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VOL. 7—NEW SERIES NO 290. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY JANUARY 23, 1894 PRICE TWO CENTS.

SUGAR PUT ON THE FREE LIST.

Mr. McRae's Amendment to the Tariff Abolishing the Bounty Adopted.

SEVENTEEN REPUBLICANS VOTE FOR IT.

Mr. Warner's Amendment Putting Refined Sugar on the Free List Also Adopted. Another Hawaiian Row.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—There was a very slim attendance of members on the floor and of visitors in the galleries when the third and last week of the tariff debate in the House opened. It took but eight minutes to dispose of the routine business, and at 11:08 the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the tariff bill.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, took the chair, and then, pursuant to a special order adopted last Friday, the sugar schedule was taken up.

Messrs. Blanchard (La.) and Robertson (La.) tried to come to some arrangement concerning the distribution of the three hours to be given to the consideration of the sugar schedule. Pending this Mr. Hitt (Ill.) inquired as to what had become of the amendment relative to reciprocity with Canada, offered by him late on Saturday, and which was still pending when the House took a recess. He suggested that it be taken up with the general coal schedule to-morrow, but subsequently withdrew his amendment altogether.

Mr. Blanchard then asked unanimous consent that the Louisiana delegation be allowed one hour out of the three and that the chair should control the other two, and it was so ordered.

Mr. McRae (Ark.) presented the amendment outlined in Saturday's dispatches abolishing the bounty on sugar and putting sugar on the free list. He declared himself an advocate of free silver, and not a bounty.

Mr. Meikiejohn (Rep., Neb.) offered an amendment to the pending amendment, which proposes a bounty of from one and three-quarters to two cents per pound on sugar, according to its character and quality. This amendment provides for the substitution of the corresponding sections of the existing law for the sugar clause of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Gear (Iowa) offered an amendment providing that the decrease in the bounty on sugar should begin July 1, 1898, instead of 1895.

Another Hawaiian Row.

At 1:35 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Turper (Ga.), the committee rose, and the Speaker laid before the House the President's message on Hawaiian affairs.

Immediately after the reading of the President's message transmitting the Hawaiian correspondence, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bouteile arose to a question of personal privilege. The correspondence showed, he said, that the government and its ministers abroad were still engaged in an attempt to incite insurrection in a country with which we were at peace, and the duty of Congress in the matter was so obvious that he could not conceive that the Speaker would any longer persist in interposing his will against an expression by the House in the matter. He would, therefore, call up his privileged resolution, which was reported to the House some time ago. The Speaker tried to call Mr. Boutelle to order, and there were cries from the Democratic side for the regular order, and Mr. Hitch called the Speaker's attention to the fact that the gentleman from Maine was violating the rules of the House in not taking his seat when called to order.

Mr. Boutelle said he was obeying the order, but he did not take his seat.

The Speaker remarked that the gentleman was violating the rules, even when he said he was obeying them.

Mr. Boutelle: I rise to a point of order.

The Speaker: The gentleman cannot rise to a question of privilege and violate the rules.

Mr. Boutelle: Am I not allowed to speak.

The Speaker: The sergeant-at-arms will request the gentleman to take his seat.

The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared bearing the mace, and Mr. Boutelle took his seat for the time being.

Boutelle Finally Squelched.

The Speaker then put the question upon Mr. Wilson's motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, and as the Republicans refrained from voting and only 170 Democrats voted in the affirmative, Mr. Boutelle made the point of no quorum, and asked for tellers.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Wilson and Boutelle as tellers, whereupon Mr. Boutelle inquired whether he was qualified to act as a teller.

The Speaker replied: "The Chair will regard that as a declination and appoint the gentleman from Illinois (Hopkins) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Wilson) tellers," adding, "The gentleman will gain nothing by such tactics."

A quorum of Democrats appeared and the Speaker announced the vote as being 180 in the affirmative and none in the negative, and the House thereupon resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Richardson resumed the chair.

Short speeches were made by about twenty members, but the debate was not of a striking character.

The amendments and substitutes presented to the sugar schedule were then read prior to taking a vote upon them.

The first amendment was the one offered by Mr. McRae suspending the bounty on sugar and putting sugar on the free list. To this amendment Mr. Meikiejohn (Rep., Neb.) offered an amendment substituting the provisions of the existing law.

Mr. Harter (Dem., Ohio) offered a substitute abolishing the bounty of sugar and putting a discriminating tax on all sugars, raw and refined.

Sugar Put on the Free List.

Mr. Price (Dem., La.) offered an amendment to the substitute providing for a tariff tax on sugar.

Mr. Meikiejohn's amendment was then voted on, and was defeated—yeas, 82; nays, 158. Among those who voted for this amendment were the following Democrats:

Messrs. Davy, Robertson, Meyer, Price, and Blanchard, all of Louisiana.

Mr. Price's amendment was also defeated—yeas, 19; nays, 142. The following Democrats voted for the amendment:

Messrs. Bestner, Price, Blanchard, Black (Ill.), Bailey (Texas), Davy, and Meyer.

The Harter amendment was lost on a viva voce vote. The vote was then taken on the McRae amendment, and it was agreed to on a vote by tellers by yeas 154, nays, 69. Among those who voted for the amendment were the following Republicans:

Messrs. Grosvenor, Dalzell, Ellis, Moon, Keifer, McCall, Cannon, Wilson (Washington), Lacey, Hopkins, Hangen, McDowell, Settle, Scranton, Marsh, Doolittle, and Funk.

Mr. Robertson (Dem., La.,) offered an amendment providing for a tariff tax on sugar. To this amendment Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.,) offered an amendment putting refined sugar on the free list.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) offered a substitute providing for a duty of one cent per pound on molasses, syrups, and all raw products of cane juice, beet juice, tank bottoms, sugar sweepings, etc.

Mr. Warner's amendment was first voted on, and was agreed to by a vote of 137 in the affirmative to 52 in the negative, nearly all the Republicans voting in the affirmative.

The Breckinridge amendment was then lost by a vote of 67 to 144.

The committee then rose, but immediately resumed its sittings in the hope that the Robertson amendment might be passed, but the committee could not agree, and at 5:40 it again rose, and the House took a recess till 8 o'clock.

There was a full attendance in the galleries and the usual meagre attendance on the floor when the House met this evening.

Mr. Brookshire (Dem., Ind.) was the first speaker of the evening, and was followed by Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kas.).

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) was recognized when Mr. Broderick had taken his seat. He was in favor of repealing the sugar bounty at once and entirely. He regarded it as a fraud and an outrage.

Mr. McCreary was followed by Mr. Hilborn (Rep., Cal.), who took up seriatim the articles of California production, in which California would be injured by the passage of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Goldzeir (Dem., Ill.) briefly defended the Wilson bill, and was followed by Mr. Avery (Rep., Mich.), who spoke in opposition to it, after which the House adjourned.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

Mr. Cail's Resolution Adopted—Proposed Issue of Bonds Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The usual grist of petitions and memorials against "tinkering with the tariff" was poured into the Senate hopper this morning.

A remonstrance from the Knights of Labor against the issue of government bonds was also presented by Mr. Hoar.

The resolution offered last Thursday by Mr. Cail, instructing the Committee on Civil Service to examine into the condition of the civil service law and the expediency of its retrenchment or increase, was laid before the Senate, and an amendment was offered to it by Mr. Berry, directing the committee to report also the number of persons employed in the classified service from each State and Territory, and, as far as possible, the political party to which they belong.

Mr. Berry remarked that the law had been called non-partisan, but he believed that it was a regular party machine, which was used to keep Republicans in office. It was alleged, he said, that five out of every six persons employed in the classified service belonged to the Republican party, and that was unfair and unjust. He did not know whether the law could be repealed or not, but he believed that it should be modified and its operations restricted.

Mr. Cockrell asked whether the responsibility for the retention of Republicans in office was in the law or in the Executive.

Mr. Berry said he did not know where the responsibility lay, but he did know that the civil service law and rules were not carried out in a non-partisan way and that some of the most extreme Republicans were holding office under a Democratic administration. He believed a Democratic President ought to be surrounded by political friends, and not by those who were continually doing what they could to make his administration a failure.

Mr. Wolcott moved to strike out of Mr. Berry's amendment the part that requires the politics of employes to be reported. Who, he asked, could tell their politics? There were men who six months ago entertained certain political views, and who had since changed those views radically. The best test of the fitness of the civil service commission was that the members of each political party found the most fault with it when their own party was in power. He agreed with Mr. Berry that the President should be surrounded by his political friends, but it was not always the fault of his political friends that he was not so surrounded. (Laughter).

Mr. Cockrell suggested that the dates of appointment should be reported, as such dates would indicate very clearly the political party to which the appointees belonged, and Mr. Wolcott adopted the suggestion. After further discussion Mr. Wolcott's amendment was agreed to, Mr. Berry's amendment so amended was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

The credentials of Senator Martin (Dem., Va.) for the term beginning March 4, 1895, were presented and placed on file.

The resolution offered last Thursday by Mr. Peffer on the subject of the notice of the issue of bonds, declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury had no lawful authority for issuing or selling such bonds, was laid before the Senate and discussed for nearly three hours. Mr. Peffer held the floor most of the time, yielding, however, to other senators to interpose remarks. One of the most pregnant of these remarks was made by the Populist senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen, and had reference to the proposition on the part of the Knights of Labor to apply to the courts for an injunction to prevent the issue of bonds.

Mr. Allen suggested that the courts might decline to interfere with the Executive branch of the government and that the best way would be to allow the bonds to be issued and then to enjoin their payment. The resolution went over without action until to-morrow, when it is to be further discussed by Mr. Stewart.

Then there was a short Executive session and afterwards, at 4:30 P. M., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

MEXICAN REBELS DEFEATED.

Lujan, the Leader, and Twenty-Six of His Men Killed by the Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, this afternoon received the following cable, dated to-day, at the City of Mexico:

"Colonel Lusanecritz, of the Federal army, telegraphed to me yesterday from Arroyo del Manzane, Chihuahua, as follows:

'I overtook at 4 o'clock A. M. Lujan's band, and defeated it, after some fighting. All their horses, saddles, and ammunition are in my possession. They lost twenty-six killed, and among them Lujan, the leader. At the beginning of the engagement Ochoa escaped, with three men. The Federal troops and the armed citizens accompanying us are pursuing the flying enemy.'

(Signed) "PORFOMO DIAZ."

SECY. CARLISLE TO DECIDE.

Both Sides of the Key West Labor Trouble Laid Before Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Secretary Carlisle, Attorney-General Olney, and Superintendent Stump gave a hearing this morning to those interested in the Key West (Fla.) labor trouble. Those present were: Mayor Perry, of Key West, Fla., Collector of the Port Brown, and Mr. Seidenberg, representing those who favor allowing the Spanish cigar makers to be imported to work in Key West factories. Mr. Ruebens appeared in behalf of labor organizations in opposition to the laborers from Cuba working in the factories. He contended that it was a palpatable violation of the alien contract labor law. The other side contended that the material interests of Key West was involved in the issue and that as factories would be closed unless outside labor could be obtained. Decision was reserved.

THE COMING FIGHT HERE.

RUMORS OF A TRIANGULAR CONTEST IN EVERY DISTRICT.

Republicans to Contest in the 2d, 4th, 9th and 10th, So It is Stated in Washington. Mr. Martin's Credentials Presented.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, January 22, 1894.

Mr. Cleveland continues to nominate associate justices, just as they do candidates in the Eighth district of Virginia, "on the highest known lines," but the great danger lies in the perils of "senatorial courtesy," just as it came very near defeating the worthy Democrat and efficient officer, K. C. Murray, in the State Senate. Hornblower went down under the pressure of "senatorial courtesy," and the second nomination of Mr. Cleveland, made to-day, of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, will have the same gauntlet to run.

The Peckham nominated by Mr. Cleveland is not the Peckham nominated at the Buffalo meeting of the Bar Association last week by Senator Hill, but is the New York lawyer who took the stump against Judge Maynard, and who, in a recent newspaper interview, said: "As long as the United States Senate has among its members such tricky politicians as D. B. Hill, good appointments like Mr. Hornblower's are liable to be defeated." Thus the matter stands, and Mr. Grover Cleveland is very liable indeed to have his second nomination defeated. Unless, however, Senator Hill appreciates the fact that known opposition to these good men ultimately must result in his own discredit, and lets the appointment go, not that he likes the President or the nominee, but that he cannot personally afford to oppose to the extent of defeat any more of the presidential nominees.

Mr. Martin's Credentials Presented.

Senator Daniel this morning presented the credentials of Senator-elect Thomas S. Martin, who will take his seat on March 4, 1895.

The nomination to-morrow of a successor to Colonel O'Ferrall in Congress is the main topic of conversation here to-day ataong the Virginians, both in and out of Congress. The ridiculous charges that Hon. Basil B. Gordon is not a resident of Virginia is too puerile for consideration, and certainly the man who comes to Congress would hardly care to boast of the fact that he could only beat a deservedly popular man like Mr. Gordon upon the childish and unworthy accusation that he was not a Virginian.

A delegation from Kentucky, headed by Governor Proctor Knott, was before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day to urge the importance of as liberal appropriation as possible for the rivers of Kentucky. Saturday a large delegation from New Orleans were before the committee on a similar mission. The people from every section of the country realize the fact that the appropriations available this year will be cut down to the smallest possible limit, and a great many have adopted the method of sending delegations to call on the committee as the one most likely to secure its favorable consideration. It is thought that the city of Richmond will also send a delegation for the same purpose.

Congressman Marshall was at the Post-Office Department again this morning, and received the absolute promise that changes would be made this week in the post-office at Glade Springs and two other places in Washington county, at two places in Scott, and two others in Smyth county.

Triangular Fight in Virginia This Fall.

Already has the unjust and sectional discriminations and the unequal distribution of protection by the Wilson bill commenced to bear fruit in Virginia, and it is rumored that a triangular fight will be made this fall in every congressional district in the State. At the last congressional elections, although they occurred during a presidential year, there was not an organized effort made by the Republicans to carry a single district in the State. It is stated here now on high authority that a vigorous fight will be made this fall by them to carry the Second, Fourth, Ninth, and Tenth congressional districts. Hon. Jacob Yost has announced to his friends his intention of contesting the seat now held by Congressman Tucker.

Mr. Robert W. Burke, one of Staunton's live and prominent business men, has established himself and family at the Metropolitan for the season. He was the confidential friend of the late Senator Barbour, who always hailed with pleasure his annual visit to the Capitol.

Mr. Burke is the vice-president and acting manager of the Valley National Bank, of Staunton, which is the second bank on the roll of honor in the State, and carries the second largest surplus, and also ranks as the one hundred and thirtieth bank in the United States.

His wife is the sister of the late William S. Gilman, who at one time was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia from the city of Richmond; afterwards a clerk of the United States Senate, and for many years the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch.

Personal.

Mr. Claggett B. Jones, a prominent attorney of King and Queen county, and a member of the State Central Committee, called on Congressman Jones at the Capitol to-day.

Mr. B. H. Bell, of Danville, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, spent Sunday in Washington, the guest of Congressman Swanson.

Judge Thomas Smith, of Fauquier, and Mr. E. R. Halpein, of Virginia, are at the National.

Messrs. William C. Flynn, Petersburg; W. H. Bolling, Virginia; Mrs. John M. Preston and Miss Preston, and Mrs. John S. Woods, of Albemarle, are guests of the St. James.

Messrs. K. R. Griffin and William M. Martin, of Portsmouth, and B. L. Porch, Virginia, are registered at the Metropolitan.

Postoffice Changes.

Sixty-four changes were made to-day in fourth-class postmasters, thirty-seven of whom were appointed to fill vacancies caused by deaths and resignations.

Those for North Carolina were C. G. Royster, at Bullock, in Granville county, vice James G. Pittard, removed; Thomas Kimmel, at Hulon, Forsyth county, vice Edward Kimmel, resigned; Annie C. Bloodworth, at Page, Pender county, vice P. Page, resigned, and W. T. Williams, at Ringwood, Halifax county, vice H. C. Matthew, removed.

For Virginia: J. R. Harvey, at Clifford, Amherst county, vice C. E. Jennings, resigned, and W. J. Starkey, at Powers, Clarke county, vice C. R. Jones, removed.

The post-office at Constoel, Pittsylvania county, has been discontinued.

A post-office has been established at Tabb, Gloucester county, Va.

H. L. W.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

Provisions of the Measure as Agreed Upon by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The income tax bill as approved by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee was laid before the full committee at this morning's meeting. It was read in part but the committee adjourned before the reading was finished.

The bill provides a tax of 2 per cent. upon all incomes of citizens of the United States, either at home or abroad, from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries on all amounts over and above $4,000. The bill goes into effect January 1, 1894.

In estimating the incomes there shall be included notes, bonds, and other securities except such United States bonds as are exempt from federal taxation. The tax is paid on percents accruing within the year from the sales of real estate, within two years previous to the year for which the income estimates; also on sales of live stock and farm products generally. In addition to the $4,000 exemption all National, State, and county taxes paid within a year, lossess sustained during the year from fires, shipwreck, and other causes not covered by insurance and compensated for and worthless will be deducted. Every person having an income exceeding $3,500 shall make return to the deputy collector of his district of the amount of his income. The tax shall be collected on or before the first day of each July, and an additional tax of 5 per cent. shall be laid on the payment after that date and interest at the rate of one per cent. a month upon the amount of the tax.

Section 11 relates to corporations. It requires to make a return before the tenth day of the month following declarations of dividends, under oath by the principal officer. Section 12 requires corporation to furnish, beginning 1895, on or before the first Monday,——year, a statement showing the gross profits, expenses, exclusive of interests, annuities, and dividends, net profits without allowance for same amount paid on account of interest, annuities, and dividends, amount paid for salaries, employes above and below $4,000.

Section 14 levies taxes upon corporation dividends, interest, coupons, and annuities, wherever and whenever payable, to all parties whatsoever, and corporation may deduct or retain from all payments made on account of such dividends, etc. The proportional share of the tax so paid.

The bill provides for a tax of two cents per pack on playing cards, and on and after the second calendar month after the passage of the act, on all distilled spirits produced in the United States on which a tax is not paid before that day. Tax one dollar per proof gallon, to be paid by the possessor on or before the removal of the warehouse within eight years from the date of the original entry for deposit in any distillery or bonded warehouse except in cases of withdrawal without payment of the tax as now authorized by law.

LIEUT. FILLETTE'S ESCAPADES.

His Wife Becomes Insane Over His Conduct and it is to be Investigated.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 22.—The escapades of Lieutenant T. Glover Fillette, U. S. M. C., who is to come before the naval court of inquiry at the navy yard on Tuesday, have created a sensation in naval circles in this vicinity. Several weeks ago Fillette went to Washington as a witness, and he did not arrive at the yard until several days after he was due there. His absence, and the fact that his wife became insane over it, caused comment at the time.

Last week the Secretary of the Navy ordered a court of inquiry to be held at the yard to investigate the conduct of Fillette. Since the hearing was ordered Lieutenant Fillette has been involved in two disgraceful occurrences. On Friday a well-known citizen attempted to chastise the officer for an alleged insult to his young daughter, but a policeman interfered. Shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday morning two officers found Fillette in a Vaughan-street resort engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight with the proprietor. He was taken to the station, but was afterwards released and allowed to go to the yard. On learning the facts, the commandant of the navy yard sent a non-commissioned officer to this city to obtain written statements from the police and other parties, so the case could be reported to the Secretary of the Navy. It is stated that Lieutenant Fillette intends, if the charges are pushed against him, to prefer charges against some of his superior officers.

MR. WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Nominated for Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in the place of Hornblower, rejected.

Wheeler H. Peckham is a brother of Judge Rufus Peckham, of the New York Court of Appeals. He was appointed district attorney by Mr. Cleveland when he was Governor of New York, but subsequently resigned. Although the New York senators decline to talk, it is understood the nomination is distasteful to them, but that they would have been glad to have seen the name of the brother sent in for the place. The indications seem to be that the Hornblower struggle will be renewed against this nominee.

The executive session of the Senate this afternoon was confined to the consideration of routine business. The nomination of Peckham to the supreme bench, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which committee will not meet until next Monday.

KILLED WITH A CLUB.

Bob Ketron and Joe Birdwell Quarrel, Which Ends Fatally for the Latter.

BRISTOL, TENN., Jan. 22.—Special.—At Kingsport last Saturday evening Bob Ketron and Joe Birdwell became involved in a difficulty, which resulted fatally to Birdwell. The two men were engaged in a quarrel at Melron House, when Ketron struck Birdwell in the head with a club. Birdwell lingered until Sunday morning, when he died. Ketron is under arrest. Both were married men, and Birdwell had the reputation of being a peaceable citizen.

MR. CHILDS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Reported a Trifle Better, But a Doctor is Constantly in Attendance.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 22.—George W. Childs' physicians reported this afternoon that he is a trifle better.

It was stated authoritatively, however, that his condition is serious, and that one of the doctors is constantly in attendance.

Lumbermen to Visit Virginia.

COLUMBIA, O., Jan. 22.—Nearly five hundred lumber-dealers, representing Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan, are in the city. The annual meeting of their association began at 2 P. M., but the reception of the members and the customary courtesies consumed the time today. To-morrow the business will be transacted. It is believed that some action on the free lumber tariff proposition is intended, and that this explains the unusually large attendance. On Wednesday the association will go on an excursion to Hampton, Va., over the Norfolk and Western railroad.

Cotton Mills to Resume.

LANCASTER, PA., Jan. 22.—Notice has been posted in the Conestoga Cotton Mills numbers 1 and 2, owned by John Farnum & Co. and employing over 2,000 hands, that on and after February 1st the mills will be operated four days a week. The notice concludes with the announcement that unless the trade brightens a reduction and readjustment of wages will take place. For the past several months the mills have been running only on half time.

THEY PREFER MONARCHY

SOME ADDITIONAL HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The President Yesterday Submitted a Memorial of the "Patriotic League"—Oppose a Democratic Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The President transmitted to Congress to-day some additional Hawaiian correspondence, but it was not of a sensational character.

Minister Willis, under date of January 6th, reports the resignation of Vice-President Hatch, "under the necessity of going beyond the limits of the country," and the election of W. C. Wilder to the vacancy, and the separation of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs from the presidency, as previously reported in the United Press dispatches.

Under the same date he says: "I send herewith the petition of the 'Hui Aloha Aina' (Hawaiian Patriotic League), an association which claims to represent over 8,000 legal voters. The petition was brought here last night by Hon. J. A. Cummings, the honorary president of the association, and Mr. A. Marques, a member of its 'executive council,' who state that they were a committee for that purpose."

The Memorial.

The memorial, which is addressed to the President, starts out by saying:

The Hawaiian people are moved with the deepest concern in view of the delayed and uncertain condition of affairs in Hawaii, and also of the active hostility that seems to have suddenly developed in the United States against the policy of your Excellency and the American Administration regarding our unhappy little country, and the just restoration of our national monarchy.

It then reproaches the newspapers of America for their unchivalrous and untruthful abuse of our Queen.

It asserts, first, That through Minister Stevens' conspiracy the Hawaiian people have been deprived of their political rights.

Second, That the inhabitants of Hawaii are now living under an arbitrary rule.

Third, That the people have lost confidence in the administration of justice, as the Supreme Court is now filled with adventurers.

Fourth, That the public funds have been squandered for the maintenance of an unnecessarily large army, composed entirely of aliens.

Fifth, That all the native and foreign royalists have been disarmed.

Sixth, That foreign clubs and leagues, composed mostly of Germans, Portuguese, and Scandinavians, have been called into existence for the support of the revolutionary government.

Seventh, That these clubs have threatened murder, violence, and deportation against those not in sympathy with them.

Monarchy Preferred by Their People.

The memorialists say that though the principle of monarchial government may be distasteful to the radical Democracy of America, it is the chosen and preferred form of the Hawaiian people. Therefore they say in conclusion:

"We now pray the God of a common faith that right, justice, and honor prevailing, Hawaii, our home and country, be again allowed to enjoy the blessings of an independent autonomy and constitutional regime, which was so infamously subverted on the 17th day of January last."

This is signed by J. A. Cummings, honorary president; Joseph Nawahi, president, and seventeen others, including John E. Bush.

DIVISION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

The Southern States That Have Proposed an Equitable Distribution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The report on the basis of division of the funds appropriated by Congress by the white and colored schools in the Southern States; prepared at the request of the Bureau of Education, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Smith has approved it and he will adopt the recommendations that the division made by the various State Legislatures be approved unless found grossly inequitable. Where no equitable apportionment has been proposed the basis of division now in force will remain until the Legislatures' intentions are made known.

The amount appropriated was $15,000 for each State and Territory, to be paid at the beginning of each fiscal year. The following States are cited as having proposed an equitable division of funds, with the basis in each.

Alabama, school population; Arkansas, arbitrary, division white eight-elevenths, colored three-elevenths; Delaware, arbitrary, white four-fifths, colored one-fifth; Florida, arbitrary, white one-half, colored one-half; Georgia, arbitrary, white two-thirds, colored one-third; Mississippi, school population; Missouri, school population; North Carolina, school population; Texas, arbitrary, white three-fourths, colored one-fourth; West Virginia, arbitrary, white two-thirds, colored one-third; South Carolina, arbitrary, white one-half, colored one-half; objected to by the department and payment to the State refused; division by the Legislature ratified by Congress by act of July 26, 1892.

Legislatures of the other States for which applications have been made have suggested no equitable division, but agreements have been made with the department as follows: Kentucky, school population, white four-fifths, colored one-fifth; Louisiana, school population; Maryland, no division, colored students taught in annex of white colleges; Tennessee, school population, white three-fourths, colored one-fourth, latter students taught in the annex to college for whites; Virginia, white two-thirds, colored one-third.

DEATH OF DR. HAPMAN.

He Was One of Staunton's Oldest Inhabitants.

STAUNTON, VA., Jan. 22.—Special.—William Chapman died to-day at 6 P. M. He was well and hearty at 2:30 P. M., and died of apoplexy three hours and thirty minutes later. Dr. Chapman was one of Staunton's oldest inhabitants. He was born in Monroe county, W. Va., and moved to Augusta in the early fifties. He was one of the early graduates of the Baltimore Dental College. When he moved to Augusta he settled at Willow Spout, six miles below Staunton, on the Valley pike. He moved to Staunton about 1853 and associated with him in his profession Dr. A. B. Arthur, who was also a graduate of the same college.

Dr. Arthur died about three months ago. Both practiced their professions in Staunton continuously up to their deaths. Dr. Chapman was nearly seventy years old. He married a Miss Lincoln, of Rockingham county, a relative of "Abe" Lincoln.

PROHIBITION'S DEATH-BLOW.

The Supreme Court Decides Against It. Harvey vs. McFarland Case.

DES MOINES, IA., Jan., 22.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the famous case of J. A. Harvey vs. W. M. McFarland, Secretary of State, involving the constitutionality of the prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution, adopted in 1882. Ten years ago the Supreme Court decided that, owing to certain errors in the Journals of the General Assembly, the amendment was not constitutionally adopted, and therefore void. The State Temperance Alliance found proofs that these errors were in the Journals only, and that all the constitutional requirements were complied with. This action was brought by mandamus proceedings, to compel the Secretary of State to furnish the plaintiffs a copy of the amendment, the alliance hoping thus to get the old question before the Supreme Court. That tribunal, however, refuses to reopen the question, and holds that Secretary McFarland cannot be compelled to decide as to the legal effect of any of the records in his custody, and he is just as much bound by the decision of this court that the alleged amendment was not legally adopted as any other public officer or private citizen of the State.

This decision puts a final quietus on constitutional prohibition in Iowa, and leaves nothing of prohibition but the statute, which will probably be repealed by the present Legislature.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

McCandless Sustains the Action of the Revolutionists in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—John McCandless, who was a member of the Committee of Safety at Honolulu during the revolution, was before the Senate subcommittee on foreign relations this morning. He sustained the action of the revolutionists, and especially that of Minister Stevens. He was not an earnest advocate of annexation, but claimed that Hawaii was rich enough to sustain herself, and that the intelligent white people of the Islands were able to govern them.

Minister Thurston was at the Capitol this morning. He called at the room of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, but as that committee was in session, he was not admitted. His main purpose seemed to be to make a suggestion to Mr. McCandless, who was then before the committee. The latter was called out and after a brief [illegible] with him Mr. Thurston went away in [illegible] with ex-Minister Stevens. He said there was nothing to add to what he had stated about the affairs at Honolulu.

EDITOR PATTON IN THE FIELD.

He is a Candidate for the Mayoralty of Charlottesville.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Jan. 22.—Special.—Mr. L. T. Hanckel, on account of ill-health, declines to become a candidate for re-election as mayor of Charlottesville. Consequently Mr. John S. Patton, city editor of the Jeffersonian, has announced himself a candidate for that office.

Mr. Thomas Carr died at his home, near Batesville, on yesterday morning in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was buried to-day from Mt. Ed Baptist church.

Mrs. H. S. Porter, wife of Mr. John W. Porter, died on yesterday morning at 7 o'clock in the fifty-eighth year of her age. Her funeral took place from the Presbyterian church in this city at 12 o'clock to-day.

Mr. R. K. Meade, son of the late Rev. R. K. Meade, of this city, died this morning at Hickory, N. C. His remains will be brought here to-morrow for interment.

BRAZILIAN WAR-VESSELS.

Some of These Leave Rio for the South. Rebellion Soon to End.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—The dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, the torpedo-boat Aurora, and the Brazilian Government war-ship Parnahyba left Pernambuco for the South on Saturday. The other Government war vessels will follow soon, and it is said that the rebellion will soon end. All sorts of rumors are in circulation as to the destination of the Brazilian Government fleet, but nothing is definitely known. The general opinion seems to be that the Government warships will blockade the entrance of Rio bay, and so prevent any further supplies from reaching the insurgents.

ALA. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It is to Meet at Montgomery on May 22—Basis of Representation.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 22.—The Democratic State executive committee met here at noon to-day. Twenty-two out of thirty-two members were present. Montgomery selected over Birmingham, for the meeting of the State Democratic convention, by a vote of 19 to 3. The date of the convention was set for May 22d. The basis of representation will be one delegate to every 6,000 voters, or fraction of 1,500 or over. This gives 504 delegates to the State convention.

Posse After a Fiend.

AURORA, MO., Jan. 22.—The sheriff of Lawrence county and a posse of several hundred citizens hunted all last night and to-day for the negro who assaulted the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. Jacquin.

Early last evening a suspected negro was traced to a tramp camping ground near Billings. Some of the tramps recognized the negro as the suspected perpetrator of the outrage and informed the citizens. A farmer at once went to the camp and tried to shoot the negro, but his revolver missed fire. The negro then made a desperate fight to escape, threw off his assailants, and dashed into the timber, where he is now surrounded. He cannot escape, and the posse are surrounding him.

The Order Bnai Brith.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 22.—The seventh annual convention of the Improved Order of Bnai Brith, which began here yesterday, to-day set apart $20,000 of the reserve fund of $150,000 as a fund to meet cases of extraordinary sickness, such as epidemics, etc., and to provide for any emergencies.

The King of Servia Still Lives.

BELGRADE, Jan. 21.—The report that King Alexander has been assassinated is without foundation. He is actively employed in seeking an end of the crisis now prevailing here. Acting under the advice of his father he is endeavoring to obtain a coalition ministry.

Yellow Fever at Rio Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—It is impossible for vessels to discharge their cargoes at this port owing to the yellow fever epidemic. The deaths from this disease average eleven daily.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Marietta, (O.) Chair Company resumed operations yesterday morning, giving employment to almost 600 hands, the employes to work ten hours for eight hours' pay.

In the Fayette, W. Va., County Court yesterday Wash. Adkins was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his uncle, Isaac Radford, in Montgomery county, last November. Bill Washington was sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment for murder, and George Brown to twenty years in the penitentiary for criminal assault and shooting.

MORE WOES FOR FRANCE.

THE NEW CABINET IN DANGER OF GOING TO PIECES.

The Ministry Will Not Accept the Sliding Scale Which They Fear Would Favor Chiefly American Syndicates.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Rumors of dissension in the Cabinet were published here to-day by La Presse.

Admiral Le Fevre, minister of marine, is said to think of resigning in consequence of the approaching inquiries into the methods of the naval administration and the condition of the navy.

M. Marty, minister of commerce, and M. Raynal, minister of the interior, are reported to be opposing vigorously the proposals of M. Viger, minister of agriculture, for an increase of the corn duties. In any event, it is said, the ministry will not accept the sliding scale, which the majority of the ministers fear would favor principally American syndicates.

The officials in charge of the offices opened to receive the 4 1-4 per cent. bonds for conversion according to the new law just passed, report that they have neither received bonds for conversion nor applications for repayment.

BALFOUR PLEADS FOR DEFENCE.

In a Speech He Says He Believes That France is Hostile to England.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists in the House of Commons, spoke at length this evening before a meeting in Manchester on the subject of "Imperial Defence." This, he said, was at present of paramount interest. Any nation, or combination of nations, which was able to wrest from Great Britain her supremacy of the seas could bring her to her knees without landing a single soldier on English soil. He did not believe any government was justified in ordering a long era of peace. The French and Russian governments were pushing forward with all speed the work in their dock yards. Certain movements made of late years in Asia were only too obviously directed against England. While there were indications that France and Russia were earnestly bent upon peace, their main arrangements evidently were prompted by the assumption of conflict with England, sooner or later, singly or combined. He believed that the English people were amiably disposed toward France, but must admit with the deepest regret the conviction that the French were hostile to England.

Finally Mr. Balfour appealed to the electors to influence their representatives in Parliament by all possible means to assist in quickly and efficiently strengthening the country's defences. He could pledge the opposition, he said, to co-operate cordially with the government in its every effort to increase England's naval and military powers.

ITALY'S LABOR TROUBLES.

Crispi Will Take Prompt Steps to Relieve the Distress in Sicily.

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ROME, Jan. 22.—Dispatches from Palermo state that the disarming of the workingmen and peasants of Sicily is proceeding in an orderly manner.

The Sicilian senators held a meeting in Rome yesterday and debated measures for the relief of the poor of the Island. They concurred in the opinion that the government ought to take decisive action, for the reason that, after the decree establishing a state of siege in Sicily is annulled, many of the land-owners who, under fears of revolution, had modified their contract with the peasants, will refuse to stand by the modifications they made.

Everything is quiet to-day in the Carrara district. Altogether about 200 Anarchists have been arrested there.

At the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies Prime Minister Crispi will not wait for interpolations to be made, but will at once report to the Chamber the exceptional measures that have been adopted by the government to meet the danger of insurrection. He will state that the preparations for an uprising were made some time ago, and will produce the documents proving that such preparations had been made.

Searches made in the public gardens at Catania have resulted in the discovery of three cases of dynamite, labelled with the name of a foreign Anarchist committee. A box of fuses was also found in the same place.

ANDES PROBABLY A TOTAL LOSS.

Lies in but Fifteen Feet of Water With the Sea Pounding Her Heavily.

ATLANTIC CITY