

California supplies Boston with codfish and beans.

In spite of the large bounties it enjoys the mercantile marine of France continues to dwindle.

For the area, the cost of street cleaning in New York is nearly double that of any other city in the world.

The New York Advertiser maintains that the frying pan is responsible for at least 5000 ailments that flesh is heir to.

It costs \$40,000,000 a year to govern New York City. The total expenditures of the National Government in 1850 were no larger.

The century is old; only six years remain to it. But this is quite sufficient to work mighty changes in the map of Asia, and perhaps in that of Europe, also.

The arrival of 6,748,000 hogs in Chicago during the past year would seem to indicate to the New York Advertiser that that city is getting the fat of the land.

Since the year 1891 more than 11,000 claims, aggregating \$40,000,000, have been made for land taken from the Indians. The sums paid since 1799 under the act passed that year for what are called deprecation claims will amount to more than one hundred billion dollars.

According to the Real Estate Record, office buildings which cost upward of \$1.50 a cubic foot ten years ago can now be erected for from thirty to forty cents a cubic foot. This great saving, due to the increasing use of steam and mechanical devices, must finally result in a marked reduction of rents.

Football playing is not only esteemed an excellent advertisement for a college, but some preparatory schools are said by the New York Sun to have gone to the length of enticing good players from rival schools by the offer of free tuition. This means a good deal, since tuition in a fashionable preparatory school costs a pretty sum.

The gypsy moth which is taking possession of New England is an immigrant from France. It reached New England in 1870, and has since multiplied in an alarming way. Its caterpillars are very destructive, and New England would like to have a Federal appropriation of \$200,000 to use in preventing it from interfering with interstate commerce.

Deputy Sheriff Hall, of North Carolina, stood in that State and killed an escaping prisoner who was across the line in Tennessee. According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina he seems likely to escape punishment, as he was not in Tennessee when he committed the crime, and the crime was not committed in North Carolina.

The Interior remarks: As a nation, Japan is a child of the nineteenth century. The progress of Christianity in Japan is one of the marvels of modern church history. The first five years of faithful Christian struggle produced one convert. In 1872 was organized the first Evangelical Church of eleven members. Now there are 365 churches with a membership of 35,535.

A little less than 2000 miles of railroad were built in the United States last year. That is almost the low-water mark in railway building, though the years 1865, 1866 and 1875 made likewise a meagre showing. For five years now the additional annual mileage has shown a steady and rapid decline. In 1890, 5670 miles were built; in 1891, 4282, and in the three ensuing years, respectively, 4178, 2635 and 1919, bringing the record down to January 1, 1895. But all signs now indicate that the bottom has been reached, and that the business will again resume its normal volume and activity. It is of great importance to the prosperity of the country at large that this form of industry be not impeded or prostrated by adverse and ill-considered legislation, as it sometimes has been, and it is to be hoped that all artificial obstacles to its resumption will be speedily removed. There are in the United States 179,672 miles of completed road, 54,300 of which has been laid in the last ten years. Between this and the year 1900, with any luck at all, we ought to reach the 300,000-mile line, and are quite likely to do so. It looks now as if steel rails would soon be turned out at \$15 per ton, a fact which in itself will impart a powerful impulse to railway building and all the industries allied with it.

No day in the week is so prolific in fires as Saturday.

One hundred years ago yellow fever was more common in Northern cities than it is now in tropical towns.

Recent statistics have upset the old notion that blondes are more predisposed to insanity than brunettes.

Secretary Morton says that oleomargarine ought to be as free as butter, and that it is a great deal better to eat than much butter.

Athletics, the New York Independent is told, are only incidental at Cornell. They are too apt to be accidental where they are not incidental.

There are still cave dwellers in England. During an action to close houses unfit for habitation in the slums of Stockport the medical officers described some of the dwellings as being caves cut out of the rock.

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt thinks that the new magazine rifles will do away with cavalry in general engagements, because every saddle could be emptied in two minutes in a charge of less than a mile. It says that seventy-five per cent. of the cavalry will be converted into infantry, and the majority of the rest will become bicyclists.

The State of North Carolina owns a controlling interest in two of the principal railroads of the State: the North Carolina Railroad, extending from Goldboro to Charlotte, 223 miles, and the Atlantic and North Carolina, from Goldboro to Morehead City. This makes a continuous line of road, 325 miles in length, running through the richest and most thickly populated portion of the State.

The Korean Government has decided to borrow \$5,000,000 from the Japanese. This little transaction in the opinion of the San Francisco Chronicle, definitely settles the status of Korea. There will be no more question about the suzerainty, for the Hermit Kingdom is now as hopelessly in the toils of Japan as Egypt is in those of Great Britain. Japan has studied Western methods to some purpose. She fully understands the obligation of a debtor, and means to profit by placing Korea in that position.

Within the recollection of the oldest mariner there has not been as disastrous a year to shipping and sailors as the one just ended, declares the New York Mail and Express. Thousands of lives have been lost, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed, and hundreds of hopeful families are still waiting for tidings of loved ones who went to sea in craft that were not strong enough to combat the wild Atlantic storms and never came back. More than a hundred strong vessels, well found and manned, are on the missing list for the year, and there is no question about the fate of their crews. The Wilson Line steamer Apollo was one of those of which not the slightest trace was found after she steamed away. What became of her, how she was lost, how her gallant crew perished, are questions that may never be answered. The Atlas Liner Alvo was another which went on the voyage that has no ending.

Rear-Admiral Belknap, of our navy, now in retirement, says: "There is not one incident of personal prowess or of individual valor in the annals of England that may not be matched by a similar deed of courage and heroism in the annals of Japan. The great sea fight of Dem-No-Ura was as significant and more hotly contested than the battle of Trafalgar. No British force has ever met on the field of battle an Oriental race at all the equal of the Japanese in martial character and intrepid spirit. Her army to-day is the equal of the British army in organization and equipment, superior to it in homogeneity, mobility and discipline. She has seen, this long while, the British squeeze upon the throat of China and the brutal means to accomplish it, and she does not mean that such fate shall overtake her, if stout hearts and strong arms can prevent it. No British minister will hereafter attempt to enact the meddling and menacing part of a Parkes at Tokio, nor will any British fleet bombard with impunity a second Tenguoshima. The sun does not shine on a more determined or intrepid race than that of Japan. The martial spirit of Japan antedates that of Britain, and hereafter, whether on land or sea, the arch robber of the universe will find all she cares to meet if she comes into hostile contact with the forces of Dai Nippon."

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Felix Faure, Elected Ruler of France by the National Assembly at Versailles.



The New York Times publishes the accompanying excellent portrait of France's new President, and says that "M. Faure is a tall, imposing figure, whose lines reveal his training in early life as a mechanic. Although a millionaire ship owner, he has simple tastes." He is just fifty-four years old, and has been elected to serve a term of seven years.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The seamen and dock laborers are out on strike at Buenos Ayres. A COMPANY is being promoted in Bradford, England, for the manufacture of artificial silk. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER confirms the report of an agreement among iron ore producers to maintain prices.

STRIKING miners in the Massillon (Ohio) district are said to be destitute and have appealed for State aid.

ILLINOIS railroad employes are organizing a gigantic bureau to secure favorable treatment in the Legislature.

In consequence of the general decline the mining of tin in England has practically ceased to be remunerative.

The Rev. G. Wynne Jones, of Baltimore, is going to start a "Domestic Institute," the object of which shall be to train girls for domestic service.

All the mines in the Pittsburgh district now in operation are paying fifty-five cents per ton for mining, the lowest rate that has been paid for years.

The oldest handmaid in the United States lives in Philadelphia. She is ninety-three years old, and her name is Rebecca Shopley. She has lived in one family sixty-one years.

TEXAS of the leading fruit-canning factories of East Baltimore, Md., which have been shut down since the first of October, have started up, giving employment to about 1500 people.

EMPLOYEES of the Homestead (Penn.) Steel Works secured a verdict of a judge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The next day 100 of them were discharged.

MINERS at Shawnee, Ohio, have leased the Goslyn and Barber mines, and will operate them, paying the proprietors seven cents a ton royalty and ten cents a ton commission for selling the coal.

AGENTS of the new Michigan coal fields are offering Ohio miners an advance of thirty-five cents per ton to work for them, and it is probable that many of the miners will emigrate to Michigan.

In Switzerland there is a law by which railway and steamboat companies, factory establishments, etc., are liable to indemnify their employes in case of accidents, or their widows and children in case of their death.

WHILE the pitiful story of the misery of the Sicilian laborers and peasants is still fresh in the public memory, it is gratifying to learn that a step has been taken toward alleviating the sufferings of the Sicilian laboring classes.

The best qualifications for conductors and motormen, protection to human life, low joints and how to avoid them, and the best methods of collecting full fares were discussed by the last Ohio State Tramway Association.

THOMAS LALLY, formerly an employe in the shoe factory of Welch & Larrigan, at Salem, Mass., secured a verdict of \$90 against the Knights of Labor. Lally alleged that he was discharged from the firm's employ at the request of the Knights of Labor because he refused to join the order.

MARTIN FISHER, an employe of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company in Philadelphia, is a remarkable man. While he lost his right arm below the elbow, and has but the thumb and two fingers of his left hand, he is one of the most expert telegraphers and typewriters in the employ of the company.

TAXES recently employed workmen gathered outside of the Montreal (Canada) City Hall and threatened to invade the building and proceed to do violence if their demands for work were not complied with. The Mayor expressed his sympathy with the men and said the city had done its best to give employment, and suggested that a requisition be presented to him to call a mass meeting at the Board of Trade rooms. This was done, and the men dispersed on the appeal of their leaders.

INTERNAL REVENUE GROWS.

Receipts the Last Half Year Increased \$9,000,000.

A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, shows the aggregate receipts from all sources during the six months ended December 31, were \$81,847,568, which is an increase over the receipts for the same period of last year of \$9,919,971. The receipts for the last six months of 1894 and the increase or decrease in the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, receipts, \$48,836,336, increase \$7,735,379; tobacco, receipts, \$15,157,649; increase, \$1,133,065; fermented liquors, receipts, \$16,999,377; decrease, \$117,167; oleomargarine, receipts, \$919,969; decrease, \$151,548; miscellaneous receipts, \$342,232; increase, \$269,639; of these last receipts, \$261,739 were from tax on playing cards.

DESTITUTION in Western Nebraska is on the increase. The National Farmers' Alliance has issued an appeal for aid for destitute farmers in Nebraska and South Dakota. The Arkansas Legislature will ship a train load of corn to the sufferers in the western part of the State.

THE Duke of Orleans, pretender to the throne of France, has issued a manifesto asking the people to return to a monarchy.

JOHN M. THURSTON.

Biographical Sketch of Nebraska's New Senator.

John Mellen Thurston, recently elected United States Senator from Nebraska, was born in Vermont in 1817 of Revolutionary ancestry. His father was killed in the ranks in 1863 while fighting with the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and Thurston was left at sixteen years on his own resources. He worked his way through Maryland University and studied law, making out his livelihood at farm work. When admitted to the bar in 1842 he moved to Omaha, with less than \$40 saved up. Herman E. Luther, now of Denver, going with him. They had two years of hard struggle, but after that these two determined young lawyers began to build up a good practice and work toward the front.

He began to be active in politics and became City Attorney. At all State conventions he was an important figure. He was one of the Blaine leaders in the Republican convention of 1854, and managed the critical struggle for adjournment successfully. He was Temporary Chairman of the 1858 Republican convention, and during that campaign was constantly on the stump. He is an orator of the first order. In 1857 and 1858 Mr. Thurston was a candidate for Senator, but he was defeated, the last time after a close contest. Mrs. Thurston is a daughter of Colonel Luther Poland, of Omaha, also of Vermont stock.



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NELSON A SENATOR.

The Governor of Minnesota Elected Washburn's Successor.

The two houses of the Minnesota Legislature, in joint session at St. Paul, voted for a successor to Senator N. D. Washburn. When the two Houses had assembled and were organized the roll call was had and Govern-



NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.

nor Knute Nelson was shown to have been elected. Before the announcement of the vote there were several changes made by members, and the announced result was: Knute Nelson, 102; Washburn, 35; R. G. Constock, 5; J. T. McCready, 2; Ignatius Donnelly (Pop.), 1; John Lind, 6. Governor Nelson was brought before the Legislature and returned his thanks.

Knute Nelson, Senator-elect from Minnesota, was born near Bergen, Norway, February 2, 1842, and came to America in 1849. He served through the war as a non-commissioned officer in the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. He has been three times elected Congressman and twice Governor.

WILLIAM BANKS, convicted in West Virginia of stealing cotton waste worth a few cents, was sentenced to life imprisonment under the law inflicting such a penalty in case of a third conviction.

THE Texas Cotton Palace at Waco was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of between \$35,000 and \$75,000 to the palace association.

A REBELLION IN HAWAII.

ROYALISTS DEFEATED BY THE REPUBLIC'S TROOPS.

The Insurgents Beaten in a Series of Fights, Losing About Ten Men—Collector-General Carter Killed—Martial Law Proclaimed—What Precipitated the Trouble.

An uprising of the Royalists, supporters of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, against the Hawaiian Government occurred in Honolulu on Sunday night, January 6. A raid was made on the rendezvous of the plotters, who, after a fight, retreated to Diamond Head, an extinct crater, back of Honolulu. Their leaders were Robert Wilcox, the half-breed, who led the revolution of 1893, and Sam Nowlin, ex-Captain of the Queen's Guards. Two fights occurred, in both of which the revolutionaries were beaten, losing about ten men. Martial law was declared, and 150 conspirators were arrested. President Dole, of Hawaii, has 1500 men whom he can put in the field. The chief fatality on the Government side was the death of Charles L. Carter, one of the annexation commissioners to Washington.

A resident correspondent writes from Honolulu: There were no fresh developments in the threatened uprising until Sunday afternoon, when the "military" detectives brought in news which caused that



PRESIDENT DOLE.

officer to immediately summon the Cabinet and leading officers of the military and citizens' guard for consultation. In a few minutes after their arrival Deputy Marshal Brown and a squad of police under Captain Parker left for the beach at Waikiki, with orders to search the premises of Henry Bertlemann, a prominent Royalist, for arms and ammunition. Just previous to reaching the place the posse was joined by Charles L. Carter, Alfred Carter and J. B. Castle, who lived near by, all members of the citizens' guard.

On approaching the house the Deputy Marshal led the squad on the lawn while he entered the house, and finding Bertlemann and a strange white man there, proceeded to read the warrant. When half way through shots were heard from the rear of the house. The officers asked quickly: "What does that mean?" Bertlemann replied: "I know nothing about it; there are no arms here." Brown rushed out to join his squad just as Charles Carter shouted: "There they are, under the bushes," pointing to a shed in the rear of the lot, and rushing forward, followed by his cousin, Castle, and the others. At that instant a volley was fired by a crowd of natives under the shed, and Charles Carter and Lieutenant Holl fell wounded. The police drove the natives out on the beach, when the latter retreated to the brush, keeping up a desultory firing. As the police only numbered eight and there were three or four times as many natives, they returned to the house, taking with them three of the rebels whom they had



EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

captured in the melee, during which some sixty shots were fired. Taking the wounded men in and first caring for them as well as possible, they searched the prisoners, placing Bertlemann under arrest. The first prisoner was recognized as John Lane. He had a heavy revolver, belt of cartridges and rifle; the second a pocket pistol and belt of cartridges. The other was unarmed, but a short rifle was found behind the door which evidently belonged to him, as Holl says he was the man who shot him. There is no doubt that Carter's three wounds came from Lane's pistol, it having three empty chambers.

By this time the rebels regained their courage and surrounded the house, firing into it repeatedly. Leaving one man to guard the prisoners, the officers, meeting the fire, but without effect, as their assailants could not be seen.

Realizing that their case was desperate, and that word must be got to town at all hazards, it was resolved that Brown and Parker should make a dash for their horses, which were tied near the house. This was done with success, and they were soon at the nearest telephone. Alfred Carter, who had been missing since the wounding of his cousin, was supposed to be dead, but in reality had escaped with the same idea and for the purpose of getting a doctor for his cousin. He had already telephoned to the Marshal's office, besides finding a doctor, with whom he returned to the scene of the fight alone. On approaching the gate they were met with a volley. Dropping to the ground, Carter returned three shots, but, realizing the impossibility of getting into the house unharmed, he and the doctor retreated. About this time the natives were advancing on the house to take it by storm, when one of the officers told Bertlemann he would blow his brains out on the stairs to guard the prisoners inside the house and hurt any one. Bertlemann called to the natives outside and they withdrew.

Within two minutes after receiving the telephone account of the fight a detachment of the Government building was ordered out. The command was given to Lieutenant King, who led the expedition against the "leper" outlaw, Koulon, some months ago. Volunteers were called for, and nearly every man in the barracks

stepped to the front. Within ten minutes the detail was on the way as fast as horses and wheels could carry them, the distance being about four miles. As soon as they came within shooting distance the natives fled a parting volley and fled. Alfred Carter and Dr. Walters came up at this time and were quickly followed by others. Charles Carter was found to be shot in the breast twice and once in the leg. He died early the next morning. Holl, wounded in the breast, was sent to the hospital. Several rifles were found on the place, which was evidently the Royalist arsenal. In a skirmish with a force of natives the regulars and mounted policemen repulsed them. The citizens' guard was called out and kept order in the city.

In the morning martial law was proclaimed, and all private citizens' arms were demanded. The habeas corpus was suspended. A detachment with an Austrian ten-pound field piece soon scattered the insurgents, and a second attack routed them with much loss. Seven prisoners were taken.

The leaders of the rebels were Sam Nowlin, former colonel of the Queen's Household Guard, and Robert Wilcox, who was the leader of the revolution in 1893, the other prominent ones being half whites formerly in the service of the Queen. An attack on a native camp resulted in victory for the Government forces.

Thirty-six rifles, two 100-pound boxes of cartridges and two dynamite bombs were found in an inner fort. Many Royalists have been arrested. Business was almost entirely suspended during the first three days of the week, nearly all clerks and heads of business houses being on guard duty on the streets. The island steamers were allowed to depart. The banks were opened for a short time.

Warship Sent to Hawaii.

Admiral Beardslee was ordered late in the afternoon of the day of receipt of the news of the rebellion to proceed from San Francisco with his flagship, the Philadelphia, to Honolulu with all possible despatch. As the Philadelphia was ready for sea, she went away from Mare Island within twenty-four hours. In six or seven days, at the outside, it was thought, she ought to be in sight of the Sandwich Islands.

President Cleveland made the following statement with respect to the Hawaiian question:

"No information has been received which indicates that anything will happen in Hawaii making the presence of one of our naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter upon a policy and course of conduct violative of every rule of international law and utterly unjustifiable. All who take any interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us in its relations to us it is a foreign country. A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not because there has been any change in the policy of the Administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel has been sent in precise accordance with the policy of the Administration in every case of the kind, and from motives of extreme caution, and because there is a possibility that disturbances may be renewed which might result in danger to the persons or property of American citizens entitled to the protection of the United States. This course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the Government of the recent revolt.

"So far from having the slightest objection to making public the instructions which were given to the Commodore of the Philadelphia and the despatch he will carry to Mr. Willis, our Minister in Hawaii, I am glad to put them before my fellow citizens. Here they are:

"Instructions to Admiral Beardslee: 'WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1895. 'Rear-Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cal. 'Proceed with the United States ship Philadelphia to Honolulu, Hawaii, and remain there until your purpose is accomplished. The protection of the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands, extend to all such support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not, by their participation in such civil commotions, forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen, who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participates in an attempt, by force of arms or violence, to maintain or overthrow the existing Government, cannot claim that the Government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such conduct. Show these instructions to and consult freely with the United States Minister at Honolulu upon all points that may arise, seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable, upon the actual employment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind the rights, diplomatic and political interests of the United States in his charge. Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary. Attention is called to Article 237 of the United States Navy regulations, as amended. Acknowledge my telegram. 'HEREBERT. 'To Minister Willis: 'WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1895. 'Willis, Minister, Honolulu. 'Although your telegram reporting uprising of January 6 does not indicate that you regard the presence of a war ship necessary, the President deems it advisable that one proceed to Honolulu from Philadelphia for the protection of American citizens and property should a contingency arise requiring it. You, as our sole diplomatic representative, will confer with the Commodore of the Philadelphia as to the assistance which his instructions contemplate in case of need. 'GREENHAM."

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