

THE NEWS.

All the assets of the Sioux City Dressed Beef and Canning Company and of the estate of Ed Hankinson, who went down in the crash of the Union Loan and Trust Company two years ago, have been sold at assignments...

MR. CLEVELAND

Makes a Pointed Statement on Hawaiian Matters. INSINUATIONS DENIED.

In Reply to a Hint Thrown Out in the Senate Debate that the Visit of Hawaiian Royalists Had Connection with Ordering Ships from that Locality.

The Senate debate on Senator Lodge's resolution in regard to Hawaiian matters has elicited a pointed statement from the President.

The attention of the President having been called to a hint thrown out in the Senate discussion that the visit of a certain committee of royalists from the Hawaiian Islands...

"I am entirely willing that all our people should know everything I know concerning the visit of the so-called committee of royalists."

OBJECT OF THEIR VISIT.

"The Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State."

"Sir: We, the undersigned commissioners, sent by her majesty, Queen Liliuokalani request an audience of the President of the United States."

"After this note had been submitted to me, I prepared in writing with some care a reply to the question it contained to be read by me to the commissioners at our meeting."

"Gentlemen: You must permit me to remind you that this interview is not an official one, and instead of receiving you in any representative capacity, I meet you as individuals who have traveled a long distance for the purpose of laying a certain matter before me."

"You ask me if there is any hope of my doing anything for the restoration of the constitutional government of the Hawaiian Islands."

"Fully appreciating the constitutional limitations of my executive power, and by no means unmindful of the hindrances that might arise, I undertook the task."

"Having failed in my plans, I committed the entire subject to the Congress of the United States which had abundant power and authority in the premises."

"Quite lately a government has been established in Hawaii which is in full force and operation in all parts of the islands. It is maintaining its authority and discharging all ordinary governmental functions."

"This recognition and the attitude of the Congress concerning Hawaiian affairs, of course, lead to an absolute denial of the least present or future aid or encouragement on my part to an effort to restore any government heretofore existing in the Hawaiian Islands."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

"When the day appointed for the meeting arrived I was confined to my bed by illness and unable to keep my engagement. I therefore signed the paper I had expected to read and it was delivered to the commissioners, who, I believe, returned at once to Hawaii. I never saw any member of this commission or committee and never had any communication or transaction with any of them, directly or indirectly, except as I have here stated."

THE STATEMENT IN QUESTION.

The statement to which President Cleveland takes exception was made by Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, in the course of a colloquy with Senator Gray, of Delaware.

year, and that almost immediately subsequent to their visit to this Capital at the United States ship, which was stationed at the Hawaiian Islands, was withdrawn, and has not been replaced. I do not say that the withdrawal was on account of the visit to Washington of the committee to which I refer, but it was rather a singular circumstance that the vessel should have been withdrawn so closely following the visit of those gentlemen to this city."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS. SENATE

Twenty-second Day.—Mr. Cockrell (Dem.) of Missouri, from the Appropriations Committee, reported the Urgent Deficiency Bill to the United States Senate.

Twenty-third Day.—The income tax came up for considerable discussion in the United States Senate in the course of the debate on the Urgent Deficiency Bill...

HOUSE

Twenty-second Day.—The Carlisle Currency bill, which has been under debate in the House of Representatives for about two weeks, was discussed by the Committee on Rules, in obedience to the decree of the Democratic caucus, brought in an order to give general debate and proceed under the five-minute rule...

Twenty-third Day.—Most of the day in the House of Representatives was consumed in the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which was passed by a rising vote of 92 to 101...

Twenty-fourth Day.—In the House only one bill was considered—a claim of the heirs of Wm. Johnson, of Fayette county, Tenn., for \$13,000 worth of stores confiscated during the war...

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

The Yield of Corn Only Once Lower in Thirteen Years.—Wheat Average.

The estimates of the area, product and value by States and Territories of the cereal crops, together with those of hay, potatoes and tobacco, have been completed by the statisticians of the Agricultural Department and are presented as follows:

The corn crop of 1894 in rate of yield is one of the lowest on record. In the past thirteen years the yield per acre of but one year, namely, 1885, was lower, the yield for that year having been 18.6, against 19.4 for the year 1894. Severe drought and dry winds in a few of the principal corn producing States reduced the harvest for the year 2 value to 62,392,000 bushels...

The estimates for oats are: Area, 29,029, 553 acres; product, 662,036,928; value, \$214,816,920; yield per acre, 24.5 bushels. Rye—Area, 1,944,789 acres; product, 26,727,615 bushels; value, \$13,344,374. Barley—Area 3,170,602 acres; product, 61,400,465 bushels; value, \$27,134,177. Buckwheat—Area, 789,232 acres; product, 12,663,200 bushels; value, \$7,432,238. Potatoes—Area, 2,737,903 acres; product, 170,787,384 bushels; value, \$91,526,787. Hay—Area, 48,321,272 acres; product, 51,874,408 tons; value, \$468,578,735. Tobacco—Area, 523,103 acres; product, 466,078,385 pounds; value, \$27,703,730.

SENATORS SENT BACK

Messrs. Harris and Pettigrew Retain Their Seats.

A despatch from Nashville, Tenn., says: A joint caucus of the Democrats of the Senate and House met and nominated Isham G. Harris for United States Senator, E. S. Craig for State treasurer, and James Harris for State comptroller. The caucus then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The nominations are equivalent to an election in each instance.

No action looking to the gubernatorial contest was taken in either house. It is the intention of the Republicans to bring the matter to an issue as soon as possible.

FRENCH, S. D.—The joint Republican caucus of both branches of the South Dakota Legislature convened at noon and unanimously nominated Hon. R. F. Pettigrew as his own successor to the United States Senate. Gen. Selsby, the only other candidate withdrew before the caucus. The nomination will be formally ratified by the Legislature on the 20th instant.

JAPS' CRUEL ACTS.

Tales of the Awful Atrocities of Port Arthur Corroborated.

HELPLESS PEOPLE KILLED.

Troops of Mikado Fired on Women and Children, Mutilated Bodies and Slaughtered Many.—Town Ransacked.

A letter received in London from Mr. Cowan dated Kobe, December 3, substantiates in every detail the first account of the terrible atrocities by the Japanese at Port Arthur. Mr. Cowan says: "What happened after Port Arthur fell into Japanese hands it would have been impossible and even dangerous to report while on the spot. At the earliest possible moment every foreign correspondent escaped from the scene to a place where freedom of speech could be safe. The last sounds we heard were those of shooting, of wanton murder, continued on the fifth day after the great battle. The Chinese had resisted desperately to the last, retreating slowly from cover to cover, until they got right back among the buildings on the outskirts of the town. Then, at last, all resistance ceased; they were thoroughly defeated and made a stampede through the streets, trying to hide or to escape across the country east and west as best they might."

"I was on the brow of a steep hill commanding a close view of the whole town at my feet, with the west port at my back, the Table Fort on my left, Gold Hill Fort and the sea on my right and the Eastern Forts away in front beyond the town. When I saw the Japanese march in, forcing up the streets and into the houses, chasing and killing every live thing that crossed their path, I looked hard for the cause. I saw practically every shot fired, and not one came from any but Japanese. I saw scores of Chinese hunted out of cover, shot down and hacked to pieces, and never a man made an attempt to fight. All were in plain clothes, for the soldiers flying from death got rid of their uniforms as they ran. Many went down on their knees, supplicating with heads bent to the ground, and in that attitude were butchered mercilessly by the conquering army. Those who fled were pursued and sooner or later were done to death. Gun shots behind us turned our attention to the North Creek, leading into a big lagoon. Here swarms of boats were moving away to the west, loaded to twice their normal limit with panic-stricken fugitives, men, women and children who had stayed too late in the beleaguered town. A troop of Japanese cavalry, with an officer, was at the head of the creek, firing down seaward, slaughtering all within range."

"Another group rushed out at the back of the house as the invaders entered the back door promiscuously. He got into a back lane and a moment later found himself cornered between two fires. We could hear his cry for quarter as he bowed his head in the dust three times. The third time he rose no more but fell on his side, bent double in a posture of petition for the greatly wanted mercy of the Japanese who stood ten paces off and exultantly emptied their guns into him. More of these piteous deaths we saw, unable to stay the hands of the murderers until, sick and saddened beyond the power of words to tell, we slowly made our way in the gathering gloom down the hill, picking a path through the rifle pits, thick with Chinese cartridge cases and back to headquarters. There, at the Chinese general's pavilion, facing the spacious parade ground, Field Marshal Oyama and all his officers assembled and strains of strange music from a military band, now weird, characteristic of a Japanese march, now a lively French waltz and ending with the impressive national anthem, "Kaminoga," and a high roar from 20,000 throats of Benzan Nippon. All were overflowing with enthusiastic patriotism and delight of the day's work done, the splendid triumph after the hard-fought fight."

"None of the Japanese dreamed that their guests from the West were filled with horror, indignation and disgust. Robbed of our sleep on the eve of the battle and utterly exhausted, we lay long next morning until the sound of shooting aroused us. To our surprise and dismay we found that the massacre of Wednesday, which might have been explained, though certainly not excused, on the ground of excitement in the heat of the battle and flush of victory and the knowledge of dead comrades mutilated was being continued in cold blood now. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday was spent by the soldier in murder and pillage. Bodies of men were strewn in the streets in hundreds, perhaps thousands, for we could not count; some with not a limb unsevered, some with heads hacked and cross-cut and split lengthwise, some ripped open, not by chance, but with careful precision, down and across, dismembered and dismembered."

"Meanwhile every building in the town was thoroughly ransacked. What was worth taking was taken and the rest destroyed."

BURGLARS ROBBED A BANK.

Vault of the Merchants' National Bank at Defiance Opened With Dynamite.

It was discovered at noon that the Merchants' National Bank, of Defiance, Ohio, had been robbed by professional burglars. When the officials came to open the bank the combinations of the outside door would not work. An expert was called and discovered that the door of the safe in the vault had been blown off, the cash box blown open and the funds of the bank were gone.

C. E. Hooker, the cashier, refused to make a statement as to the loss of the bank, but it is supposed that about \$10,000 in cash was carried away. There was nothing to show that burglars had been in the room, but the expert found that wooden pins had been used in the combination of the outside door and for that reason it would not work.

CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS was the first woman publisher. She has been in business since 1814, and is still at it in New York.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The Pittsburg Miners' Convention adjourned at Pittsburg after demanding that the operators live up to their agreement to arbitrate the rate question.

The Bethlehem Iron Company has secured the contract to make 1,500 tons of armor plate for the Russian Government and work will be begun at once.

The building and loan associations of Chester met and protested against the proposed State tax on such corporations.

Turtle Creek, near Braddock, was visited by a fire which caused a loss of \$50,000. An entire freight train on the Fall Brook Railroad, near State Run, was buried in a snowslide.

Clyde W. Pawling, of New Milton, shot his wife and baby through the head and then hanged himself. The baby will die but the wife may recover.

The Schuylkill County Committee announced a general reduction of assessments.

Ex-Senator Samuel Newall, of Colorado, journeyed from Norristown from his western home for the purpose of thrashing E. C. McPherson, of that place. He accomplished his purpose.

No definite action was taken by the Pittsburg Miners' Convention on the rate question. An immediate strike is not probable.

Thomas B. Albert, of the Sixteenth Regiment, was found dead on his company's rifle range at Bradford, with a bullet through his heart.

Three members of an Italian gang of counterfeiters were arrested at Conneville.

Adam Burke and Charles Dietze were employed behind a big mass of coal in the Richardson Colliery at Glen Carbon.

Important tests were completed at the State Agricultural Experiment Station at State College upon silage products.

A movement is afoot to get the Legislature to authorize the election of another Judge in Delaware county.

A deaf and dumb inmate of the Pittsburg Poor House recovered his hearing and speech during a severe thunder storm.

The Sheriff seized the property of the Penn Anthracite Coal Company at Natatle upon an attachment of the Packer estate executor.

A fire in Union City wiped out the principal business block, and falling walls severely injured several firemen.

The price of oil reached the dollar market in Pittsburg for the first time in five years.

Citizens of Bradnock and McKeesport held mass meetings and protested against the "Greater Pittsburg" plan because it would increase their taxes.

Six foreigners were seriously and one fatally injured by an explosion of gunpowder at Uniontown.

Frank Adams, the young man who is charged with passing bogus checks in many State towns, was arrested at Pittsburg.

A movement was begun at Pittsburg to organize a State association of banks and bankers.

Two jurors and a spectator in court at Pittsburg were sent to jail for contempt of court.

The Carnegie Steel Company has broken the strike at the Edgar Thompson Works at Braddock.

Adeline Petebone and Joseph Hill, of Wilkes-Barre, were drowned in the river of that place while participating in a skating carnival.

An avalanche of snow almost buried a freight train on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad west of Lock Haven.

Mrs. Michael Norman, of Forest City, Susquehanna county, was arrested for trying to poison her husband and three other persons. She confessed the crime.

Various towns report heavy rains, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Many rivers are rapidly rising and trouble is feared.

Secretary McByrde, of the United Mine Workers, sent a letter to the Pittsburg Coal operators' Association, criticizing it for its recent refusal to arbitrate on the wage scale.

Alfred Hendricks, a Pine Grove Township farmer, aged about sixty years, was recently kicked in the face and abdomen by a vicious mule.

Monroe Whittrout, of Merchantsville, died from the result of injuries received in falling from a building a week ago.

The chief of the York city fire department has made public his report for the year 1894. During the year 35 alarms were turned in with only a total loss of \$24,771.00.

BREAD RIOTS.

Two Thousand Workingmen Demolished Stores.

MADE RECKLESS BY HUNGER

Police Force of Sixty Men was Powerless to Suppress the Outbreak—The Common People Starving—Marines Saved the City.

A despatch from St. John's, N. F., says: This city was for two hours in possession of a mob, which looted several stores and terrorized citizens. The situation is both alarming and deplorable. The colony is being torn by enemies without and by enemies within, and the crisis has been precipitated by the Goodridge-Morine government. Incendiary appeals were made during the afternoon by reckless leaders to a great gathering of the unemployed workingmen, and these men made desperate by want and their wives and children famished by hunger, at once took the law into their own hands and started a bread riot.

The mob marched to Water street, looted a number of stores and carried away the provisions. The police were unable to cope with the frenzied rabble, and a large force of armed sailors and marines was landed from the British warship Tormentor to assist in putting down the violent demonstrations which was accomplished. Further disturbance and depredations are feared at any hour. One noticeable effect of the trouble is the almost entire absence of drunkenness. It is a proverb that Newfoundlanders can always get money to buy drink when unable to procure food, but it is phenomenal that nearly all of the working class have been sober.

Troubles were brewing at an early hour, when at an assembly of the unemployed it was agreed to wait upon the commander of the Tormentor, who had promised to use his influence with the authorities in securing relief for the thousands of destitute. He reported to them that his efforts were fruitless, and he suggested that they wait on the Governor. The men were wild at the announcement and violence seemed imminent. They reformer's ranks, a dejected, half-starved appearing crowd of close on 1000, marched to the Government house and waited in the square outside while a deputa n was received by the Governor. There was continuous howling and a wild, riotous scene outside the house while the committee was in conference with his Excellency, and when they returned to their comrades in hunger they reported that the Governor announced that the Government was considering measures of relief and that he advised them to call upon the city authorities for food to meet their immediate want pending action by the Government. This was but a brief reprieve for the crowd, which was soon transformed into a howling, violent mob.

With a rush the mob, now swollen to over 2000 men, made for the city building where the officials of the city government denied them admission. Fired on by wild speeches of their leaders, they dashed upon the officers, broke down the doors and crowded into the corridors, forcing the police guard of a dozen men to seek safety in flight, and the building was at the mercy of the mob. The few Assemblymen bent a hasty retreat, for it was evident their lives were in danger in the face of such a reckless mob. A summons was sent for further police assistance, and soon fifty men appeared with clubs and drawn revolvers and drove the intruders out of the corridors. Then the doors of the Assembly Building were barricaded. The mob speedily dispersed as a report was spread that the armed marines were being landed and that there would be bloodshed unless everybody repaired to their homes.

KILLED BY BURGLARS.

After a Long Fight for Life Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Henshaw Are Fatally Wounded.

Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Henshaw, Methodists, living at Belleville, Ind., fifteen miles west of Indianapolis on the Vanalia Road, was killed by burglars at an early hour the other morning.

Mrs. Henshaw was awakened by the burglars, who had entered through the kitchen. As they turned to leave she jumped out of bed and grappled with one of the men. Mrs. Henshaw was dragged to the porch, where the burglars shot her through the head with a revolver and she fell, fatally wounded.

The noise had awakened Mr. Henshaw, who jumped up and went for the other thief. The thief was grabbed by Mr. Henshaw, just as he was going out of the back door. The two men fought clear into the middle of the road, where the burglar overpowered the preacher, and after shooting him through the hip stabbed him no less than twelve times with a dirk knife.

There is great excitement in the neighborhood and crowds are scouring the country in search of the robbers. The police of Indianapolis have been enlisted in the search and bloodhounds have been sent to the scene.

WHISKEY STILL TRAGEDY.

A Famous Moonshiner and a Drummer Killed.

Menger details reached Memphis, of a double killing in Hardin County, Tenn. Gus Thomas, the most famous and desperate of Southern moonshiners, was in a commercial traveler named Steele, who was in turn shot to death by a party of Thomas' friends. The drummer was taken for a revenue spotter and the tragedy followed. Thomas brutally murdered Dr. Martin, of Kentucky at Red Sulphur Springs a week ago, and is also the same person whose arrest was attempted by Marshal Brown and posse, of Memphis, a couple of years ago, when that officer was seriously wounded and one of his deputies, named Garner, was slain.

A TRAIN on the Pittsburg Railroad at Keene, N. H., ran into a sleigh containing Charles Brooks, aged 60, his daughter Ada, aged 25, and Tondis Bergoyne, a boy about 15. All three were instantly killed.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

How the Spread of the Pest May Be Prevented in this Country.

The spread of the much discussed Russian thistle in this country and the means of prevention are discussed in a bulletin which has been issued by the Agriculture Department. It was prepared by Assistant Botanist H. Dewey, who says that the thistle's already wide distribution east of the Rockies make its continued progress in that region inevitable, but it may yet be excluded from the Pacific States. If, wherever found, it should be killed before it produces seed, during three successive years, the pest would in all probability be exterminated.

The most troublesome means of introduction and rapid distribution is running water thistles spreading with remarkable rapidity, during the last two years over the irrigated lands in Colorado and Idaho.