians were, he added, favorable to annexation to the United States.

To-morrow, according to the present programme, ex-Minister Stevens will be before the committee.

THURSTON'S IMPORTANT DESPATCHES.

Important Business for the State Department with Hawaii's Minister.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Loren A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, arrived here to-day from Oahu and left almost immediately for Washington. In an interview Mr. Thurston said:

"The United States are not likely to be sued for damages by the bankrupt and nearly friendless Liliuokalani, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, the Provisional Government of Hawaii will remain and take its place with the prosperous nations of the earth. President Dole will send his compliments to all sovereigns and rulers, and his successor will not be a royalist.

"My mission this time is an important one. That cannot be denied. I have important despatches in my keeping, but of course I cannot discuss their contents. Nor can I answer any interrogatories concerning President Cleveland or his policy. Sufficient to say that considerable importance will be attached to the correspondence that I am conveying to Washington.

"Is it not true that you have written charges against United States Minister Willis?" the Minister from Hawaii was asked.

"I must decline to talk upon the nature or contents of my official communications from the Provisional Government. When I left Honolulu a week ago last Saturday, Minister Willis was still persona grata, and I can add that there never was, nor will there be, contemplated a movement on the part of President Dole and the Government to furnish Mr. Willis his passports."

"How did it seem to hear the ex-Queen's blood-thirsty demands for the heads of our friends in the Provisional Government and for your own, too?"

Mr. Thurston smiled and replied: "Oh, the ex-Queen has not been restored to her throne, and her remarks were sensational only in the newspapers. I did not fear her threats, otherwise I would have remained away from Honolulu. By the way, the story of Liliuokalani's petulant avowal that she would show no amnesty to the leaders of the Provisional party, caused considerable agitation in the Islands, and her cause was weakened to a great extent. The United States are not liable to be sued for damages by the almost friendless and impecunious deposed Queen. She will never be restored, and I doubt whether she will have adherents enough in a short time, at the present rate of desertion, to make even a shabby showing of royalty."

"Have you any fears as to the nature of your reception at Washington?" Mr. Thurston was asked.

"None whatever. The United States Government are uniformly just and tolerant, and I have every reason to believe that I will continue to receive the official recognition. President Dole and the members of his Cabinet felt so certain of this when I bade them good-by that all my doubts were vanished."

"Has Liliuokalani been recruiting any army?"

"She may have taken such a step lately, but I doubt it. Friends have deserted her on every hand, and I don't think she has the facilities necessary to the raising of funds to prosecute warlike preparations. Few of the native chiefs can be enlisted in her cause."

No Filibustering Expedition Organizing.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19.—Col. Powell, Adjutant-General, stated to-day that the reports of a filibustering expedition being organized in British Columbia for service in Hawaii were probably caused by the organization in Victoria of a new garrison battery drawn from Vancouver and Westminster.

This battery is to consist of 200 men, and will likely contain a good many of the mounted police force recently expired, and also a few of those who served in the Riel rebellion. As Great Britain, France, and the United States have an agreement of neutrality as regards Hawaii, Col. Powell believes the Dominion Government would promptly libel any filibustering expedition.

BOURCHIER'S WIFE CLINGS TO HIM,

Although He Ran Away With Another Woman, Spent His Money, and Got Into Jail.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 19.—F. Sidney Bourchier, the Englishman who was sent to the county jail by Recorder Morschauser for beating Landlord Griggs of the Morgan House out of a hotel bill, was released this afternoon, it appearing that he was not a fraud, but a business man from the Northwest in hard luck. Bourchier was identified by Philip Dorland of Victoria, British Columbia, who is visiting friends here, as a leading real estate speculator from that place, who at one time was worth several hundred thousand dollars. Prosperity turned his head, and he ran off with a woman, taking with him $50,000 and about $10,000 worth of diamonds. He spent all his money, and after he got on his uppers his paramour left him. His wife, who has never faltered in her devotion to him, again joined her fortunes with his, and the two have been travelling around the country with the three-months-old child. In this city Bourchier met several sporting men and got drinking pretty hard, and while in this condition he imagined that he still had lots of funds, and tried to negotiate several real estate deals on wind.

Much sympathy is expressed for his wife, and the ladies at the Morgan House raised a fund for her. She has been to the county jail every day to see her husband and wanted to be allowed to stay in the same cell with him. Bourchier has wealthy parents in England and still has some interests at Victoria, although real estate is now so low there that he cannot raise money on his property. Money enough has been given him to get back to Victoria.

ONE MORE ON THE LIST OF DEAD.

Charles E. Minsher the Eleventh Victim of the D., L. and W. Collision.

Charles E. Minsher, who was injured in Monday's accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, died at St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, at 11:20 o'clock yesterday morning. This increases the number of dead to eleven. Mr. Minsher was 26 years old and lived at Summit. Just before he died an encouraging telegram from his brother was read to him, and he smiled at the message.

Edward M. Clark of Basking Ridge was sinking slowly last night, and was not expected to live until morning. Christopher Arnold has not recovered from the shock resulting from the amputation of a leg, and his condition is considered critical, although there is hope of his recovery. Frederick Ferguson, who it was thought would die within a few hours after his admittance into the hospital, has surprised the doctors by his rapid improvement, and he is now considered out of danger.

Engineer Hoffman was well enough yesterday to be taken to his home in South Orange. All the other injured persons are doing well. Mrs. Kate Crawie, who is a member of the Stevens family, sent two boxes of fine oranges to the hospital yesterday.

There have been no more deaths among the Italian laborers who were injured on Wednesday by the fall of a construction train through a trestle near Fairview. Coroner Volk, who is to hold the inquest on the three who were killed, impanelled a jury yesterday and took them to the scene of the accident.

Gen. Lee's Birthday Celebrated.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19.—Gen. Lee would have been 87 years old to-day. His birthday is a legal holiday in this State, and was celebrated in almost every city and town in the Commonwealth.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Gen. Lee's birthday was celebrated here by a dinner by the Maryland Confederate Society. Before the dinner Col. Charles Marshall, who was on Lee's staff and acted as his secretary, pronounced an oration on Lee in the Academy of Music, and recounted the events of his surrender to Grant. Cardinal Gibbons and several Senators and Congressmen sat on the stage.

SHALL WE ANNEX HAWAII?

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED BY THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB.

Congressman Draper of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Says the Islands Are Essential if We Wish to Get Our Share of Trade on the Pacific Ocean.

The Political Science Club had a dinner in Parlor E of the Hotel Savoy last evening. Afterward the sixty or more ladies and gentlemen who had dined listened to speeches on the general subject: "Is further annexation of territory by the United States desirable?" The discussion practically narrowed itself down to the Hawaiian question.

President George Gunton of the School of Social Economics, who presided, first introduced John Bassett Moore, professor of international law at Columbia College and Assistant Secretary of State under Secretary Bayard. Mr. Moore opposed annexation.

"It is argued," he said, "that we ought to take Hawaii to protect the Pacific coast, but if we do so we might have to take Samoa, and if we took Samoa we might have to take something else, and so on without end."

Gen. William F. Draper, a Massachusetts Congressman and member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented facts and figures to show why the United States needed Hawaii for their own protection. "In 1889," he said, "none of the great nations had territory nearer the Hawaiian Islands than the United States. Now nearly all of them have been getting nearer and nearer to Hawaii, while we have made no progress at all. This has been no blind grab. Hawaii and Samoa have been right to our hands for years, and a sort of dog-in-the-manger policy has prevented our taking them. We need Hawaii for the establishment of a dry dock and for a coaling station. By the occupation of Hawaii, our Western coast would be far more secure than by the expenditure of any amount of money in coast defences.

"We need such possessions if we would become a great maritime nation. The commerce of the Pacific is ours if we have sense enough to take possession of it. We need not only Hawaii but Samoa.

"If we would become a great maritime or a great naval power we must establish dry docks and coaling stations. We haven't a dry dock now outside of our own mainland. As for coaling stations, England, Germany, France, and Holland are all better off than we. Russia is deficient, but Russia has recently made a treaty with France by which she has a right to the use of the French coaling stations.

"Why has the English Government put tens and tens of millions of dollars into Bermuda without any apparent return? Simply that she may have a base of operations against this country in case of war.

"As Bermuda is a standing menace to our eastern coast, so will Hawaii be to our western shores if we do not have sense enough to occupy it as we now have the opportunity to do."

Prof. William Libbey, Jr., of Princeton College, who has just returned from Hawaii, said that it was a charming spot, but he didn't see how we could take it with honor. Still, he didn't approve of Queen Lili. She had done some very blameworthy things, he thought. He said her opponents were justified in getting up a revolution.

MANY CASES OF MEASLES.

The Disease Increasing—Strong Measures to Be Taken by the Board of Health.

The Board of Health has decided to adopt stringent measures in the treatment of measles because of the unusual number of cases that have been reported within the past few weeks. While the number of cases is very large the death rate is low. The disease has been growing steadily since the beginning of the month.

During the week ending Jan. 6, 392 cases were reported. Last week the number increased to 456. It was fatal in 29 cases last week. This week's record promises to be still higher. On Saturday alone 107 cases were reported: on Monday, 116; Tuesday, 97; Wednesday, 101, and Thursday, 81. The deaths average about 17 a day. In the week ending Jan. 13, 1893, only 107 cases were reported. The last epidemic of measles was in 1887. In the month of January of that year over 300 deaths occurred from the disease.

The Board of Health within the next few days will issue circulars containing instructions relative to the treatment of measles. These will be scattered through the tenement houses.

Measles being a common disease, many people never call in a physician. In this way sick children are allowed to mingle with others and to spread the disease.

The new Reception Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth street will be ready for occupancy in a few days. The building is a fireproof structure and contains every convenience for the care of persons afflicted with contagious diseases. The Bureau of Disinfection, which was formerly in charge of Dr. Biggs, has been turned over to Dr. Doty, chief of the division of contagious diseases.

One death from small-pox was reported yesterday. Mrs. Bessie Cooper, who lived at 237 East Eighty-first street, was removed on Tuesday to Riverside Hospital, where she died on Thursday night. One new case was reported from the Charity Hospital. The patient is Jane Kelly. She has been sent to North Brother Island. Warden Roberts of the Charity Hospital, who was attacked with small-pox on Wednesday night, was reported to be getting on well. William Smith, a waiter of 112 Bowery, was taken yesterday to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that he had small-pox.

SAW THE BUILDING BURN DOWN.

Orange Firemen Not Allowed to Cross the Line into West Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 19.—Orange firemen stood by at 3:40 o'clock this morning and watched the destruction of a house just across the Orange line in West Orange. A hydrant was close at hand, and the assistance that would have been of value could have been given almost as well as not, but because of the position which the West Orange Township Committee has taken in cases of this kind, Chief Hodgkinson refused to allow his men to use their apparatus. Several months ago West Orange made overtures to Orange, looking toward securing the services of its Fire Department. Chief Hodgkinson and the members of the Orange Fire Committee conferred with the West Orange people, and finally it was announced that Orange would come to the aid of West Orange for a sum of $1,500 a year. Chief Hodgkinson also told West Orange that his department proposed purchasing a chemical engine, refitting an old engine, and establishing a sub-department in West Orange. Then a member of the West Orange committee said that if Orange expected West Orange to pay for a chemical engine it was greatly mistaken as to the stuff of which West Orange was composed. These and other similar remarks made Orange sick of the affair, and on top of it all a member of the West Orange committee was reported to have said that West Orange never intended making any arrangements with Orange. Thus all negotiations were stopped.

MR. AGAR'S SUICIDE.

Six Months Ago, It is Said, He Tried to Kill Himself with Morphine.

The inquest in the case of Alexander Agar, the wholesale stationer, who shot himself at his home, 45 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was held yesterday by Coroner Kene, and the jury found that Mr. Agar was temporarily insane when he committed the act.

It was learned yesterday that about six months ago Mr. Agar had made an attempt at suicide by taking morphine, and that he would have died had it not been for the prompt services of Dr. Herbert F. Williams, the family physician.

It is said that Mr. Agar had been much worried over the lawsuit about the ownership of the Long Island Bank building in Fulton street and Boerum place, and also over some contracts which his firm had made for supplies to the Board of Supervisors. His friends deny that he was involved in any scandal.

The Harlem Democratic Club Property for Sale.

The Harlem Democratic Club house and the three lots it occupies at 21 and 23 East 125th street are for sale. The price asked is $125,-000. The house and lots are owned by Charles W. Dayton, Edwin P. Steers, Jordan L. Mott, and George Burford, who are all members of the club. Mr. Steers being its President. There is a mortgage of $60,000 on the property, which formerly belonged to the club, but was bought by its present owners several years ago when the organization was beset with financial difficulties.

Mr. Gould May Build a House at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 19.—George J. Gould signed a three years' lease to-day of one of the handsomest cottages in this place, only a block distant from the Lakewood Hotel and the property of John B. Thomas. He is also fitting up very handsome offices in the village. It is said he will build himself a house here while occupying the cottage he has just rented.

After the Grip

Convalescence is very slow, and to recover the health tone a good tonic is absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used with wonderful success as a building-up medicine and blood purifier after attacks of the Grip, after Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, or other prostrating diseases. It possesses just the building-up effect so much needed; it vitalizes and enriches the thin and impoverished blood, and it invigorates the kidneys and stimulates the liver so that they resume regular and healthy action. Thousands of people have taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

As a preventive of the Grip with success. Thousands have found in it restoration to health and strength after this dreaded complaint. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

THE DOCTORS PLAYED CARDS.

Mr. Tompkins's Version of the Trouble in the Williamsburgh Dispensary.

The dissatisfaction among some of the physicians on the medical and surgical staff of the Williamsburgh Homeopathic Dispensary in South Third, near Roebling street, is likely to lead to an investigation by the Board of Trustees. The probabilities are that the trustees will sustain George V. Tompkins, the ex-President and Secretary, against whom the dissatisfied physicians make complaint. Mr. Tompkins said last night that for nearly eighteen months he had tried to convince some of the doctors that they should not play cards in clinic hours while patients were waiting to be treated.

"One day," he said, "I went to the Eastern District Hospital, an alopathic institution of which I am secretary, and there I saw a poor old woman who I knew had been treated at the homeopathic institution up the street. I questioned her as to why she was at the Eastern District Hospital, and she said that she couldn't wait all day at the homeopathic place because the doctors there didn't do anything but play cards. It was then that I thought it high time to put my foot down. I play cards myself, and, while I was aware that the homeopathic institution was not the proper place for card playing, I didn't object so long as they did not play in clinic hours. I posted a notice to the effect that card playing must stop. The notice was torn down. I was told that Drs. Knapp, Williams, and Bulmer played cards on that day. When I questioned them Drs. Knapp and Williams defied the Board of Trustees through me, and said that it did not concern any one as to what they did with their time. Dr. Bulmer admitted that he had played cards, but was not defiant like the others. I suspended the three and preferred charges against them. Dr. Williams ran away by resigning; Dr. Bulmer made no defence, but expressed his regret, and Dr. Knapp made a remarkable defence. I told the Board that I would be satisfied if Dr. Knapp would apologize to me. Dr. Knapp did so, but has been antagonistic to the trustees since, and now he causes fresh trouble.

"Let me say here that I have been through several fights with hospital doctors, and the trustees must be in command. This recent dissatisfaction I attribute to the failure of Dr. Knapp to get on the Board of Trustees, and to Dr. Schenck finding it impossible to be chosen President."

BYRNES ASKED TO REPORT

On the Condition of Price's Precinct and a Story from the Hackmen's Association.

A report by Police Captain Price upon the complaints of the Parkhurst society about disorderly houses in his precinct was transmitted to the Police Board by Superintendent Byrnes yesterday without comment.

"I move that the report be referred back to the Superintendent," said President Martin. "I would like to hear what he has to say about it. The Captain's report ought be verified by the Superintendent, and I think the Superintendent ought to put himself on record in this matter."

Both Dr. Parkhurst's communication and Price's report were referred to the Superintendent for investigation and report as to the facts.

A communication was received from the City Improvement Society stating that the following complaint had been received from the Hackmen's Association:

Police officers are and have been, in the habit of late of collecting and receiving a fee of 50 cents from every carriage driver who desires to break into the carriage line at the big balls given in the city.

We request that hereafter, on Fifth avenue, Madison Square Garden, for 50 cents the police will allow hackmen to break into the line instead of taking their turns.

Commissioner McClave said: "It's an absolute lie. Some of these societies had better come here and run the Police Department. However, I'm in favor of referring the matter to the Superintendent." This was done.

Patrolman Owen Gallagher of East Fifty-first street was transferred to Morrisania.

JERSEY CAN'T GET THE BOOKS.

Receiver E. S. Stokes Ordered to Keep Them Here—He Was Going To.

Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court has instructed Edward S. Stokes, who was appointed receiver of the Hoffman House in a suit by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to foreclose a $50,000 mortgage, to retain the books of the Hoffman House within this jurisdiction. W. E. D. Stokes has been trying to get the books into Jersey, where he has had receivers appointed.

The Justice says that the mortgage clearly covers the books and every appurtenance to the hotel, and the books are clearly incidental to the receivership and business to be transacted under the order of this court. It would be an extraordinary order, he writes, to direct the receiver to take the books intrusted to him out of the court of this jurisdiction.

"The institutions of this court, therefore, are that the receiver retain the books in question within its jurisdiction."

Arnowitz Indicted With Ferris.

The Grand Jury has indicted Philip Ferris, who on Monday pleaded guilty of breaking into Degenkardt's saloon, for breaking into the jewelry store of Lambert Brothers at Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, and stealing about $2,500 worth of jewelry.

The Grand Jury also found an indictment for receiving stolen goods against Louis Arnowitz, jeweler of 891 Ninth avenue and 703 Columbus avenue. Ferris says that Arnowitz bought thousands of dollars worth of stolen property from him and paid him at 40 cents on the dollar. Ferris says that Arnowitz had billheads printed purporting to show that the stolen goods were sold to him by Nelson Frank of Providence, and he compelled Ferris to receipt these bills in the name of Frank, when Ferris sold any goods to him.

Mrs. Luhr Accused of Assault on a Pet Dog.

Mrs. Edward Bigall, of 91 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, owns a pet Skye terrier to which her neighbor, Mrs. Kate Luhr, has taken a dislike. She says a week ago Mrs. Luhr whipped the terrier unmercifully. When Mrs. Luhr was asked for an explanation she said that the dog was continually barking and making faces at her. Mrs. Bigall had Mrs. Luhr arrested yesterday. She told Justice Patterson, in the Second District Civil Court, in Brooklyn, near Park avenue, that Mrs. Luhr cornered the dog on her stoop, and, besides lashing him and cutting his skin in several place, destroyed the sight of one eye. Mrs. Luhr demanded a trial by jury, and Justice Patterson released her on $500 bail for trial next Friday.

Immigration at This Port in 1893.

Commissioner of Immigration Joseph H. Senner's statistics for 1893 show that 352,-885 immigrants landed at Ellis Island. There were 1,242 persons with professions, 48,069 skilled mechanics, 102,227 persons with miscellaneous occupations, and 140,447 persons with no occupation. Among the professional men were an editor, 14 lawyers, 13 actors, 20 artists, 74 clergymen, 23 physicians, 908 musicians, and 70 sculptors. There were 54,-576 persons who could neither read nor write. Forty-four per cent. of the Italian immigrants, who numbered 69,074, or more than any other nationality, were illiterate.

THE ÆOLIAN.

"I take no hesitation in saying that I regard the Æolian as a most useful and meritorious invention."—HERR ANTON SEIDL.

18 West 23d St., New York.

MILLIONS OF IDLE MONEY.

CASH HELD BY NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANIES.

On Jan. 1 Last They Had $71,434,073 on Deposit in Banks and in Their Safes—$3,620,500 in Dividends During the Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The reports of the large trust companies in New York city and Brooklyn for the year 1893 are interesting ones. Last summer these companies called in everything that could be realized on, as they were in need of money, and proceeded along on a very conservative basis. Notwithstanding the fact that confidence is now restored, and the money has flowed back into the coffers of these financial institutions, they are continuing to exercise the same conservative methods adopted early last year, and judging from their reports for the year ended Jan. 1, 1894, it would seem that they were loath to part with their money.

There are twenty trust companies in New York city, seven in Brooklyn, and nine in other cities in the State. The reports of the trust companies in New York city, with the exception of the Metropolitan and the United States Transfer and Exchange Association, show that on that date they had to their credit on deposit in banks and other institutions $52,-724,880, and they had cash on hand amounting to $13,140,354. On that date the Brooklyn trust companies had on deposit in banks and other institutions $5,563,031, and their cash on hand aggregated $461,115. Thus the trust companies in New York and Brooklyn, with the two exceptions named, had on deposit in banks and other institutions to their credit on Jan. 1, 1894, a total of $58,288,721, or an increase in this item as compared with the total for all the trust companies in the State on Jan. 1, 1893, of $52,350,892. The total amount of cash they had on hand on Jan. 1 last was $13,140,354, while on Jan. 1, 1893, all of the trust companies in the State had $9,086,089, an increase on Jan. 1 last of $4,-512,386.

The following table shows the amount each trust company in New York and Brooklyn had on deposit to their credit in other financial institutions on Jan. 1 last, the amount of cash each one had on hand and the am