

THE THOUSAND TROOPS.

ARE GUARDING BROOKLYN STREET CAR LINES.

SOLDIERS MUCH DISSATISFIED.

Labor People Also Very Much Out of Heart.

Private do not enter upon the strike with any degree of enthusiasm.

Calling out of the troops seems to have aggravated instead of alleviated the situation.

Two Halsey street motor-cars were assaulted by a mob and so hurt that they could not continue the trip.

Officers of the Fulton street line, being a United States mail flag, were called for.

At the same time two more Fulton street cars were held up at Wil- place and Fulton street and the drivers were cut by the mob.

T GOODWIN ON A TEAR.

Noted Actor Makes a Fine Display of Himself in Texas.

At Dallas, Tex., Jan. 21.—Nat Goodwin, the noted actor, lost \$1,000 in a game of throwing dice and when he there he began playing the Orleans races heavily.

At day Goodwin's company went to Worth, but he refused to accompany them and tried to induce Mantell to join him in a grand tour.

MEMBERS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Members of the Missouri Legislature Interfered with the State's Highest School.

At Columbia, Mo., Jan. 21.—The members of the legislature arrived here in a special train of five sleepers this morning and were met by the reception committee of the town and university.

CHINESE AGAIN BEATEN.

At Wei-Hai-Wei Easily by Japanese.

At Tientsin, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Tientsin dated Thursday, says that fighting which occurred in the city of New Chang on Wednesday was won by the Chinese.

HAWAII'S UPRISING.

Minister Willis' Report to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—This morning Minister Thurston received a telegram from President S. V. Dole, sent by way of San Francisco, and reading as follows: "Rebellion broken. Leaders and remaining followers fugitives in the mountains."

Another telegram received by the minister was from Hawaiian Consul General Wilder at San Francisco and announced that the steamer Australia, whose regular sailing day was today, would postpone her departure until Monday and that Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, would return to Hawaii aboard her.

"HONOLULU, Jan. 11, 1895.—To the Hon. W. Q. Gresham, secretary of state, Washington: At Waikiki Beach, five miles from executive building, night of January 6, uprising of Hawaiians. Reported several hundred well supplied with arms and ammunition. Commanded by Captain Nowlein and R. W. Wilcox. The Hon. C. L. Carter, late commissioner, killed first night. Desultory fighting every day since without further loss of life or property to government.

Three Royalists killed and fifty taken prisoners. Over fifty non-combatants, mostly whites, arrested including three ex-attorney generals and many prominent citizens. Martial law declared January 7. No vessels allowed to leave. All other islands reported quiet. Crisis thought to be over, but excitement still intense. President Dole expressed to me his gratification that no national ship has been in port during this disturbance. Arms reported to have been brought from Vancouver by Norma.

Soon after he reached the state department Mr. Gresham sent to the navy department for Secretary Herbert and the two cabinet officers engaged in a close consultation for half an hour as to the advisability of sending a United States cruiser to the islands.

After consulting for some time the two secretaries came to the conclusion that nothing should be done toward sending a ship to Hawaii except by the direction of the president and they went directly to the White house to learn the president's wishes in the matter.

Later Secretary Gresham requested Secretary Herbert to dispatch a vessel to Hawaii immediately. The vessel chosen is the Philadelphia and she will have on board Admiral Beardslee, the commander of the naval station.

Soon after the senate met today Mr. Frye of the committee on foreign affairs offered a resolution expressing the "profound indignation" with which the senate heard of the efforts to restore the despoiled queen to the throne of Hawaii, sending words of sympathy to the young republic and expressing it as the sense of the senate that the United States government should at once dispatch warships to the islands. Senators gave the closest attention to the reading of the resolution and the galleries filled rapidly. Mr. Frye asked that the resolution be given immediate consideration. After a stirring debate the resolution went over on objection by Mr. George of Mississippi.

Just before 2 o'clock Mr. Boutelle of Maine got the floor in the house with the purpose of presenting a resolution relative to the rebellion in Hawaii. He made a fiery speech.

Mr. McCreary vainly tried to interrupt Mr. Boutelle, whose words gushed like a torrent. Mr. Boutelle said nine-tenths of the people of the United States and of congress, irrespective of party, had no sympathy with the Hawaiian policy, which he charged was directly responsible for the tragedy in the Hawaiian islands.

At this point the hour of 2 o'clock arrived and the speaker announced that under a special order the remainder of the day would be devoted to eulogies on the life of the late Representative Lysle of Kentucky.

Mr. Boutelle vainly sought to have the order set aside temporarily until a resolution he desired to offer could be considered. When the speaker rapped for order he continued his appeal amid great confusion and the speaker was obliged to order him to be seated and to instruct the sergeant-at-arms to enforce the order. The resolution was similar to that offered by Mr. Frye in the senate.

Consul Job Denounces Wilcox.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Fred W. Job, Hawaiian consul here, in an interview today, declared that the killing of Carter in the fight at Honolulu was the result of bitter personal enmity of Wilcox, who is said to have been the leader of the Royalists. Wilcox, he said, had long been an enemy of Carter, and is a man without principle. "This man Wilcox ought to be shot as soon as taken," he said. "The Western law ought to apply in his case—shoot him first and try him afterward, to find out if he were guilty or not."

Mr. Turner Sick in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Turner of Georgia was overcome by an attack of illness at the capitol today and was taken to the ways and means committee room. At first it was thought that the attack might be apoplexy, but afterward it seemed to be something of a much milder nature.

Heavy of Life's Burdens.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 21.—George H. Lohman, proprietor of the leading restaurant in this place, was found dead in a pond early this morning. He was a man of apparently happy disposition and carried a life insurance of \$100,000. There is no question that he committed suicide.

Gun Works for the South.

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., Jan. 21.—Twenty thousand dollars worth of new machinery has arrived from Boston for the South Boston iron works. This plant will soon start up. It is the only gun and ordnance plant in the South and employs 500 skilled workmen.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Minority and Majority Views of the Charges Against Judge Ricks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative Bailey submitted to the judiciary committee of the house today the report prepared by him in explanation of the proposed impeachment of Judge Ricks. It first recites the charges against the judge and says the evidence establishes the following pertinent facts: A. J. Ricks became clerk of the circuit court for the Northern district of Ohio March 20, 1878, and served until July 21, 1889, when he became the district judge. During the time that he was clerk there was pending in the circuit court a large number of cases brought by John C. Birdsall and the Birdsall Manufacturing company against various patent infringers. The moneys out of which he is charged with having defrauded the government are the fees for making final records in fifty-five of these cases, which were not finally disposed of until after he had become the judge of the district court. His defense for this conduct was that as he was clerk when the decree was entered in the cases he was entitled to make the final record and in his emolument reports for the first half of 1888, the last half of 1889 and the first half of 1890, he charged himself with a part of these fees. The report says that under section 843 of the revised statutes each year stands by itself and the clerk has no better right to anticipate fees which may be earned in a subsequent year than he would have to recover a part of the excess which had been earned in a previous year. The purpose and the only possible purpose in picking out these cases and anticipating their fees was to increase his personal compensation and in doing that he was not only violating the law, but he was practicing a deliberate and willful fraud as will easily be seen by a simple calculation.

Mr. Broderick of Kansas submitted the minority report on the case. It is not shown by the evidence, the report declares, nor is there any pretense that Judge Ricks, while clerk, over retained or attempted to retain more than his maximum compensation—\$3,500 per annum.

"In view of all the facts in this case," the reports concludes, "it is our conclusion that Judge Ricks is not guilty of any offense, that there was no intention of wrong doings and that no moral turpitude attaches. We therefore recommend that the resolution reported to the house for impeachment be not adopted."

MISS STEVENSON DEAD.

The Oldest Daughter of the Vice President Consumption's Victim.

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Jan. 19.—Miss Mary Stevenson, oldest daughter of Vice-President Stevenson, died at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon of consumption. Being the eldest daughter, Miss Stevenson was her mother's close companion. She was in her 23d year, a slender, fragile young woman, lacking the robust health of her sisters, Julia and Letitia. She was quiet in disposition and domestic in her tastes. All of the Stevenson girls have been well grounded in domestic accomplishments. Miss Stevenson was fond of languages, and it had been her intention to complete a course in language and literature at one of the colleges, but poor health interfered. She had achieved considerable success in oil painting and was proficient at embroidery or art fancy work. Beyond her home life there is little to be said about her.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

Two Important Amendments Accepted by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the senate yesterday the pension bill appropriating \$141,000,000, was passed with two important amendments, one making \$6 the lowest rate for pension disability and another repealing the present law cutting off the pensions of non-residents. It was stated during the debate that the \$6 amendment would increase pension expenditures not exceeding \$1,000,000. The bill served as a text for severe criticism against the administration of the pension office. The army appropriation bill was considered but not completed, owing to spirited opposition to the abandonment of army posts in the far Northwest.

Senatorial Elections.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 19.—Little was done in the house beyond the passage of Mr. Cubbison's resolution praying congress to adopt the constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and the introduction of some bills of no great importance.

Zinc Smelters to Reduce Wages.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 19.—It is reliably reported that all the zinc smelters of Southwest Missouri and Kansas will reduce the wages of their employes in the next few days. Three companies have made the reduction, which is caused by the low prices and weak demand.

Bound to Shut Out Our Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The state department has been informed that the Hamburg authorities have forbidden the importation of cattle and swine from England and Ireland. Inasmuch as a large proportion of the American cattle entering Germany go through England, this will be another severe blow at our cattle interests and our trade with continental Europe.

Blue for Des Moines River Settlers.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Jan. 19.—M. W. Wilson, clerk of the commission to investigate the claims of the settlers on the Des Moines river lands to indemnity under the act of congress passed for their relief, is at Fort Dodge and the settlers are flocking there. The commission has only \$210,000 and not one will receive more than a small percentage of his demand.

The Missouri state university board asks the legislature for \$450,000 with which to carry on the work of that institution and improve its property.

PERIER'S RESIGNATION.

It Is Read to the French Senate and Chamber.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—At 11 o'clock this morning M. Casimir-Perier received Premier Dupuy and the cabinet ministers. After a short conference they withdrew and an officer of the president's military household later conveyed to M. Dupuy M. Casimir-Perier's letter resigning the presidency of the French republic.

The Socialist members in the chamber of deputies issued a manifesto saying that they did not believe that Casimir-Perier will present himself for re-election. The manifesto adds: "He is done forever—vanquished by Socialism. He failed in the combat to obtain the victory expected of him by the reactionaries, on account of his weakness of character. It is a victory for the Socialistic party. Wishing to struggle against us, he found only rotten instruments. He perished through the corruption of the regime of which he was the chief. He was defeated by the intrigues of his president and council."

The manifesto finds his flight shameful, and says: "In the dishonor of his flight the capitalistic class will perish. The downfall of Casimir-Perier is the downfall of capitalism and reaction. Let us remain united as the supreme crisis approaches and desert not our post of combat."

In spite of the great interest taken in the political crisis, the city remains tranquil. The ministers met at noon and it is understood that the whole political situation was thoroughly discussed and weighed from all standpoints. This meeting took place at the ministry of the interior, which was surrounded all the while by crowds of anxious people, all eagerly discussing the crisis.

THE PRESIDENT'S BITTER LETTER.

The senate and chamber met at 3 o'clock and the following letter from M. Casimir-Perier was read to both bodies: "I did not conceal from myself the difficulties of the task which the national assembly imposed upon me. I had foreseen them, but if one does not refuse a post in a moment of danger one can only preserve one's dignity in the conviction that the country is being served. A president of the republic without means of action or without control cannot derive from the confidence of the national tone that moral force without which he is nothing. I doubt neither the good sense nor the justice of France. But public opinion has been led astray. More than twenty years devoted to the same cause, more than twenty years of attachment to the republic and devotion to democracy, have sufficed neither to convince the republic of the sincerity and ardor of my political faith nor to disabuse my adversaries who believe, or affect to believe, that I will make myself the instrument of their passions or hopes. For the last six months a campaign of slander and insult has been going on against the army, magistracy, parliament and the hierarchal chief of the state, and this license to disseminate social hatred continues to be called 'liberty of thought.'"

"The respect and ambition which I entertain for my country will not allow me to acknowledge that the servant of the country and those he represents in the presence of foreign nations may be insulted every day. I am not content to bear the weight of the moral responsibility placed upon me in the condition of powerlessness to which I am condemned. Perhaps I may be understood when I affirm that constitutional functions cannot silence the exigencies of political conscience. Perhaps in laying down my functions, I shall have made out the path of duty to those who are solicitous for the dignity of the power and good name of France in the world. Invariably true to myself I remain persuaded that reforms can only be carried out with the assistance of government determined to insure respect for the laws, make itself obeyed by its subordinates and group them all together in common action for the common good. In spite of the gloom of the present hour I have faith in the future of social progress and justice. I lay on the table of the senate and chamber of deputies my resignation of the functions of president of the republic."

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Table with columns for Market (e.g., OMAHA, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY) and various commodities (e.g., Butter, Eggs, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep) with their respective prices.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

THE EUROPEAN BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Where Are the Markets of the World Promised by Democratic Leaders?—Wild Populistic Schemes—What the Senators Do—Found Guilty.

A Commercial War.

The new year finds Grover Cleveland with something more than a congress on his hands. And the new problem with which he has to deal is one that cannot be solved by a simple twist of the wrist, by parceling out executive patronage, or bulldozing small bore politicians. It is a contest in which a test of statesmanship will have to be made.

As a proposition to begin with, the United States cannot afford to have the ports of the principal European consumers of American products closed against it. The question should be as to how the threatened boycott may be averted, and the discriminating duties already imposed be removed with the least friction. But from the indications arising from the steps already taken by the state department all thoughts of an amicable arrangement of the existing difficulties, if any such thoughts ever existed, have been laid aside and it is to be war from the word go.

The difficulty in the first place was wholly unnecessary. It never would have occurred with the Republican party in power, and were it now possible to restore the government to Republican hands the friction would soon be over. But with the Cleveland administration there is but one way of doing things, and that way is in no sense calculated to result in good feeling on either side.

The Democratic leaders promised to open the markets of the world to the American producer. There has been no time in the history of the country when an outlet to these markets was more needed, says the Kansas City Journal, but instead of opening them up they have been closed, and now it is proposed to go into a war for the purpose of forcing our products upon them, whether willing or unwilling.

And it is a bad time to have such a contest brought upon the country. With commerce and industries struggling to regain a measure of the prosperity wrecked by the Democratic war on the currency and upon the manufacturing interests, fresh discouragements have been brought forward on the heels of every sign of improvement, as if it were the purpose of the administration to utterly annihilate hope itself.

By the establishment of the principle of reciprocity the Republican party removed the same discriminating duties which are now complained of, and our foreign commerce grew at a remarkable pace. The treaties made under the McKinley law were not only highly satisfactory to the nations affected by them, but were productive of the most beneficial results to American producers. And they were of the nature of contracts which should not have been annulled without the consent of both parties thereto in the case of each one. But Mr. Cleveland and his congress step in and with one sweep wipe every last one of them off the books and leave no other course for the party of the second part to pursue but to re-establish the duties and restrictions upon American trade which existed prior to the reciprocal agreements. That is the only offense of which the state department has to complain, and it will be an up-hill fight to force the foreign powers to retrace the steps they have taken in their own defense.

Stupid Democracy.

In all the talk about the alleged injustice with which Americans are treated by Spain in respect of the duties on flour imported into Cuba, it should be remembered that these discriminations would not have been made if the reciprocity treaty with Spain had remained in force. It was the stupid Democracy which caused that treaty to be abrogated, and now the same stupid Democracy is growingling because Spain allows this country to suffer the consequences.—New York Advertiser.

Just Give the People a Chance.

The report of Admiral Walker only confirmed the common impression that Great Britain is hostile to the United States in Hawaii, and that British intrigue and influence will be used to the utmost to prevent annexation. It is to be hoped that matters may remain in statu quo, at least, until the people get a chance to substitute a patriot for the anglo-manic in the state department.—Detroit Tribune.

There Are Democrats in Greece.

The parliament of Greece has voted to destroy the currant crop of the country in order to insure better prices. This piece of statesmanship is equal to that of the Democratic party in throwing the workingman out of employment in order that he may not be taxed on his imported goods.

Cleveland and "Reform."

Administrations change and commerce changes with them. A Southern railroad, which in the days of Harrison and reciprocity, carried a thousand barrels of flour a day for shipment to Cuba, carries not a single barrel under Cleveland and his foreign trade regulations.

An Answer to Many "Whys."

Senator Lodge has a resolution demanding to know why no warship has been sent to care for American inter-

ests at Hawaii. The answer is easy enough. It is because at the critical moment when Hawaii was asking annexation to the United States and was on the point of being admitted, Grover Cleveland succeeded General Harrison as president. That explains a good many other things as well as the loss of Hawaii, when you come to think of it.

A Roll of Honor.

When the present administration began its work of hunting down the pension frauds the "special examiners' division" of the pension office was devised to do the greater part of the work. The sum of \$400,000 had been appropriated for the work of this division and about fifty-five special examiners were instructed to examine every case thoroughly for the purpose of discovering any suspicious circumstance in connection with the application for, the proof of, or the allotment of a pension. The scrutiny seems to have been reasonably close and rigid. At all events nearly 5,000, 4,765 to be exact, were picked out as justifying a suspicion of fraud of some kind.

Even if all of these cases had been fraudulent, the fact would have remained that out of more than 1,250,000 pension cases those fifty-five examiners, with an appropriation of \$400,000 to aid them in their work, discovered less than 1-10 of 1 per cent of pension cases to be fraudulent. Considering the sweeping character of the charges made, the result would have been to show that the indictment of the pensioners, while in some measure justifiable, was, at all events, somewhat exaggerated and unduly pessimistic.

However, as it proved, most of the 4,765 cases selected by the examiners as likely to prove fraudulent justified no such suspicion. It was easy enough to charge and to recommend the suspension of pension payment in such cases; but when a thorough investigation was made it was discovered that in about every case there was little good reason to charge the pensioner or applicant with wrong-doing. This appears from the report of the pension office for the last fiscal year and the statistics there given are worthy of the best attention of those who have denounced the pension system as a gigantic fraud.

Out of the 4,765 cases selected as fraudulent by the pension examiners, convictions resulted in less than 200, and of the persons convicted twenty were notaries and executing officers, thirty-two were attorneys and sub-agents and thirty-seven were witnesses and other persons not pensioners. There were also found eighteen fraudulent impersonators of claimants and pensioners and eleven impostors. But of soldiers and widows, of pensioners or applicants for pensions, only thirty-nine were discovered to be guilty of fraud upon the government. Out of more than 1,250,000 pensioners or applicants for pensions, less than forty were convicted of fraud by this force of fifty-five special examiners aided by a special appropriation.

If, as President Cleveland asserted, there are thousands of fraudulent pensioners; if, as other Democratic leaders insist, the pension system were a thing of mere spoils and plunder, what will it cost to find out the remaining frauds, at the present cost of \$10,000 each fraudulent pensioner discovered?

What the Senators Do.

"What do the senators do, papa? The United States senators do?" "They are patriots all, my good little Paul. They are patriots tried and true!" "But what do the senators do, papa? The United States senators do?" "Oh, they talk and debate for the good of the state. They are statesmen loyal and true!"

They each talk in turn until they adjourn.

"They are workers stern and true!" "But what do the senators do, papa? These United States senators do?" "Oh, their speeches are sound and very profound. They are orators wise and true!" "But what—what do they do, papa? Oh, what do they do, I pray?" "Oh, they draw their pay in the regular way. In the old immemorial way."

Nice For the Other Fellow.

Canada has secured from Spain concessions similar to those possessed by the United States under the McKinley law, and is now gaining control of the Cuban market for flour, which up to the time of our new tariff law, was a source of large profit to our millers and farmers.

It is not a mere trifling coincidence.

It is not a mere trifling coincidence, it is an illustrative fact, that even in so contemptible a matter as the mutilation on the back of a postage stamp the present administration cannot strike the golden mean between nothing and a pound of glue.

Will Be Sentenced in 1896.

Speaking of the Republican party, ex-Senator Ingalls says that it is now on trial in Kansas. Speaking of the Democratic party, we may say that it was recently on trial all over the United States, and that it was unanimously found guilty.

A Commercial Freak.

The heavy loss sustained by the orange growers of Florida in the recent cold snap is chiefly remarkable from the fact that it was not caused by Democratic efforts at statesmanship.

A Labor Candidate.

The announcement of President McBride that the labor unions would probably place a presidential candidate in the field caused General Weaver to pick up his ears.