

THE PROTEUS PACKED AWAY

The Steamer of the Greeley Relief Expedition Crushed By the Ice Up North.

The Officers and Crew Safely Reach St. Johns After a Six Week's Trip.

The Popularity of the Postal Note - The California Timber Land Thieves Forestalled - Other Matters.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—The total paper circulation now outstanding is \$831,757,069; total coin circulation, \$743,347,573; grand total, \$1,575,104,642. Assuming the total population to be 52,000,000 distribution per capita would be \$30.20.

A TOTAL FAILURE.

The signal officer received the following from Lieut. Garlington, commanding the Greeley relief expedition, on September 13: "ST. JOHNS, September 13.—It is my painful duty to report the total failure of the expedition. The Proteus was crushed in the pack, latitude 78° 52', longitude 74° 25', and sunk on the afternoon of the 23d of July. My party and the crew of the ship were all saved. I made my way across Smith's sound and along the eastern shore to Cape York, thence across Melville bay to Upernivik, arriving there the 24th of August. The Yacht reached Upernivik the 2d of September and left the same day, bringing the entire party here to-day, all well.

POLARIC HARDSHIPS.

The steamer Proteus, was crushed in the ice six miles north of Cape Sabine, July 23. The crew and relief party, after depositing the records at Littleton island and Handora harbor, retreated south, in six boats, to the Upernivik, suffering many hardships in Melville bay. The party reached Littleton island August 3, without much difficulty found the records, and immediately proceeded southward. They searched the coasts and islands thoroughly down to Saunders island. The ice pack then closed in. They could neither get around nor through and were obliged to retreat under the lee of Northumberland island. On August 9th a southward gale loosened the pack and they were able to get through and continue the search. The coast about Cape York filled with ice and packed so close they could not get within 20 miles of land August 10th, having ice in all directions but southeast, proceeded to Upernivik; sent 15 days' rations to Leinaskle and the whole boat to Cape Shackleton August 22d, sailed for coal mine, thence to God Haven. On the 31st Capt. Caldwell arrived in a launch from Upernivik, having been 39 days in an open boat. Had separated under orders at Cape York, sailed the same day for Upernivik. The party arrived there September 2d, and proceeded homeward. They had a rough passage.

CALIFORNIA TIMBER FRAUDS.

The commissioner of the general land office said to-day, in reply to inquiries in regard to timber land frauds discovered in California: "Have had knowledge of these operations for some time and have had agents out there making investigations. In consequence of the reports received from the field, I have suspended operation upon all timber land cases in California, Oregon and Washington territory. Persons interested are not getting any new patents and they will not get any until I am satisfied as to the honesty of their entries." In explanation of the nature of the illegal operations, Commissioner McFarlane said: "Congress by special act provided for the sale to individuals of separate tracts of timber land in California, Oregon and Washington territory at \$2.50 per acre.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

It is not likely there will be a cabinet meeting to-morrow. The president will probably leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for New York, to attend the funeral of his friend, Hugh Hastings. The president has been requested to act as one of the speakers at the funeral. He will then return to Washington or extend the trip further, has not yet been decided.

POSTAL NOTES.

A statement prepared at the money order office, based upon returns for one week from 100 smaller money order offices, shows that 42 per cent of the money transmitted by the money order service was in postal notes.

CADET TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—The case of Cadet Taylor, late postmaster of Winona, has been decided in his favor by the solicitor of the treasury.

THE NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

convened again to-day and elected W. S. Thompson, of Washington, president; E. W. Runyon, of San Francisco, vice-president. A number of committees were appointed. The treasurer's annual report stated that all bills were paid and \$7,000 in the treasury. The Elbert prize for the best essay was awarded to J. W. Lloyd, of Cincinnati. A committee was appointed to select the next place of meeting. The delegates were given a reception to-night by the citizens of the District.

THE EFFECTS OF THE FROST.

Telegraph reports have been received from the state and agricultural department from Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Dakota. They show that frosts since the 1st inst. damaged the corn crop in those states from 5 to 15 per cent, the greatest injury having occurred in Ohio. Notwithstanding this the statisticians of the department say the two and a half million acres increase over last year's planting will probably keep the total yield from falling below 1,000,000,000 bushels. The total for last year is 1,625,000,000 bushels, so the decrease will not, he says, be serious enough to cause short supply.

Fire Record.

Des Moines, Ia., September 13.—The Adair county court, house in Greenfield, Ia., and all the adjoining buildings on that side of the public square were burned this morning. The fire originated in the Bonton bakery; cause unknown.

Ten buildings, including the court house, were destroyed. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$3,000. The county records were all saved in the vaults.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 13.—A fire last evening at Albert Lea, Minn., destroyed several buildings. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$12,000.

SPORTING NOTES.

COUNCIL BLUFFS RACES. Special Dispatch to THE BEE. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, September 14, 2 a. m.—The races at the driving park are to be continued on Saturday, the following being the programme: 2:30 class, purse of \$400, entries to close this evening at 8 o'clock, three to start. Sailor Boy is to pace against time to beat 2:18 for \$500. Half mile and repeat running race, entries to close this evening at 8 p. m. Harriot race by Miss Nellie Burke and Prof. Beardsley; also an Indian warrior race, and a decided novelty, in which Miss Burke will introduce, besides her horses, her fine kennel of hounds.

BASE BALL.

BOSTON, September 13.—Boston 3, Chicago 1. New York, September 13.—New-Buffalo game postponed by rain.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 0.

PROVIDENCE, September 13.—Providence 9, Detroit 6.

THE SHOW AT QUINCY.

QUINCY, September 13.—To-day has been a great one for the Quincy exposition, business in the city being almost entirely suspended. There was the largest attendance ever attracted on a similar occasion in the city.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CROATIA.

AGRAM, September 13.—The violence of the rebels against the land owners between Glina and Petrinia, is increasing. The military force which was sent to the scene of the disturbance were compelled to fire into a dense mass of rioters at Jakobovaz, killing fifteen and wounding many others.

LUTHER'S BIRTHDAY.

WITTEBERG, September 13.—On the occasion of the ceremonies of the celebration of the birthday of Luther, the city was profusely decorated. Crown Prince Frederick William was received with great enthusiasm. Two thousand clergymen are here.

LOVENZA, September 13.—The Emperor and King Alfonso laid the last stone of the new town hall. The ceremonies were grand. At the banquet in honor of the event the Emperor proposed the health of the king, to which the latter responded in German. The Emperor also proposed a toast in honor of the Czar of Russia. The Emperor and King have gone to Moravia to witness the annual military maneuvers.

THE EVIL OF UNTILLED LAND.

BIRMINGHAM, September 13.—At the trades unions congress Joseph Arch offered a resolution that, considering the large amount of waste land in the kingdom which is capable of cultivation, radical changes in the land system of the country are required in order that the land may be put under productive cultivation for the benefit of the community, thereby offering a check to excessive emigration. An amendment was offered calling upon the government to declare such land government property, and with this addition the entire resolution was adopted.

THE NEW CHICAGO.

LONDON, September 13.—The new Inman steamer City of Chicago made a trial trip yesterday, accomplishing a speed of 15 knots an hour.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

Private advices from Canton state that business has been resumed as before the outbreak.

DIED.

Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K. C. B., F. R. G. S., is dead. He commanded the Enterprise expedition which left Plymouth in 1850 in search of Sir John Franklin.

GERMANY WILL NOT ACT AS ARBITER.

Berlin, September 13.—Seventeen herring boats are missing since the recent gales.

LUTHER'S CENTENARY.

Berlin, September 13.—The quarter-century of Martin Luther will be celebrated at Witteberg, Prussia, to-morrow. Over one thousand clergymen from all parts of Germany will assist. Many descendants of Luther have already arrived at Witteberg.

IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

PARIS, September 13.—The general public are regarded more than ever as being on peace. Should negotiations with China collapse it is thought the government will not survive a meeting of the chambers 24 hours.

WILL CONCEDE NOTHING.

LONDON, September 13.—Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador, in an interview at Jolkstone on his return from Paris, said China was determined to concede nothing concerning suzerainty over Annam. She did not wish France to possess the territory adjoining the Chinese frontier. The despatch of French reinforcements to Tonquin would be unfortunate as it would compel China to boldly send troops to adjacent provinces. The military party are daily gaining ground at Peking and the Marquis said

that nothing definite had resulted from his journey to Paris.

A NEW MINISTRY.

LIMA, via Galveston, September 13.—Iglesia's ministry is given as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Justice, Dr. Barrington; Foreign Affairs, Jose Antonio Lavarelle; War, General Somo; Chancellor of Exchequer, Dr. Malvarhida.

NOTES.

The French cabinet will consider the Tonquin question tomorrow. The steamer Athenian with O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, on board, has arrived at Madeira from Cape Town. He is closely guarded. He maintains he shot the informer in self-defense. A number of important witnesses in the case of O'Donnell, who killed Carey, are already in London. Mrs. Carey and family have arrived.

English detectives just returned from America have in their possession valuable information concerning the extent of the Fenian conspiracy. It is ascertained the real name of the informer, Norman, is Gibney.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, September 13.—John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, grandson of the famous statesman of the same name and who is now a resident of Arkansas, was a witness before the senate committee on labor and education this morning. He was called to testify in regard to the condition and prospects of labor in the south. He stated that laborers in the Mississippi valley were entirely agricultural. Few white men are employed, as they soon become either land owners or tenants. The condition of negroes is good, compared with a few years ago, but they are indolent, and only worked to supply the necessities of life.

There was much greater tendency to a conflict between races than between labor and capital. The best interests of laborers of the south could be subserved by the establishment of industrial schools and by total elimination from federal politics of the so-called negro question and by leaving its solution to time and the reduction of taxation. For many years the negroes regarded themselves as the wards of the federal government, and it were well for them to understand that they have nothing more to expect from the federal government than the white man, and that like him their future depends on their own energy and industry. Nothing probably would contribute so immediately to their prosperity as the reduction of the tariff.

THE SKELETON OF A LOVE STORY.

CHICAGO, September 13.—John Schilling and Paula Hell were lovers in Germany and engaged to be married. Schilling tired of his love and came to this country and to Chicago where he married another woman. Miss Hell followed him and was a frequent visitor in Schilling's family. The cast-off woman was light-hearted and jovial and though occasionally threatening suicide in a peculiar way, no one paid any heed to it. One day several weeks ago, being an expert oarswoman, she rowed out upon Lake Michigan, and some days after her body was found floating in the waters. It was identified by Schilling and a coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. Yesterday John Schilling was adjudged insane in the county court. It appears that after seeing her dead face at the morgue the features of his old and discarded love was continually before him and drove him distracted.

THE JERSEY DEMOCRACY.

TRENTON, N. J., September 13.—The democratic state convention assembled at 12:35. Allen G. McDermott was selected as chairman, and the secretaries and usual committees appointed.

THE CEDAR RAPIDS REBUILED.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Gens. Gresham, Leggett, McArthur, Belknap, Hedrick, Tuttle and Saunders, all of whom had commands connected with Crocker's Iowa brigade of the Seventeenth corps, have accepted invitations to attend its reunion at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 26th and 27th. The brigade lost over 1,100 officers and men in the war. Capt. H. H. Root, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, is the secretary.

THE FUNERAL OF HASTINGS.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The funeral services over the remains of Hugh J. Hastings, editor of The Commercial Advertiser, will take place in St. Leo's Catholic Church, Saturday morning. The following are the pall bearers: President Chester A. Arthur, Secretary Folger, Roscoe Conkling, W. H. Vanderbilt, Hugh J. Jewett, Jay Gould, Sam Sloam, Gen. Thos. J. Eckert, Jenkins Van Schickel, William G. Wood, Isaac English, J. Nelson Tappan, John Hoeg.

A Quiet Cut in Rates.

CHICAGO, September 13.—It is stated that the Rock Island and Northwestern roads to-day made a quiet cut of two dollars on the passenger rate between Chicago and Cedar Rapids. This is understood to be in response to the Wash cut to Council Bluffs.

NORTHERN NEBRASKA.

A Remarkably Good Harvest Reaped in the Valleys of the Elkhorn, Niobrara and Kaya Paha.

The Peat Beds of the Latter Two Valleys Surpass the Bogs of Ireland.

Artistic Sketches of the General Characteristics of the Country.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

STUART, NEB., September 12.—AS THE BEE is the standard of authority and the great family newspaper of all this section of country, I am constrained to write you my observations of several weeks' travel throughout Northern Nebraska, crops all along the Elkhorn valley, the Niobrara and the Kaya Paha, are as good as could be asked for. Oats in many places I find, are yielding 50 to 80 bushels to the acre. Wheat 20 to 40 bushels to the acre, although there is very little corn here. The best I have seen between this and the Mississippi river this season. The production of sod corn is remarkable. Much of it will yield 50 bushels to the acre, and as there was much breaking done last spring, there is a great deal of it in the country, although the present weather is injuring it somewhat, most of it will be sold as hay. No frost here to date. This country is settling up fast, and is decidedly worthy the husbandman's attention. A good deal of it is very sandy, but seems to produce good grass and all kinds of crops, especially vegetables. There has been

ABUNDANCE OF EAIN.

all summer until within the past few weeks, and grass anywhere east of Valentin is yet fresh and green. There is a great deal of stock in the country, and owners of it find it very profitable. Thousands of tons of hay are now being put in the stack. There is yet a great deal of good government land to be found on a line west from Neligh, on the Niobrara and Kaya Paha rivers and their many tributaries. A homestead fire wood to be found on these streams, and several saw mills are located on the Niobrara, and are kept more than busy sawing pine, elm, oak, cottonwood and basswood lumber for the settlers, at from \$9 to \$14 per thousand. Many sections on the Niobrara and the Kaya Paha abound in extensive beds of peat of the finest quality ever obtained. A homesteader on the Sandy, fifteen miles north of this place, has acres of it on his place, and is using it for fuel with great satisfaction, although he has plenty of firewood close at hand. I have inclined to think there is an unlimited supply of this peat, but the prairie fires in many seasons destroy tons and tons of it. Old bog trotters of the Emerald Isle say they never saw a finer quality of peat than is to be found in Brown and Holt counties. Everything in this section indicates an abundance of coal and an interesting prehistoric day. In a leisurely week before last between here and the Kaya Paha, my attention was called to

SOME HUMAN BONES.

that had lately been discovered. On examination I found one of them to be beyond question the jaw of an elephant. The ivory tusks were broken off close to the jaw, but the ivory in the socket is plainly visible and in good state of preservation. Placing the bone upon scales I found it weighed 75 pounds, although a large portion of it had been broken off and many of the teeth had disappeared. The tusks were three inches in diameter. Other huge bones, such as are not found in animals of the present age, were also in this collection. High bones measuring from four to six inches in diameter, and joint sockets of immense proportions, and a large jaw bone of some smaller animal having two ivory tusks attached, which I found in the hands of a Mr. Webster. At Ft. Niobrara I found what scientists pronounce to be the hip bone of a mastodon in the hands of Chaplain W. T. McAdam. On the Kaya Paha, last Monday, I found the ball of a bone on the prairie which measures seven inches across.

THE KANSAS SUGAR FACTORY.

HUTCHINSON, September 13.—The Kansas Sugar Refining company, located at this place, turned out its first batch of sugar this afternoon. The works cost \$125,000. Branch mill are to be established all over the state. The results to-day settle all controversy about the possibility of making sugar from sorghum cane. The sugar manufactured to-day crystallized perfectly without the sorghum taste. The mill will be run at its fullest capacity, 100 barrels per day of syrup. This season's product will aggregate 1,000 barrels of syrup. All grades of white sugar will be made. Two hundred men are employed day and night. The Sterling works are run on the same principle as the Hutchinson and Sterling will soon supply the state of Kansas with all its sugar.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

BROWN AND WHITE.

LOVDEY, Texas, September 13.—Last night, five miles west of here, Thomas Smith went into a church meeting where religious services were in progress. He was slightly intoxicated and stepped on the toes of one Brown, the clergyman's son. A few words passed, but the matter was dropped until after services, when it was renewed. Smith was stabbed and instantly killed. Brown's brother, and also Rev. B. D. Brown, his father, are supposed to be implicated and will be arrested.

A Double Wreck.

LANCASTER, Pa., September 13.—While going to the wreck on the Columbia & Port Deposit railroad last night, the engine of the wrecking train struck a large rock that had fallen on the track near Conewago. The train left the track and plunged over a high embankment into the Susquehanna river. Four persons were on the engine when it went over, but all escaped with slight injuries. The track was not cleared until this morning.

Trouble With the Bannocks.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, September 13.—Advice report the prospect of serious trouble with Bannock Indians. A party of ten prospectors had one of their horses stolen and traced him to the Bannock encampment. The Indians refused to give up the horse, whereupon the leader

of the party knocked one of the bucks down. The Indians opened fire, which was instantly returned, resulting in one Indian being killed and three wounded. Of the miners three were wounded so seriously that they are not expected to recover.

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.

is the wealth of the country and all it is good for. North of the Minnechadza river which empties into the Niobrara at the fort there is some very fine soil but it is on table land too high and dry to produce anything but a short buffalo grass.

I have seen no agricultural lands worth having west of Long Pine except in small patches north looking for Johnny Carnes, of Omaha, accompanied me on a couple of days' ramble and got satisfaction, as staging and walking was abundant, the sun hot, and our umbrella broken, but Johnny waded through the tall grass up to his neck very courageously and at night accepted the soft side of a board for repose without grumbling but when he would meet a homesteader and hear him sing the praises of THE BEE, as was generally the case, it cheered his drooping spirits and lived up his lagging limbs. There is a great deal of magnesia limestone on the table lands between the Niobrara and Kaya Paha rivers but no regular ledges that I have discovered. Good lime is made from it and it makes good building material.

Much of this country is far ahead of anything I saw in a ramble through southern Dakota and will compare very favorably with any of Iowa's boasted agricultural soil. I notice that quite a number of Iowa's best citizens are now here and that some of her best prohibitionists of a year ago are saloon-keepers here now.

There is a movement on foot here now to make three counties out of Holt and Brown by taking two tiers of townships from the west side of Holt and three tiers of townships from the east side of Brown to form a new county. Petitions are being circulated for signatures. I think the project will prove successful. But space is up, yet my story is but half told.

ASHORE IN A FOG.

FREEMONT, Ill., September 13.—The Italian steamship, Independent, from Palermo, was driven on shore at Jones inlet at 4:30 this morning during a fog and high sea. It is loaded with 3,000 tons of sulphur, 1,000 boxes of lemons and oranges, and has also 160 passengers and crew on board. The captain thinks if the weather holds as it was this morning it is a very dangerous position. The wife and children of the American consul at Cadiz, Spain, are on board.

WHERE IS MARY?

ST. LOUIS, September 13.—Special received at a late hour show conclusively that Mary Churchill is not in El Paso, as reported. No clue to her whereabouts have yet been found. The case is a great mystery.

THE PULLMAN IN COURT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., September 13.—The celebrated Nevins case was tried before a jury on its merits and the verdict was in favor of the Pullman company. The judge charged the jury under the decision of Judge Mallory, that the Pullman company were not common carriers, as railroad companies are. He further held that the Pullman company had a right to engage berths, and that its rules and regulations in this regard were binding on its patrons.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

TRENTON, N. J., September 13.—The democratic state executive committee remained in session until 5 o'clock this morning, when temporary officers were decided upon. Allen McDermott, a strong Abbott man, was chosen chairman. A central meeting of the delegates at 10 o'clock this morning indicates that Abbott has good lead, Whiteaker good second, Cochran fair third.

THE ROLLING MILLS STRIKE.

CHICAGO, September 13.—A conference has been arranged for next Saturday evening between the proprietors of the South Chicago rolling mills and a committee of striking employees. It is understood that the men stand ready to return to work at the company's terms, and the general impression is that work will be resumed in about two weeks.

THE COREAN AMBASSADORS.

CHICAGO, September 13.—The Corean ambassadors spent the day being driven about the city under the escort of Col. M. V. Sheridan and witnessing the workings of the police and fire alarm systems. In the evening they attended the exposition and at 11 o'clock to-night left for Washington.

DAMAGES PAID.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The Long Island railroad company agreed to pay \$4,500 to the widow of John Hart, killed by a collision on the 2d inst. Glenn, engineer of the Manhattan Beach train, in the collision near the depot, was last night released in \$3,000 bail.

CENSURED.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The inquiry on the bodies of John Hart and John Henry Balke, killed in the collision of the Rockaway and Long Branch trains on the 2d inst., is concluded. The jury find no criminal negligence to be charged but severely censures the conductor and other employees.

DIED.

LEESBURG, Va., September 13.—Gen. T. T. Fauntleroy died here to-day. General Fauntleroy was commissioned colonel of the first dragoons of United States troops in 1850, and resigned from the army in 1861.

HONORS TO CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was given a brilliant reception at the Casino to-day, which was attended by many prominent people. Judge Samuel Blackford delivered an address of welcome to which Coleridge feelingly replied.

MILLERS ASSIGNED.

ST. LOUIS, September 13.—F. A. Kouss & Co., millers, have had their assets embracing mill property in Belleville, Ill., valued at \$27,000.

YOUNG MEN, MIDDLE AGED MEN AND ALL MEN WHO SUFFER FROM EARLY INDICATIONS WILL FIND ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD THE MOST POWERFUL REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THE DISEASE.

PRIVATE GLOVE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, September 13.—William Sheridan, the "Frusian," to-night fought \$1,000 worth with Harry Hill for a private glove fight with John L. Sullivan.

A Life Saving Present.

Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson, Kan., saved his life by a simple trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle that completely cured him, when doctors, change of climate and everything else had failed. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, severe cough, and all throat and lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Trial bottles free at C. F. Goodman's drug store. Large size \$1.00.

A SUGAR-COATED SANDWICH

How the Hawaiian Treaty Developed a Paying Monopoly for Planters and Refiners.

The Charges of the Eastern Sugar Men Investigated and Found Untrue.

Abstract of the Report of the Commission Appointed by the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—

The commission appointed by Secretary Folger to investigate the charges that under the treaty between the United States and Sandwich Islands, sugars have been imported from these islands into the ports of the United States which were not entitled to exemption from duty thereunder, has submitted a report: It finds the charges consist mainly of two: first, that class of sugar imported since the treaty went into effect differs from that contemplated in the language itself and from the importation from Hawaiian islands prior to said treaty; that in fact the process of manufacture in the islands had radically changed. Vacuum pans and centrifugals have been substituted for open kettles and ordinary methods of purging Muscovado sugars. Second, that sugars from other countries were imported into the Sandwich Islands and fraudulently exported to the United States as Hawaiian sugars.

After careful investigation at San Francisco the commission ascertain there was a remarkable increase in the percentage of lower grades imported into San Francisco from July 1, 1875 to September 9, 1876, while the treaty was pending, as compared with previous and subsequent years. During that period the proportion of sugars below No. 10, Dutch standard, was 62.52 per cent against an average of the same grades of 15.28 per cent in the fiscal year of 1874, and an average of 14.62 per cent from January 1, 1877, to June 30, 1882. It appears that up to 1875 most of the better grades of Sandwich Islands sugars were sold in the markets of the Pacific coast directly for consumption. Early in that year the San Francisco refiners made contracts to purchase the greater part of the crop of the islands and arranged with the planters to make as large proportion as they could dark in color to meet the then existing tariff. After the treaty was promulgated the proportions of several grades became about the same as before said arrangements were entered into. With this exception it does not appear there is any substantial difference in the character of sugars imported prior and since the treaty, nor is there any evidence that the importations under the treaty were not such sugars as were commonly imported and known as Sandwich Islands sugars prior to 1875. The information obtained from a large number of merchants and citizens, officials in San Francisco and Portland, familiar with the subject, was also to the effect that a material change had taken place in the character of the sugars imported. It is worthy of notice that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, there has been an importation at Portland, of Sandwich Island sugar.

As to the remaining charges they could only be investigated satisfactorily in the island. The commission proceeded to Honolulu and found that no Muscovado sugar had been made in the islands for more than 30 years prior to the treaty. The charge that the sugar imported from the East Indies and China into the Sandwich Islands and from thence re-shipped to the United States, as of Hawaiian growth and manufacture, is decided to be without foundation. The commission says such operations are utterly impracticable. The landing of sugar could be only accomplished by collusion between the proprietors of the United States and the Hawaiian officials, of which there is no evidence or grounds for suspicion. It is a significant fact that while vague charges of frauds of this nature are made, no specified case has ever been brought to the knowledge of either government. The allegation seems to have no other foundation than the fact that there has been a large increase in the quantity of sugars sent to the United States since the treaty, but this increase can be otherwise accounted for. It is the legitimate result of the treaty itself. With respect to the complaints of the eastern sugar refiners, that although the treaty provided only for importation free of duty of Muscovado brown and refined sugars, Muscovado has been imported under the treaty while large quantities have been received of what are known commercially as "semi-refined" sugars, which were referred to a commission. The latter say they have found as before stated that no Muscovado sugars have been made in the islands for twenty years or more prior to the treaty and that the term Muscovado sugar has not a place in the treaty. With regard to the prospective large increase in the sugar production of the island, which had been much talked of and formed part of their investigation, the commission say they are convinced the output of all islands and under the most favorable circumstances, unless by a better system of cultivation, cannot exceed 100,000 tons of sugar per annum. The commission find that with few exceptions the sugar producing industry of the islands is in the hands of German and English citizens or Hawaiians. With respect to the charge that the treaty has created a sugar monopoly on the Pacific coast and increased the price to consumers, they say they did not find this statement warranted by the facts. It is true they say that the remission of duty by the United States has not been a benefit to the consumer on the Pacific coast, but the duty remitted, which were there no treaty, would go into the United States treasury, now goes to the planter and refiner, who buy nearly the entire product of the island. The increase in cost to the consumer on that coast of refined sugar, as compared by the price paid by consumers in the eastern States, from two to two and one-half cents per pound, is not the result of the treaty, but grows out of the monopoly of the refining business in San Francisco, coupled with the still greater monopoly of railroad transportation.

Insurance Regulations.

CHICAGO, September 13.—Sixteen of the mutual fire insurance companies of the United States, in session here to-day, resolved to decline any risks on imperfectly protected mills and factories and to allow those furnished with automatic sprinklers and reliable water supply, a reduction of 25 per cent from the premium rates. The companies also approved the suggestion that a chain lead from the safety valve of a boiler to the exterior of the building, so that in case of fire the engine room can be flooded with