Question of the Legality of the Appointment of Mr. Blount.

MORGAN'S RESOLUTION ON THE SUBJECT

It is Thus Referred to the Committee on Fereign Relations.

END OF THE MATTER FOR THE FRESENT

Juique Petition for Good Roads Which Has Been Presented to the Senate.

JRGENCY DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED

Resolution for a Joint Committee to Examine the Micaragus Canal Agreed To -Yesterday's Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The Hawaiian question was disposed of for the present in the senate today, when, after Mr. Hoar's argument, the message and accompanying iocuments were referred to the committee on foreign relations. Later in the day, by a resolution offered by the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, that committee was directed to inquire whether, and if so, what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawali in relation to the recent revolution in those islands. The resolution for a joint committee of three senators and three representatives, to report to congress on the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua, with authority to visit Nicaragua, was adopted.

#### Will Adjourn Today.

The senate also concurred in the house resolution for a holiday recess of congress from tomorrow until January 3, 1894.

Mr. Hoar, republican, of Massachusetts presented a unique petition on the subject of good roads. The petition, which he said was signed by about 150,000 citizens of the United States, was for the establishment of a department of roads as a department of executive administration in the national government and was wound on two immense rolls supported by wooden and iron frames ten feet high. It required the efforts of several employes to wheel the immense petition nto the chamber. The petition was referred to the committee on interstate commerce.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Free of Maine, calling upon the secretary of state for information on whether permission had been granted to any foreign cable tele-graph company to land its line upon the coast of the United States since March 1, 1893, and whether such permission had been refused such company prior to that date, was taken up and agreed to.

## Hoar on Hawaii.

Mr. Hoar then addressed the senate on the Hawaiian question, and said he should de-vote himself to a purely American question, a question affecting the constitutional rights of the American people and the constitutional power, duty and responsibility of the various departments of the government as established for 100 years. Mr. Hoar then carefully reviewed the events in Hawaii up to the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, and said that "there took place a certain transaction which suggested the American question. Who is the United States of America; who represents in great national and international affairs its purpose, its aonor, its policy as to foreign relations?"

The question of the legality of the proceedings as to Mr. Blount's appointment, he thought, was a question which it was the duty of the senate to deal with. The president, when he undertook to decide that question and to withhold from the people of the United States what he was doing until it was settled one way or the other, seemed to have supposed he was the United States f America, and whatever that phrase meant it was but a synonym for him. There was but one parallel for Mr. Willis' instructions. He did not know whether the president had ever read Shakespeare, or if it were true shakespeare had read the president. [Laughter.]

#### Quoted from Shakespeare. The only parallel was Dogberry's instruc-

You're thought here to be the most senseless and fit man to be the constable of watch. Therefore bear you the lantern. This is your rharge: You shall comprehend all men. You are to bid any man stand in the prince's Watchman-How if he will not stand?
Dogberry-Why, then take no note of him, but let him go.

The quotation evoked a wave of laughter. At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's remarks the message of the president and the information sent to the senate in response to Mr. fered printed and were referred to the com-

mittee on foreign relations.

Mr. Morgan, democrat of Alabama, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, then submitted the following:

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations shall inquire and report whether, and if so, what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic intercourse between the United states and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii and to this end add committee is authorized to send for appers and to administer ouths to witnesses. Mr. Morgan explained the purpose of his resolution, which was to have a settlement of the charges made against this and the former administration regarding their Ha

## The resolution was agreed to.

Taken from the Calendar and Passed. Several bills were taken from the calendar and passed, including: Senate bill for the issuance of ordnance stores and supplies to the state of Neoraska to replace similar stores destroyed by fire; senate bill for the relief of General Napoleon T. Dans, placing Mr. Cockrell reported the urgent deficiency

Mr. Peffer, populist, of Kansas, moved to strike out the item allowing mileage to sen-ators and members for the present session. He argued that in the present depressed condition of the country it was wrong for senators and representatives to take money to which their right at least was doubted. Mr. Dolph, republican of Oregon, wished to remind the senator from Kansas that something had escaped his attention; that no one was obliged to take the mileage, and if the bill passed and the senator from Kansas, or any other senator who had any con punctions of conscience about it, could leave the money in the treasury.

After some debate by a vote of 12 yeas, 41 nays, the motion to strike out was rejected. The bill was then passed.

The joint resolution offered heretofore by Mr. Morgan for the appointment of a joint committee of three senators and three mem bers to examine and report to congress as to the condition of the Nicaragua Maritime canal was taken up and agreed to The senate then proceeded to the consid-ration of executive business, after which it adjourned until tomorrow.

#### To Amend the Land Laws. Washington, Dec. 20. - The house commitice on public lands today reported favorably bill to amend the land act of March 3,

The bill reported is to validate the right if any person who has initiated a contest mior to the passage of that act if he was at hat time qualified to make an entry for the ract. Another bill reported by this com-sittee provides for the reduction of the proved by Secretary Smith.

#### IN THE HOUSE. New Jersey Bridge Bill and Urgency De-

ficiency Bill Disposed Of. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The house spent the day in consideration of the two pending conference reports, those on the urgent deficiency of the last session and for the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, prepara-

tory to the adjournment for the holiday

recess tomorrow. Both reports were agreed to after some very lively speeches. The deficiency bill called for very heavy arraignment of both parties for wanton extravagance from Mr. Hutcheson of Texas, and the bridge bill as amended by the senate was vigorously opposed by Mr. Cummings, Mr. Warner, General Sickles and Mr. Bartlett of New York, but it was finally passed by a decisive vote.

The pure food bill, introduced by Mr. Hatch yesterday, was referred to the committee on commerce, and when the house met today Mr. Hatch moved a change of reference to the agricultural committee, of which he is chairman, but the demand was temporarily withdrawn to permit matters of more urgent importance to be disposed of.

The report of the secretary of the treasury was laid before the house.

#### Butcheson's Lively Speech.

Mr. Sayres then called up the conference report on the urgency deficiency bill of the last session, and Mr. Hutcheson took the floor. He made a vigorous speech in which he scored congress and the members of all political parties for the reckiess and wanton extravagance displayed in these halls. fore he came to congress he had worshiped the democratic party as a man worships his nother. He now wished to apologize for the words of glorification he had uttered during his canvass.

"Oh, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Simpsou) need not smile," he said, squarely facing the populist. "I intend to pay my respects to his party before I finish. He stood here yesterday when members were voting him mileage like Casabianca on the But where were his populist colleagues? Every one of them voted for the steal." He had lost hope in the populist party when but one member (Simpson) would vote against such plundering as took place yesterday He still looked with hope, however, to the silver democrats; forty-seven of the forty-eight who voted against the mileage proposition yesterday were silver democrats.

Disposed of the Bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Hutcheson's re

marks a vote was taken, which resulted, 141 to 89 and the house receded from its disngreement. This disposed of the bill.

Mr. Outhwaite presented a resolution, providing for a holiday recess from tomorrow until January 3, 1894, and, without division, it was agreed to.

Under the call of committees for reports Mr. Wheeler, from the committee on territories, reported a bill for the admission o Oklahoma.

Private bills, for the relief of settlers in

Oklahoma Territory, who made homestead entries of less than 150 acres, were taken up A bill to permit the state of Montana to locate certain public lands provoked some debate. The bill was passed, however, and thereupon at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

### HORNBLOWER'S NOMINATION.

Obstacles that Are in the Way of Its Con-

firmation by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20. - It will not be known whether the nomination of Mr. Hornblower to be chief justice of the supreme court will be confirmed until after the Christmas holidays or not. The senate judiciary committee, when it adjourned Monday, adjourned not to meet again until the 8th of January, which is the first regular meeting day after the reconvening of congress. The committee has been unfortunate in its afforts to secure a full attendance ever since the nomination, and this has been given out by the members as a plausible excuse for the delay. Since the convening of the regular session there have been three meetings of the committee; at the first of these there were three absentees, and at each of the last one. It is understood that there has never been a vote upon the question of the nomination in the committee. but that the committee has discussed th nomination very seriously, there is no doubt. The expressions have, however any one of the members could say how any other member will vote when the test comes. It is known, however, that there is a very general disposition in the committee

There are no charges against Judge Hornplower in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and the criticism of the appointment by the committee has generally taken the shape of an expression of doubt as to the propriety of appointment on the ground that Mr. Hornblower has not the experience as a lawyer and public man to justify his ocing singled out for this distinction.

It is urged that some man of greater discircuit, which abounds with strong lawyers, for this office. The same element makes this criticism admits that Mr. blower is a man of good character, and they themselves raise the question whether it not better to accept the appointment than to take the chauces upon getting a man who might be even less acceptable. The continued delay of the committee leads to the suggestion, however, that the nomination may be adversely reported upon, and it has even been suggested that the president may be advised to send in another nomination without putting the Hornblower nomination to the test of a vote. Those who know the committee would feel justified in making suggestion, and whether, if would be favorably received. It is believed he would prefer to have the nomination passed upon in the regular way.

## CONFIRMATIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Democrats Was Have Been Rewarded for Party Featty. WASHINGTON, Doc. 20. - The senate in excutive session today confirmed the follow-

Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador of the United States to Italy. James H. Forney of Idaho, attorney of

the United States for the district of Idaho. The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: To be receivers of public moneys: William T. Skelton of Colorado at Akros, Colo; Austin D. Hill of South Dakota at huron, S. D.; John B. Hanten of South Dakota at

Watertown, S. D.: Richard D. Weish of South Dakota at Mitchell, S. D.; c. Boyd Barrett of South Dakota at Aberdeen, S. D.; Cyrus D. Kelly of Wyoming at Cheyenne Frank Mills of Wyoming at Evanston, Wyo To Be Registers of Land Offices-John W Ferguson of Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb.; Mark W. Sheafe of South Dakota at Watertown, S. D.; Abraham Berinton of South Dakota at Mitchell, S. D.; John M. Davis of South Dakota at Huron, S. D.; William A. Necker of Wyoming at Evanston, Wyo.; F. S. Johnston of Wyoming at Cheyenne, Wyo. Postmasters; lowa-William H. O'Connell at Audubon, Kansas-Charles N. Berner at Clifton; Abbie B. Libbeyat at Marys-

ville. Nebraska-George A. Herzogat at Harvard. North Dakota-A G Poogman at Hillsboro. Texas-Nathantel J. Mills at at Hillsbore. Texas-Nathanier e. Rins Corsteana. Wyoming-Charles Sprenson at Rock Springs.

Status of Hal.-Breed Children. Washington. Dec. 20.—The discussion in the case of Black Tomahawk against J. E. Waldreon of North Dakota, involving the status of Indians of mixed blood, was announced today. It was decided by the Interior department in 1801 that the offspring of white citizens of the United States and an Indian wife follows the condition of the father as a citizen. This has now been approved by Secretary Smith.

Ex-Minister to Hawaii Stavens Comments on the President's Message.

ANSWERS CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM

He Enters a Complete Derlit to All the Assertions Made in that State Paper Concerning His Conduct in the Islands.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 20.-Ex-Minister Stevens tonight made the following reply to President Cleveland's message and his criti-

cisms of Mr. Stevens' official conduct: "Only once in our political history has a majority of the congress of the United States solemnly resolved in favor of impeaching the occupant of the executive chair. Probably it was as well that the effort to remove Andrew Johnson from his office was arrested just on the brink of success. The great reluctance of the conservative men of the country to remove the chief executive for abuse of power seems to have encouraged President Cleveland to resort to the extraordinary measure of overturning the provisional government of Hawaii, while as much as possible concealing his arbitrary design from the American congress and people.

Looking at Bistorical Facts. "Looking at the historical facts dispassionately no one will deny that the lines of usurpation and injustice on which President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham acted since the 7th of March last, coupled with the exparte course of Commissioner Blount relative to the accented testimony of Liliuokalani's fallen and corrupt ministers are more sweeping and more hostile to Anglo-Saxon liberty than the acts of George III and the Lord North ministry which drove the American colonies to successful revolt. There is nothing in American history more shameful in its scope of injustice and tyranny than the attempt of Cleveland to crush out liberty and American interests in Hawaii by the threat to restore the extinct Hawaiian monarchy by force of arms, or by diplomatic chicanery and pressure, more infamous, if possible, than the use of ball and bayonet. President Cleveland's recent special message, in which he so severely criticises the course of the recent American minister at Honolulu, is but feeble repetition of Secretary Gresbam's statements. In my answer to Blount's re port extensively published in the United States, I showed conclusively, as Mr. Thurs-ton and other thoroughly responsible witnesses have shown, that the allega-tions in that report against the official conduct of Captain Wiltze and myself are grossly ntrue, and in manifest antagonism the reasonable probabilities and logic of the situation in Honolulu in January last Presdent Cleveland's grossly untrue and shamefally unjust allegation against myself and the naval commander rests entirely on the statements of the four notoriously corrupt ministers of the fallen queen, of Wilson, the queen's favorite, and other thoroughly discredited testimony.

## Cannot Be Held Responsible.

"I repeat here what has been amply verifled again and again, that neither force or threat of force, or by any action of mine, was the fall of the monarchy precipitated. From the time I entered on my duty at the head of the United States legation to the termination of my official responsibility, I maintained the determination to call on the naval commander for aid only in the event that American life and property was in danger. Cautiously, but formal, perhaps, sometimes too silently, I made this ny fixed rule of action, not only to the representatives of the queen, but to the leaders of the party who saw no safe alternative for the welfare of the islands out in the abolishment of the morarchy. President Cleveland sees fit to make a point against my official conduct that months before the events of last January I had advocated annexation, he deliberately and purposel conceals that which I said in my dispatch in November, 1892, was a confidential state ment to the State department, as to the con-dition of affairs in Hawaii, a report of facts which, by the established rules and practice of diplomacy. I was in duty bound to make

when we will that date my opinions were so privately held that both in Honolulu and California it was believed the American minister was averse to annexation. For months price to the date of this dispatch there had been a continued struggle between the legislature and the queen as to their respective rights regarding the constitution and the responsi bility of cabinet ministers after the ministr had been appointed in defiance of votes of the legislature and against public opinion The queen, her immoral favorite, Wilso and the lottery ring defied the legislature and the property holders of the islands Only the remarkable self-possession of the respectable and responsible men of the self-possession of the responsible men of the self-possession of the remarkable self-possession of the respectable self islands prevented an outbreak and the over throw of the monarchy at an early day.

## Remarkable Forbearance.

"The self-pessession and forbearance of the men thus defied by the monarchy and its parasites were remarkable, considering they were enduring abuses and scandals which no American citizen or state would tolerate. But when the queen and her favorite, Wilson, yielded by the appointment of the Jones-Wilson cabinet, men of the highest respectability and responsibility, thirty-three of then men of wealth, wishing not for office, con fidently reached the conclusion as the clo of the legislature was near. that this ministry would be able to carry on the gov ernment for the following eighteen menths and until the election of another legislature. In this belief I left Honolulu in the United States steamship Boston January 4, on a trip to Hilo, 250 miles from Honolulu, the first time for many months when I had deemed it safe to leave Honolulu.

"In the ten days of my absence I had known no more of what had transpired in Honolulu than though I had been at the time in Washington. Captain Wiltze and myself, on the Boston, arrived at rionolulu in the forenoon of January 14. I was compietely taken by surprise at what the queen, her palace associates and the lottery gang had accomplished in ten days.

"The remonstrances of the Chamber of Commerce of the numerous petitions of some of the best people of the islands, both whites and natives, and the earnest plead-ings of those who had previously adhered to the monarchy, had been defiantly disre

## Found the City Greatly Excited.

"I found the city in great excitement and learned for many days there had been an obvious desire for the return of the Boston, and this desire was strong among the more thoughtful supporters of the monarchy, as well as among the great body of the responsible citizens. The surging, irresistible tide of revolution was then covious to all persons not wilfully blind. I attempted to gain access to the queen and try by friendly advice to stop the trouble. It was too late, the mobs of retainers were already gathering to palace to aid the queen to carry out her plan of overthrowing the constitution. What took place at the palace that afternoon of January 14 ended the Hawaiian monarch Chief Justice Judd, who has held his office for years, always conservative as a supporter of the monarchy, in a recent great public meeting in Honolulu gives the following account as to how the monarchy feil: I will not here report what I before said to

the American public as to the falsity of the charges that the queen was driven from her throne by American force, or by the threat of American force to any form or manner whatever. As to the landing of the Beston marines, fan mry 16 they die what has been done during a previous Hawalian revolution, on the

MR. HOAR ON-HAWAII fees of the land officers west of Kansas to the same rate allowed land officers east of Kansas.

| REPLIES 10 MR. CLEVELAND | Trequest of Minister Meersil, acting under the Cleveland-Bayard officer, August 1, 1889.
| "The following is the Bepartment of State:

## Merrin's Report. "As many with alarm were coming to the egation, I requested Commander Woodward o send to the legation a body of marines,

which request he promptly compiled with. The appearance of the marines at the legation had a favorable effect upon the populace. "At that time the legation was near the

royal palace at a less distance than the Arion hall, of which Cleveland and Blount speak of as so commanding. Of the hall I had never heard until a lodging place was needed for the marines after they had landed—a hall that I have never yet seen. By an accurate map just received from Hon-olulu it is obvious that this hall does not

command the palace.
"The president's statement that the three points at which our small naval force was placed were not favorably chosen for the pro-tection of American life and property, is radically an error, as all know who are familiar with the map and the buildings in Honolulu. The Americans are reported as being in all the various sections of the city. Besides, the Cleveland-Bayard dis-patches of July 12, 1887, instruct the minister and naval commander to maintain public order, to protect American life and property and to preserve the public peace. Especially to prevent incendiarism during the night it was necessary that naval

#### marines should be centrally located. Their Force Was Insufficient.

"The representations of the president that the queen and Wilson had sufficient force in the limited area of the police station to sus-tain the monarchy is absurd to all honest persons acquainted with the facts. If the queen had this force why had it not been employed while the outraged people were openly holding their great mass meeting and arranging to establish a new govern-ment? Why did Wilson and his so-called force wait until the outraged citizens gathered with their rifles and bottled them up in the police station? Why did the queen's repre sentatives call at the United States legation on the 17th and ask the aid of the United States for the support of herself? There never was a more preposterous assumption than this assertion of the president, that the queen on January 17 had ample force to sustain her and to enable her to carry on the government. This studiously maintained assumption of the president is based on the testimony of the notoriously corrupt representatives of the rings that surrounded the

"That the Hawaiian monarchy was overturned by United States force, was and is put forth for the sole purpose of bringing discredit on the preceding administration at Washington and the action of the foreign relations committee of the United States in favor of annexation. It remains to be seen if the American congress and people will approve of the conspiracy to make war on the provisional to make war on the provisional government at Hawaii and use the military forces of the United States or the diplomatic pressure of the United States for the restoration of a semi-barbarious queen in wanton defiance of the best American opinions and antecedents; and by an excessive use of executive power against an American colony more positive and more inexcusable than that which George III and his ministers sought to impose on the American colonies that formed the government of the United States. JOHN L. STEVENS."

### BY BOGUS TELEGRAMS.

Scheme by Which Iowa Swindlers Collected Money from Farmers.

BEDFORD, Ia., Dec. 20-Two men with a team made the rounds among the farmers of this vicinity last night with bogus telegrams purporting to be from the Bodford office. The men had provided themselves with Western Union Telegraph company's blanks and envelopes and would claim a of from \$3 to \$4 on message delivered. Eighteen or twenty farmers who received these bogus dispatches have called at the Western Union

office this morning. Some have receipts given by the men cellecting the money. These receipts bear the forged signature of the Western Union manager here. Just how much has been secured from the farmers is not known, but it will probably reach \$50 or more. Officers have the matter in hand and claim to have some pretty strong clews to the guilty parties.

## GRAVE ROBBERS SENTENUED.

Schaeffer, Stoan and Martin Hear Their

Fate-Notice of Appeal. DES MOINES, Dec. 20.-Judge Conrad today overruled the motion for a new trial in the grave robber cases and sentenced Dr. John W. Schaeffer to six months in the penitentiary, and fined two of his associates, J. W. Sioan and James Martin Judge Bishop, counsel for Schaeffer, gave notice that he would appeal the case to the supreme court, where he hoped to get a reversal of the case on the ground that the court erred in refusing a change of venue this community being prejudiced against the defendants. This is the ground upon which the celebrated Fred Crafton murder case was recently reversed by the supreme court The bond of J. W. Overion, the chief o the gang, was declared forfeited, more case remains to be tried. Th

## tences are regarded as exceedingly light.

Des Mornes Club Men Sued. DES MOINES, Dec. 20 .- [Special Telegran to THE BEE. |-L. Harbach today began suit against each of the 160 members of the Des Moines club, which has heretofore been the thief social organization of the city. The liabilities for liquors, groceries, meat and furniture bills amount altogether to about \$60,000. The assets are a fluc club house, which was built last year at a cost of \$50,000, but which has a heavy mort gage standing against it. When the craswas inevitable a large number of the leading members attempted to escape by dropping out of the organization, but an attempt wil be made to hold them all.

New Coul Freids. Sioux City, Dec. 20 - Special Telegram to The Bre. ] - A vein of coal four feet thick with slate and lignife roof has been opened on the Broken Kettle creek twelve mile north of this city and prospecting, as far as has gone, indicates a large supply The coal is of good quality and large quantities have been taken out and are now being marketed at towns in this vicinity for from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per ton part of Iowa and east of Wyoming.

#### May Build the Court House CEDAR RAPIDS, In., Dec. 20. [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-After exhaustive argu ments, lasting a day and a half, Judge New refused to enjoin the Board of Supervisors of Delaware county from building a new court house. At a recent spe-cial election it was voted to use \$40,000

in the county treasury for a new court house. Application was made for an injunc-tion on the ground that the proposition was carried illegally for the reason that no tax Stour C:ry, Dec. 20. - Special Telegram to THE BEE !- Mrs. S. R. Russell, a prominent society woman, sister of ex-Mayor Palme and formerly librarian of the public library has commenced a sult for \$19,000 for breact of promise against Charles T. Fitts, a lead

#### charges are made in the potation. BEATHER FURECASTS.

ing hardware merchant. Some sensationa

It Will Be Fair and South Winds Wi Washington, Dec. 20.—Forecasts for Thursday For Nebraska-Fair; south-

For lown-Fair; slightly warmer; south orly winds.
For South Dakota-Fair; northwesterly or westerly winds.

## INSURGENTS' FIRE INCREASED

Rio Again Subjected to a Heavy Fire from Artillery and Machine Guns.

ALL BUSINESS IN THE CITY SUSPENDED

Severe Engagement Between the Rebel and Government Forces on Governador Island-Rumors of a Naval Fight and lesurgent Victory.

[Copyri hted 1893 by the Associated Press 1 London, Dec. 20.-The Times will publish tomorrow the following dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 16, via Montevideo, December 20:

"Sixce my last dispatch the insurgents have directed a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire on the shore front, driving the government, troops from the custom house, Largo da Paco and other points. Consequently, all business in the city is practically stopped, the banks are closed, and there is no communication between the shipping and the shore.

"The heavy artillery fire continues. On Thursday afternoon, when the garrison of Villegaignon was dining, a shell from a teninch Armstrong gun on Fort Sao Joao penetrated the casements, killing five men and seriously wounding nine others. On Friday five men at Fort Villegaignon were wounded. "Nietheroy is quiet and only occasional shots from the batteries are fired against Copras island.

#### Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

"The government on Thursday attempted to retake Governador island, but the inurgents surrounded the lavaders, (who com-1,000 men and some artillery, eral Telles commanding) cutting off their retreat. The government troops on landing began firing at a small insurgent hospital for contagious diseases, and then the main body appeared and advanced without seeing Admiral de Gama, who, with 200 men and four field guns, was concealed in the brushwood on rising ground. When the govern-

ment troops were 300 yards dis-tant, the insurgent battery opened free from the four guns, firing 600 rounds in two hours and also directing a heavy machine gun and rifle fire upon the enemy, killing and severely wounding many. General Teiles was one of the first wounded. The government troops broke immediately and fied in all directions. The insurgents had seven wounded. Steam launches posted near the fort report no fugitives have yet attempted to cross the mainland and it is entrapped and that they will surrender. During the skirmishes on the shore fronts during the past week the insurgents lost five

#### ment lost 100. It is impossible to ascertain the exact figures. Rumors of a Naval Engagement.

killed and fifteen wounded and the govern-

"Persistent rumors are in circulation regarding a naval engagement said to have taken place between the Aquidaban and Republica and the Tiradentes and Monitor Bahia, resulting in the capture of the two

latter.

"Admiral da Gama informs me that the Aquicaban and Republica will bombard Santos next week, General Saravia attacking Sao Paulo at the same time.

Admiral daGama's manifesto has elicited many expressions of sympathy from the provinces of Minas-Zeraos and Sao Paulo, the month of the same that the insurants.

the monarchists saying that the insurgents success means the restoration of monarchy. The government is endeavoring to make capital out of the manifesto and is calling upon the citizens to defend the republic. The reneral impression at Rio de Janeiro is distinctly favorable to Admiral da Gama.

'The cruiser Cid passed Ceara on Wednes-

#### day under the Brazilian flag. Would Not Allow It.

"I applied formally through the British minister to the Brazilian government for ermission to suspend the Red Cross work o riding the insurgent sick and wounded, num bering 230. The government at first was dis inclined, saying that Brazil never entered the Geneva convention; finally I was refused permission to establish a Red Cross corps for the insurgents on the ground that the men, when cured, would again fight against

the government, "I am trying to obtain the details of the rumored naval engagement in the south."

The disputch concludes with the remark that further protection of foreign commerce impossible unless the armed intervention of foreign powers prevents further fighting

## WILL PLEASE LOYAL BRAZILIANS.

Minister Mendonca Giad that the Ameri can Navai Force at Rio is to Be Increased. Washington, Dec. 20.-Minister Mendonca of Brazil has received a dispatch from the authorities at Rio, who make mention of the battle which is reported to have been begun in Rio harbor. The reports come from Pernambuce an 1 other points and the minister

declares they are false.
The minister is much gratified that the United States naval forces are to be greatly strengthened in Brazil. He has seen Secre ary Gresham within the last few days, and t is, perhaps, as a result of the conference that it has been determined to rendezvous a powerful naval force, including the New York and, probably, the Miantonomah, in Rio Harbor. The minister declines to discuss the significance of that move, but says it will bring joy to the loyal people of Brazil

## Getting Ready for Sea.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The Navy department has ordered the cruiser New York and the monitor Miantoneman to get ready for sea. It is supposed they are to proceed to Rio, but the Navy department declines to give definite information on this point. The situation at Rie is admittedly growing sufficiently serious to awaken apprehens Secretary Gresham was asked whether it was the intention of the government to open a possible blockade at Rio harbor in the interest of American commerce. The only reply he would make was that he did not understand that Rio was a blockaded port In other quarters the reported intention of the United States, government to interfere should Mello attempt to blockade the port of

#### GLADSTONE'S REFERENCE TO TRACY It Has Created a Maid Sensation in Eng-

Rio, is discredited.

land's Parliament. London, Dec. 20 .- Some surprise is expressed today at Mr. Gladstone's reference yesterday evening to General Tracy, ex-suc retary of the United States navy. Accord ing to the full report of last night's debate, published today. Mr. Gladstone said: " really do not know why Lord George Hamil ton should quote Hecretary Tracy, whose name is no more sacred in my eyes than any other name. What means that geatleman has of examining the case I do not know."

Lord George Hamilton here interposed saying: "General Tracy for four years was

ecretary of the United States navy."
To this Mr. Gladstone replied: "Then seems to me that he corresponds a little with Lord George Hamilton. I do not suppose that General Tracy acquired such knowledge that the whole of Parliament has to defer to the opinion he sent us across the Atlantic

The Globe today protests against what it describes as Mr. Gladstone's attack upon General Tracy who, the Globe adds, bas a very high reputation in naval matters. The Globe thea remarks that General Tracy's work as secretary of the navy was a most distinct success and that Mr. Guastone's sucer at him was unprovoked and utter

### unjustified Satisfied with the Globa's Defense. New York, Dec. 10.—Au Associated press reporter called on General B. P. Tracy, ex-secretary of the mayy, today and read a

cablegram from London in reference to what

Mr. Gladstone said about him in reply to Lord George Hamilton, when the latter quoted Mr. Tracy as having said "that England would require to build nineteen battle ships within the next two years in order to

maintain her position."

The London Globe's defense of Mr. Tracy against Mr. Gladstone's attack, was also read to the general. While the reporter was reading the ex-secretary laughed heartily, and in reply to the reporter's query, he said: "Well, I don't see that the matter calls for any explanation on my part as the Globe has done that for me. However, I will say that if Mr. Gladstone studies the condition of the if Mr. Gladstone studies the condition of the French and Russian navies he will learn, if he is not already aware of it, that I am right in the statement which Lard George Hamilton quoted. Two years from now France and Russia will have combined fifty France and Russia will have combined fifty modern battle ships of 440,000 tons displacement, against England's thirty-one of 314,000 tons displacement. Mr. Gladstone can figure for himself is England's thirty-one are superior to the fifty I have spoken of. I see Mr. Gladstone says the material of the English navy is superior to that of France and Russia. I differ from him as I relieve that

#### IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Russia. I differ from him, as I believe that

the French battle ships are superior to the English, both in guns and armor."

Discussion of the Government's Domestic Policy-Exciting Scenes.
Rome, Dec. 20.—The new Crispi cabinet appeared in Parliament yesterday and Premier Crispi read the ministers' declarations of policy. The Chamber of Deputies

was crowded and much interest was mani-

fested in the government's declaration of After the policy of the ministry had been announced a workman named Anglotti from the gallery cried: "This is a regular African krasl." A scene of commotion followed, during which Anglotti was removed from the gallery, wildly shouting: "Thieves! Robbers! Down with the pillagers! Death Robbers!

to the public thieves!"

The gallery evidently contained some people who were in sympathy with the workmen, for cries of "Let him alone" were

Premier Crispi was frequently applauded by the center and left, and was frequently interrupted by the extreme left during the delivery of the announcement of the policy of the new capinet. The extreme left loudly interrupted the premier when he said Italy was in a grave situation and announced the necessity of fresh sacrifices.

The vice president of the Chamber an

nounced the resignations of Sig. Zanardelli and Crispi and other prominent members of the Chamber of Deputies, including that of Marquis di Rudini. Admiral Brin urged that the resignations should be acthat the resignations should be ac-cepted, whereupon they were rejected al-most unanimously, only a few socialists pro-nouncing themselves against the movement, Sig. Barrilla association. Sig. Barzilia especially urged the Cham-ber not to accept the resignations as an expression of sympathy toward Sig. Zanardelli, who, he said, refused to be influenced in the choice of ministers by considerations other than those of a parliamentary nature. Vice President Vila then read a dispatch from the Italian Chamber of Deputies to the French Chamber of Deputies expressing sympathy with the French Chamber upon the recent bomb outrage in Paris.

Sig. Cavalotti declared that the extreme left, while agreed to temporary unity, could not approve of all Sig. Crispi's declarations, not approve of all Sig. Crispi's declarations, and regretted Sig. Crispi's silence relative to this incident in which Sig. Barataire, who abandoned the portfolio of war, was said to have made up his mind not to join

said to have made up his mind not to join the ministry, as foreign influence has been brought to bear against him.

Premier Crispi, in replying, said he wished to avoid today a full discussion of the government's policy. He proposed to go to work and repair the position of Italy. He had not alluded to the foreign policy of Italy because he believed that at present the internal questions affecting Italy were the internal questions affecting Italy were more pressing. The premier also said his opinions upon the foreign policy of Italy were well known. He desired the friendof all nations and the respect of

The Portuguese minister of public works has

Cable Flashes.

The Portuguese minister of public works has resigned.

A dispatch received here from Bangkok says the king of Siam is seriously ill.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger, semi-official, denies that there have been any modifications of the military convention between Wurtenberg and Prassia, and also asserts that no such modifications are in preparation.

At a meeting of the rightists at Brussels yesterday it was resolved to appoint a committee to endeavor to settle the differences with the government which caused the latter to announce its intention to resign.

Canonicus Franz, formerly leader of the Germania, denies the report that he desires to be married. Canonicus Franz inherited the millions of Countess Durin and Count Gyrdt and withdrew from public life.

Following the posting of seditious placards at Yusgat in the village of Scevas, Asiate Turkoy, both Turks and Armenians accusing each other of posting the placards, a furious fight occurred, during which a number of people on both sides were wounded.

General Martinez Campos, at Melilla, made a demand upon the suitan's brother that he lifliet exemplary punishment upon the Kabyles who tried to steal basts from the Spanish authorities. Muley Arnay in reply to the Spanish ceneral, agreed to inflict any penalty which Campos would ask, short of death.

The recent passage by the national congress of the bill authorizing President Diaz of Mexico to residn or reform any existing railread and harbor works concessions which he may think proper has caused dismay among the holders of concessions who have been slow in carrying out the provisions under which they were obtained.

Rev. Dr. Fazzely has been appointed spiritual director of the American college at Rome to succeed Rev. Dr. Maldi. Rev. Dr. Rooter, the vice rector, who conveyed the papal gifts to Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of his jublice, has returned to Rome, and has been authorized to officially deny that Mr. Satolli has been recalled and transferred to the archbishopric of Bologie.

The municipa

#### Irvine's Case Against His Wife is Not So Strong as He Promised. SALT LAKE, Dec. 20 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - The Irvine divorce case was on

all day. The plaintiff, W. H. Irvine, was under cross-examination from 10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. He admitted that he had asked his wife to sign a written confession of her guilt to be used at his trial for the murder of Montgomery, but that she had refused, and had at no time admitted her guilt. Numerous letters written by him to her whilst he was in juli awaiting trial were read, all imploring her to do something to help him, and expressing his love for her in the strongest possible terms. He admitted it was his intention to take her back until after his acquittal, when he changed his mind.

N. C. Abbott, city attorney of Lincoln, tes-tifying for plaintiff, said he had seen a man whom he afterwards learned was Montgon cry, go stealthily into Irvine's house at Lin-coln at 10 o'clock one evening whilst Irvine was away. In cross-examination letters written by him to Mrs. Irvine asking for a confession were read. He admitted that she had never owned to being guilty of anything but indiscretion. Ray Cameron, the Lincoln prostitute, still

refuses to give the name of the Lincoln man who she said was present at a conversation between herself. Mrs. Irvine and Montgomery, and she is still in the penicentary.

The showing by the plaintiff's side is not good and public sympathy here is very

good and public sympathy nere is very strongly with Mrs. Irvine. The plaintiff ex pects to rest today.

### All Send Flyers to Europe. Storx Cirr, Dec. 20 - Special Telegram to The Bee. - R. T. Kneebs, a well known

horseman, is at the head of an organization of Iowa and Nebraska turfmen who will send a big string of trotters and pacers to Europe in a few weeks to go in races there. Kneebs will have charge of the stable.

# PUBLIC COFFERS

Present Condition of the Exchequer of the People Thoroughly Explained.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES STATED IN FULL

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury as Presented to Congress.

CARLIGLE ASKS FOR INCREASED POWERS

He Wants to Be Able to Use Mora Discretion in His Office.

HIS VIEWS ON ISSUANCE OF GOLD BONDS

Steps Aircady Taken to Increase the Use of Silver Certificates - Estimates of Receipts and Expenditures-The Case for Tariff Reform.

Washington, Dec. 20.-The annual report of Secretary Carlisle was sent to both louses of congress today. The document is a very thorough and exhaustive review of the condition of the government's finances and contains various recommendations for the relief of the treasury. The secretary discusses at considerable length the following topics, viz: Condition of the treasury, currency legislation and review of the

revenue laws. What the secretary has to say on these questions follows:

During the first five months of the present fiscal year the expenditures of the government have exceeded the receipts to the amount of \$29,918,995.66. There has been not only a decrease of receipts but also an increase of expenditures during this period as compared with the corresponding five months of the last fiscal year. The revenues from customs have fallen off \$23,580,829.74; from internal taxes, \$7,866,667.96, and from miscellaneous receipts, \$324,152.d0. The expenditures on account of the War department in the execution of contracts made during the last fiscal year have increased \$6,162,132.42; on account of the Navy department for the same reason the increase has been \$1,912,289.31; on account of Indians, \$536,078.55; and on account of the interest, \$69,450.25; but there have been reductions in some other branches of the service to the amount of \$6,352,206, as compared with the

corresponding period of last year. The result of these changes is that on the 1st day of December, 1893, the actual net balance in the treasury, after deducting the bank note 5 per cent redemption fund, ontstanding drafts and checks, disbursing officers' palances, agency accounts and the gold reserve, was only \$11,038,448.25, and of the total amount held \$12,347,517.80 was in

## subsidiary silver and minor coins.

Estimated Deficit of \$28,000,000 It may be safely assumed that the worst effects of the recent financial disturbances and consequent business depr been realized and that the condition will be much more favorable after the first collection of an adequate revenue for the support of the government; but it can scarcely be expected that the receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year will exceed the expenditures for the same time to such an extent as to prevent a very considerable deficiency. I have, therefore, estimated a probable denciency of \$28,000,000 at the close of the year, and if congress concurs in this view of the situation, it will be incumbent upon it to make provision for raising that amount as soon as practicable by this action or otherwise. On account of the difficulty of securing such a sum within the time allowed by the imposition and collection of additional taxes. I recommend that the third section of the act to resume specia payments, as provided January 14, 1875, which confers authority upon the secretary of the treasury to sell certain descriptions of United States bonds, be so amended as to authorize him to issue and sell at not less than par in com bonds to the amount of \$200. 000,000 bearing a lower rate of interest and having a shorter time to run than those now provided for, and that he be permitted to use from time to time such part of the proceeds as may be necessary to supply any deficiencies in the public revenue that may

#### occur during the fiscal year 1894-5. Section to Be Amended.

The section referred to provides: That to enable the secretary of the treasury to provide for redemption, in this act authorred or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated and to ssue, sell, and dispose of at not less than par coin of either descriptions or bonds of the United States described in the act of gongress approved July 14, 1870, entitled: "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National

The bonds authorized by the act of July

14, 1870, are described as follows: 1. Bonds not exceeding in the aggregate may designate and denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum redeemable in coin of the standard value at the pleusure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue and bearing Interest payable semiannually in such coin at the rate of 5 per cent

2. Bonds not exceeding in the aggregate \$300,000,000, the same in all respects as those above described, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years from the date of their issue and bearing laterest at the rate of 4% per cent per annum.

Bonds not exceeding in the aggregate \$1,000,000,000, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent

In the present condition of the public

## per annulu. Interest Too High.

credit nothing less than the existence of a great and pressing financial urgency would, in my opinion. Justify the issue and saie of any of these classes of bonds. On the first class the interest would amount at the maturity of the bonds to one half the principal; on the so ond class it would amount to more than two thirds of the principal, and on the third class it would exceed the principal by 20 per cent. If any of these methods of raising money were now presented as an original measure for consideration in congress I am satisfied it would not receive the approval of that body or of the people. Whatever may have been their merits nearly a quarter of a century ago, when the credit of the government was to a certain extent impaired by the presence of a large interest-bearing public debt and the general use of a depreciated paper corrency not then redeemable in any kind of cein our financial standing is now so high that our public obligations, bearing