OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1893.

## ARE STILL RETICENT

News of the Hawaiian Situation Difficult to Obtain.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS MUTE

They Will Say but Little on This Most Interesting Subject.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Criticism of the Administration's Course Not Kindly Taken.

EVIDENCE THAT IS HELD IN WAITING

Friends of the President Certain that When All of Blount's Report is Published He Will Be Sastained-Various Comments.

Washington, Nov. 16 .- There is a disposition in the auministration circles to say but very little on the subject of Hawaiian affairs pending the arrival of the next steamer. It seems to be the course of all officials to say nothing further, and it is confidently asserted that when the news from Hawaii arrives the position of the administration will be set forth in a favorable light. From those who are in touch with the white house comes the intelligence that the administration is disappointed that the conscience of the country has not been awakened to sympathy with the act which is claimed by the administration to be one of justice and fairness. There has also crept into the Department of State a feeling of doubt as to whether the provisional government will yield so readily to the mere suggestion of the minister of the United States as was hoped when he was dispatched to Honolulu.

Forces of the Provisional Government. It is learned that the forces of the provisional government, though small, are well organized and disciplined and are most of them sharpshooters. It is said that there are 2,000 picked men provided with arms in Honotulu and enrolled in drilled companies. They have been trained for two months past as a safeguard against any royalist uprising in the islands, since it was realized that the provisional government must depend upon its own resources without hope of aid from the United States. These companies are made up of white men largely, and their morale would prove excellent. Eighteen morale would prove excellent. Eighteen rapid-firing guns are included in the militia equipment, the arms being Winchester rifles. This force would be superior to what the men-of-war at Honolulu could put on shore. But no one seems to believe that any resistance would be made should the marines actually be landed.

It is now pretty well understood that Minister Willis is instructed not to land marines and adopt a policy of force, but to confine himself to to a conciliatory policy. There is not near as much faith as there was a week ago that a conciliatory policy will avail to induce the provisional government to yield to the restoration or the ex-queen, and there is excellent authority for saying that there has never been any intention of continuing aid and support to Liliuo-kalani after her restoration. The concilia-tory attitude toward the provisional govern-ment, it was hoped, would induce it to sustain the restored queen.

Wants to Make it Public.

Secretary Gresham today called on the president and talked upon the subject of giv-ing out additional facts on the situation as contained in the report of Mr. Blount. It is understood that the State department de sires to publish this statement, and if it is withheld it will be because the president deems it best to do so. If it is made public it will not be before the arrival of the next steamer from Honolulu. It is realized that the restoration movement would be far morpopular if accomplished with the seeming ac quiescence of the provisional government and if the members of that government endorse it by entering the queen's cabinet Consequently news from Hawaii is awaited with more earnestness by the administration than even by the public, because it is felt there is a great deal at stake.

CONDEMNED BY SENATOR FRYE.

He Does Not Like the Administration's Course Toward Hawall.

Boston, Nov. 16.-Senator William P. Frye of Maine was tendered a complimentary dinner this afternoon by the Blaine eulogy committee. In an interview he said the Hawaiian situation was antagouistic to the feelings of most Americans.

"Here is a group of islands," said he "which has been gravitating toward us for seventy-five years. It is like a plum that has been long ripening and at last has fallen into our lap. Are we now going to refuse to take it? It must be seen that if we now refuse to take it in England will at once bid for it, and that in this event, having rejected the annexation ourselves, we can no longer intervene between the islands and their absorption by England, for we shall have lost the right to intercede.

Pearl Island Harbor. "Twenty years ago we made a reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich islands. I was then in the senate and concerned in the making of it. They, of course, received more benefit from the treaty than the United States. Years after the question of revising it came before the scante. Senator Edmunds drew our attention to the fact that the United States was deriving little benefit from the treaty, and proposed, ac-cordingly, the insertion of an article in it ceding the harbor of Pearl island to the United States. This seemed to some of us like taking an unfair advantage of the like taking an unfair advantage of the islands, and it was opposed. Senator Edmunds' idea prevailed, however, and the article was inserted, and, of course, accepted by the islands. Then came along the sugar bounties in the United States, which was highly detrimental to that industry in the islands. The United States, in short, by this policy practically broke the treaty and deprived the Sandwich islands of the benefits which accrued to them through that treaty. Had we been dealing with any nation of we been deading with any nation of recognized worth and standing it would have been deating abrogated the reciprocity treaty existing be tween us, and with good reason. The Ha-wallans, however, did not do so. It was un-derstood that the session of Pearl island harber, one of the most valuable in the world, was for all time. But suppose we are now blind chough to throw away the chance of annexing the islands, and at the same time, or some future time, set up the claim

the islands, that would allow us any claim to it. We plainly lose both the islands and the harbor. Overlooked by the Newspapers. "It surprises me that the newspapers have not taken up this point. The Nicaragua canal is in time certain to be carried through by the United States, but of what value is the canal to us if the Sandwich islands and Pearl island harbor are in the hands of Eng-

to that harbor. There is not an assembly of nations in the world, in the face of our having first broken the treaty and then thrown over

"The situation would be unendurable. Another thing is the cable which would run from San Francisco to the islands. We have

been trying for five or six years to secure an apprepriation from a democratic committee for this purpose, but without success. Eng-land would gladly run down there from Vancouver if she got the chance."

Senator Frye said he had long known ex-

Minister Stevens and knew him to be a worthy and honorable man. He deemed President Cleverand's course a mistake, but said it was plainly based on Commissioner Blount's report. He thought Commissioner Blount had not fallen into the best hands while in the islands. His report was scarcely trustworthy or unbiased itself. He disliked to think President Cleveland was capable of his action from the mere desire to turn Mr. Harrison's administration down. It is well known, however, that Secretary Gresham was bitter toward him, he said.

#### FROM AN EX-OFFICIAL.

William H. Armstrong Talks on the Hawaiinn Situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 - William H. Arm strong of Hampton, Va., formerly attorney general of the Hawaiian islands, is in the city. Mr. Armstrong is a brother of the late General Armstrong, for many years in charge of the Indian institute at Hampton. Their parents were missionaries to Polynesia, their mother having died in Honolulu only a year or so ago. When the late King Kalakaua in 1880 dismissed his ministry in the dead of night to appoint a favorite of his as premier a meeting of the citizens de-manded the removal of the objectionable minister and the appointment of a ministry of which Mr. Armstrong was a member Immediately afterwards the sing started on his trip around the world, on which Mr. Armstrong accompanied him. When he was asked to give his opinion of the Hawaiian

policy, Mr. Armstrong replied:
"I was just supposing as I came up the street just now what would happen when Minister Willis requested of President Dole the withdrawal of the provisional government. I think President Dole would reply in substance."

"First-What guaranty can you give us of our own safety that will be made good by of our own safety that will be made good by the United States?

"Second—How will you guard against a general massacre of the whites by the natives? Have you authority to insure the protection of lives of the inhabitants?

"Third—Are you authorized to guarantee the payment of the debt we have contracted if we resign?

"I think, then," continued Mr. Acmstrong, "that Minister Willis will reply he has no authority to make such guaranties on behalf of the United States. President Dole will then reply. I think: 'Go back to your government, then, and find out what they expect to do on these important points. We cannot treat with you until we know.'"

#### SENATOR DOLPH'S OPINION,

He Thinks the President's Positions if Reported Correctly, is Unwarranted.

Washington, Nov. 16 .- Upon being asked by an Associated press reporter for his opinion upon the attitude of the administration toward Hawaii, Senator Dolph said he did not wish to be quoted as criticising the administration, because of his membership of the foreign relations committee. He thought he had fally defined his position in a speech made toward the close of the Fifty-second congress, soon after the receipt of the news of the revolution in Hawaii, in which he advocated annexation, and said at the first opportunity after the assembling of congress in December he would again take occasion to express his views upon the question.

"The present government of Hawaii," he continued, "is an existing government, rec-ognized by foreign powers, and it would ap-pear as though an attempt to overthrow it might be an act of hostility on the part of the administration toward a friendly government, unexampled in our history, and unwarranted by the constitution. If the policy of the administration should give control of e scarcely less injurious to our country than the action of Cleveland eight years ago in withdrawing from the senate the Nicaragua canal treaty.

## WILL RESIST WITH ARMS.

Attorney General of the Provisional Gov. ernment Writes His Sentiment. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 16.—Tonight Wil liam Waterhouse of this city, member of the Waterhouse family, which has large commercial interests in the Hawaiian islands, received a letter from W. O. Smith, at torney general of the provisional government, in which he said: "White we are all waiting and a few of the supporters of the provisional government are restless, there is a deep and abiding re sentment against returning to monarchy and a determination to maintain a government that will not be suppressed and will show itself in armed resistance whenever occasion calls. As the time passes the overwhelming portion of the intelligent element of the com munity manifests more and more that it wil not submit to a return of the old order of

What an Evening Paper Says. Washington, Nov. 16.—The Evening Star ays: In anticipation of the condition of affairs which would arise should the provisional government give Mr. Willis his passports, the administration adopted the extraordinary course of providing him with an independent authority to command the naval forces of the United States in the harbor of Honolulu. Under the rules of international law, Mr. Willis would not be ninister if his passports were given him by the provisional government and he would have no authority to call on the naval force of this country for any purpose whatever. To guard against this contingency, orders to the commanding officer of the naval force were given him, signed by the president o the United States, directing the commanding officer to obey any orders coming from Mr. Willis, regardless of his official relation to

Mr. Waterhouse leaves tomorrow for the

#### the Hawaiian government. TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC.

Chairman of the Anti-Trust Committee Will Confer with Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-Mr. Edward Resewater of Omaha came to Chicago today on his way to Washington and the east. The business which calls him to the national capital has to do mainly with the furtherance of the aims and objects which brought about the anti-trust convention here last summer.

At Washington Mr. Rosewater, who is chairman of the committee named by the convention, will be joined by Congressman Tawney of Minnesota, and they will call upon President Cleveland. Mr. Rosewater will urge the president to incorporate in his forthcoming message to congress a recom mendation for the establishment of a bureau of supervision and control over corporations engaged in interstate commerce, the idea being to have a national bureau for the registration of all stocks and bonds, with a view to preventing any fletitious values.

Mr. Rosewater, acting in his capacity as an officer of the Old Time Telegraphers as-

sociation, will also bring the attention of the president to the fact that next spring occurs the liftieth anniversary of the trans mission of the first telegraph message be-tween Baltimore and Washington, and that inasmuch as the first telegraph line was erected and operated under government supervision, congress should recognize the jubilee anniversary in some befitting manner.

It is possible a celebration may be arranged in which Miss Elisworth, daughter of the then commissioner of patents, and who pressed the key that completed the circuit between Baltimore and Washington. will take part. The lady is now about 70 years of age. Baitimore and the state of Maryland will take a conspicuous part in the ceremonies, the city being the terminal of the line over which the first telegraphic distance.

## WARNINGS FROM THE SOUTH

Its Democracy Will Not Stand the Test of Unfavorable Tariff Legislation.

Coal and Iron Men and Farmers of Dixle Want Their Interests Protected-Yester-

PROTESTS AGAINST RADICAL CHANGES

day's Hearings Before the Ways

and Means Committee. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.-The new south ounded a warning to the ways and means committee today. It came from the manufacturing interests of Alabama and Tennessee, whose representatives received a formal hearing by Chairman Wilson some days ago, and who today secured the privilege of making an informal argument before the democratic members of the committee. As the delegations present were also democratic in politics the conference was very amicable until near the close, when the chief spokesman of the southerners broadly intimated that if iron ore, coal, lumber, rice and sugar were all to be placed on the free list under a democratic administration "the democrats of the south might cease to kiss the hand that smites them."

All Staunch Democrats. The delegation which today appeared before the committee is interested specially in the iron ore and coal industries, the great manufacturing commodities of the south, and was composed of F. G. Bush, president of the Mobile & Birmingham railroad, and of the Clifton Iron company; Nat Baxter, jr., president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company; Colonel McIlroy, president of the Alabama Mineral Land company; B. F. Moore, president of tne Birmiugham Commercial club: Chappell Cory, secretary of the Birmingham Commercial club; F. Y. Anderson, land commissioner of the Alabama Great Southern railway,

and Dr. William M. Phillips of the Tennes-see Coal, Iron and Railway company.

Mr. Bush acted as spokesman of the dele-gation. He declared that he believed that it was not the intention of the democratic national committee in Chicago in Traming its platforn to declare a policy which would prove ruinous to any of the great interests of the country. Neither aid he believe that it was the intention either of the president or the committee to willfully do any such

"You can base your arguments," interrupted Chairman Wilson, "on the hypothesis that neither does the committee for the democratic administration desire to do anything to endanger any of the great interests of the country."

#### "I am glad of it," said the speaker. Entered a Vigorous Protest.

Continuing, he protested against the instice of placing iron ore or coal on the free list. The protection on iron ore and coal had gridironed Alabama with railroads and developed these industries until Alabama annually produced 1,000,000 tons of pig iron and 5,000,000 tons of coal.

"in case of free ore, where would you be benefited by it, and where would it come in competition with you!" asked Mr. Wilson.
"We would be cut out of any sale of iron in the eastern states. The effect would be to restrict our market to the south and ex-ciude us from the eastern markets, where we would have to meet the low competition

of Cuban and Spanish ore."
"If this committee, as reported," continued Mr. Bush, "is to put lumber, rice and sugar, coal and iron ore on the free list, then the south might as well give up. It would be the death blow to southern prosperity.

In conclusion Mr. Bush made a strong appeal. "We are not politicians," said he. "We are plain business men. We are democrats from principle and we certainly do not expect to suffer in the house of our friends. If we do it is a natural question to ask how long will we continue to kiss the hand that smites us? If you bring in your bill with these articles on the free list, you will, I think, have every democratic senator and representative from Alabama opposed to it. President Nat Baxter of the Tennesse Coal, Iron and Railway company followed in an argument covering substantially the same points made by Mr. Bush.

#### Southern Farmers Object. A delegation representing the Churchland

grange of Norfolk, Va. had a conference with the committee and argued for the re-tention of the present duty of 25 cents a ushel on foreign-grown potatoes. It is said that Senator White of Louisiana will oppose with great vigor the purpose to

but a tax back on sugar and abolish the sugar bounty. He asserts that the tariff policy which is being formulated will disrupt the democratic party. He takes great pride in the improvement in production of sugar in Louisiana under the operation of the bounty, both in quantity and quality, the process adopted having resulted in a great approvement in the quality of sugar produced.

## WILL SOON BE OUT.

Tariff Bill is Almost Ready to be Reported by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- It is the hope of the democratic members of the ways and means committee to be able to report their new tariff bill to the public about the close of next week. The popular pressure is so very great for information on the subject and the importunities of the interests affected for changes in the bill so embarrassing that it has been determined to settle all points upon which there is uncertainty as soon as possible. For this purpose a series of conferences of the full membership of the committee began today and the work of the subcommittees is to be submitted and finally passed upon by the entire membership. Upon the vexed questions concerning which the subcommittee has been unable to arrive at a definite conclusion the principal discussion

of the members will be first airccted. Among these problems are income tax and internal revenue schemes and the principal additions to the free list. There is a differ ence of opinion among democratic members over adding fron ore, coal and salt to the free list, and the discussion is sharp as to the wisdom of such action. Free wool, free lumber and free cotton bagging seemed assured, but there is even some dispute on these points. The Alabama democrats are up in arms against putting cost and fron ore on the free list and still demand that their appeals to the committee shall be heard.

The internal revenue schedules will not be

The internal revenue schedules will be so radically revised as was at one time supposed. The proposition of Hon. David A. Wells to double the tax or beer is hotly operated by the suppose and does not seem to posed by the browers and does not seem to have been received favorably by the people. The browers are insisting that if any changes are to be made the increase should be levied on whisky, and this seems to be the most likely policy at the present time. This sug-gestion of an increase of 60 cents a gallon on the whisky tax has come somewhat as i surprise, as until recently the highest crease generally discussed only addecents per gallon to the present tariff. The practical abandonment of the proposition to increase the tobacco tax leaves but listle choice if any material increase of revenue i to be derived from internal revenus schedules, and the objection to adding my thing to the present tobacco tax has been as sharp and emphatic that few democratic members now give it any public approval

Bryan and an Iucome Tax. The most vexed question to be settled by the series of conferences of the full demo-cratic members is that of a graduated in-come tax. Messrs Bryan of Nebraska and Tarsuey of Missouri are the principal cham-

pions of this proposition in the committee and they appear in a fair way to carry their ideas to practical results.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Bryan today, "that a material reduction can be made in the tariff without creating a deficit which it will at once become accessary to meet in some extraordinary way. An increase in internal revenue, sufficient to make good the deficit, would have to be very heavy indeed.

An increase in internal revenue duties on the property will an open to the property will an open to the property will be a pr An increase in Internal revenue duties on tobacco or beer is an increase in the ourden on the poorer classes of people who already bear the largest share of the burdens of the government in proportion to their means. A from year to year according as the needs of the government required and would to some extent compensate for the inequalities of indirect taxation. I think it would be just, because it would subject people to taxation in proportion to their own means of paying and in proportion to their own means of paying and in proportion to the advantages which they receive in the way of property protec-tion from the government. The justice of it commends it almost without exception to writers on political economy, and the right to levy the tax has already been established by our supreme court. Such a tax will be demanded by the farmers and laborers gendemanded by the larmers and inforcers generally, and would, in my opinion, be the most popular tax that could be made. It would also have the advantage of making the wealthy classes favor economical government when they saw and felt the distribution of federal expenses. I believe the tariff ought to be reformed in accordance with the piedges of the national platform and the adlition of an income tax to a tariff for revenu would be acceptable to a large majority of our people. I am, therefore, very auxious that this tax should be made a part of our fiscal system."

#### Must Be a Graduated Tax.

"Do you favor a graduated income tax?"
"Yes; nearly all countries which have an income tax at all have a graded tax, some having fewer classes than others. In England they have three classes—those who pay nothing, those who are allowed a certain de-duction and those who are taxed the full amount. In Prussia there is a still larger number of classes. We had a certain ex-empted class and two rates of taxation, ac-cording to the size of the income, under the law in force during and after the war. I am not contentious about a particular rate or as to any of the details of the plan. On such a subject there must decessarily be a compremise of opinion in order to reach some satisfactory basis. I would like to have \$3,000 or \$4,000 exempted from taxation and the rate o begin as low as 2 per cent and increase to on one class and 10 on another. The most difficult matter is in connection with the ad-"How would you have the collection

"In this way; Instead of having the assessor go to each mau, as has been the cus-tom, I think it would be well to compel the individual to make his return to some designated officer. In this way the man who has no income tax to pay would have no annoy-ance, and the man who has would avoid all unnovance by complying with the law. The objection to an income tax has been urged mainly by those who had it to pay and some times by those who were not taxable, but were annoyed by the official inquiries. Prussia has recently changed her laws so as to compel the filing of a statement by the individual in the place of the old system of sending a man to assess. I think the policy of an income tax should be adopted by the committee and the democratic party. In the house there is a strong element demanding it, and they will not be satisfied with the tariff bill of the committee if it does not contain this provision."

### Piea of Atuminium Men.

The aluminum manufacturers are opposed to any reduction on imports of the metal. Under the McKinley bill a tariff of 8 cents per package of 100 leaves and 2 per cent ad valorem was the duty on imported aluminium, and since that time the manufacturer in this country has been stimulated and over \$100,000 are now said to be invested in this industry in the United States. The manufacturers contend that no one can dispute that it is an infant industry of that does which the democrats themselves have conceded to be entitled to protection, and in an open letter which has been addressed to ays and means committee, they make the following representations:

the following representations:

For many years aluminium and metal leaf, better known as the Dutch leaf, has been imported from the Netherlands. The demand of late years has sleadily increased, and when the present tariff went into effect, a special duty of Scents per package of 100 leaves and 2 per cent ad valorem on the imported goods, we were able, and not until then, to produce the goods in America equal in every respect to any of the foreign production. The tariff has stimulated these manufacturers and competition by American manufacturers has rehas stimulated these manufacturers and competition by American manufacturers has reduced the price from 1 to 20 per cent.

The industry at present is in a floarishing condition, and we caractly ask you to continue the tariff on this product, for should it be dropped the industry would be positively destroyed. At present it gives employment to from 300 to 400 persons, their wages ranging from \$00 to \$2,500, skilled laborers earning from \$12 to \$30 per week, unskilled from \$5 to \$5. The wages in Germany average from 50 to 60 per cent less for the same work. The capital invested in the industry amounts to from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

Raw Material Comes from Germany.

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The materials entering into the composition of the Dutch metal are chiefly copper, zinc, antimony and tin. The raw material called for, or clippings composed of the above metals, is imported from Germany, with a duty on the same of 45 per cent aq valorem. This foll requires two beatings here before it is thin enough for the market. The ingredients composing the foll are for the most part mative here, but not an ounce of American metal goes into the imported foil, althouth of a superior quality. Continue the existing tariff and our raw material, or foil, can and will be made from native metals, thus enabling us to still further reduce the cost of the finished product in the home market.

The results thus far obtained encourage us to believe that under the protection of the exist-

The results thus far obtained encourage us to believe that under the protection of the existing tariff we will be able to advance machine beating so that we will be able to compete with foreigners by increasing our output, per man sufficient to offset the difference in wages here and abroad in our product. We only add that we earnestly desire that the existing tariff now fathering our infant industry may be allowed to continue its protection unmolested until such time as we are able to protect curselves against cheap labor abroad by American ingenuity.

## CAUSED MANY RUMORS.

New York Trip of the President Occasions Much Speculation in Washington.

Washington, Nov. 16 .- President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Lamont, arrived in Washington at 8:45 this morning over the Pennsylvania road. The president was at once driven to the white, house and Secretary Lamont to his home. The president has not looked in better health since his first inauguration than when he alighted from the train. His step was firm and elastic and his appearance unusually cheerful.

But for some reason or other the employes about the white house endeavored to maintain an air of mystery and secrecy regarding the return of the president. It was gone, and so it was that strange and un-wholesome rumors began to circulate. The majority of the rumors had it that the president had gone to have a surgical operation performed, or that his Jaw bone was discused. But it is scarcely probable that an ill man would travel several hundred miles to have an operation per-formed when the sorgeon could be brought to Washington and thus avoid disagreeable night journeys. It was said that he was ac-companied by Mr. Gilder of the Century Magazine, but if he was, the fact could not be ascertained at the executive mansion.

Immediately after the president's return
he retired to his private office with his
private secretary, Mr. Thurber, and all visitors were depled agmittance. He began his

work at the white house as if much benefited by a day's rest from executive toil. It is said at the white house that the president cess Augusta of Bayaria, granddaughter of desired to clear up the accumulated business this morning before taking up some pending Emperor Francis Joseph, was solemnized here yesterday with all the possible spleador of a court ceremony.

At the white house the subject of real estate speculation by the president was treated with contempt, and Secretary Lamont, who accompanied the president to New York and returned with him, authorized the statement that CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM OPENS THE SESSION

Financial Relations of the Empire with the Individual States to Be Adjusted

-Outline of Other Measures to Be Brought Forward.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.-Emperor William fornally opened the Reichstag today, and made a speech of great interest to Germany and to those interested in German affairs. Only about 150 members of the Reichstag were present. After prayers the members of the Reichstag assembled in the white hall of the old castle, where the emperor, attended by his suite and by the high officials of state and the court officials, soon entered and ascended the dais. The members of the federal council, headed by Chancellor von Caprivi, called for three cheers for the emperor. The emperor bowed in reply and read his speech, which was heard in all parts of the hall. He said :

"HONORED GENTLEMEN-When in July of this year I assembled you about me, I gave expression to my confidence that you would not refuse me and my exalted position cooperation in giving to our army system the development demanded in the interest of the empire's security. I rejoice that my confidence was not disappointed and while I welcome you on your meeting day, I feel it meumbent upon me to express to the Reichstag my imperial thanks for its patriotic willingness.

"The manifold proof of warm support over which we have had occasion to rejoice during the last few months in different parts of our empire are to us a pledge of that great satisfaction felt by the nation that the German army has obtained organization in which is to be found a guaranty of protection for the Fatherland and for the preservation of peace.

"It will now be your chief task to make provision in associated labor with allied governments for procuring the means required to meet increased needs arising out of the addition made to the peace effective of the army. The proposals which will be submitted to you in this connection rest on the broad foundation involving a fresh settlement of the financial relations of the empire with its members.

#### Settlement Cannot Be Postponed.

"The financial administration of the empire has not yet been regulated in the sense of the imperial constitution. Experience has hith-erto proved that the settlement between the empire and the individual states cannot be postponed any longer. The financial system of the empire must be built in such a way that when the present affiliations are ended the empire's demands upon the several states are placed in permanent proportion to the sums payable by or to the states and a share fixed by law in the revenue of the empfre itself must be secured to the indi-vidual states for a considerable period. Such arrangement, harmonizing with the federa-tive form of our state system, will secure the undisturbed co-operation of the empire and the several states and without impairing the right of the Reichstag will greatly facilitate the administration.

"To this end a bill will be submitted providing for a rearrangement of the financial system of the empire, and to furnish the be presented relating to the taxation of tobacco and wine and the levying of imperial

stamps. "I have no doubt but that your devoted co-operation will succeed in accomplishing this momentous task and, in consideration of the present financial condition of the em-pire, the imperial budget has been drawn up

with the utmost regard for economy. "The expectation cherished at the time of the conclusion of the commercial treaties between the empire and Austria-Hungary Italy, Beigium and Switzerland that they would also form a connecting point for the regulation by treaty of our commercial rela-tions with other states, has since been fulfilled insofar that we have succeed in ar ranging new commercial treaties with Spain. Roumanta and Servia on a basis created by those conventions. Treaties with thos countries giving to our trade the desired stability and possibility of prosperous ex-pansion will be submitted for your sanction n accordance with the constitution.

## Concerning Foreign Affairs.

"In accord with my exalted allies I found myself colleged to raise the Russian impor-duties to an unusually exalted degree, and ordinances will be presented to you. I in dulge in a hope that the pending negotia tions with Russia will lead to the abrogation

Thanks to the vigorous efforts of the allied governments the devastating epidemic which in 1802 claimed heavy and ful sacrifices has since then kept at a distance. Where isolated cases occurred a spread of the disease has been prevented. To turn to more effectual use the actual experience gained and to make the prevention permanent and uniform is the purpose of a bill which will be submitted

The accomplishment of the tasks im posed upon you in the domain of financial and political economy makes large demands upon your powers of work, and the allied governments have deemed it wise to restrict, so far as possible, bills upon other

"In the relations between Germany and foreign countries there has been no change. While the close friendship with the empires allied to us for the purpose of pursuing common, peaceful objects continues, we stand on general friendly relations with all the powers, and I therefore cherish the confident pe that with God's help the blessings of peace may still continue to be preserved to

This last passage in the emperor's speech was loudly applinuded. At the conclusion of the emperor's remarks, Chancellor von Caopen, and the ceremony closed with renewed cheers for the emperor.

## LOST IN THE PROZEN NORTH.

Relies of the Swedish Explorer Bjorling Found by the Whater Aurora.

DUNDER, Nov. 16 .- Captain Mackay of the whaling vessel Aurora, describing the discovery in the Arctic regions of the relies of the Swedish explorer Bjorling, says he had forced his way through Melville bay and entered Smith sound when, on June 17, from the masthead of his vessel the wreck of a schooner was described on the southeast coast of Carey island. He sent a searching coast or Carry Island. He sent a scarching party ashore in charge of Dr. Allen and they found the schooner was the Ripple. She was lying broadside to, almost encased in ice. In addition to the calras which were found the party came across a trunk, which contained instruments, notes and diaries, at of which were forwarded to the Swedish authorities. There was also found a letter addressed to Rev. Dr. Harvey of Newfound land, which was forwarded to that gentle

Royal Wedding at Munich. MUNICH, Nov. 16 .- The marriage of Arch duke Joseph Augustin of Austria and Prin-

Want the Duty on Their Wines Reduced. Paris, Nov. 16 .- Adolph Turell, deputy from the department of Aude, has written to the minister of commerce representing that a reduction of American duties on 500, an increase of 21,919,500.

French wines could be obtained if it could 144,900, an increase of 13,907,500.

be proved the wines exported were not wines of luxury, but wines for popular consump-

on. M. Turell urges the minister to draw up a

# detailed table, giving the production of French wines and their cost, which M. Turell is confident would induce America to reduce the duties on French wines, whose purity is guaranteed by certificates of

PEIXOTO IS STILL CONFIDENT. His Minister of the Interior Declares that

the Situation is Unchanged. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (via Gaiveston, Tex.). Nov. 16 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to The Bee. |-President Peixoto of Brazil again announces to the world, through the Herald, the situation of affairs in that republic. The message from the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs is herewith published:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 16 .- To the Editor of the Herald: The situation is the same since the last cablegram. Yesterday being the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, the president received congratula-tions from the governors of all the states, Santa Catherina alone excepted.

MINISTER INTERIOR. Santa Catharina is the state which has secoded from the Brazilian federation. Desterro is its capital.

Admiral Saidana da Gama has assumed command of the rebel fleet. He has assured Admiral Mello that he will direct the operation of the revolutionary forces in Rio Grande do Sul.

There was an incident in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro yesterday which almost precipitated a conflict between Fort Santa Cruz and the English squadron. The British steamer Nile was making for the harbor, but the guns of the fort impeded her. The English warship Beagle was notified and conveyed the Nile in. She was ready to fire on the fort at the first sign of hostility. Under protection of the Beagle the Nile was permitted to enter witnout furtner trouble.

GUATEMALA (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 16 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE !- Louis F. Menagek, the Minneapolis embezzler, has not yet been arrested. He has been living here under the name of Miller, but has left the house where he has been staying. It is thought he has left the country.

United States Vice Consul Imprisoned. Montevideo, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 16 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. 1-The Herald's correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul sends word that Robert Grant, United States vice consul, has been made a prisoner by the revolutionists. He was arrested during the skirmish between the government troops and General Saraiva vesterday and is now confined on board the revolutionary steamer Iris, which is off Desterro. The only crime of which he is accused, so far as I can learn, is that he did not favor the revolutionists.

## IN A BURNING MINE.

Horrible Fate Which Awaits Fifty-Two English Miners.

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- The explosion of a paraffine lamp in the engine room of the Summerlie-Kirkwood mine at Airdrie, in the county of Lanurk. Scotland, set fire to two of the shafts. It was an idle day, and only fifty-two of the 500 men usually employed were on duty. These fifty-two are entombed it the pit, and are in danger of stopped. There is a scarcity of water, and the firemen are almost helpless. The flame from the burning mine, assisted by a flerce gale, illuminate the entire district. The wives and relatives of the imprisoned miners surround the mouth of the pit, and are making piteous appeals to the men to make

#### attempt at rescue. WHO WILL BE THE THIRD?

Russia Apparently Anxious to Make Her

New Atlance a Dreibund. LONDON, Nov. 16. -The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg says a number of sensational rumors are in circula tion there. One is that Greece is willing to sell the island of Mile or the island of Paros to Russia for a pecuniary consideration, and that Greece is also willing to join the Russo French alliance. Another statement is that Russia hopes to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance by the possession of a fleet in the Mediterranean. Yet another has it that Mediterranean. Germany and Austria might be induced to oin Russia in a coalition against England on the policy inaugurated by Prince Bismarck

French Radicals Organize. Paris, Nov. 16 .- A meeting of radicals was held in the Palais Bourbon last night. A hundred persons were present, including M Gobel, Bourgeois, Pelletan and Brisson. None of the socialist members of the Cham per of Deputies were present.

M. Ju'ien said it was intended to form a group in the Chamber with a program which would include a progressive income tax, the diminution of indirect taxation, a pension fund for workingmen, the reform of the civil and legal procedure and the revision of the constitution in the direction of giving the senate a mere suspensory vote in the place of the veto. A committee was ap pointed to organize the party.

Didn't Make Him a Forger.

BERLIN, Nov. 16 .- Herr Voght, a socialist writer, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment on account of an article which he wrote asserting that Prince Bismarck had falsified the famous Emsdispatch which led to the war of 1870. The tribunal de-clared he regarded it as established that Prince Bismarck freely translated the dis-patch, but that Prince Bismarck converted bugle note for capitulation" into "trumpe call for charge" in order to force a declara-tion of war. It was not, however, according to the ruling, permitted to call the diplomat a forger on that account.

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- The annual meeting of the committees of the various Jewish societies in London was held last evening. Sir Julian Goldsmid, member of Parliament, announced that no favorable change had taken place in the condition of affairs in Russia. The influx of Jewish refugees into England had diminished somewhat and this fact had made it possible to give greater attention to those who had already arrived Every effort was being made to Angildize them and make them self-supporting.

Received by the Pope.

Rome, Nov. 16.—The pope received 4,000 Lombardes and Viennese pilgrims today at St. Peters'. The assembly included the grand duchess, Catherine, of Russia. The pope officiated at the mass, after which the leader of the pilgrims presented an address to his holiness. The pope's reply, which was read by one of the cardinals, contained the remark that the holy father has protested against the energy that he was the enemy of Italy and described the accusation as inf-

ST. Peterseure, Nov. 16.-The estimates of the minister of agriculture upon the Russian crops of 1893 have been issued. They are in tcherteverts, equal to about five and one half bushels, as follows: Ryo 13,074,000, an increase of 19,084,000 over the average. Summer wheat, 43,593,550, an in-crease of 15,727,600. Winter wheat, 14, 665, 500, an increase of 2,040,260. Oats, 117,184,

# ALL BUT ITS OBJECT

Dynamite Hurled by Marsailles Anarchists Destroys Much Government Property.

PLOT THAT ONLY PARTLY SUCCEEDED

General Mathelin of the Fifteenth Army Corps the Intended Victim.

DEVILISH INGENUITY WAS DISPLAYED

Series of Giant Powder Cartridges Arrangel to Explode in Succession.

LIVES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN EXPOSED

seminary for Girls Sustains the Most Serious Damage-Only One of the Charges Went Off - Frightful Damage Wrought.

Marsentes, Nov. 16 .- A dastardly attempt was made to blow up the residence of General Mathelin, commander of the Fifteenth army corps, about midnight last

night. The house occupied by General Mathelin ssurrounded by a high wall, into which sentry boxes are built. It is the official residence of the general of the aivision, commanding the Fifteenth army corps, which includes in its jurisdiction the Lower Alps, the Maritime Alps, the Bouches du Rhone, Corsica, Gard, Vaucluse and Marseilles. Into the small niches, or sentry boxes, a number of little cases of dynamite were placed and, in addition, one case of dynamite was placed in a room adjoining the apartments occupied by the general, which is used by the orderlies of the commander of the Fifteenth army corps, who

there await his summons. In some manner, not yet explained, the case of dynamite placed in the orderlies! room exploded at about midnight with a loud report, shattering the walls and hurling a mass of debris into the guard room without, however, injuring the orderlies or hurting any of the soldiers in the guard room. Every pane of glass in the general's house and in adjoining houses was smashed by the force of the concussion, and the girls' school and Octroi buildings, opposite the general's resi-

dence, were especially damaged. Where the Scheme Failed.

In addition, a bomb was discovered in one of the passages of the general's house, and it is believed that the conspirators were under the impression that the explosion of the first case of dynamite would be sufficient to explode the bomb found in the passage as well as the cases of dynamite placed in the sentry boxes. Had these successive explosions taken place they would have reduced being suffocated, as the ventilating fans are the general's residence to a heap of bricks, and would have killed every per its roof, besides destroying the girls' school and its inmates as well as the Octroi build-

It appears that for several years past no entries have been stationed about the offi cial residence of the general in command of the division, as the state of quiet which has prevailed at Marseilles did not warrant taking the precautions which are always adopted when the city is in a disturbed

state. Some idea of the force of the explosion and the miraculous escaps of the orderlies and soldiers in the guard room, to say nothing of the girls in the school opposite and of the Octroi officials, may be formed from the fact that the effects of the explosion were felt a mile from the spot where it took place. The director of the Octrol, the official who levies a toll or tax on articles of food which pass the barriers or entrances of the town, was lying in bed when the case of dynamite exploded, and was awakened by the explosion and by a shower of glass and

plaster which fell upon his face. May Have Been the Strikers.

An Italian who was seen sitting opposite the general's house late yesterday evening has been arrested upon suspicion of being connected with the conspiracy. It is not by any means certain, however, that the plot is of Italian origin. There are people who believe that the explosion was the work of the most hot headed of the horse car strike agitators, who are known to have been feeling bitter against the military authorities for the support which they gave the street car companies during the strike when the streets were patrolled by hussars or infantry and when each car of the company

when enabled to run was escorted by from six to a dozen hussars. The police are actively engaged in investigating the explosion, and it is understood a number of arrests will be made during the

The soldiers composing the garrison of Marseilles are very much excited at the attempt made upon the life of General Mathelin and there is little doubt that this feeling would lead them to make short work of any anarchist or dynamite conspirator who may be caught prowling about the public build-

A report of the affair has been telegraphed to the French government and it is understood that several government officials, whose departments are interested in the investigation, have ordered that the most complete report possible be forwarded to Paris.

Crowds are all around the damaged build ings this morning, but they are kept back by a cordon of troops as the general in command will not allow any stranger to approach the scene of the explosion until the officers have finished their investigation The utmost indignation is expressed against the authors of the explosion, and hopes are expressed on all sides that all concerned in the conspiracy may soon be arrested and made to pay the extreme penalty of their

It has just come to light that the police have arrested forty anarchiots during the day, including ten foreigders.

THINK THEY HAVE HIM.

French Authorities Claum the Capture of the Barcetona Bombthrower.

Panis, Nov. 16 .- A dispatch from Perpigoan says the anarchist known as Ranaldi, said to be an Italian, who was arrested there on the supposition that he was connected with the Barcelona outrage, turns out to be a Spanlard named Ramon Masso, and it is suid that if he is not the author of the Bar-