THE NEWS.

Mrs. Josephine Murray, who kept a boarding-house in Brooklyn, was burned to death. She occupied the two back rooms on the first floor of the house. A lamp which she kept burning all night exploded and set fire to the house. - Arlington L. Byers, of Rising Sun, O., was accidently shot, his dog pulling the hammer of the gun. --- Major Charles J. Dickey, retired, died at his home in Beaver Falls, Pa. - George Armstrong, who killed Kate Downs, a white woman, was hung in Louisville, Ky .--- The tannery at Romney, W. Va., owned and operated by the United States Leather Company, burned to the ground. Loss between \$20,(0) and \$25,000, fully covered by insurance. - The police of Bessemer, Ala., have under arrest a negro giving the name of Jim Buckley, who they believe, is Roslins Julian, who murdered Judge Victor Estopinal in Jefferson Parish, La., September 15, and for which three brothers of Julian were lynched at the time .-The new town site of the gold discovery, near Hartsel Station, Col., has been named Balfour, in honor of the English champion of bimetallism. The town site company is capitalized at \$100,000. A board of directors was elected. The town site is the only patented land within miles of the gold fields. -- The steamer Clyde, of the Puducah and Tennessee River Packet Company, was sunk at Rockport Bar by striking a hidden obstruction. She sank in fifteen feet of water.

The Only Fanning, a well-known picture broker, died in Chicago. - The Brunswick, (Ga.) authorities issued a letter of thanks to their fellow-countrymen for aid given during their affliction .--- Von Baker, who was sentenced to penitentiary for life for killing | duced from 60 to 45 per cent.; undecorated, his wife and brother-in-law in Wheeling, W. | from 55 to 4). Va., died in prison. - The insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania has declared the Order of Solon a fraud. -- Passenger train on the Indiana and Illinois Southern Railroad was wrecked while running at a slow rate of speed through the city limits at Mat- There is no doubt that these rates will pertoon, Ill. Two coaches left the rails and mit a very healthy growth of the industry were thrown into Beezer Creek, a shallow stream running parallel with the tracks. Several passengers were injured. --- Thomas E. Neal shot and killed Charles Grogan, who stopped his horse. -- Sheriff Werner, of cents. Crittenden county, Ark., who was indicted for embezzling several days ago, and who kept in hiding since, surrendered at Crawfordsville, Ark. He gave bond in the sum of \$2,000. Last July Werner was found near the end of the bridge across the river with a bullet hole in his arm and a badly bruised head. He claimed that he was knocked off a train, shot and robbed of \$12,000, which he was taking to Little Rock to turn over to the state. The story of the robbery was generally discredited.

Albert F. Fuerst, of the firm of Fuerst Bros. & Co., agents in the United States and Canada for the sale of chemicals manufactured Bros. &. Co., by the English concern to re- cent., to 25 per cent. cover moneys which, it is alleged, the firm received from the sale of goods sent here, delphia. --- Broker Charles Rockwell last against foreign producers. week secured the arrest in New York of him abusive and threatening letters. Tuescharge, saying he was laboring under a mistake when he made it.

Dr. John W. Barlow, whose wife, Mrs. Jessie A. Barlow, who eloped in March last, from Brooklyn, with Dr. Charles H. Giles, of Philadelphia, secured a divorce. Justice Cullen, of the Supreme Court, granted the decree. There was no defense,-There was a wreck in the railroad yard at Savra. Pa., resulting in the disabling of three engines .- Charles Lord, thirty years old, a member of the Calumet Club, was found dead in his bachelor apartments, at 12 East Twenty-ninth street, New York .--- The committee on reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met, and elected Senator Calvin S. Brice chairman. The other members of the committee are as follows: Louis Fitzgerald, A. H. Boissevian, Samuel Carr, H. L. Higginson, G. M. Dodge, J. Pierpont Morgan and J. B. Reilly. --- Fifteen mines in the Lehigh Valley resumed operations, the railroad company being able to supply them with cars. The strikers' committee issued a statement to the public discountenancing the acts of violence committed by parties supposed to be in sympathy with them, and declaring that the Brotherhoods are opposed to any dishonorable methods in the centest. The company's officials claim that the condition of the train service is improving, while the strikers assert that their chances are brightening .---The failure at A. Y. Davidson, a broker, was announced on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, --- Louis S. Delaplain, a prominent dry goods merchant of Wheeling, W. Va., died from the effects of a fall gown a stair-

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The Increase During November Cash in the Treasury.

The debt statement issued shows a net in- 1883. crease in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during November of \$6,716,138,47. The interest-bearing debt increased \$180; the non-interest-bearing debt increased \$378,355.50, and the cash in Treasury decreased \$7,094,674,97.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business on November 30 were: which interest has ceased since maturity \$1,939,380.26; debt bearing no interest \$374,-\$89,715.87; total \$961,568,316.13.

The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of month were \$599,-229,302 an increase of \$11,619,441.

820,435,85. The gold reserve was \$82,959,049. Net cash balance \$12,240,567.88. In the month there was a decrease in gold coins and bars of \$2,152,043.26, the total at the close being \$161,122,128. Of silver there

was an increase of \$52,122.64. Of the surplus there was in national bank "Wool is made free. This takes the stilts They escaped by breaking through the windepositories \$17,220,992, against \$20,421,870. from under woolen manufactures and begets | down.

NEW TARIFF BILL

A Large Free List and Duties Cut with An Unsparing Hand.

SALIENT FEATURES GIVEN. Free Raw Materials Given to the

Manufacturer, but the Finished Articles are Taxed Less Heavily-The Difficulties the Committee Met With.

At 11.10 o'clock Monday morning the new tariff bill was given to the public, and Mr. Wilson briefly summarized it as follows:

"In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufactures, the most important of which is sulphurie acid, one of the corner-stones of all chemical industry. The duty on castor of is reduced from 85 to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was secretly raised to 32 cents by the conference committee on the McKinley bill, the American people. That administrative after each house had openly voted for a lower law is reported with a few amendments, duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from 2 to 1 cent a pound, lead paints are correspondingly reduced.

"In the pottery schedule substantial reductions are made. Plain white ware is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is re-

"In common window-glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers under the shelter of duties averaging 100 per cent., a reduction of more than onehalf has been made in all the larger sizes.

"In plate glass reductions, are made, the largest sizes from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot. Of silvered, from 60 to 35

IRON AND STEEL.

"In the iron and steel schedule we began with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world of the production of iron and steel and brought near at hand our undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures.

"The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid 'natural labor' are irrelevant. Pig iron we reduce from \$6.72 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent., to a uniform duty of 22% per cent., a rate somewhat higher in proportion by the firm of Bowman, Thompson & Co., than the rest of the schedule because of cheap limited, of England, was arrested in New freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favor-York by the sheriff. Orders of acrest were lite freight on westward voyages. Steel rails given in two actions brought against Fuerst | we reduce from \$13.44 per ton, now 75 per

"As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorand which it has failed to turn over .--- The ganized, the other producers will soon nee! lost by the earthquake in Persia. remains of Congressman O'Neill were buried protection more against Mr. Carnegie, at in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Phila- Pittsburg, and Mr. Stirling, at Chicago, than

"The residue of the schedules vary from 25 Emanuel de la Cueve, ex-vice consul from to 30 per cent, acod screws being put at the Spain, on the charge of writing and sending latter figure. Beams and girders at 35 per cent, because of the waste in cutting beams day Mr. Rockwell appeared in Jefferson and the variety of lengths and sizes, and also Market Police Court and withdrew the of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of

TIN-PLATES.

"Tin-plates are reduced to 4) per cent., a little more than one-half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent. Higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. There are very substantial reductions from present rates, which being specific reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 9) per cent, but with release of taxes on raw materials, especially on pearl and ivory for handles

"Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among some members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 to 25 per cent, on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce by one-half the duty on refined sugar and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed as at present.

TOBACCO. "In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of \$2 and \$2.75 a pound on wrapper leaf have blotted out many small establishments and actually impaired revenue. We make the rates \$1 and \$1.25 per pound on wrapper leaf and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco, unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufacturers of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from \$4.50 per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent., which is believed to be the most productive revenue rate, and is higher than the law of

"The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on still wines, mait liquors, ginger ale and like beverages in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reasons, that on cham-Interest-bearing debt \$585,639,220; debt on pagne being put at \$7 per dozen quarts, as against \$8 in the McKinley bill and \$6 in the law of 1883.

"In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing by count of threads in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free; The total cash in the Treasury was \$734,- | dressed line of hemp and flax, 1 cent and 11/4 cents respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent, but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century, and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on common grades frequently reached 100 per cent., and in cases two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dress goods are put at 4) per cent., clothing at 45 per cent. -- rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufactures have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wools of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is, therefore, added by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent. for Axminster, Moquette and Wilton, 30 per cent. for Brussels, while common grades go down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool on March 1 and reduced on woolen goods July 1.

"The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill, and will live a satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce revenue on the basis of the importations of 1892, about \$50,000,000 with an mmensely larger decrease of tax binding tosuggested by experience of its operation. The law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt when he was in Con gress, and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, while at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the business of importing as an outlawry, not entitled to the protection of the government."

INCOME TAX AND THE REVENUE.

The Republicans, under the rules will have le days in which to prepare their report, in which time the majority report will be finished, and the bill will then be presented to the House,

The internal revenue features of the bill have not been completed. They will be considered by the full committee. It isexpected that they will be made public this week. If not, at the earliest date thereafter. It is manifestly the belief of the committee that the reduced revenues caused by the changes in the tariff schedule will be fully met by the receipts resulting from the income tax.

The details of this tax are yet to be worked out. It is not likely that any conclusion will be reached regarding them for several days. Such is the faith in the income tax on the part of some of its friends on the committee that they asserted that it will not be necessary to raise internal receipts from any other source. If their judgement is followed, it is unlikely that the whiskey tax will be increased, or if it is the increase will not exceed 10 cents a gallon.

CABLE SPAKES.

THE British Blue Book on the Bering sea arbitration has been issued.

It is thought that at least 1,000 lives were

THE Haytain warship Dessalines has captured an armed repel steamer off St. Thomas. troops and the Northern revolutionists this last year by 6,24 .93 miles.

PRINCE BISMARCK is preparing a statement to correct the mistakes in Herr Blum's Look,

"Germany in Bismarck's Time." Wirmin the past three weeks there have been 10,000 cases of mild influed za in the

torough of Blackburn, Lancashire. THE Brazilian minister at Washington has received dispatches telling of the government's improved condition and that Admiral Mello has been forced further up the har-

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI has assured Baron Manteuffel, leader of the conservative party.

that he hoped to introduce in the Reichstag several remedial bids in the interest of the agriculturists. A dispatch from Cape Town says that the Matabele regiments have been completely

broken up and King Lotengula has fied northward in the direction of the Zamtesi river. The papal nurclo at Vienna assures the Vatican that there is no truth in the state-

ment that Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir presumptive to the Austrain throne, will soon make a visit to Rome. A motion was made to amend the parish councils bill in the House of Commons so as to include among the electors married women who would be entitled to tote if they were

single, but it was withdrawn after discus-LOUISE MICHEL, the notorious French female anarchist, says that the increasing poverty of the poorer people in Europe and the severe means of repression adopted warmant more terrible means of defense, She favors the use of dynamite as a ciement

DICASTERS AND CASUALTIES

means of extending the propaganda.

A St. Louis despatch says that typhoid

fever is becoming epidemic there. MRS. GEO. S. LENHART, of Williamsport, Pa., was fatally burned by the accidental overturning of a lamp.

DURING a fire in a tenement in Lewiston, Me., Mrs. Albert Dubois and her two young children were smothered.

By a treight wreck at Van Buren, Ark., three workmen were killed and one fatally injured. Frank Kemmerer, aged 23 years, a butcher,

of Easton, Pa., was found dead on the steps of a physician's office. He had run a large knife into his abdomen, presumably by accident, and had crawled some distance from THE Merrill House, a three-story frame building near Beaver, Pennsylvania, was

burned. Seven men were burned to death

and several others were badly hurt. The men were asleep when the alarm was given. They were all employed in the construction of the Government dam at that point. A passenger car on the New Holland Rail-

road, left the track near Greenland, Lancaster county, and went down a 15-foot embankment. It immediately took are, The eight passengers were badly cut and bruised.

BISSELL'S REPORT.

Postmaster General Reviews the Operations of His Department.

EFFICIENCY OF THE MAILS.

A Deficiency During the Last Fiscal Year of Several Million Dollars Above the Estimate of His Predecessor-Extension of the Free-delivery System.

The annual report of Postmaster General Bissell shows, the operations of the department during the fiscal year.

The report indicates that the department has been conducted on strictly business principles, and that in this respect, as in others, Gen. Bissell's administration has been very successful. The most has been made of the funds available, and it is also demonstrated that during the first year of the administration, notwithstanding the changes that have been made, the efficiency of the service in every department has actually been increased. Hitherto the first year of a new administration has shown a material lowering of the standard of the efficiency from that of the previous year.

The financial statement shows that the deficiency for the year ended June 30, 1893, was \$5,177,171.74, instead of \$1,552,423.17 as estimated by Mr. Wanamaker and that, instead of a surp us of \$872,245.71 for the current fiscal year, as estimated, there will be an estimated deficiency of \$7,830,473 97. The Postmaster General estimates the gross revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. at \$84.4.6,748.44, and the gross estimated expenditures at \$90,300,485,33, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$5,977,739 89, which, however, will be decreased \$1,25,000 from funds taken from the unpaid money order

Although there are ninety-three additional post offices now entitled to the free delivery service, the absence of appropriation for extention renders impossible the establishment of the system in even one of these towns,

The Postmaster General adopts the recom mendations previously made public a iverse to the extension of the experimental free delivery system. The estimated free delivery deficiency amounts to \$68,000. Claims for carriers' overtime amounting to nearly a million dollars were on file in the department when Mr. Bissell assumed his duties. Under his order of April 4, however, postmasters have been held so strictly accountable for the time of their carriers that the making of overtime has practically ceased.

He suggests that postal notes be at olished, and that the rates charged for all domestic money orders should be reduced and the form of order simplified.

Great improvement is noticeable in the star, railroad, and steamboat transportation service, the length of routes being 453,832,-82 miles. The amount disbursed for the transportation of mail was \$43,97,996.555, and the number of miles traveled, 381,499 .-A battle is expected between the Mexican | 085.75. The length of routes was increased

> The last mail service between the North and South has been recently much enlarged. while the mail time between the East and California has been materially shortened.

The Postmaster General is in favor of the utilization of local electric car lines for mail transportation, and states that his desire is that whatever the general service can be advanced use should be made of rapid transit city and suburban car lines. He pays particular attention to the railway mail service, and the requirements of this year will, he estimates, call for an increase of employes from 6.945 men to 7,000 men. He urges such legislation as will provide a reasonable sum to be paid to the willows and minor children of railway mail clerks killed while on duty, and estimates that \$20,000 annually will be sufficient for this purpose. He recommends the formation of an auxiliary corps of clerks, and that early provision be made for a reclassification of the employes.

Mr. Bissell states that the financial depression greatly diminished the volume of postal receipts. He does not think, however, that the large deficiency should have a deterrent effect upon the general development of the service nor induce an increase of postal rates. Liberal appropriations, however, will be required, which combined with strennous efforts in all branches of the service, may bring it to a high degree of efficiency.

The Postmaster General notes the improvemeet in clerical service resulting from the act of March 2, 18 9, which classified and fixe i salaries of clerks in first and secondclass offices, and urges an amendment by Congress by increasing the maximum salaries of certain classes in the clerical service.

The Postmaster General comments on the TRIED TO BLOW UP CAPRIVI. necessity of a new building for the department, the transactions of which are at present conducted in seven different buildings, for which the government pays annually nearly \$31,000 rental, only one being owned by the government. He states that the Busch building on E street, and the annex building on Eight street are not proper buildings for use, and that the apprehensions for their safety may be renewed by the steady increase of accumulations of documents and flies. He recommends the construction of a modern are-proof office building.

WORK AND WORKERS.

AT Milwaukee orders were received at the Illinois Steel Company's Bayview Iron Plant to start the puddling mill and all other departments. This will be the first time the whole plant has been running since July.

AT Fall River, Mass., the Chace mill strike is settled, and the 185 weavers will return to work. The settlement was affected on a basis recommended by the agent. He agrees to give them half a cent increase on wide goods, and the offer is satisfactory.

AT Bridgeton, N. J., the wage scale has been signed by Manager William Bodine, and the work of blowing window glass began in the big tank furnace of the Cohansey Glass Company. Three hundred and fifty men will have employment there.

Many deeds of heroism were perfermed by the life-saving crews of England during the

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

Anthony Stahl, a miner, employed in the Silverbrook mines, Hazleton, met with a singular accident which will likely prove fatal. Stahl had completed his day's work and was about to leave the chamber. In going down the chute he suddenly tripped and fell directly on the point of a blasting needle which he was carrying. The steel bar penetrated his abdomen, holding him in a position from which he was unable to extricate himself. When assistance arrived he had lost consciousness and will probably

The dwelling house of Geo. F. P. Wanger, of Pottstown, caught fire while all the members of the family were out of the building except two children, John, 3 years old, and a baby. When the flames spread over the room the little boy dragged his baby brother from the cradle and along the floor out through the door to the porch on the outside before the mother discovered the fire and the danger of her children.

William J. Hall, superintendent at Swarthmore College, resigned the position of trustee at the State Normal School, at West Chester, which he has filled for the past thirteen years, and his place was filled by the election of William S. Windle, a sonin-law of Judge William Butler.

Mrs. Hugh Shields and three children were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a block at Oil City.

Mrs. North wandered from Coleraine and was found, after twenty-four bours search, exhausted in the mountains.

In a quarrel over a game of "craps" one negro was killed and one tadly wounded at

Paradise Valley. William M. C. Grafton, a Pennsylvania Railroad official, was attacked by a highway-

man in Pittsburg. TRUSTWORTHY reports from the farming districts surrounding Harrisburg show that potato, hay and apple crops are being marketed at handsome profits.

Ir is expected that creditors of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel Companies will formulate a plan for the removal of the re-

Walter W. Fish, 60 years of age fell dead in the grave he dug in Beaver Cemetery for the body of his step-daughter.

A TRAMP entered the residence of Edward G. Conwell in Upland while the family were dressing for church and stole a quantity of silverware, consisting chiefly of solid knives and forks. He was seen to knock at the back door, and as no one answered the call he entered and rifled the silver closet.

Charles Bowers, a bread dealer of Hamburg fed his sorrel horse, recently purchased, at the usual time, and in less than an hour afterward found him dead in the stable, it having accidently been shot by some boys who were firing at a target.

TEREA FEUCHT, aged 63 years, sister of Henry Feucht, the leader in the recent secession from the Economite Society, was burned to death this morning at her home at Leetsdale. Pa. The old lady was winding a clock in front of the grate, when her clothing ignated and before assistance arrived she was burned to a crisp. Mrs. Fencht was born at Harmony and was a member of Economite Society until a few months a few

months ago. MRS. PATRICK MADDEN was burned to death at Wilkes-Barre while trying to save her

THE jury in the Huddleston murder case at Pittsburg returned a verdict of not guilty. THE 6-year-old daughter of Edward Buter, of Uniontown, was burned to death.

money, stamps and postal notes. L. R. CRUMBLING the postmaster at Hellam, a small villa e five miles from Columbia was awakened by a noise in the rear of his house. Looking out of his window, he saw two men breaking open the sate used in the post office. He fired two shots at them from a revolver and one of the men started to ran, while the other grabbed a package of money from the safe and followed. They both escaped in the darkness. Upon examination Crumbling discovered that the office had been broken into and the sale, which was a small one, was carried into the yard and broken open with iron bars and sledges. The loss includes \$175 in cash and the postal order and note looks and a lot of stamps.

MRS. ANNIE Klinesmith, of Liberty Avenue, applied at the Department of Charities for help. She is 47 years old, and has been deserted by her bushand. Fifteen years ago she married to Jacob Klinesmith in Baden, perversion of facts Germany, She was an heiress, baving money in her own right amounting to \$33,000. They came to America and located in a swell apartment house on Forty-fifth street, New York. The groom spent the money recklessly and three years ago all of it was gone. Then they came to Pittsburg and she wasdeserted.

An Infernal Machine Sent From France to the G rman Chancellor.

A parcel directed to Chancellor Caprivi was received at the Chancellor's. The police placed the parcel, which was suspicious looking in water and gave it a thorough soaking, after which they examined it. When the wrappings were removed a striking cap was found attached to what proved beyond a doubt to be an infernal machine.

The box came from Orleans, France. The letter accompanying it was in French, It was written appartently by an illiterate person, as the penmanship was bad and several words were spelled incorrectly. The sender evidently was aware that the Chancellor's hobby is gardening.

If Col. Ebmeyer had not seen powder leaking out, the box would have exploded when forced open, as the mechanisn was perfectly arranged. The president of police, who was called at once to the chancellerie, wished to keep the affair quiet, lest other enemies of the chancellor might be encouraged to make attempts upon his life, Caprivi however, refused to let him do so. The chancellor said he wished the country to know the facts. No clue of the identity of the sender of the box has been obtained.

B. FULLER SHITH, accompanied by Miss Catharine Fuller and Miss Jane Fuller daughters of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, arrived in London.

STEVENS REPLY.

The Ex-Minister Scores the Commissioner.

BLOUNT'S REPORT DENIED.

Cleveland's Delegate Accused of Leing Ignorant, Ungentlemanly, and Prejudiced.-Accused of Playing Into British Hands.

Ex-Minister to Hawaii Stevens makes public the following answer to Commissioner Blount's report.

"A deep sense of obligation to my country and an American's duty to defend an insulted, threatened and struggling American colony, planted as righteously and firmly on the North Pacific Isles as our Pilgrim Fathers established themselves on P.ymouth Rock, demand that I shall make an answer to the astounding misrepresentations and untruths of Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs, a copy of which I first obtained, with difficulty, on Saturday evening, November

"It is proper for me to preface my answer by briefly alluding to the fact that those familiar with international rules and proceedings, and have had diplomatic experience, must be astonished that Secretary Gresham and his commissioner should make, before the world, such a persistent effort to discredit the recent agents of the department they now represent, and which was once represented by Thomas Jefferson, William L. Marcey, William H. Seward and James G. Blaine. The general adoption of such a policy by our department of foreign affairs ould not fail to weaken greatly curinfluence with foreign countries in any future effort, and serve to make the American diplomatic service contemptible in the eyes of the world.

"It is clear enough from Blount's manner on the day of his arrival at Honolulu as well as by his letter to the Department of State, written shortly alter, that he designed at whatever cost to repudiate the views and action of the recently terminated administration, and that in order to do so he must impugn the action of Minister Stevens and of the commanier of the U. S. Ship Boston.

"Residing at the hotel, Mr. Blount was under the constant espionage of the palace adventuress. As a precautionary safeguard against thus sbutting out the Americans from ready access to Commissioner Blount, a wealthy and highly respectable widow of the American colony was ready to grant the use of her house to Mr. and Mrs. Bloupt. the commissioner to pay the same amount it would cost him to live at the royalists' hotel. This private house was situated near the United States le ation in the quarter of the city where annexationists and royalists could have unobstructed access to the commissioner and where he could conveniently avail himself of the legation records. This polite offer of an American residence to an American commissioner did not originate with the provisional government, nor did the provisional government have anything whatever to do with the proposed arrangement. A committee of three American citizens, born and educated in the United States. the sup-riors of Mr. Blount in education and manner, men who had not taken part in the revolutionary proceedings of the pre-THE post office at Hellam was robbed of

"The American gentlemen were introduced to Mr. Blount. His manner of receiving their visit repelled, and they asked me to state the reasons why it would be pleasant to him and better for all concerned not to go to the royalists'hotel, but to take residence on neutral ground, where he would be master of his own surroundings. As de leately as I could do so I s.ated the offer of the committee of his countrymen, pointing out to him that by accepting their proposition he would be near the archives of the legation, which he could conveniently use, which I would be pleased at once to place at his disposal. Brusquely, not to say insultingly, be refused the courteous honestly-intended offer of his countrymen, and at once placed himself amid royalists and u tra-British surroundings.

"All insinuations and implications in Blount's report that I was adverse to his access to the legation records is a shameless

Ex-Minister Stevens than takes up the Blount report in detail, denving its most important statements under date and title in the same manner as Minister Thurston did,

and concludes as follows : "I am fully aware that I have made this paper too lengthy. I regret to tax the public patience with words of mine. Against all just expectations I have been forced to expose the anomalous, the un-American and most unfair course of Blount and associates. against my official conduct, my honor and all that a public man holds dear. This extraordinary assault on the American colony in Hawaii, antagonizing the American Christian civilization established at the cost of lives and labors of noble American men and women there, the strange turning back of an American policy of more than half a century, this wanton disregard of the opportunity to assume jurisdiction and ownership of a territorial and maritime prize with a clean title and without the cost of a single life, is justly causing profound indignation among the American people. These strange and unpatriotic proceedings in the presence of our national rivals is making a most shameful page of American history, which our future, if not our present, statesmen and generation will repudiate and blot out by wise and effective measures.

JOHN L. STEVENS."

It has just been discovered that an admirable crayon picture of "St. Michael the Archangel Smiting Satan," on a wall of rhe University of Maryland, in Baltimore, is the work of Dr. Frederick Butler, who died a low years ago at the age of 85.

AT a meeting of miners' delegates, held in Glasgow, it was decided that the Scotch miners shall stop work until the mine-owners agree to advance their wages one shilling