AGAINST THE

Report of the Republican Minority on the Wilson Tariff Scheme.

ITS PRINCIPAL FEATURES DISCUSSED

Pault Found with Its Provisions and Its Weakness Exposed.

MENACE TO THE NATION'S PROSPERITY

Promises Held Out th t, Under it, Can Never Be Fulfilled.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IF IT PASSES

Dangers Which Threaten the Welfare of the Nation Should it Become a Law -A Measure at Once Unstatesmanlike and Unpatriotic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. - The report of the minority members of the ways and means committee on the tariff bill was submitted to the house today.

The first part of the report, discussing the bill generally, was prepared by ex-Speaker Reed. The other members of the minority, Messrs. Burrows, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins and Gear, prepared the portion of the report dealing with special features. The report says:

The most surprising thing about this bill. which we will treat of in detail somewhat later, is the fact that this proposition to raise revenue will lower the revenue of this country \$74,000,000 below the revenue of 1893, which was only \$2,000,000 above our expenses. This, and the other fact that by this bill the larger part of the burden of taxation is transferred from foreigners and brought to our own citizens should always be kept in mind during the discussion.

Had They Stuck to the Platform. Had the committee, in making what the chairman on the floor of the house called a political bill, followed the plain, uncompromising declaration of the party which it represented and abolished protection, giving us a tariff for revenue only, our task in commenting upon the result of the committee's efforts would have been more simple. The bill would then have been a straightforward, manly attempt to carry out pledges and would have placed in issue two great principles, and have led to a clear and comprehensible discussion.

So far, however, has the committee departed from the demands of the national convention that we should have been much tempted to borrow a phrase from its own platform and designate the bill as a "cowardly makeshift" were it not that the results have been already too serious for mere epithets. Such a phrase, even thus sanctioned, would be out of place in a discussion which involves so much importance to all classes of citizens. It still, however, remains a fact that the bill presented can in no way be justified by people claiming to have obtained possession of all branches of the government upon a distinct promise.

ev now as distinctly repud Where They Made a Mistake

If it should be said those pledges, solemnly made on a yea and nay vote, after full dis cussion, were not intended for action, then the breaking of the pledges has the additional disadvantages of premeditation. If subsequent events, and they numerous enough and weighty enough to startle the country, have convinced the com-mittee that the democratic platform is as utterly wrong and indefensible as history will know it to be, then it is a great mis-fortune to this country that the committee did not have the courage to openly abandon the false doctrine and leave the country undisturbed, so it might convalesce from the

shock of its great mistake. But the committee, instead of proceeding in its great work of abolishing protection and preserving the people from the load of taxation, which they have always averred was the result of protection, presented a bill which is only another tariff tinkering bill the like of which has disturbed the condition of business so many times in the last

thirty years. It is a great misfortune that such is the in the only sense possible for that term, the people of this country hight have seen at one glance whether they desired the one policy or the other and the question might have been settled once for all, and the country might have attained to that repose stability and certainty which our business prosperity so much needs.

Its Faults Are Many.

This other and fresher plan has all the faults which the framers of this bill charged upon the old, and very few of its virtues. It is open to all the derisive and harsh epitheti with which the present system used to be overwhelmed. It taxes the people with a tariff tax; it creates, or rather proposes to maintain what they used to call privileged classes, and is defined by its authors b arguments and expressions strangely like A manufacturer is told the duty will protect him, and his claims are listened to on that basis and are argued for him on that basis,

just as in the brave days of old.

The democratic district attorney of the northern district of New York comes down. as he had a right to, and declares that from a protection standpoint barley and malt can not go together under the same ad valorem duty, and promptly the committee raised the tariff taxes from 25 to 30 per cent, to protect the manufacturer, although it must lessen the revenue. So with the case of boards, planed, tengued and grooved, and although the lumber passes in the same plant from the saws to the planers, the work of the men who manage the saws is unpro tected, while the work of the men at the planes is shielded by the tariff. These are but a few instances of corrections made where the ear of the committee could be had and are keys to the notions on which the bill was framed.

The new plan also involves a new method of encouraging manufacturers by giving them what are called free raw materials, so that what goes into the mill pays no taxes and what goes into consumption pays all the taxes. The manufacturers have no taxes taxes. The manufacturers have no taxes on what they buy, and the people the equivalent of taxes on all they purchase. It unfortunately happens also that "free raw material" is an elastic term, and what is ne man's free material is another man's

finished product.
These so-called free raw materials, free will free coal and free from are not put on the free list with any reference, direct or indirect, to raising revenue. They are placed there to encourage manufacturers who are to be compensated for any loss in this market by dealings in the markets of the world, where they will have a chance to struggle with the cheaper labor of the old world, with whatever energy they may have left after the struggle at home with that same

chenp labor let into our markets by a lower tariff, which does not give us the compensa-tion of a larger revenue.

All the objections so often urged by the democrats against the existing system ite against this bill. If the present system be "rothery," as these men have reitorated and reiterated, the proposed system is pre-cisely the same. It is true the consumer will no longer pay tribute to the western farmer for the wool, but New England and other manufacturers are still authorized to

lay tribute on the people of the United States, who must pay, so these men have always said, 30, 40 and 45 per cent to the manufacturer on every yard of woolens and worsteds, while the country will only receive, by way of revenue, a lessened sum, unless increased importations signalize the death of American production. unless increased importations death of American production.

A Questionable Advantage,

It is true the coal miners of West Virginia and the ore miners of Michigan will be stripped of their so-called robber gains en-tirely, and the railroads must lose their transportation of millions of tons of freight. but the manufacturers are thereby stimulated so they can, as the committee says, continue the business here and reach across the ocean for the business of other countries and "foreign trade without limit."

If, as is stated, the 70,000,000 of Americans have been for years taxed for the benefit of a few hundred thousand favored people, why should the taxation be continued even in a limited ratio for a series of years, and these favored people be given a new lease of life?
The doctrine of the democratic platform that protection is robbery and should be

that protection is robbery and should be abolished is comprehensive and sturdy. The new movement on behalf of mitigated and sporadic robbery is contrary alike to good morals and public faith. All false pretenses are unwise, contrary to sound policy and sound statesmanship. Hence, many of us who are sure that the democratic platform was utterly untrue admitted its staightforwardness and directness. This bill, framed by those who represented that platform framed by those who represented that platform cannot receive that kind of praise. It pretends to be a revenue tariff and does not raise revenue. It pretends to give protection, but dethe manufacturer, for you we have furnished free coal, free iron ore, free wool and the market of the world it furnishes a new crop of enemies—the men who dig in the mines and the farmers, who raise the sheen mines and the farmers who raise the sheep
—for it really creates what its enemics have
falsely charged against republican protection, a privileged class against which the
mines and the fields will both array themselves and the privileged class does not care to be thus privileged.

Asks for Equal Protection.

All it asks or has ever asked is to be protected, not alone, but with all other citizens from the destructive competition of a lower grade of social life. Of course this ideal of protection against a lower grade of social life is preposterous to a man who sees in a tariff only a tax of \$30 or \$40 on each \$100 imposed on 70,000,000 of people for the benefit of "a few hundred thousand," but whoever thinks this question concerns the wealth only of a nation, and does not involve its moral and social well being is legislating for a very fleeting time.

The moral and social well being of a nation does not depend so much on its absolute wealth as upon the yearly distribution of its

Whatever can be said of the people of the United States, nothing can be more truly said than that the distribution of the proceeds of united labor and capital have been nore even and fair than anywhere else on earth. There have been great accumulations of capital necessary for the world's development all over the universe, out in the United States this has been accompanied by the nearest approach to general distribution that the world has ever seen. This has not been all owing to the tariff, but the tariff has been the foundation of it. Labor organizations have played a great and useful part in this distribution. Men in general who employ labor are no more naturally disposed to pay high wages under a tariff than posed to pay high wages under a tariff than those who exploit the laboring man under free trade; but the tariff, by giving steady employment, under the influence of a sure market and by establishing the organization of industry under the factory system, has given to organized labor the material to work upon, the fund of which it has de-manded distribution—a fund so great that it could never be equalled or even approached in the comparatively isolated life which the unprotected industries, taken alone, would have given us as a people.

What Protection Has Accomplished. Protection has established the clusters of great manufacturing and working centers

which have given railroads the possibility of existence, which no secould ever have created. which no scattered population The railroads, which these great manufacturing towns and their need of transportation of freight have built, are sources of

enjoyable wealth which are not confined to protected industries, but are spread through all the business of the United States and insure to the comfort and happiness of all the people.

Take one example from this very bill.

Bituminous coal is a great indestry which is developing the state of West Virginia; upon it the welfare of that state largely depends, so its democratic governor testifies and many of its most respectable citizens. including an ex-senator of honored name. Is that development confined to that state alone! By no means. With the addition of the coal fields of old Virginia the Norfolk & Western and the Chesapeake & Ohio railoads obtain from these mines a very valuafreight in transporting coal seaboard. From other bituminous coal fields the Baltimore & Ohio, and even the great Pennsylvania road, obtain no inconsiderable part of their freight. If coal be made free there will be competition with the coal of Nova Scotia, and not only will the mines of Virginia and other states suf-fer, but great railroads will suffer severely also. It is said these are corporations with out souls, but the stocks and bonds are owned by people with souls, unless modern political infidelity should determine other-

Would Be a Sweet Boon.

Free raw materials to the people would be a sweet boon indeed. It is not evident this would depress wages. Upon persons en-gaged in the industries directly affected, the result to be anticipated seems to be very close. To those of us who believe in protection, it seems beyond dispute that the acknowledged rise in wages in this country has been caused by protection, as the great stimulator of invention and progress. committee believes the contrary. higher wages exist, however, or did exist before this bill threatened the country, can-not be disputed. That these wages are maintained by protection against the lower wares of foreign countries can hardly be successfully questioned. No doubt other causes, like the low grade of civilization checking enterprise and sub-stituting the content which prevails in the east for the daily increasing demand for new luxuries, soon to become necessities, may contribute to prevent the full effect of foreign wages upon our markets, yet, as against foreign factories, which have all our capacity for obtaining new machinery and which have accumulations of capital far greater than our own, the tariff is the great maintainer of wages. Without being guilty of an attempt to press the question into a nutshell, which is the bane of economic discussion, it may be briefly said, every product which goes to market must meet every other like product on equal terms.

Problems to Be Solved.

If in the United States there are higher wages and a higher cost of capital there must be such barriers against goods from abroad as will equalize these higher costs, or the products of the United States cannot be sold except at a loss. Sales at a loss con-not last lone. There is also a constant de-mand for lower prices, which demand has to inata for lower prices, which demand has to be listened to in a country always striving toward a higher plane of civilization. We bave, therefore, before us always three prob-lems: Wages to be maintained, hours of labor iems: Wages to be maintained, hours of labor to be lessened, and prices to be lowered. Not one, but all. It is true that invention at once keeps pace with and regulates the demand for higher wages and lower prices and fewer hours, which are the conditions of our higher plane, but it cannot be more. It cannot meet in addition the lower prices of a lower level of civilization. Our inventions are too quickly absorbed by foreign countries to permit this, hence the result of a refusal to pretect our labor at its present rates must result in lower wages. This rates must result in lower wages. This seems capable of rough demonstration. Our goods are now met by foreign goods on our shores at a price made up of raw materials. plus labor and plus the present rates of tariff, on very nearly equal terms. If the tariff element be lowered, then something

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STILL OF MUCH INTEREST

Congressmen Grow Excited Over the Discussion of Hawaiian Affairs.

REPUBLICANS PRESSING THE FIGHT

Resolutions by Boutelle and Blair, After an Angry Debate, Reported to the Foreign Affairs Committee-Adjournment for the Houdays.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The Hawailan matter figured prominently in the last session of the house before the holiday recess. Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Blair each offered resolutions, the former calling on the secretary of the navy for instructions whereby the admiral in charge of the navai forces at Honolulu was placed under the command of Commissioner Blount and the warrant therefor; the latter instructing the foreign affairs committee to investigate the questions of fact relative to the Hawaiian revolution. The substitute for the Hitt and Boutelle resolution was also presented by the chairman of the foreign affairs committee. Debate or each of the resolutions was avoided by the prompt action of the speaker in re-

ferring them. Before adjournment Mr. Wilson gave notice that the debate on the Wilson bill would begin on the day of the reconvening of congress and Mr. McCreary also informed the house that within ten days after meeting two days would be given for consideration of the Hawailan resolution reported by the foreign affairs committee.

As soon as the journal was read Mr. Boutelle, who was on his feet, sent up a resolution which he said was privileged. As soon as the reading of the resolution had been completed the speaker ordered it referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Boutelle vainly sought to gain the right to discuss the resolution, but the speaker cut him short and said it could only be considered at this time by unanimous consent.

Unantmous Consent Refused.

Mr. Boutelie asked unanimous consent, but Mr. Butler of Maryland objected. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, from the com-mittee on ways and means, then presented a oint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to make regulations whereby stock removed across the Texas border into Mexico can be reimported into the United States until May 1, 1894.

Mr. Pascal of Texas explained that on ac-count of the drouth in southwestern Texas stock was dying in large numbers and that the resolution simply allowed stockmen to take stock across the river to keep them from starving. Without objection the reso-Mr. Blair of New Hampshire then came

forward with another Hawaiian resolution, which he described as a resolution looking to the investigation of the question of fact with a reference to the subject. The demo-erats were again on their feet protesting. Mr. Talbot insisted that it should go forthwith to the foreign affairs committee.
"This resolution is to investigate the

truth," said Mr. Blair.
"I object," reiterated Mr. Talbot. "The gentleman seems to be very shy about the truth in this matter," ejaculated Mr. Reed, sneeringly.
"You won't find us shy when the proper time comes," retorted Mr. Talbot, hotly.

Cut short by the Speaker. The speaker rapped the house to order at

this point and directed the clerk to call the committees for reports. When foreign affairs was reached Mr. McCreary, the chairman, reported a resolution as a substitute for the Hitt and Boutelle resolution. At the same time he asked permission to make a statement, but the speaker declared that no statement was in order.

Mr. Blair, who has so recently come from the easy-going methods of the senate, was sharply out off by the speaker when he asked in connection with his report the asked in connection with his report the courtesy of having his own resolution

Mr. McCreary then asked unanimous con sent to permit the minority of the committee to make a report.
Mr. Blair retaliated, "I will object to everything," said he. [Laughter.]
Still the speaker insisted against the strenuous protests of Messrs. Reed and Bou-

telle that nothing was in order except the call of committees. A sharp colloquy between Mr. Reed and the speaker followed as to whether the reso-lution from the foreign affairs committee by oing to the calendar lost its privileges The speaker so decided in virtue of the fact that the report was made during the call of

Opposed the Speaker's Decision.

Mr. Boutelle vigorously opposed the decision. If an impeachment resolution were reported in this manner, he said, if the theory of the speaker is correct, by the action of the speaker referring it, it would lose its privileged action. The speaker's interposition would deprive the Louse of its hignest prerogative.
While Mr. Boutelle proceeded with a

great deal of force and some display of tem-per, the speaker again cut him short by directing the clerk to continue the call of

When the morning hour expired General Wheeler moved to go into committee of

the whole on the New Mexico statehood Mr. Pence of Colorado wanted to include the Oklahoma bill in the motion, but Mr. Wheeler explained the house was acting in of a special order that could not be amended except by unanimous

Mr. Pence, however, was not satisfied and demanded tellers on the motion. While the teliers were still at their places Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent that the motion be considered as carried and be so amended that as soon as the New Mexico bill is disposed of the Oklahoma bill be

Mr. Hicks, republican, of Pennsylvania,

A few minutes later Mr. Springer again submitted his request. "I object," said Mr. Wilson, "in the interest of public business." Mr. Springer offered to exclude the revenue legislation, but Mr. Hicks renewed Wilson then gave notice that on the

day congress reconvened after the holidays, he would call up the tariff bill. Waited for the Senate

The house waited patiently for an hour for the adjournment resolution to come from the senate. Tellers in the meantime vainly tried to secure a quorum on Mr. Wheeler's notion to go into committee of the whole on the New Mexico bill. The tellers then re orted the vote on this motion stood 141 to 0. in making the report General Wheeler ins had refused to vote, 130 of the 141 sing the votes of democrats. A rement later the president's cierk an-namaced his approval of the deficiency bill, and then at 1:30, upon motion of Mr. Holman, the house adjourned for the holi-

ay recess until January 8, 1894.

Executive Business Occupied the Greater Part o' the Day-The Holiday Recess. Washington, Dec. 21.-In the senate today a good part of the time was devoted to executive business and many nominations were confirmed. During the brief legislative session Mr. Mitchell of Oregon took ecasion, in securing an order for the reprinting of a memorial on the subject of bankeuptey, to say there was no justifica-tion for the impression throughout the coun-try that all hope of backeuptey legislation was now dead.

Mr. Proctor republican, from Vermont, in-

IN THE SENATE.

Utah to the state of Navada. Referred to WAS NO METINY ON BOARD the committee on territories.

the committee on territories.

At 12:45 the senate presented to the consideration of executive business. When the doors were again opened the corrected house joint resolution providing for the heliday recess of congress from today until Wednes-day, January 3, 1894, was laid before the senate and concurred in. At 1:50 the senate Future Naval Heroes.

took a recess until 2:30.
At the expiration of the recess at 2:30 the senate resumed its session, and, after trans-acting some routine pusiness, at 2:45 again went into executive session. The legislative went into executive session. The legislative session was resumed at 3:40, and the chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of state in response to the resolution of the senate calling for information as to whether permission had been granted any foreign cable company to land its cables or lines on the coast of the United States since March 1932. The secretary of state said no March, 1893. The secretary of state said no such permission had been granted since March 1, 1893, either conditionally or uncon-

ditionally.

Mr. Frye, the author of the resolution to which the communication of the secretary of state was a reply, asked that the com-munication lie on the table, as he desired to call the attention of congress to some mat-ters connected with it. Then, on motion of Mr. Gorman, the senate at 3:45 adjourned until Wednesday, January 3, 1894.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Resolutions on the Hawaiian Situation to

He Reported to the House. WASHINGTON, Doc. 21.-The house com mittee on foreign affairs this morning considered the resolutions introduced by Mr. Hitt and Mr. Boutelle, relating to the Hawaiian policy, and decided to report a substitute which, when reported by Chairman McCreary, caused a scene in the house. Only three republicans, members of the committee, were present. The meeting was not marked by any lively demonstration The following is the substitute for the Hitt and Boutelle resolutions: .

and Boutelle resolutions:

Whereas, It appears from executive communications sent to the house of representatives that the United States minister and the United States naval forces at Honolulu exceeded their authority in January, 1893, and illegally aided in overthrowing the constitutional government of Hawaii and setting up in its place a provisional government, not republican in form, and in opposition of and to the will of a majority of the people of Hawaii therefore.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that such intervention by the government of the United States, its representatives or armed forces was contrary to the policy and traditions of our republic and the spirit of our constitution and should be and is emphatically condemned.

Representative Storer of the committee offered a substitute for the resolution adopted by the majority, which was re-jected, and Mr. Storer wished to submit it as a minority report. The following is the resolution, which embodies the sentiments of the minority;

of the minority:

Whereas, Executive communications to congress disclose that the executive departments have been furnishing to a minister plenipotentiary of the United States secret instructions to conspire with the representatives and agents of a deposed and discarded monarchy for the overthrow of a friendly republican government, duly recognized by all divilized nations to which sain minister was accredited, and to which his public instructions had pledged the good faith and sympathy of the president, the government and the people of the United States.

States.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that any intervention by the executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives or officers, without authority of congress, is a dangerous and unwarranted invasion of the rights and dignities of the congress of the United States, and a violation of the law of nations, and, further, that the manner of such attempted intervention by the executive and methods used are unworthy of the executive department of the United States, while the confessed intentor's such intervention is contrary to the policy and the traditions of the republic and the spirit of the constitution.

CINFORMATIONS AND NOMINATIONS. Another Batch of Patriots Rewarded by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The senate in executive session today confirmed the followng nominations: Register of land offices - Abraham Boynton, at Mitchell, S. D.; John M. Davis, at S. D.; Mark W. Sheafe, at Water-

town, S. D. Receivers of public moneys-C. Bond Bar-Receivers of public moneys.—C. Bond Barrett, at Aberdeen, S. D.; John B. Manlen, at Watertown, S. D.; Austin D. Hill, at Huron, S. D.; William T. Skelton, Akron, Colo.; Richard D. Welch, at Mitchell, S. D.

Postmasters: Wyoming—Charles Soren-son, at Rock Springs, Oregon—William H. Brunk, at Ashland, North Dakota—A. G. Foogman, at Hillstore. Nebraska-George A. Herzog, at Harvard, Texas, N. J. Mills, at Corsicana; W. W. Wood, at Rockport. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The president sent to the senate today the following nomina-

Postmasters-Abraham J. Howe. wood, Ia.; John Sidney, Greenfield, Ia.; Albert F. Nash, Sioux City, Ia.; William W. Wood, Rockport, Tex.

RESTORED TO COMMAND. Admiral Stanton Forgiven for His Little

Mistake in the Harbor of Rio, Washington, Dec. 21.—Secretary Herbert this evening gave out his decision in the case of Commodore Stanton, detached from command of the South Atlantic squadron for saluting Mello's flag in the harbor at Rio. The secretary restores him to duty and assigns him to the command of the North Atlantic squadron. This is regarded as per-

haps the choicest station to command among them all. The concluding portion of Secretary Herbert's letter is as follows: "The department has never for a moment onsidered that you were intentionally guilty of wrong in this matter, but only that yo ommitted a grave error of judgment. For his reason, and to satisfy the authorities of Brazil, who are offended at your action, you are detached from your command. The department, now feeling assured that no further action will be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such errors, will, as soon as practicable, restore you to command.

Commodore Stanton Eastered to Duty. Washington, Dec. 21.—Commodore Stan ton has been restored to duty by the secre-

tary of the navy and ordered to the command of the North Atlantic squadron, one of the best posts in the navy.

MRS. IRVINERS SIDE.

she Denies Her Guilt and Declares that She Was Merely Indiscredt. SALT LAKE, Dec. 21 .- The taking of testimony for the defense was begun today in

the Irvine divorce case. The most important witness was Mrs. Wilson, mother of Mrs. Irvine, whose testimony on material points was in direct opposition to that given by Mr. Irvina. In relation to the visit of Mrs. Irvine to Chicago with Montgomery, Mrs. Irvine, her mother stated, admitted indiscretion, but denied guilt.

LITTLE MISS RUTH IN DINGER.

Discovery of a Plot to Kidnap the President's Dangater. TOPEKA, Dec. 21.-A special to the Capital from Abliene, Kan., says: Letters written by one R. F. Rock, and dated at Topeka, were found here and outlined a scheme for kidnaping Ruth Cleveland next month. Five people were name tas implicated in the teal. It was ar first thought to be a fake, but developments show that it is probably the scheme of a crank who has been hanging around the city recently, but has gone east.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Doc. 21.-The Roman Catholic church of Ascension and its rectory were destroyed by fire here totroduced a bill to annex the territory of | day. Loss \$75,000, insured.

Splicing the Main Brace Brought Wee to the

NICTHERDY'S TROUBLE ALL DUE TO DRINK

One Hundred American Citizens Still on Board and Sixty Sent Ashore-Pretty Trap for Peixoto's Forces in Rio Bay-Insurgent Successes.

(Copyrighted 1833 by the Associated Press.) PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 21.-Lieutenant John Conway, third waten officer on the Niesheroy, who was commander of the forward gun deck battery of this cruiser, accompanied by sixty seamen, sails for New York Saturday on board the British steamsr Herschel, which sailed from Rio de Janeiro for New York on December 16. The remainder of the Nictherov's men have signed suitable papers drawn up as near to their desires and requests as possible.

The report which has been circulated to the effect that a mutiny occurred on board the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy is untrue. But by some means or other, which would indicate considerable taxity of discipline on board the Brazilian vessel, the crew of the Nictheroy managed to secure a quantity of liquor from the boats which have been crowling around the dynamiter ever since she arrived here, and the result was a drunken row. The officers of the Nictheroy, somewhat too late, detected the smuggling of liquor on board and proceeded to put a stop to it. Too much of the spirits had already been imbibed by a number of the crew and, consequently, eight of the Nietheroy's crew were clapped in irons and were stowed away until they recovered from the effects of their spree.

As usual with drunken sailors the men vere not placed in irons without some little disturbance, but there was no mutiny of any description. Drunken rows such as these are familiar to all naval officers and the crew of the Nictherov is no better and no worse than the crews of many men-ofwar.

How They Got the Liquor.

Naturally the composition of the crew of the Brazilian cruiser and the peculiar circumstances under which the men were shipped would lead anybody to expect more or less rowdvism if they were able to obtain liquor, and the only fault apparent lies in the fact that the men found means to secure the liquid lightning sold to seamen in northern Brazil and for that matter in all ports on the South American coast. The liquor is said to have been smuggled on board in the most ingenious manner, hidden inside loaves of bread or cocoanuts, or stowed in bladders, which were easily put out of sight when once in possession of the sailors.

About 100 seamen who shipped in New York have of their own accord and on their own terms signed articles as regular sailors of the Brazilian navy, and sixty of the New Yorkers who refused to sign or were found to be undesirable members of the crew were sent ashore last night and a number of others will be sent ashore today.

The places of the men landed will be filled by Brazilians or others who have been secured in some way or other at this and other ports, and so the composition of th crew of the Nictheroy, when that vessel smites the enemy, will not be so thoroughly

American as the officers desired. Confidence of the Insurgents Growing. We are unable here to obtain any direct nformation from Rio. Rumor has it that President Pexioto maintains a strict censor ship over the news which leaks out from the capital. It is generally admitted, however, that the government has suffered one or more reverses recently in and about the harbor of Rio de Janeiro and there seems to be no doubt but that the insurgents are more

and more confident of success. President Peixoto is said to be utilizing the cry of a desire to restore the monarchy as an effective weapon against the insurgents, in spite of Admiral de Mello's emphatic announcement that he is a republican and that he has no other desire than the maintenance of the republic upon a constitutional basis and the overthrow of the alleged dictatorship of President Peixoto Nobody here who is well informed and competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject believes that the restoration of th monarchy is contemplated, much less possible, and it may safely be said that there is much more of campaign tactics than of truth in the monarchy cry raised against the in-

surgents. President Peixoto, of course, is desirous of the sympathy and support of all those opposed to a monarchy, and he is making the best of this feature of the rebellion, and nobody blames him, but the fact remains that, while certain of the insurgent leaders may be in sympathy with the old regime, Admiral de Mello and the bulk of the insurgent forces are strongly republican, and they claim that it is on this bas's that they are fighting in opposition to the alleged dictatorship of President Peixoto.

Peixoto's Men Led Into a Trap. We hear that the government forces re-

cently tried to capture the island of Governador in the Bay of Rio and that President Peixoto's troops, headed by General Telles, were led into a prettily baited trap and that that after losing a number of men they were surrounded and are reported to have surrendered. This report cannot be rerified, but there seems no reason to doubt that it is in the main correct. Admiral de Gama is said to have commanded the insurgent forces in person during the engagement, and the government leader, General Telles, is said to have been severely wounded. The insurgent success upon this occasion is said to have been due to the same cause which enabled Admiral de Mello to escape the torpedoes planted at the entrance of Rio bay. The insurgents have many sympathizers on shore and by these friends the insurgents seem to know all that is going on and to be ready to meet every move of the government. The reports circulated to the effect that the officers of the foreign fleets are in sympathy with the insurgents possibly originated in the fact that naval officers. all the world over, have considerable sailor like sympathy for each other, and there is no doubt that the Brazilians while on land made many friends, but everybody admits at Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere that the United States government would not permit a restoration by force of arms of he nonarchy and the opinion of the United States in this matter is looked on as paramount and as effectually settling any rumors which may be circulated by monarchists or others regarding an attempt to restore the monarchy. The United States is looked the monarchy. The United States is looked upon as being the great deciding power in all things American, whether in North or South America, and this fact is generally admitted by the representatives of all foreign powers.

Withdrawing the Forces. Madato, Dec. Si. - Tue foreign office has

requested the Spanish minister at Tangier to strongly demand from the sultan a settle-ment of the neutral zone and to declare that Spain will brock no further delay. The reserves of 1887, who were called out

at the commercement of the fighting at Melilla, have disbanded. A recall of part of the army from Melilla is contemplated,

MUNSON'S TRIALS

Speech of the Solicitor General for the Prosecution-The Eon Near, EDINGURG, Dec. 21.—At today's session of the trial of Aifred J. Monson Mr. Andrew, manager of the Clyde powder mills, testified that in experiments he had made with amberite powder he found only slight colorings when the gun was fired at two feet six inches from the target. There was no singing of human hare at that distance. Mr. Andrew thought it quite possible that Mr. Hambrough's death was accidental, A brother of Mr. Monson, Mrs. Walters, a medical student and Mr. Donald, an engineer, testified as to the careless way in which Lieutenant Hambrough carried a gun. After all evidence was in the solicitor general arose to make his speech for the prose

cution. He said that he had no alternative except to ask the jury to find a verdict of guilty against the prisoner on both charges. adding that the gravity and atrocity of these crimes were difficult to exaggerate By a humane provision of the Scotch law, no history of the case could be given on either side until all the evidence was before them. The solicitor general then discussed the principal features of the case, from the beginning of Major Hambrough's financial troubles. Finally the solicitor general con-tended suicide was impossible, and that everything tended to show that the lieutenant's death was not an accident, remarking that if it was an accident, "Why did Scott d sappear?"

The lord justice's clerk intimated that the trial would probably end tomorrow. EXCITING NEWS FROM ECUADOR . *

War Between that Country and Peru is

Now Almost Certain. PANAMA, Dec. 21.-The Star and Herald says: Exciting news comes from Ecuador. which indicates that war between that country and Peru is almost a certainty. Advices from Guayaquil state that the executive has issued a bulletin intended to lessen the impression caused by the recent hostile demonstration toward the Ecuadorian legation in Lama, but counter demonstrations in Quito and Guayaquil continue. The ringleaders of the Lima affair have been imprisoned, and at the legation and at the consulate special guards have been detailed for protection. In Ecuador the feeling against Peru is so strong a circular has been issued calling uron the government to dismiss all Peruvians employed in government departments, and sug-gesting that a fund be raised to return such indigent Ecudorians as are at present in

VAILLANT'S ACCOMPLICE.

Civil Engineer Recius Supposed to Have Had a Hand in the Outrage. Paris, Dec. 21 .- The minister of interior,

M. Raynal, has requested the prefects of the different departments to have a special watch placed upon socialists and take every step possible to repress inflammatory language and to punish all incitements to commit outrages. Vaillant, who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies recently, has confessed that he was assisted in making his bomb by

an accomplice. It is believed that his accomplies is no other than the young civil
engineer keelus, nephew of Reclus, the
well known geographical writer. Young
Reclus, in any case, has been shown to have
been in communication with Vaillaht. The whereabouts of young Reclus are still unknown.

NAVAL BATTLE IMMINENT. Chances for the Nictheroy and the Insur-

gent Fleet to Come Together. Pernambuco, Dec. 21. - There is great excitement in this city tonight over the well authenticated report that the Republica the most formidable ship in the Brazilian in surgent fleet, accompanied by the Aquida-ban, has been sighted heading northward. apparently for this port. As the Nictheroy sailed southward on Wednesday and as the America is off this harber, the likelihood a naval battle between the government and

revolutionary warships seems imminent. BIG BLAZE IN ENGLAND.

Five Large Buildings in the City of Shef-

field Destroyed. SHEFFIELD, Dec. 21 .- The building occupied by Hovey & Sons, drapers, in this city caught fire this morning. Sixty assistants of the firm were rescued with difficulty. Five fire escapes were used to take them from the building. The efforts of the fire-men to confine the fire in the building in which it originated were fruitless and the flames spread until five other buildings were The loss will amount to almost £1,000,000.

Another Gladstonian Victory. LONDON, Dec. 21 .- At the election held to day in the Airlington division of Lancashure, N. E., Joseph Francis Leese, liberal, was reelected to Parliament by a vote of 5,822 to 5,564 for R. T. Herman-Hodge, conservative. Mr Leese represented this division in Parlia ment, but owing to his appointment recently as recorder of Manchester, it was necessary that he should be re-elected to the House of Commons. In 1892 the same candidates ran for office. Mr. Leese then re-ceived 6.191 and Mr. Herman-Houge, 5.472 There was a falling off from the vote of 180; of over 100. Mr. Leese's majority was 300 less than last year. Nevertheless, his election is regarded as considerable of a victory for the Gladstonians, because in the previous Parliament the division was represented by

conservative. Message from the Deep. Madrid, Dec. 21 .- A bottle has been found at sea near Almeira on the Meditteranean

with this message inside: Owing to the storm the steamer Carolina, belonging at Bilboa, was foundered off Roque-tas, in the Bay of Almetra. All hands, with the exception of myself, were last. I alone am left and am awaiting the hour of my death. The message was simply signed "Captain. The government has sent a gunboat to search for traces of such a wreek of for traces of such a wreck off

Roquetas. ROPKINS' ELECTION SURE, Verification of the Police Returns Makes

His Success Undoubted. CHICAGO, Dec. 21 -The official canvass of the mayoralty election makes Hopkins' plurality but twenty-eight less than that showed by the police returns. A loss of over 200 votes to Hopkins was found in one precinct of the Twelfth ward, but a similar error in Swift's favor was found in the same

ward and Hopkins' plurality stands officially County Judge Frank Scales, ex-officio chairman of the Board of Election Commis-sioners, today declared John P. Hopkins elected mayor of Chicago. The republicans who have been claiming the election of Swift, because of alleged democratic pregu larities, were given an opportunity to pru sent charges, out filed none.

Topeka Elects a Republican Mayor. TOPEKA, Dec. 21 .- The special election for mayor of Topeka was held today. The republican caudidate was Colonel T. W. Harri-

son and the democratic candidates Hon. Rankin Mason. In order to make the contest three-handed the populists had men-tioned Dr S S. McLarlin, and sitogether the contest was of considerable interest, notwithstanding the fact that the republicans have a majority of 1,500 to 2,000 in the Harrison was elected, carrying every pre-

cinct except one. A very light vote was polled, only one-third of the registered voters voting. Harrison's vote was 8.143; Mason democrat 1.388; McLalin, populist, 214. Harrison's majority, 1,441.

DOLE IS DETERMINED

By Bloodshed Only Can His Authority Be Wiped Out Now.

SITUATION IN HONOLULU MUCH STRAINED

Provisional Government Prepared to Desperately Resist Restoration.

EXCITING NEWS BY THE MARIPOSA

Latest Instructions to Willis Had Arrived but Were Not Made Public.

EVERYBEDY LOOKING FOR SOME TROUBLE

President Dole Authorizes the Announces ment that There Will Be No Surrender -Buildings Prepared for an Attack and Soldiers in Readiness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived this morning, brought no special information from Honolulu beyond what was contained in the copyright letter of the Associated press.

The steamer had but few passengers from Honoiulu and none of them were identified with either political party there. One pass senger, a resident of New Zealand, speaking of the fertifications at Honolulu and preparations for any attack that might be made, said: "One hundred and fifty men patrol the government building night and day and 1,500 men in addition are ready on a moment's notice to respond to the call to arms, The provisional government is composed of a determined set of men and its overthrow can only be accomplished by a superior

An American in Honolulu, writing just as the Mariposa was preparing to sail, says: "Without doubt the provisional government will meet force with force, and the whole situation is dark and complicated for Hawaii. The forces of the American warships Philadelphia and Adams are held in readiness to land at any moment. The English ship Champion and the Japanese cruiser Nani Wakan, though apparently passive, are no doubt equally prepared to

take part in any outbreak that may occur. "Native Hawaiians are singularly apathetic, and were it not for their interested leaders would not take great interest in the matter."

Added to the Excitement.

The Corwin, in addition to bringing official instructions to Minister Willis, also brought San Francisco newspapers containing the president's message at the opening of congress, and that part of it relating to Hawahan affairs was soon published in an extra edition of the Hawaiian Star, and added to the excitement in the ranks of the provisional government party.

The executive council of the government soon went into session and remained so all day. The president's message was eagerly read by President Dole and his cabinet. The conclusion was that President Cleveland meant to restore the ex-queen by peaceable negotiations if he could; if not, he would refer the question to congress for its action. According to one account received here, the executive council then framed an ultimatum. in which it declined to negotiate for the restoration of the crown and declared that it would resist with military force any and every attempt to overthrow the provisional government. This ultimatum was held ready to be sent to Minister Willis should he enter upon the fulfillment of his instructions.

Expecting Early Conflict. The Associated press Honolulu correspondent writes privately as follows, just as the steamer Mariposa was preparing to leave

the dock for her voyage: "Since the arrival of the Corwin this morning affairs are in a very excited condition here. The rumor is prevalent that the officers of the United States warship have ordered their wives to leave by the Mariposa. The greatest secrecy is maintained. The provisional government

is confident and will fight if attacked. "At the present writing Americans and the government are prepared for the fight, which may be precipitated at any moment, The government still persists that no trouble will occur. This is not the general opinion among Americans. The militia are all prepared and within twenty minutes a thousand men could be in the

field to defend the provisional government." Before the Corwin Arrived. [Copprighted, 1893, by the Associated Press.]

Hoxonun, Dec. 14 .- [Via Steamship Mariposa to San Francisco, Dec. 21. j --The last news received here from the United States was by a sailing vessel which arrived December 11. The barkentine George Perkins brought the text of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's statement as given to Commissioner Blount. Prominent royalists, among whom were ex-Marshal Charles B. Wilson, admitted at once that the statement made by the ex-queen was virtually correct and set forth in a succinct manner the claims relied upon by the ex-queen's party. Interviews held with leading annexationists showed the effect of the admissions. They hold that the exqueen, in admitting that she had prepared a new constitution which she was ready to force upon the foreigners, has admitted the groundwork upon which the revolution of last January, was based. In an interview with ex-Marshal Charles B. Wilson, that gentleman said his report given to Mr. Blount was supplemental to the exqueen's, and would explain many things which were not stated by her. Careful inquiry shows that several portions of Mr. Wilson's statement to Blount were canceled before it had left Hawnii If the testimony of persons who claim to snow shall have weight, his deposition to Biount will not reach the American public in its original shape as presented to the American commissioner.

At the present writing the political situa-